

**ASX ANNOUNCEMENT**

9 September 2021

**Eagle extensions to the west and at depth****Includes high grade intersections and new mineralisation between Eagle and Diucon**

- Extensions up to 160m to the west of the Eagle maiden mineral resource estimate (MRE) include:
  - **84m @ 2.8g/t Au\*** from 136m in HERC849 including **9m @ 17.3g/t Au** from 168m
  - **70.8m @ 1.0g/t Au\*** from 318.2m including **5m @ 8.3g/t Au** from 367m and **26.6m @ 0.8g/t Au\*** from 429.8m in HERC804DW1
- Extensions at depth up to 300m below the Eagle MRE on infill sections include:
  - **8m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 238m and **18.6m @ 1.0g/t Au** from 306.0m in HERC870D
- New mineralisation discovered between Eagle and Diucon includes:
  - **25m @ 2.7g/t Au\*** from 149m including **8m @ 4.8g/t Au** from 149m and **3m @ 9.1g/t Au** from 165m in HERC883D
- New mineralisation north of Eagle in sediments includes:
  - **19m @ 11.6g/t Au** from 136m in HERC765
- Drilling continues to expand mineralisation at Eagle beyond the maiden resource towards Antwerp and at depth.
- Resource definition drilling since the maiden MRE at Diucon and Eagle has increased from 80m x 80m to 80m x 40m.

De Grey General Manager Exploration, Phil Tornatora, commented:

*“Recent drilling at Eagle has significantly increased the scale of the mineralised intrusion to approximately 950m strike, 200m width and 350m depth. The system remains open.*

*Zones of high grade gold have been intersected within the overall mineralised intrusion including 9m @ 17.3g/t Au in HERC849 located 80m to the west of the resource boundary and 19m @ 11.6g/t Au in HERC765 located in sediments to the north of and adjacent to the resource boundary.*

*Drilling between Eagle and Diucon discovered new mineralisation including 25m @ 2.7g/t Au in HERC883D. This demonstrates potential for additional subparallel lodes in this area.*

*Drilling is continuing to extend mineralisation and increase the resource confidence from Inferred to Indicated classification.”*

**\*Intervals calculated at 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade.**

De Grey Mining Limited (ASX: DEG, “De Grey” or the “Company”) is pleased to report these latest exploration results from the Eagle prospect at Hemi. The gold mineralisation at Eagle shows similar alteration and sulphide development as seen at the adjacent deposits of Aquila, Brolga, Crow, Falcon and Diucon. However, like Diucon, Eagle also shows overprinting quartz veins which carry visible gold and high grades.

The mineralised intrusion at Eagle has now been intersected for 950m along strike, 200m in width and 350m in depth and remains open. Recent drilling up to 160m to the west of the current resource model has shown that the Eagle mineralisation extends at depth in this direction (Figure 1).

Drill hole HERC804DW1 intersected 70.8m @ 1.0g/t Au\* from 318.2m and 26.6m @ 0.8g/t Au\* from 429.8m, encompassing higher grade zones including 5m @ 8.3g/t Au 367m on section 28080E (Figure 2). Mineralisation is open to the west toward Antwerp.

Drill hole HERC849 intersected 84m @ 2.8g/t Au\* including 9m @ 17.3g/t Au on section 28160E (Figure 3). This intersection lies to the north of interpreted lodes in the current resource model and may represent an additional zone.

Mineralisation has been intersected on sections 28320E and 28800E, 100m to 200m south of the main Eagle lodes, between Diucon and Eagle (Figure 1). This demonstrates potential for additional subparallel lodes in this area.

A high grade intercept of 19m @ 11.6g/t Au was returned from sediments in HERC765 on section 28480E. This lies north of interpreted lodes in the current resource model and may represent an additional zone to the north.

Drilling is also targeting potential extensions to the south-west towards Antwerp (see Figure 4), and to the north-west, where previously reported significant intersections include 15m @ 5.5g/t Au in HERC875 from 257m (Figure 1).

Resource definition drilling since the maiden MRE at Diucon and Eagle has increased from 80m x 80m to 80m x 40m. Recent extension drilling at Eagle also demonstrates potential to significantly increase the current MRE.

New results are reported below. Tables showing all new drill intercepts (>2gm\*m) are provided in Table 1 and Table 2.

## Significant Drill Results

### Section 28080E (Figure 2)

- 70.8m @ 1.0g/t Au from 318.18m\* in HERC804DW1, including 5m @ 8.3g/t Au from 367m
- 26.6m @ 0.8g/t Au from 429.77m\* in HERC804DW1

### Section 28160E (Figure 3)

- 84m @ 2.8g/t Au\* from 136m in HERC849, including 9m @ 17.3g/t Au from 168m

### Section 28320E

- 25m @ 2.7g/t Au\* from 149m in HERC883D, including 8m @ 4.8g/t Au from 149m and 3m @ 9.1g/t Au from 165m

### Section 28480E

- 19m @ 11.6g/t Au from 136m in HERC765

\*Intervals calculated at 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade.

Figure 1 Plan of Eagle

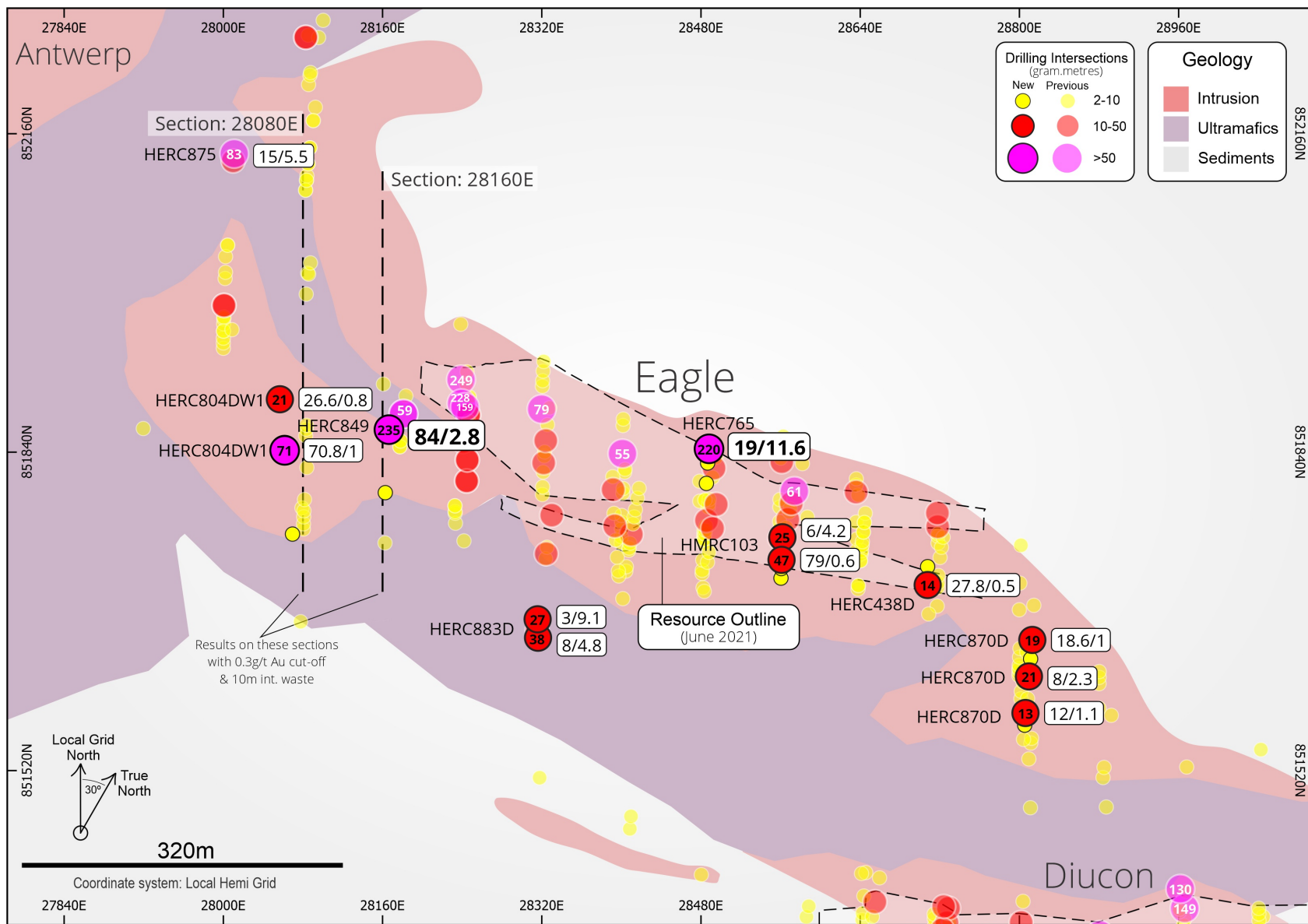


Figure 2 Eagle Section 28080E – 160m to the west of the maiden MRE

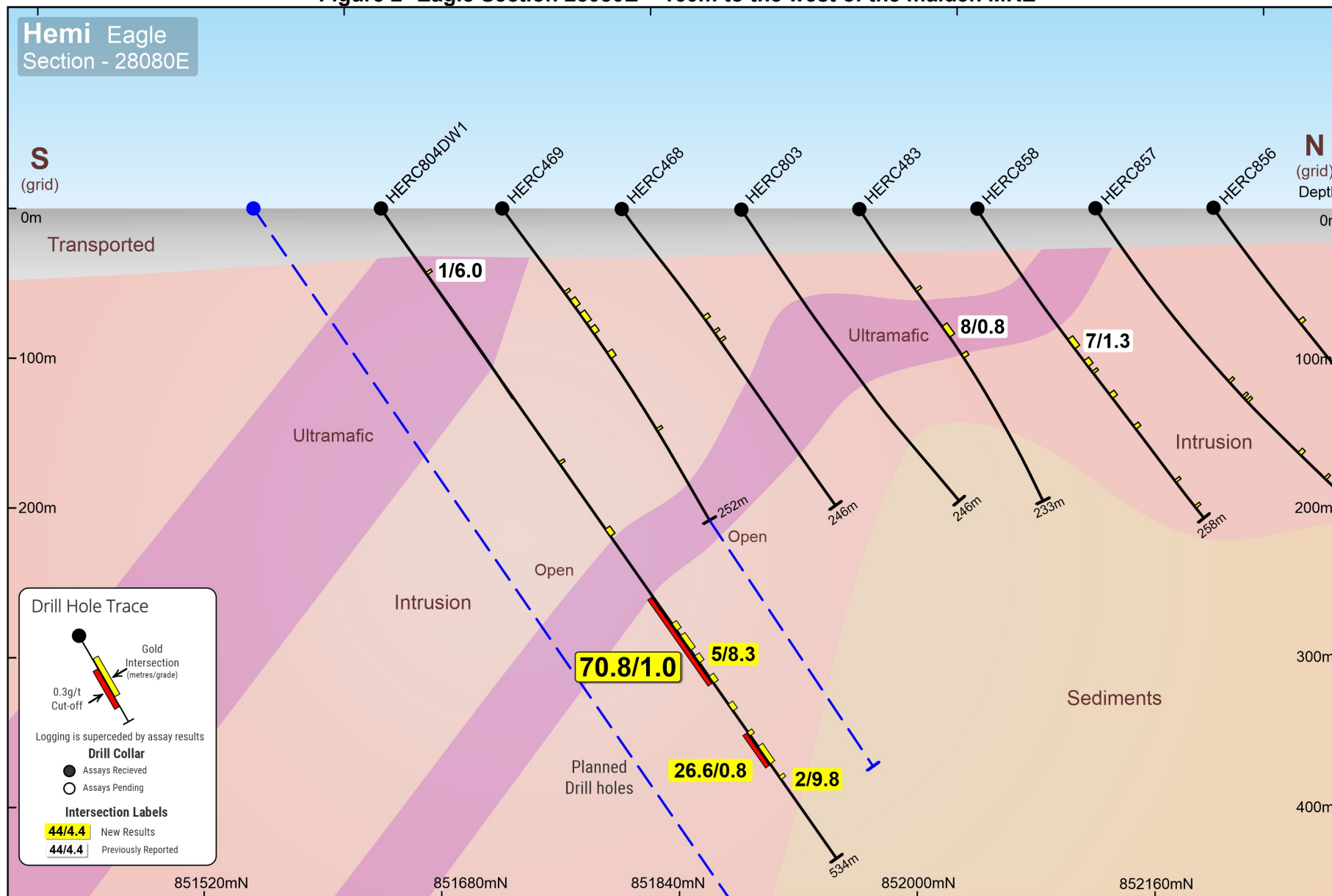
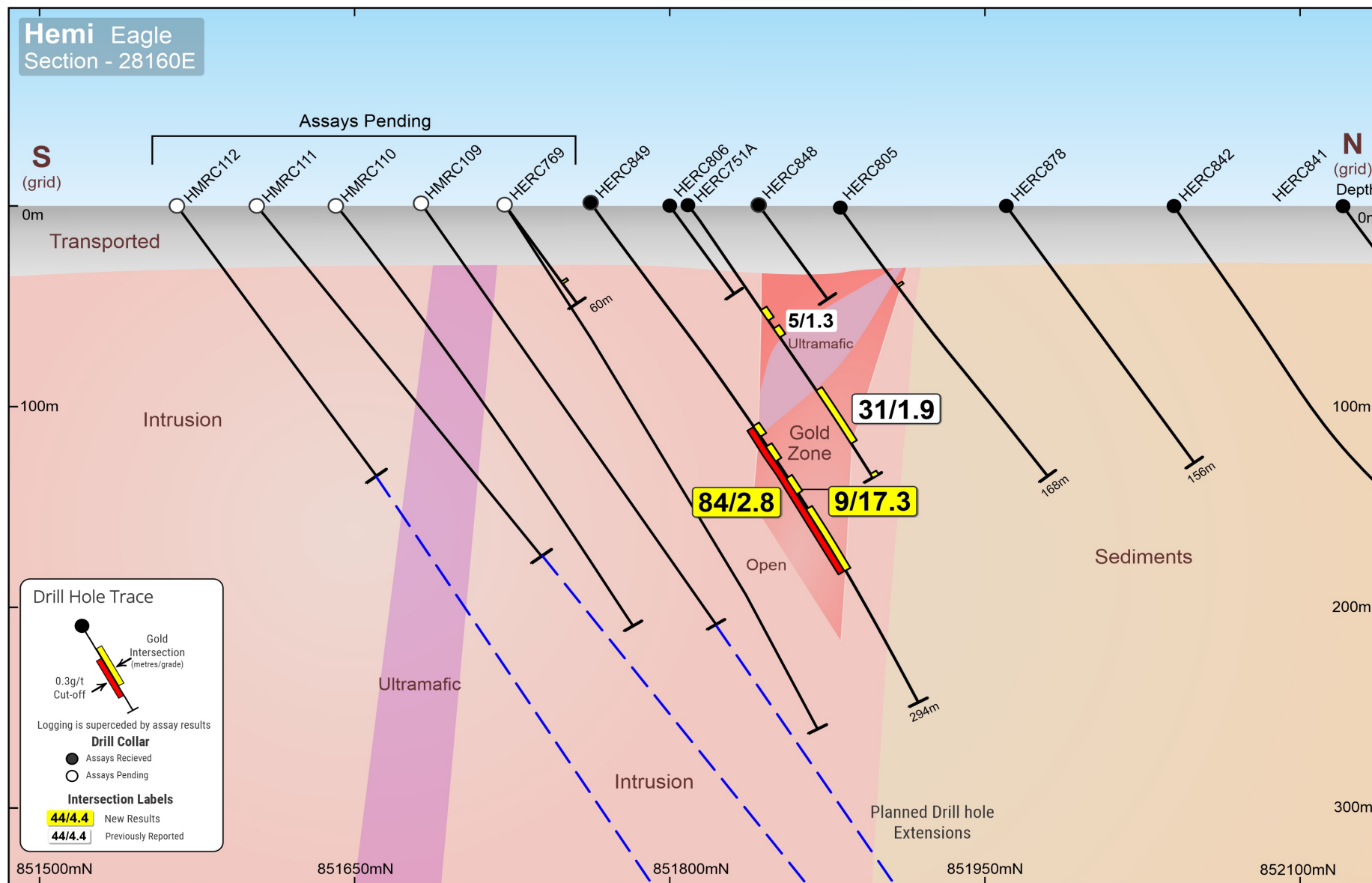
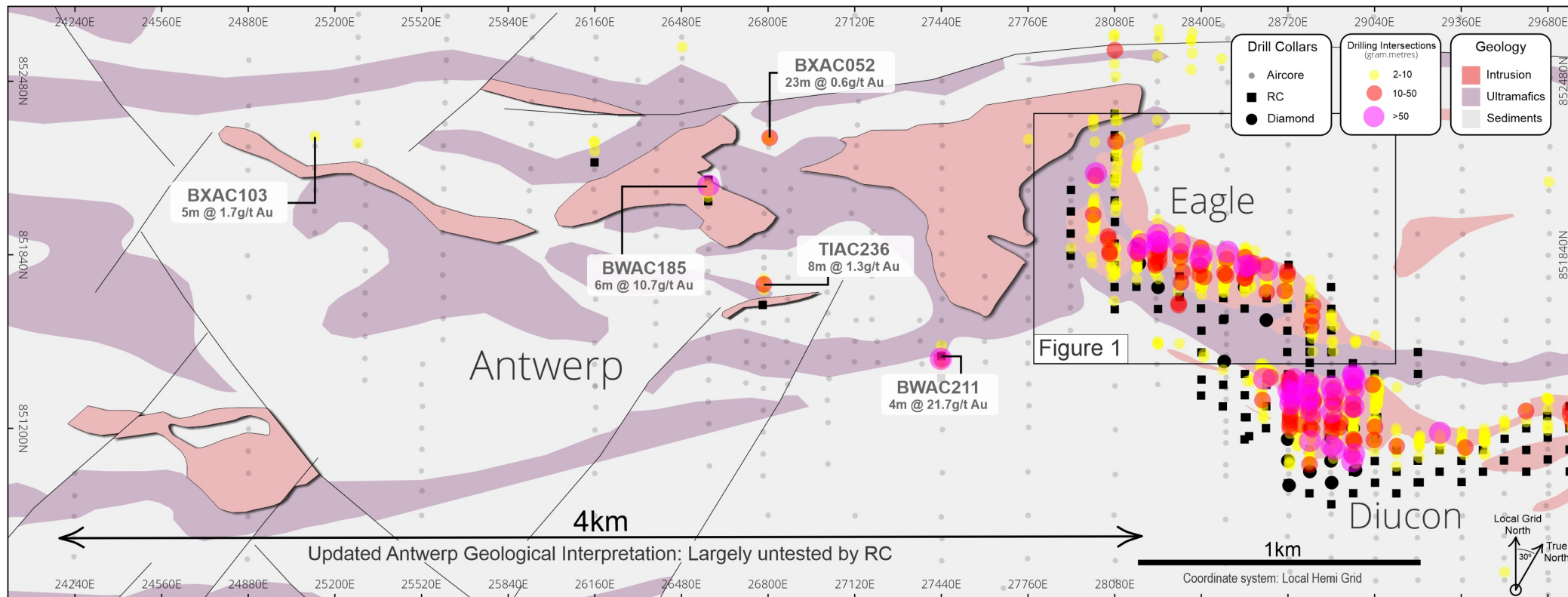


Figure 3 Eagle Section 28160E – 80m to the west of the maiden MRE



**Figure 4 Plan of Diucon and Eagle to Antwerp**



**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
- 6.8Moz Hemi Maiden Mineral Resource drives Mallina Gold Project, 23 June 2021

*Exploration results at Hemi, announced during calendar year 2021:*

- 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
- Extensional results show Brolga plunge potential, 16 March 2021
- Depth and strike extensions at Falcon, 8 April 2021
- Impressive resource definition drilling at Brolga, 13 April 2021
- Strong extension to Diucon and Eagle, 15 April 2021
- Strong mineralisation intersected at Crow and Aquila, 23 April 2021
- Large mineralised system confirmed at Diucon – Eagle, 4 May 2021
- High gold recoveries achieved at Aquila, 10 May 2021
- Significant extensional and impressive resource definition results at Falcon, 27 May 2021
- Encouraging results continue at Diucon-Eagle, 1 June 2021
- Diucon - compelling new results, 22 July 2021
- New results substantially extend Eagle, 9 August 2021
- Diucon depth width and strike extensions, 1 September 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
HERC438D	Eagle	290.0	317.8	27.8	0.5	646909	7692542	69	-60	322	463	DD
HERC438D	Eagle	343.0	347.0	4.0	0.9	646909	7692542	69	-60	322	463	DD
HERC765	Eagle	83.0	89.0	6.0	1.0	646608	7692602	67	-56	330	173	DD
HERC765	Eagle	119.0	125.0	6.0	0.7	646608	7692602	67	-56	330	173	DD
HERC765	Eagle	136.0	155.0	19.0	11.6	646608	7692602	67	-56	330	173	DD
incl	Eagle	136.0	143.0	7.0	15.7	646608	7692602	67	-56	330	173	DD
incl	Eagle	149.0	153.0	4.0	26.2	646608	7692602	67	-56	330	173	DD
HERC804DW1	Eagle	206.0	208.0	2.0	1.3	646318	7692291	67	-56	327	535	DD
HERC804DW1	Eagle	262.1	267.1	5.0	0.7	646318	7692291	67	-56	327	535	DD
HERC804DW1	Eagle	327.8	328.1	0.3	8.5	646318	7692291	67	-56	327	535	DD
HERC804DW1	Eagle	340.0	345.5	5.5	1.4	646318	7692291	67	-56	327	535	DD
HERC804DW1	Eagle	350.3	362.0	11.7	1.0	646318	7692291	67	-56	327	535	DD
HERC804DW1	Eagle	367.0	372.0	5.0	8.3	646318	7692291	67	-56	327	535	DD
HERC804DW1	Eagle	384.0	389.0	5.0	0.8	646318	7692291	67	-56	327	535	DD
HERC804DW1	Eagle	407.0	413.0	6.0	0.9	646318	7692291	67	-56	327	535	DD
HERC804DW1	Eagle	429.8	432.3	2.6	2.0	646318	7692291	67	-56	327	535	DD
HERC804DW1	Eagle	442.0	456.4	14.4	1.1	646318	7692291	67	-56	327	535	DD
HERC804DW1	Eagle	467.0	469.0	2.0	9.8	646318	7692291	67	-56	327	535	DD
HERC849	Eagle	63.0	65.0	2.0	1.7	646326	7692439	68	-56	333	294	RC
HERC849	Eagle	140.0	145.0	5.0	2.9	646326	7692439	68	-56	333	294	RC
HERC849	Eagle	151.0	159.0	8.0	2.8	646326	7692439	68	-56	333	294	RC
HERC849	Eagle	168.0	177.0	9.0	17.3	646326	7692439	68	-56	333	294	RC
incl	Eagle	172.0	174.0	2.0	75.2	646326	7692439	68	-56	333	294	RC
HERC849	Eagle	185.0	219.0	34.0	1.0	646326	7692439	68	-56	333	294	RC
HERC870D	Eagle	158.0	163.0	5.0	1.8	647020	7692514	67	-56	329	393	RC
HERC870D	Eagle	168.0	180.0	12.0	1.1	647020	7692514	67	-56	329	393	RC
incl	Eagle	168.0	170.0	2.0	4.2	647020	7692514	67	-56	329	393	RC
HERC870D	Eagle	238.0	246.0	8.0	2.3	647020	7692514	67	-56	329	393	RC
HERC870D	Eagle	273.9	284.4	10.5	0.5	647020	7692514	67	-56	329	393	DD
HERC870D	Eagle	306.0	324.6	18.6	1.0	647020	7692514	67	-56	329	393	DD
HERC883D	Eagle	149.0	157.0	8.0	4.8	646564	7692345	67	-56	327	459	RC
incl	Eagle	149.0	150.0	1.0	35.2	646564	7692345	67	-56	327	459	RC
HERC883D	Eagle	165.0	168.0	3.0	9.1	646564	7692345	67	-56	327	459	RC
incl	Eagle	165.0	166.0	1.0	25.2	646564	7692345	67	-56	327	459	RC
HMRC103	Eagle	180.0	186.0	6.0	0.7	646751	7692500	67	-56	330	252	RC
HMRC103	Eagle	193.0	204.0	11.0	0.6	646751	7692500	67	-56	330	252	RC
HMRC103	Eagle	233.0	239.0	6.0	0.7	646751	7692500	67	-56	330	252	RC
HMRC103	Eagle	246.0	252.0	6.0	4.2	646751	7692500	67	-56	330	252	RC



**Table 2: Selected Intercepts - 0.3g/t Au lower cut, 10m maximum internal waste, >20gm**
*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
HERC765	Eagle	136.0	155.0	19.0	11.6	646608	7692602	67	-56	330	173	DD
HERC804DW1	Eagle	318.2	389.0	70.8	1.0	646318	7692291	67	-56	327	535	DD
HERC804DW1	Eagle	429.8	456.4	26.6	0.8	646318	7692291	67	-56	327	535	DD
HERC849	Eagle	136.0	220.0	84.0	2.8	646326	7692439	68	-56	333	294	RC
HERC870D	Eagle	157.0	180.0	23.0	1.0	647020	7692514	67	-56	329	393	RC
HERC870D	Eagle	238.0	253.0	15.0	1.4	647020	7692514	67	-56	329	393	DD
HERC883D	Eagle	149.0	174.0	25.0	2.7	646564	7692345	67	-56	327	459	RC
HMRC103	Eagle	173.0	252.0	79.0	0.6	646751	7692500	67	-56	330	252	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 160m x 80m.</li> <li>All holes have been geologically logged and provide a strong basis for geological control and continuity of mineralisation.</li> <li>Data spacing and distribution of RC and diamond drilling is sufficient to provide support for the results to be used in a resource estimate and classifications applied.</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 aeromagnetics/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>Mineralisation is hosted mainly within igneous rocks intruding Mallina Basin metasediments and is associated with pyrite and arsenopyrite stringers. 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 high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should</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 with an internal dilution of 2m maximum.</li> <li>Wider intervals are aggregated using a 0.3g/t</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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>Au lower cut with an internal dilution of 10m maximum. Selected results over 20 gram x metres are reported using this method.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>• Metallurgical, geotechnical and groundwater studies are currently in progress.</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>• Programs of follow up RC and diamond drilling aimed at extending resources at depth, laterally and to upgrade resource classification are underway.</li> </ul>