

**ASX ANNOUNCEMENT**  
16 March 2021

## Extensional results show Brolga plunge potential

- HERC392D extends mineralisation and confirms a developing plunge which remains open to the south-west.
  - **256.0m @ 0.9 g/t Au** from 287m, including:
    - **14.9m @ 2.2g/t Au** from 294m;
    - **50.0m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 412m;
    - **18.0m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 468m;
    - **9.0m @ 3.1g/t Au** from 497m; and
    - **15m @ 1.1 g/t Au** from 528m.
  - Hole ends in mineralisation
- Strong extensions have also been intersected in the north west of Brolga
  - **57m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 91m, including **10m @ 6.4g/t Au** from 138m in HERC399
  - Limited drilling at 80m line spacing along strike and updip of this intersection shows potential to further extend Brolga mineralisation
- Anomalous gold in aircore drilling between Brolga and Falcon will require follow up RC drilling
- Significant infill results at Brolga show strong correlations between adjacent drill holes and include:
  - **40m @ 1.4g/t Au** from 57m, including **10m @ 4.8g/t Au** from 57m in HERC397
  - **40m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 168m including **10m @ 5.3g/t Au** from 183m in HERC387D
  - **116m @ 0.8g/t** from 144m, including **25m @ 1.8g/t Au** from 235m in HERC600
  - **30m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 95m, including **16m @ 2.8g/t Au** from 109m in HERC395

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De Grey Managing Director, Glenn Jardine, commented:

*“Recent extensional RC and diamond drilling has been successful in identifying wide zones of mineralisation along in the west of the large Brolga mineralised system and remains open to the south, west and at depth. Higher grade intervals within the larger mineralised system have also been intersected. RC drilling is in progress to extend mineralisation further between Brolga and Brolga South and between Brolga and Falcon.*

*Results of infill drilling continue to show broad zones of consistent gold mineralisation and strong correlations between adjacent drill holes. The infill program is designed to provide sufficient drill density to enable a significant portion of the maiden resource estimate to meet JORC 2012 Indicated classification.”*

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

Brolga is the largest gold zone discovered at Hemi to date. Recent drilling has targeted down dip and strike extensions to the main Brolga zone, in addition to resource infill drilling.

Significant new gold results in drilling are provide in Table 1 and Figures 1-3.

### Extensional Drilling

Extensional drilling is being conducted to the west and south of the main Brolga zone. Drilling has demonstrated that the Brolga mineralised system is open at depth and along strike to the west and south (Figure 1).

The areas between Brolga and Brolga South and between Brolga and Falcon are currently being tested. Anomalous gold in aircore drilling between Brolga and Falcon (Figure 2) provides further encouragement to conduct follow up RC drilling to the west of Brolga.

A very wide zone of mineralisation has been intersected in the south-west of Brolga in HERC392D. The west looking section shown in Figure 3 is aligned with the drill trace of HERC392D and demonstrates the interpreted plunge of mineralisation in this area of Brolga.

HERC392D intersected **256.0m @ 0.9 g/t Au** (0.3g/t Au cut-off) from 294m including:

- **14.9m @ 2.2g/t Au** from 294m,
- **50.0m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 412m,
- **18.0m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 468m,
- **9.0m @ 3.1g/t Au** from 497m,
- **15m @ 1.1 g/t Au** from 528m and

There is potential to extend Brolga mineralisation to the south west with further drilling.

Strong mineralisation in the north west of Brolga has been intersected in HERC399 including:

- **57m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 91m including **10m @ 6.4g/t Au** from 138m

No drilling has been conducted at 40m line spacing to the east or west of HERC399 and only limited drilling at 80m line spacing has been conducted to the west of HERC399. There is potential to extend Brolga mineralisation along strike to the south, west and at depth with further drilling, which is ongoing.

### Infill Drilling

The infill program is designed to provide sufficient drill density to enable a significant portion of the maiden resource estimate to meet JORC 2012 Indicated classification. This program will continue throughout the various zones in parallel with extensional and exploration drilling programs.

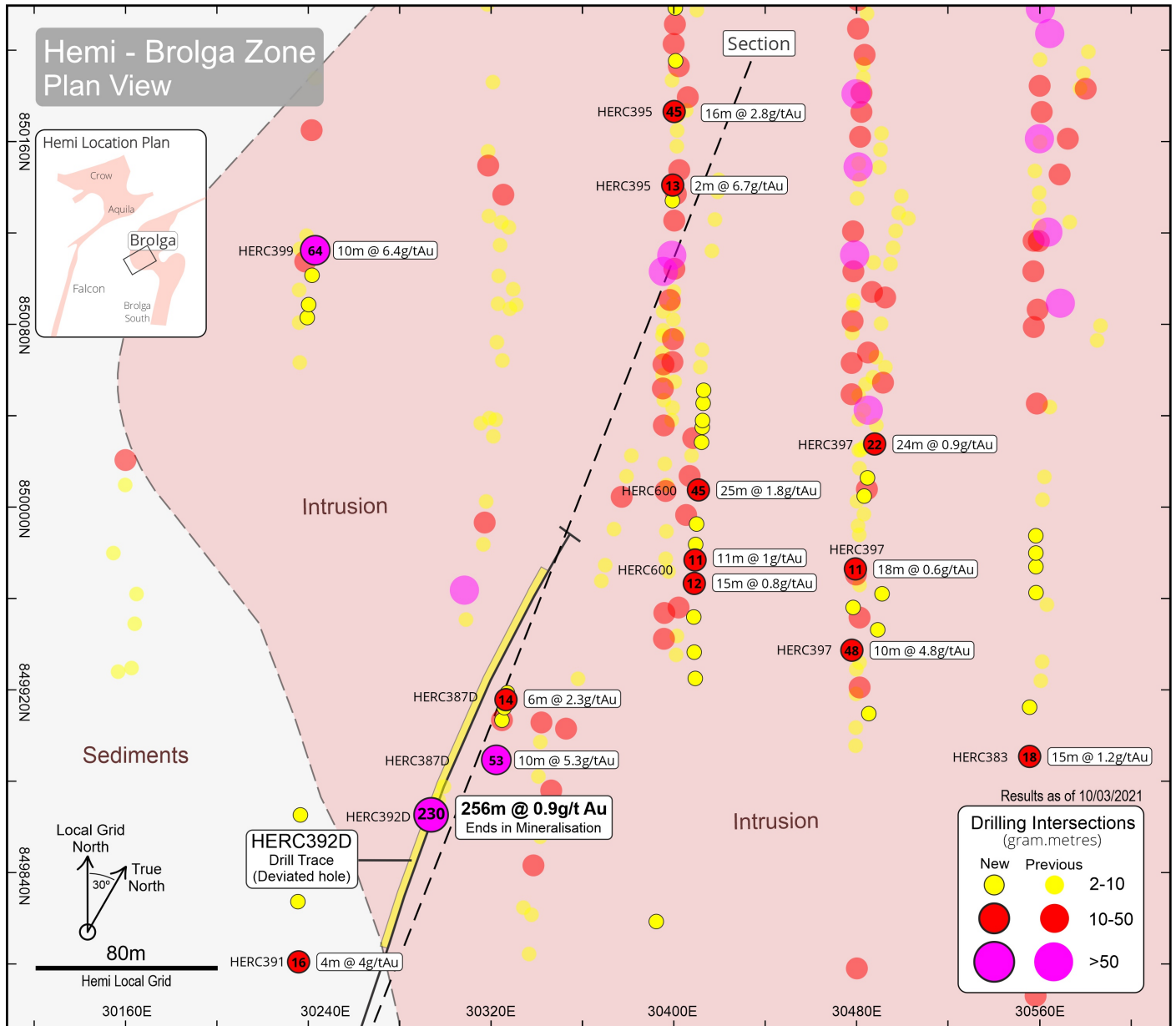
Intercepts received to date have been successful in demonstrating continuity of the previous wide spaced drilling (80m x 80m). Results continue to show broad zones of consistent gold mineralisation and strong correlations between adjacent holes. Infill drilling on section 30320 (Figure 4), 80m to east of HERC392D, include HERC387D which intersected:

- **40m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 168m including **10m @ 5.3g/t Au from 183m**

Other significant infill drilling results at Brolga include:

- **116m @ 0.8g/t** from 144m, including **11m @ 1.0g/t Au** from 174m, **6m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 191m and **25m @ 1.8g/t Au** from 235m in HERC600
- **30m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 95m, including **16m @ 2.8g/t Au** from 109m in HERC395

**Figure 1 Hemi - drilling location plan.**



**Figure 2 Plan of Hemi showing anomalous gold in drilling**

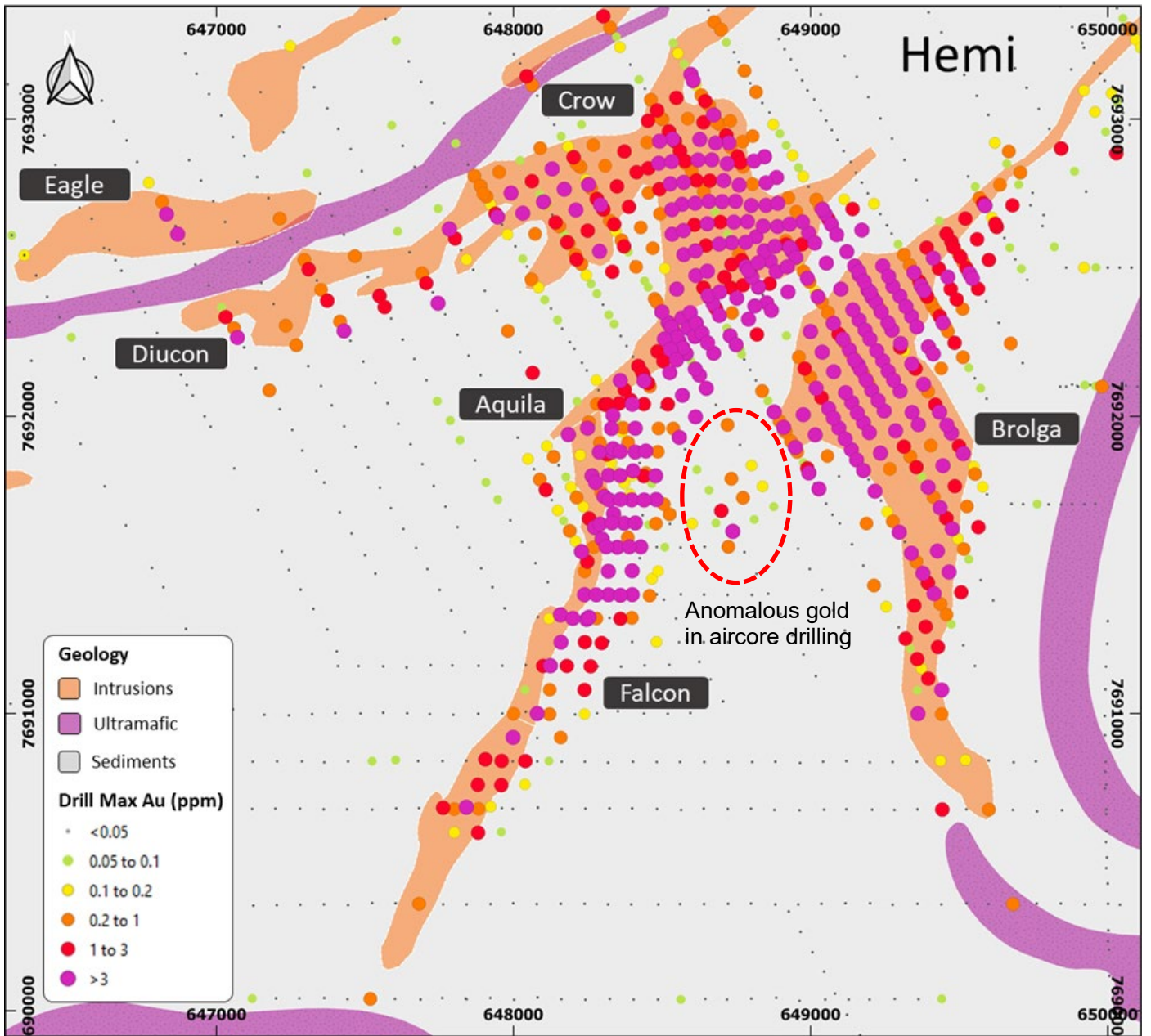
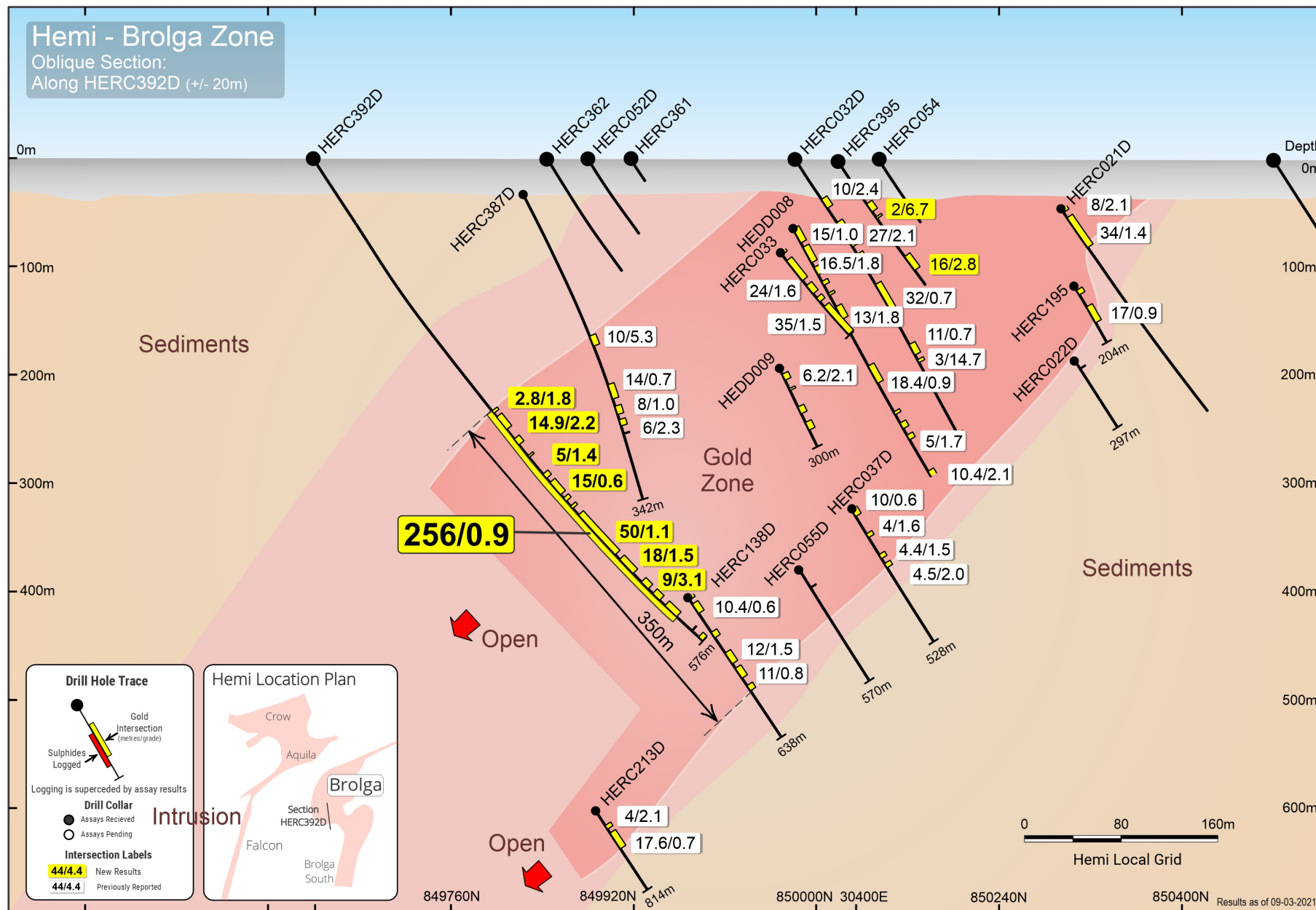


Figure 3 Broлга – Section 30,280E showing recent drill results in HERC392D



**This announcement has been authorised for release by the De Grey Board.**

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### **Competent Person's Statement**

*The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr. Phil Tornatora, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Tornatora is an employee of De Grey Mining Limited. Mr. Tornatora has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves". Mr. Tornatora consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

**Previously released ASX Material References** that relates to Hemi Prospect includes:

*Resources:*

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

*Exploration results during financial year 2021:*

- *High gold recoveries achieved at Hemi, 9 July 2020*
- *Further extensions confirmed at Brolga, 10 July 2020*
- *Hemi scale grows with Aquila new extensions, 22 July 2020*
- *Strong results boost Aquila westerly extension, 5 August 2020*
- *Aquila mineralisation extends to 400 vertical metres, New lode identified at Crow*
- *Brolga mineralisation extends north towards Aquila, northeast towards Scooby, 21 August*
- *Exceptional high grade gold intercept at Crow, 27 August 2020*
- *Falcon -Major new gold discovery at Hemi, 2 September 2020*
- *Falcon – Drilling Update, 15 September 2020*
- *Strong Brolga infill and extensions, 25 September 2020.*
- *Encouraging Extensional and Infill Drilling Results at Aquila and Crow, 7 October 2020*
- *Thick High Grade near surface hits continue at Falcon, 12 October 2020*
- *Further positive results extend Aquila and Crow, 29 October 2020*
- *High-grade extensions at Crow and Aquila, 12 November 2020*
- *High grade depth extensions and visible gold at Falcon, 30 November 2020*
- *Mallina Gold Project Exploration Update, 4 December 2020*
- *Strong infill and extensional results at Brolga, 21 December 2020*
- *Consistent extensive gold endowment at Falcon, 13 January 2021*
- *Diucon and Eagle: Two new intrusion hosted gold discoveries at Hemi, 29 January 2021*
- *Further metallurgical testwork confirms high gold recoveries, 16 February 2021*
- *Major depth extensions and new footwall lodes emerge at Falcon, 23 February 2021*
- *Crow – Aquila gold system continue to expand, 4 March 2021*
- *Rapid growth at Diucon and Eagle, 9 March 2021*

**Table 1: Significant new results (>2 gram x m Au) - Intercepts - 0.5g/t Au lower cut, 4m maximum internal waste, >2gm**

HoleID	Zone	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Downhole Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Collar East (GDA94)	Collar North (GDA94)	Collar RL (GDA94)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Hole Depth (m)	Hole Type
HERC383	Brolga	80.0	95.0	15.0	1.2	649363	7691972	69	-61	329	168	RC
incl	Brolga	83.0	84.0	1.0	5.4	649363	7691972	69	-61	329	168	RC
HERC383	Brolga	125.0	129.0	4.0	0.6	649363	7691972	69	-61	329	168	RC
HERC385D	Brolga	184.0	186.0	2.0	1.3	649314	7691898	70	-58	332	594	RC
HERC385D	Brolga	248.0	250.0	2.0	1.3	649314	7691898	70	-58	332	594	RC
HERC385D	Brolga	273.0	280.0	7.0	0.6	649314	7691898	70	-58	332	594	RC
HERC387D	Brolga	183.0	193.0	10.0	5.3	649178	7691818	69	-61	332	342	RC
incl	Brolga	187.0	191.0	4.0	11.9	649178	7691818	69	-61	332	342	RC
HERC387D	Brolga	231.0	245.0	14.0	0.7	649178	7691818	69	-61	332	342	RC
HERC387D	Brolga	252.0	260.0	8.0	1.0	649178	7691818	69	-61	332	342	RC
HERC387D	Brolga	265.0	271.0	6.0	2.3	649178	7691818	69	-61	332	342	RC
HERC387D	Brolga	278.0	279.0	1.0	3.2	649178	7691818	69	-61	332	342	RC
HERC389	Brolga	243.0	244.0	1.0	4.7	649298	7691610	70	-59	325	312	RC
HERC391	Brolga	128.0	132.0	4.0	4.0	649148	7691709	69	-56	325	300	RC
incl	Brolga	130.0	131.0	1.0	12.4	649148	7691709	69	-56	325	300	RC
HERC391	Brolga	175.0	176.0	1.0	3.2	649148	7691709	69	-56	325	300	RC
HERC391	Brolga	240.0	245.0	5.0	0.6	649148	7691709	69	-56	325	300	RC
HERC392D	Brolga	287.0	289.8	2.8	1.8	649188	7691639	70	-55	330	576	DD
HERC392D	Brolga	294.0	308.9	14.9	2.2	649188	7691639	70	-55	330	576	DD
HERC392D	Brolga	320.0	327.0	7.0	0.6	649188	7691639	70	-55	330	576	DD
HERC392D	Brolga	340.0	342.0	2.0	1.0	649188	7691639	70	-55	330	576	DD
HERC392D	Brolga	362.0	367.0	5.0	1.4	649188	7691639	70	-55	330	576	DD
HERC392D	Brolga	372.0	387.0	15.0	0.6	649188	7691639	70	-55	330	576	DD
HERC392D	Brolga	391.0	395.0	4.0	1.8	649188	7691639	70	-55	330	576	DD
HERC392D	Brolga	401.0	404.0	3.0	1.2	649188	7691639	70	-55	330	576	DD
HERC392D	Brolga	412.0	462.0	50.0	1.1	649188	7691639	70	-55	330	576	DD
HERC392D	Brolga	468.0	486.0	18.0	1.5	649188	7691639	70	-55	330	576	DD
incl	Brolga	479.3	482.0	2.7	5.5	649188	7691639	70	-55	330	576	DD
HERC392D	Brolga	497.0	506.0	9.0	3.1	649188	7691639	70	-55	330	576	DD
HERC392D	Brolga	512.0	521.0	9.0	1.4	649188	7691639	70	-55	330	576	DD
HERC392D	Brolga	528.0	543.0	15.0	1.1	649188	7691639	70	-55	330	576	DD
incl	Brolga	535.9	536.8	0.9	7.3	649188	7691639	70	-55	330	576	DD
incl	Brolga	539.0	539.4	0.4	8.9	649188	7691639	70	-55	330	576	DD
HERC392D	Brolga	562.0	563.0	1.0	2.1	649188	7691639	70	-55	330	576	DD
HERC392D	Brolga	571.0	576.0	5.0	0.7	649188	7691639	70	-55	330	576	DD
HERC393	Brolga S	120.0	122.0	2.0	1.4	649387	7691615	66	-60	329	330	RC
HERC393	Brolga S	216.0	223.0	7.0	0.6	649387	7691615	66	-60	329	330	RC
HERC393	Brolga S	243.0	272.0	29.0	0.7	649387	7691615	66	-60	329	330	RC
HERC394	Brolga	62.0	66.0	4.0	1.4	649059	7692185	67	-56	330	168	RC
HERC395	Brolga	48.0	57.0	9.0	0.8	649098	7692116	67	-56	331	288	RC
HERC395	Brolga	63.0	65.0	2.0	6.7	649098	7692116	67	-56	331	288	RC
HERC395	Brolga	109.0	125.0	16.0	2.8	649098	7692116	67	-56	331	288	RC

HoleID	Zone	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Downhole Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Collar East (GDA94)	Collar North (GDA94)	Collar RL (GDA94)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Hole Depth (m)	Hole Type
incl	Brolga	115.0	117.0	2.0	7.2	649098	7692116	67	-56	331	288	RC
incl	Brolga	120.0	123.0	3.0	5.0	649098	7692116	67	-56	331	288	RC
HERC395	Brolga	152.0	155.0	3.0	1.7	649098	7692116	67	-56	331	288	RC
HERC395	Brolga	209.0	211.0	2.0	2.0	649098	7692116	67	-56	331	288	RC
HERC397	Brolga	57.0	67.0	10.0	4.8	649266	7691981	68	-55	330	282	RC
incl	Brolga	58.0	63.0	5.0	8.8	649266	7691981	68	-55	330	282	RC
HERC397	Brolga	93.0	97.0	4.0	0.7	649266	7691981	68	-55	330	282	RC
HERC397	Brolga	117.0	135.0	18.0	0.6	649266	7691981	68	-55	330	282	RC
HERC397	Brolga	185.0	192.0	7.0	1.2	649266	7691981	68	-55	330	282	RC
HERC397	Brolga	204.0	207.0	3.0	1.4	649266	7691981	68	-55	330	282	RC
HERC397	Brolga	226.0	250.0	24.0	0.9	649266	7691981	68	-55	330	282	RC
HERC399	Brolga	91.0	96.0	5.0	1.3	648995	7691969	70	-54	331	191	RC
HERC399	Brolga	102.0	104.0	2.0	1.5	648995	7691969	70	-54	331	191	RC
HERC399	Brolga	123.0	126.0	3.0	1.9	648995	7691969	70	-54	331	191	RC
HERC399	Brolga	138.0	148.0	10.0	6.4	648995	7691969	70	-54	331	191	RC
incl	Brolga	139.0	143.0	4.0	14.7	648995	7691969	70	-54	331	191	RC
HERC600	Brolga	77.0	82.0	5.0	0.7	649220	7691930	69	-57	328	366	RC
HERC600	Brolga	99.0	102.0	3.0	1.7	649220	7691930	69	-57	328	366	RC
HERC600	Brolga	126.0	133.0	7.0	0.6	649220	7691930	69	-57	328	366	RC
HERC600	Brolga	151.0	166.0	15.0	0.8	649220	7691930	69	-57	328	366	RC
HERC600	Brolga	174.0	185.0	11.0	1.0	649220	7691930	69	-57	328	366	RC
HERC600	Brolga	191.0	197.0	6.0	1.3	649220	7691930	69	-57	328	366	RC
HERC600	Brolga	212.0	215.0	3.0	0.9	649220	7691930	69	-57	328	366	RC
HERC600	Brolga	235.0	260.0	25.0	1.8	649220	7691930	69	-57	328	366	RC
incl	Brolga	238.0	239.0	1.0	22.6	649220	7691930	69	-57	328	366	RC
HERC600	Brolga	297.0	302.0	5.0	0.5	649220	7691930	69	-57	328	366	RC
HERC600	Brolga	316.0	318.0	2.0	1.0	649220	7691930	69	-57	328	366	RC
HERC600	Brolga	323.0	327.0	4.0	0.8	649220	7691930	69	-57	328	366	RC
HERC600	Brolga	344.0	348.0	4.0	0.5	649220	7691930	69	-57	328	366	RC
HERC600	Brolga	361.0	363.0	2.0	1.5	649220	7691930	69	-57	328	366	RC
HERC601D	Brolga	239.0	240.0	1.0	2.7	649307	7691755	69	-60	326	638	RC
HERC602D	Brolga	138.0	141.0	3.0	1.2	649346	7691685	70	-60	329	720	RC
HERC603	Brolga	45.0	58.0	13.0	0.6	649319	7692052	69	-60	329	168	RC
HERC603	Brolga	73.0	77.0	4.0	1.0	649319	7692052	69	-60	329	168	RC
HERC603	Brolga	87.0	88.0	1.0	2.4	649319	7692052	69	-60	329	168	RC
HERC603	Brolga	102.0	105.0	3.0	0.7	649319	7692052	69	-60	329	168	RC



**Selected Intercepts - 0.3g/t Au lower cut, 10m maximum internal waste, >20gm**

HoleID	Zone	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Downhole Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Collar East (GDA94)	Collar North (GDA94)	Collar RL (GDA94)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Hole Depth (m)	Hole Type
HERC387D	Brolga	168.0	208.0	40.0	1.5	649178	7691818	69	-61	332	342	RC
HERC387D	Brolga	231.0	279.0	48.0	0.8	649178	7691818	69	-61	332	342	RC
HERC392D	Brolga	287.0	543.0	256.0	0.9	649188	7691639	70	-55	330	576	DD
HERC395	Brolga	95.0	125.0	30.0	1.5	649098	7692116	67	-56	331	288	RC
HERC397	Brolga	57.0	97.0	40.0	1.4	649266	7691981	68	-55	330	282	RC
HERC399	Brolga	91.0	148.0	57.0	1.5	648995	7691969	70	-54	331	191	RC
HERC600	Brolga	144.0	260.0	116.0	0.8	649220	7691930	69	-57	328	366	RC

## JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All drilling and sampling was undertaken in an industry standard manner</li> <li>Core samples were collected with a diamond rig drilling mainly NQ2 diameter core.</li> <li>After logging and photographing, NQ2 drill core was cut in half, with one half sent to the laboratory for assay and the other half retained. HQ and PQ core was quartered, with one quarter sent for assay. Holes were sampled over mineralised intervals to geological boundaries on a nominal 1m basis.</li> <li>Sample weights ranged from 2-4kg</li> <li>RC holes were sampled on a 1m basis with samples collected from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. 1m sample ranges from a typical 2.5-3.5kg</li> <li>Aircore samples were collected by spear from 1m sample piles and composited over 4m intervals. Samples for selected holes were collected on a 1m basis by spear from 1m sample piles. Sample weights ranges from around 1-3kg.</li> <li>The independent laboratory pulverises the entire sample for analysis as described below.</li> <li>Industry prepared independent standards are inserted approximately 1 in 20 samples.</li> <li>The independent laboratory then takes the samples which are dried, split, crushed and pulverized prior to analysis as described below.</li> <li>Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled.</li> <li>The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling. Diamond core and RC samples are appropriate for use in a resource estimate.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond core diameters are - NQ2 (51mm), HQ3 (61mm), PQ (85mm).</li> <li>Reverse Circulation (RC) holes were drilled with a 5 1/2-inch bit and face sampling hammer.</li> <li>Aircore holes were drilled with an 83mm diameter blade bit.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core recovery is measured for each drilling run by the driller and then checked by the Company geological team during the mark up and logging process.</li> <li>RC and aircore samples were visually assessed for recovery.</li> <li>Samples are considered representative with generally good recovery. Deeper RC and</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>aircore holes encountered water, with some intervals having less than optimal recovery and possible contamination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No sample bias is observed.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i></li> <li><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The entire hole has been geologically logged and core was photographed by Company geologists, with systematic sampling undertaken based on rock type and alteration observed</li> <li>RC and diamond sample results are appropriate for use in a resource estimation, except where sample recovery is poor.</li> <li>The aircore results provide a good indication of mineralisation but are not used in resource estimation.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li><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></li> <li><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core samples were collected with a diamond drill rig drilling NQ2, HQ3 or PQ diameter core. After logging and photographing, NQ2 drill core was cut in half, with one half sent to the laboratory for assay and the other half retained. HQ and PQ core was quartered, with one quarter sent for assay. Holes were sampled over mineralised intervals to geological boundaries on a nominal 1m basis.</li> <li>RC sampling was carried out by a cone splitter on the rig cyclone and drill cuttings were sampled on a 1m basis in bedrock and 4m composite basis in cover.</li> <li>Aircore samples were collected by spear from 1m sample piles and composited over 4m intervals. Samples for selected holes were collected on a 1m basis by spear from 1m sample piles.</li> <li>Industry prepared independent standards are inserted approximately 1 in 20 samples.</li> <li>Each sample was dried, split, crushed and pulverised.</li> <li>Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled.</li> <li>The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling</li> <li>Core and RC samples are appropriate for use in a resource estimate.</li> <li>Aircore samples are generally of good quality and appropriate for delineation of geochemical trends but are not generally used in resource estimates.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</li> <li>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The samples were submitted to a commercial independent laboratory in Perth, Australia.</li> <li>For diamond core and RC samples Au was analysed by a 50g charge Fire assay fusion technique with an AAS finish and multi-elements by ICPAES and ICPMS</li> <li>Aircore samples were analysed for Au using 25g aqua regia extraction with ICPMS finish and multi-elements by ICPAES and ICPMS using aqua regia digestion</li> <li>The techniques are considered quantitative in nature.</li> <li>As discussed previously certified reference standards were inserted by the Company and the laboratory also carries out internal standards in individual batches</li> <li>The standards and duplicates were considered satisfactory</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample results have been merged by the company's database consultants.</li> <li>Results have been uploaded into the company database, checked and verified.</li> <li>No adjustments have been made to the assay data.</li> <li>Results are reported on a length weighted basis.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond and RC drill hole collar locations are located by DGPS to an accuracy of +/-10cm.</li> <li>Aircore hole collar locations are located by DGPS to an accuracy of +/-10cm., or by handheld GPS to an accuracy of 3m.</li> <li>Locations are given in GDA94 zone 50 projection</li> <li>Diagrams and location table are provided in the report</li> <li>Topographic control is by detailed airphoto and Differential GPS data.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill spacing varies from 80m x 40m to 320m x 80m.</li> <li>All holes have been geologically logged and provide a strong basis for geological control and continuity of mineralisation.</li> <li>It has not yet been determined if data spacing and distribution of RC and diamond drilling is sufficient to provide support for the results to be used in a resource estimate.</li> <li>Sample compositing has not been applied except in reporting of drill intercepts, as described in this Table</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The drilling is believed to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation where known and therefore the sampling is considered representative of the mineralised zone.</li> <li>In some cases, drilling is not at right angles to the dip of mineralised structures and as such true widths are less than downhole widths.</li> </ul>

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

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling occurs on various tenements held by De Grey Mining Ltd or its 100% owned subsidiaries.</li> <li>The Hemi Prospect is approximately 60km SSW of Port Hedland.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The tenements have had various levels of previous surface geochemical sampling and wide spaced aircore and RAB drilling by De Grey Mining. Limited previous RC drilling was carried out at the Scooby Prospect. Airborne aeromagnetism/radiometrics has been flown previously.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The mineralisation style is not well understood to date but is thought to be hydrothermally emplaced gold mineralisation within structures and intrusions. Host rocks comprise igneous rocks intruding Mallina Basin metasediments. Style is similar to some other Western Australian gold deposits.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill hole location and directional information provide in the report.</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</li> <li>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results are reported to a minimum cutoff grade of 0.5g/t gold with an internal dilution of 4m maximum.</li> <li>Higher grade intervals included in the above intercepts are reported at a 3g/t Au lower cut</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<p>with an internal dilution of 2m maximum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wider intervals are aggregated using a 0.3g/t Au lower cut with an internal dilution of 10m maximum. Selected results over 20 gram x metres are reported using this method.</li> <li>Intercepts are length weighted averaged.</li> <li>No maximum cuts have been made.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The drill holes are interpreted to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation.</li> <li>Drilling is not always perpendicular to the dip of mineralisation and true widths are less than downhole widths. Estimates of true widths will only be possible when all results are received, and final geological interpretations have been completed.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plans and sections are provided in the report.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All drill collar locations are shown in figures and all significant results are provided in this report.</li> <li>The report is considered balanced and provided in context.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling is currently widely spaced and further details will be reported in future releases when data is available.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow up aircore drilling will be undertaken to test for strike extensions to mineralisation.</li> <li>Programs of follow up RC and diamond drilling aimed at extending resources at depth and laterally are underway.</li> </ul>