



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT – DISCOVEX RESOURCES LIMITED

11 FEBRUARY 2021

AEROMAGNETICS SURVEY GENERATES NEW GOLD AND NICKEL TARGETS AT EDJUDINA PROJECT

- **Recently completed aeromagnetic survey has generated numerous gold and nickel targets throughout the Edjudina Project**
- **Targets complement existing high priority prospect areas**
- **Broad surface sampling programme to commence immediately to begin to unlock further potential at Edjudina**
- **General Meeting to approve the recently announced Sylvania Project acquisition to be held on the 5th of March, 2021 with work to commence at Sylvania immediately thereafter (subject to shareholder approval)**

Putting the Explore back into Modern Exploration

DiscovEx Resources Limited (ASX:DCX) (**Company** or **DCX**) is pleased to present numerous new target options at its Edjudina Gold Project southwest of Laverton in Western Australia. Along with potential gold opportunities, the aeromagnetic survey has highlighted several potential nickel targets within interpreted ultramafic rocks in the north of the project.

Work will commence immediately in the form of surface sampling and mapping in order to begin to unlock some of these unexplored targets.

DCX Managing Director, Bradley Drabsch, commenting about these targets, said:

“This additional layer of data adds to our understanding of the geology of the Edjudina Project area and allows us now to continue to build targets ready for drill testing later in the year. This year is about generating a target inventory across our portfolio culminating in drilling programmes at resultant priority prospects. It’s an exciting time in an exploration geos world and we look forward to the year ahead.”

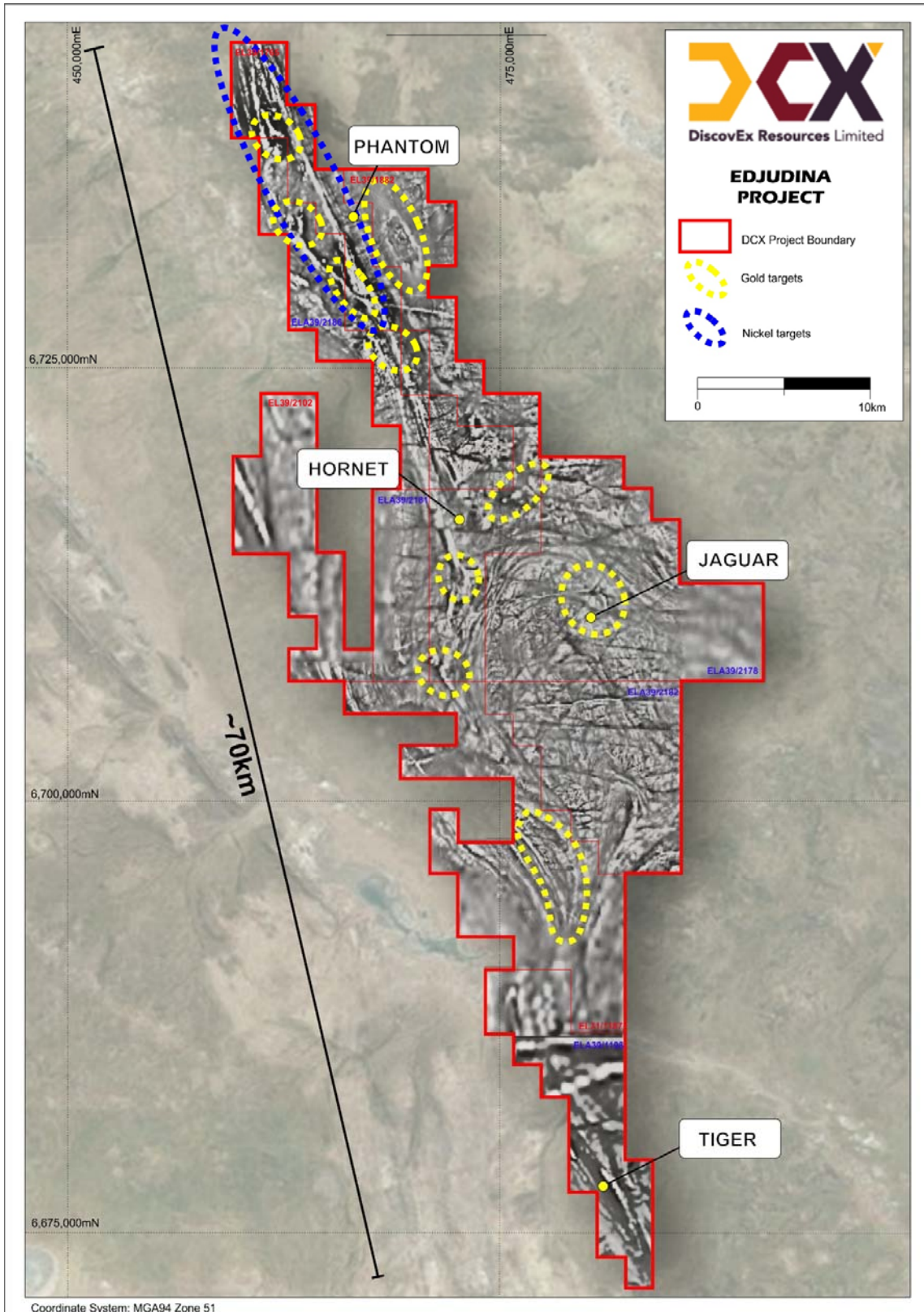


Figure 1: Merged TMI 1VD greyscale aeromagnetic image and the generated Au and Ni targets (Google Earth background)

TARGET GENERATION

Upon completion of the recent aeromagnetic survey, which consisted of a total of 10,622 flown line km’s, the data was merged with several other local magnetic surveys, completed previously, to produce the image shown in Figure 1, among others. Interpretation and integration into the geological and structural model was then completed with multiple gold and nickel target areas identified, including those proximal to large internal intrusions where pressure shadow mineralisation may occur.

These zones highlight areas of interpreted structural complexity and potential coincidence with magnetite destruction, which is often associated with gold mineralisation in the Yilgarn.

Coupled with the identified gold targets, favourable ultramafic rocks have been interpreted that may be prospective for nickel-copper mineralisation. These are represented as distinct, elongated magnetic highs within Figure 2 and have been subjected to very limited historic exploration.

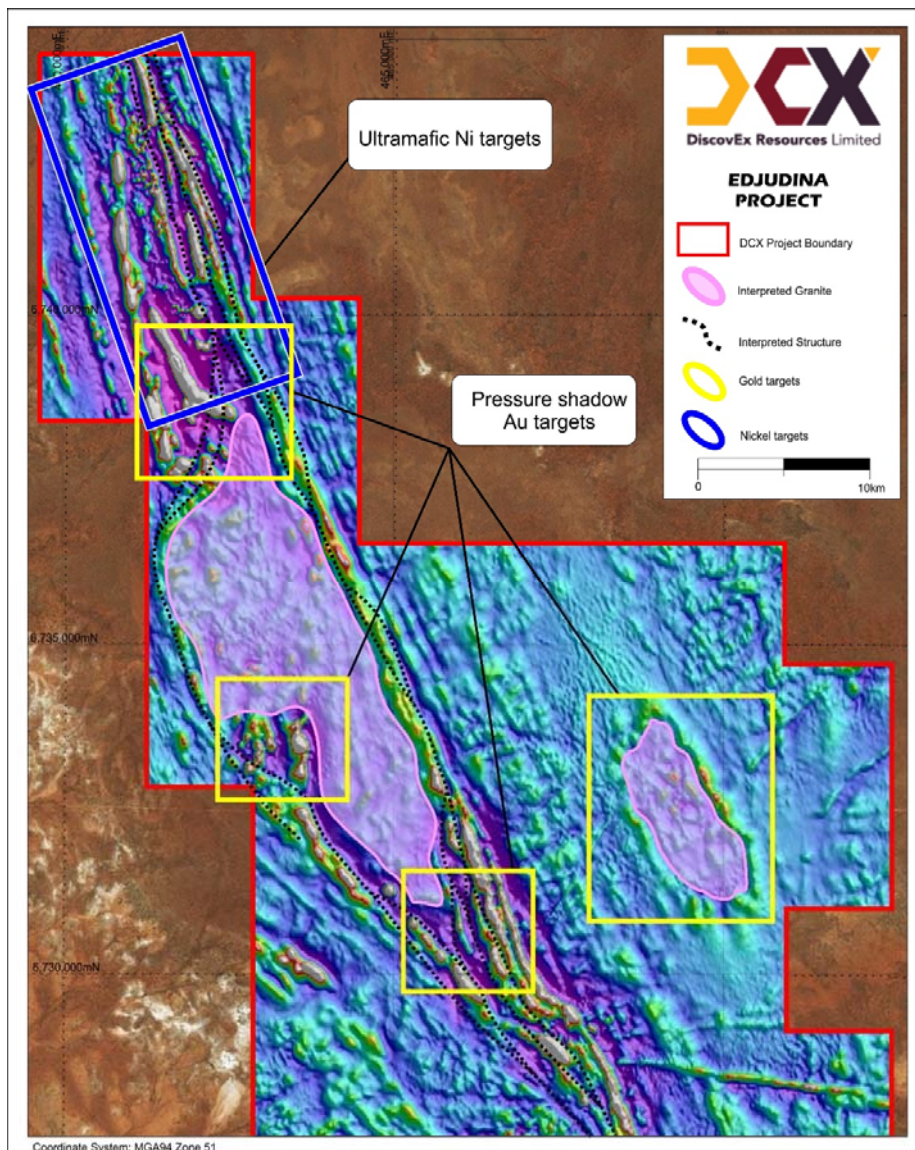


Figure 2: Aeromagnetics image (TMIRTP 1VD rainbow) highlighting nickel prospective ultramafic units (Google Earth background).

FUTURE ACTIVITIES

A soil sampling programme across four high priority target areas will commence later this week with approximately 3,500 locations to be sampled. The associated sample grid will be either 400m x 50m or 200m x 50m depending upon the target.

In conjunction with this surface geochemical programme, mapping of both regolith and geology, where present at surface, will complement the geochemical data set.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Toby Wellman, a competent person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Wellman has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code"). Mr Wellman is the Executive Technical Director and Exploration Manager of DiscovEx Resources Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

The forward looking statements in this announcement are based on the Company's current expectations about future events. They are, however, subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions, many of which are outside the control of the Company and its Directors, which could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward looking statements in this announcement. Forward looking statements generally (but not always) include those containing words such as 'anticipate', 'estimates', 'should', 'will', 'expects', 'plans' or similar expressions.

Authorised for release by and investor enquiries to:

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JORC CODE 2012 EDITION TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<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.</i> <i>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> 	An airborne magnetics survey was completed at the Edjudina Project by MagSpec Airborne Surveys. The survey consisted of 10,623-line kms of surveying completed on 50m line spacings.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no drilling undertaken
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no drilling undertaken
<i>Logging</i>	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no drilling undertaken
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<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-</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no drilling undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geophysical equipment used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Magnetometer: G-823A caesium vapour magnetometer Gamma-Ray Spectrometer: RSI RS-500 gamma-ray spectrometer incorporating 2x RSX-4 detector packs Altimeters: Bendix/King KRA 405 radar altimeter and Renishaw ILM-500R laser altimeter Magnetic Base station: GES GSM-a9 Overhauser & Scintrex Envi-Mag proton precession base station QAQC checks included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GPS accuracy tests were performed by accumulating GPS readings for approximately 5 minutes whilst the aircraft was static. Review or application of compensation Parallax correction Diurnal filtering and subtraction IGRF correction using the updated current IGRF model Tie line levelling
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raw geophysical data was captured electronically in the field and sent to Magspec Airborne Surveys for internal validation. The modelled data was completed by Core Geophysics and interpreted internally by DiscovEx Resources. All quality control was completed by Magspec Airborne Surveys and reviewed by Core Geophysics.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All spatial data was collected in WGS84
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lines were completed on 50m line spacing.
Orientation of data in relation to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A nominal line direction of 90 degrees was completed (perpendicular to orientation of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>geological structure</i>	<p><i>deposit type.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	major lithology and structure)
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no samples were collected
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews of the sampling technique were completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results		
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p><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></p>	<p>The geophysics survey was conducted within tenement E39/1882, E39/1765, E39/2186, E31/1187 and E39/2178. E39/2186 and E39/2178 are both 100% owned DCX owned tenement applications.</p> <p>On E39/1882 and E39/1765:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCX owns 80% of E39/1882 and E39/1765 with the remaining 20% owned by Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd a 1.5% royalty on future production greater than 200,000oz of gold or equivalent. <p>On E39/1882</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DiscovEx may acquire an interest of up to 80% provided it completes the minimum required expenditure and maintains the tenements in good standing for two years from 15 April 2020. <p>The project is located on unallocated crown land.</p>
	<p><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>	<p>E39/1882, E39/1765 and E39/1882 are in good standing and no known impediments exist. E39/2186 and E39/2178 are currently in application within the DMIRS grant process and will be assessed in due course.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<p><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></p>	<p>Shallow regolith drilling was carried out by Dominion Mining Ltd and Midas Resources Ltd. Dominion completed seven traverses of RAB regolith drilling within the northern part of E39/1765 and seven traverses of regolith drilling in the central part of E389/1765. Each traverse was</p>

		<p>oriented towards 250 degrees and drilled using a spacing of 800 x 100 metres.</p> <p>Midas Resources drilled a series of wide spaced regolith traverses as follow up to the geochemical gold anomaly at Phantom Well using a 400 x 100 metre and 800 x 100 metres spacing. Midas completed only minor infill drilling over the Phantom Well soil anomaly using a 400 x 100 metre spacing. The drilling was assayed for gold and base metals.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>The Edjudina Project is located in the Eastern Goldfields portion of the Yilgarn Craton, more specifically, within the Kurnalpi Terrane of the eastern portion of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt.</p> <p>The Archaean rocks in the area consist of supracrustal sequences, comprising metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks in greenstone belts of lower greenschist to mid-upper amphibolite facies adjacent to regional granitoid and migmatitic gneisses. The area is almost entirely covered by transported material consisting of colluvium, subordinate laterite, alluvium, dunes and playas lake clays. The greenstone and granitoids are dominated by north–north westerly trending folds, and parallel fault zones that commonly mark apparent truncations of the lithostatigraphy.</p>
Drill hole Information	<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>	Not applicable as no drilling undertaken
	<i>Easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i>	Not applicable as no drilling undertaken
	<i>Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i>	Not applicable as no drilling undertaken
	<i>Dip and azimuth of the hole</i>	Not applicable as no drilling undertaken
	<i>Down hole length and interception depth</i>	Not applicable as no drilling undertaken
	<i>Hole length.</i>	Not applicable as no drilling undertaken
	<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>	Not applicable as no drilling undertaken
Data aggregation methods	<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>	Not applicable as no drilling undertaken

	<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>	Not applicable as no drilling undertaken
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Not applicable as no drilling undertaken
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Mineralisation has yet to be defined.
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	Mineralisation has yet to be defined.
	<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>	Mineralisation has yet to be defined.
Diagrams	<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>	Not applicable as no drilling undertaken. Images related to the survey can be viewed in Figures 1 and 2.
Balanced reporting	<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>	Not applicable as no drilling undertaken
Other substantive exploration data	<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>	Geophysical targets have been defined via an interpretive exercise completed internally by DCX geologists. Identified targets can be found in Figures 1 and 2.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Additional exploration activities are planned to take place in the existing quarter including the completion of approximately 3000 soil samples to test many of the targets identified.
	<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>	Refer to figures 1 and 2 within this Announcement.