

ASX RELEASE

22 October 2020

JORC Code Tables published in Dampier's Goongarrie announcement dated 12 October 2020

Please see attached updated JORC Code tables in relation to the Company's announcement dated 12 October 2020 referring to auger soil samples at the Goongarrie West Project.

Authorised for release by Mr Malcolm Carson

**Malcolm Carson
Executive Chairman**

JORC CODE, 2012 Edition-Table 1 Goongarrie Project:
SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<p>Small truck mounted auger. Vertical hole drilled to 2 metres maximum depth but total depth contingent on stability of hole and hardness of material.</p> <p>Approximately 200 grams was collected from each sample site for analysis.</p> <p>Samples were collected from drilling spoils around collar of hole.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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> 	<p>Auger soil sample</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>Auger samples and therefore recovery dependent upon hole conditions and lithology.</p> <p>There was no relationship or bias between assay results and sample size</p>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>All samples were single point soil samples and logged with generic descriptions to ensure programme consistency.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>N/A - Auger samples are a single point soil geochemical sample and appropriate for a first pass reconnaissance programme.</p> <p>Samples were collected from the spoils and considered appropriate for the technique.</p> <p>First pass reconnaissance programme.</p> <p>No duplicates taken.</p> <p>Sample size was considered representative of hole contents.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>Assay techniques used were industry standard aqua-regia digest or fire assay with ICP/OES and MS finish.</p> <p>N/A - No other instruments used in generating results.</p> <p>Standard samples and duplicates were inserted and results were within expected values.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>N/A - Auger samples are a single point soil geochemical sample and do not generate significant intersections. The assay results do cannot be used in any resource calculation.</p> <p>All data was reviewed by company personnel and independent consultants.</p> <p>No twinned holes but duplicate samples were taken for QA/QC.</p> <p>There was no adjustment to the assay data.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>Hand held GPS accuracy of +/- 2 metres depending on time of day.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>Australian Map grid zone 51</p> <p>No topographic control required or relevant.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>500m by 200m grid, 364 auger holes</p> <p>Sample spacing is considered appropriate for this style of first pass reconnaissance programme. The assay results do cannot be used in any resource calculation.</p> <p>N/A - No sample compositing</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<p>The drilling survey was reconnaissance in nature, being relatively wide spaced and the orientation of potential mineralised structures is yet to be confirmed.</p> <p>There is insufficient information to determine if the reconnaissance drilling survey was orientated perpendicular to potential mineralised structures.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>Samples delivered to lab immediately following completion of programme.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<p>No Audits have been undertaken however independent consultants have reviewed the data.</p>

Section 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS Menzies and Goongarrie Projects:

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<p>The Goongarrie project is a located around 100km north-northwest of Kalgoorlie and is held under granted tenement E29/1051.</p> <p>The tenement is in good standing with no known impediments.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<p>Within the body of the release the Company acknowledges work undertaken in the region including the pre-competitive open file geophysical and geological work undertaken by the Western Australian Geological Survey.</p>



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Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	The geological target is gold and nickel in ultramafic/granite contacts or related structure within typical West Australian goldfield Archean greenstone sequences.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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"> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> • <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 explain why this is the case.</i> 	<p>All auger holes were drilled vertically to a maximum depth of 2m with a single point soil sample taken.</p> <p>All soil sample locations are provided in figures within the announcement.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> • <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> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	N/A - Auger samples are a single point soil geochemical sample and do not generate significant intersections. The assay results do cannot be used in any resource calculation.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	N/A - Auger samples are a single point soil geochemical sample and do not generate significant intersections. There is no known mineralisation at this early first pass reconnaissance stage. The assay results do cannot be used in any resource calculation.



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <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>	Appropriate summary diagrams are included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <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>	All results are reported
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <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>	There is no other information other than local scale and regional geophysical interpretation and historical geological mapping.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>• <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>	Additional work may include geophysics, geological mapping and interpretation, further geochemical sampling. Drilling is expected to be planned to further evaluate the extent of nickel and gold anomalous mineralisation identified in the auger programme.

