



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT – DISCOVEX RESOURCES LIMITED

12/04/2022

Exploration continues at Sylvania *Additional priority target areas identified*

- **Regional scale gravity survey identified additional targets.**
 - Prospective buried greenstones defined.
 - Western extension to the Prairie Downs mineralised fault zone delineated.
 - Multiple structural trends confirmed.
- **Heritage survey complete in preparation for maiden drilling in the September quarter.**

Putting the Explore back into Modern Exploration

DiscovEx Resources Limited (ASX: DCX, DiscovEx or the Company) is pleased to announce that exploration activities have commenced at the Sylvania Project for the 2022 field season. The Sylvania Project is located approximately 15km south of Newman, WA. Recently completed exploration works include regional geophysics (gravity), geochemical sampling and a heritage survey, with mapping, sampling and induced polarisation (IP) geophysics to continue over the coming months.

Work has been focussed on refining existing targets as well as identifying additional prospective structures that could host both gold and base metal mineralisation. Having completed heritage surveys over several key target areas, DiscovEx now plans to undertake its maiden drill program in the 3rd quarter of the 2022 calendar year once a drilling contractor can be confirmed.

DCX Managing Director, Toby Wellman, commented:

“The target generation phase at Sylvania has been an extensive, systematic and methodical approach that has defined a series of compelling anomalies. We have developed a robust prospect pipeline and think we have some high-quality targets that are ready for drill investigation. The team believes the work that has been completed to date and the targets that have been generated will give us the best chance of exploration success once the drill bit hits the ground.”

GRAVITY SURVEY

An extensive phase one gravity survey covering prioritised parts of the Sylvania Project has now been completed, with all terrain corrected data reviewed and processed. A total of 2,521 stations were recorded over an area of 286.4km² with station spacing completed on 400 x 200m centres regionally and a high-resolution area completed west of the Prairie Downs Resource on 20 x 40m centres.

The purpose of the survey was to provide complimentary information to the existing geophysical, geological and structural datasets to aid in target generation particularly as it relates to areas beneath cover (both transported and younger Proterozoic rocks). Data received from the gravity technique can be used to differentiate heavier bodies (mafic greenstones) from surrounding lighter rocks (granites) and therefore better target these more prospective areas. Together with rock density variation, the technique can also provide supporting information within a structural context, particularly as it relates to the regional architecture of the Project area, inclusive of the Prairie Downs Fault zone.

The survey has highlighted several geological and structural target areas, in particular the newly defined Kelpie Prospect and the Prairie Downs West Prospect (**Figure 1**). Multiple structures that strike sub-parallel to the Prairie Downs base metal trend have also been interpreted, with many of these identified beneath younger Proterozoic sediments.

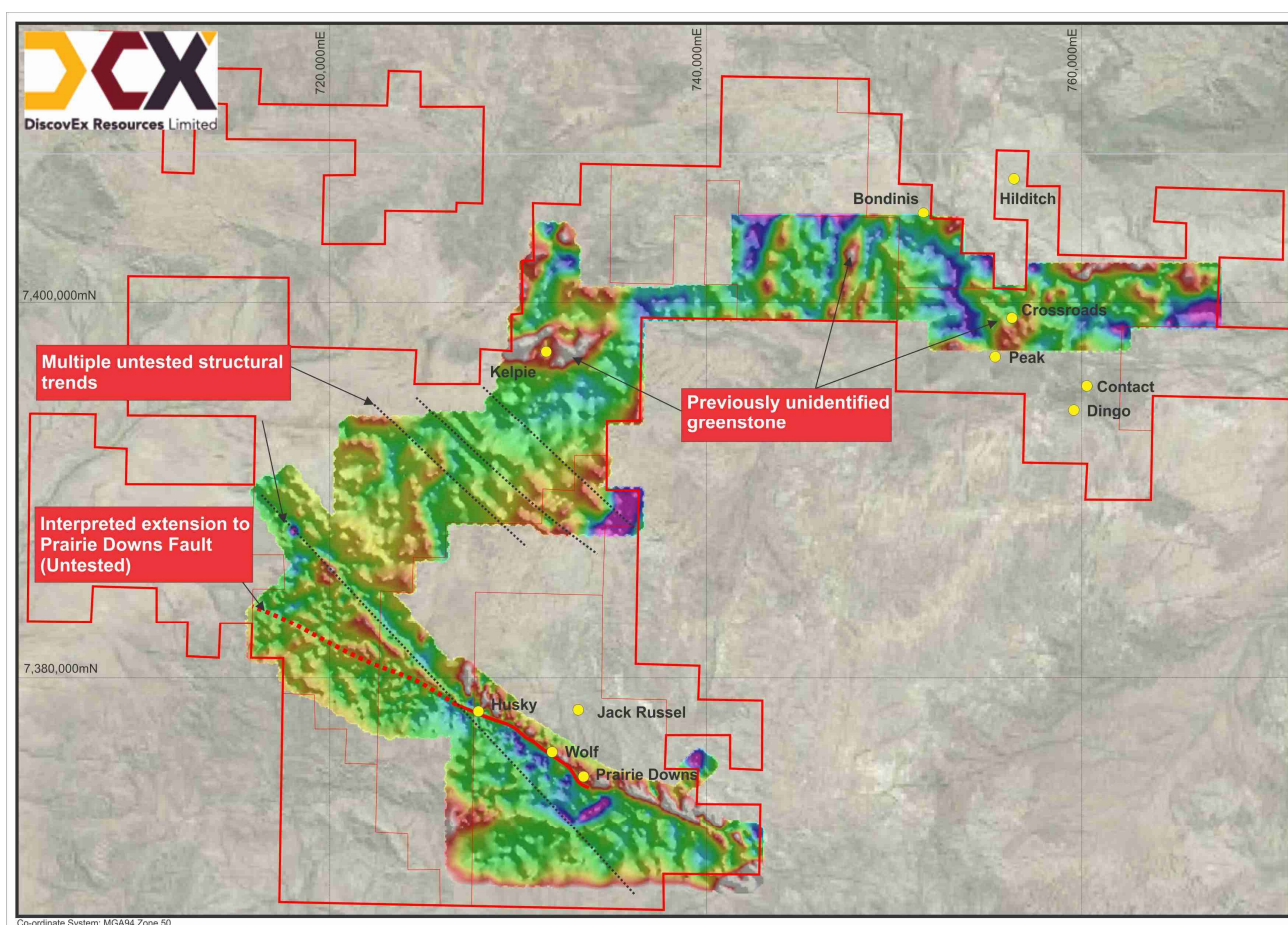


Figure 1: The Sylvania Project showing an amalgamated (historic data plus latest data) gravity image.

Kelpie Prospect

The Kelpie Prospect is located proximal to the Spearhole detrital iron Inferred Resource of 1,400Mt @ 23.5% Fe (previously reported on the 18th January, 2021 – “Transformational gold and base metals project acquisition and major investment”) and is interpreted as being a potential repetition of the Spearhole Greenstone, located immediately to the north. This 6km long potential buried greenstone sequence is not well defined in the airborne magnetics data (**Figure 2**) due to up to 25m of iron-rich detrital channel fill within the transported cover sequence and is an additional target zone prospective for gold and nickel-copper mineralisation.

Historic shallow drilling has been completed within the Spearhole Resource area however much of this drilling was targeting the overlying detrital material and hence has not adequately tested the basement rocks in the core of the gravity anomaly.

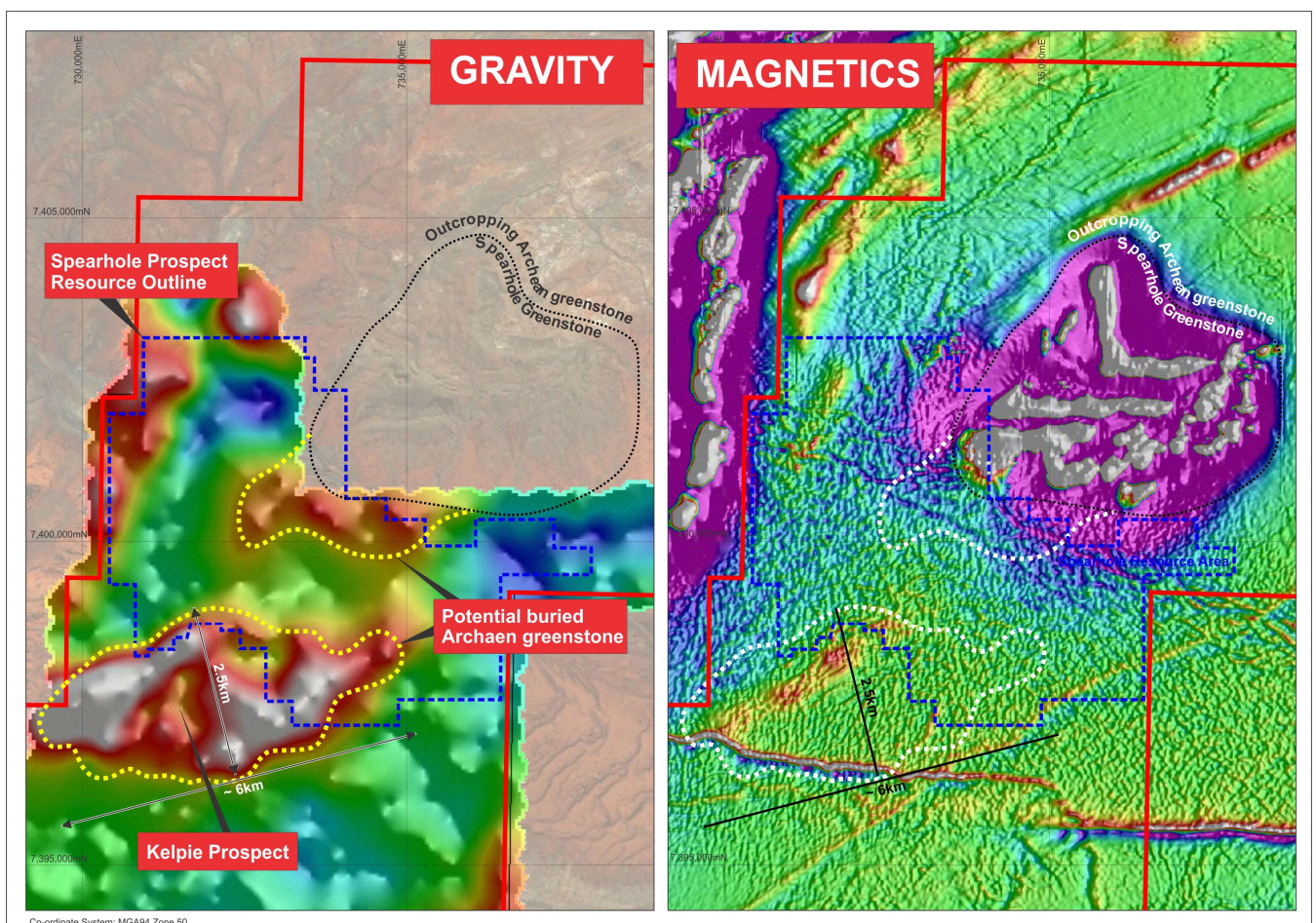


Figure 2: Left hand image – gravity imagery (BG240) highlighting potential greenstone. Right hand image –magnetics imagery (TMI_1VD) showing a weak magnetic signature within the area of the gravity anomaly.

Prairie Downs West Prospect

The Prairie Downs Fault Zone (PDFZ) is a regionally significant mineralised structure which has been defined through mapping of outcrop exposure over 8km strike length. It is host to several Zn-Pb-Ag-V mineralised prospects including Husky, Wolf and Prairie Downs (Indicated and Inferred Resource of 2.9Mt @ 4.9% Zn, 1.6% Pb and 15g/t Ag; see Table 1 below for details - *previously reported on the 18th January, 2021 – “Transformational gold and base metals project acquisition and major investment”*). The fault zone is likely to be continuous east and west from its defined position, however is obscured by overlying Proterozoic geology and transported sediments. A high-resolution (20 x 40m) portion of the gravity survey was completed to the west of the defined PDFZ to provide more detailed information through this area of cover with initial interpretation confirming the fault zone continues for at least a further 11km to the west. This updated interpretation has highlighted the area as a compelling target area for base metal exploration. Importantly, no historic exploration has ever been focussed on the western extension to the fault zone. Further geophysics in the form of Induced Polarisation (“IP”) will be proposed to better target the western continuation of the PDFZ for drill investigation. Both drilling and IP geophysics is planned in the September quarter of 2022.

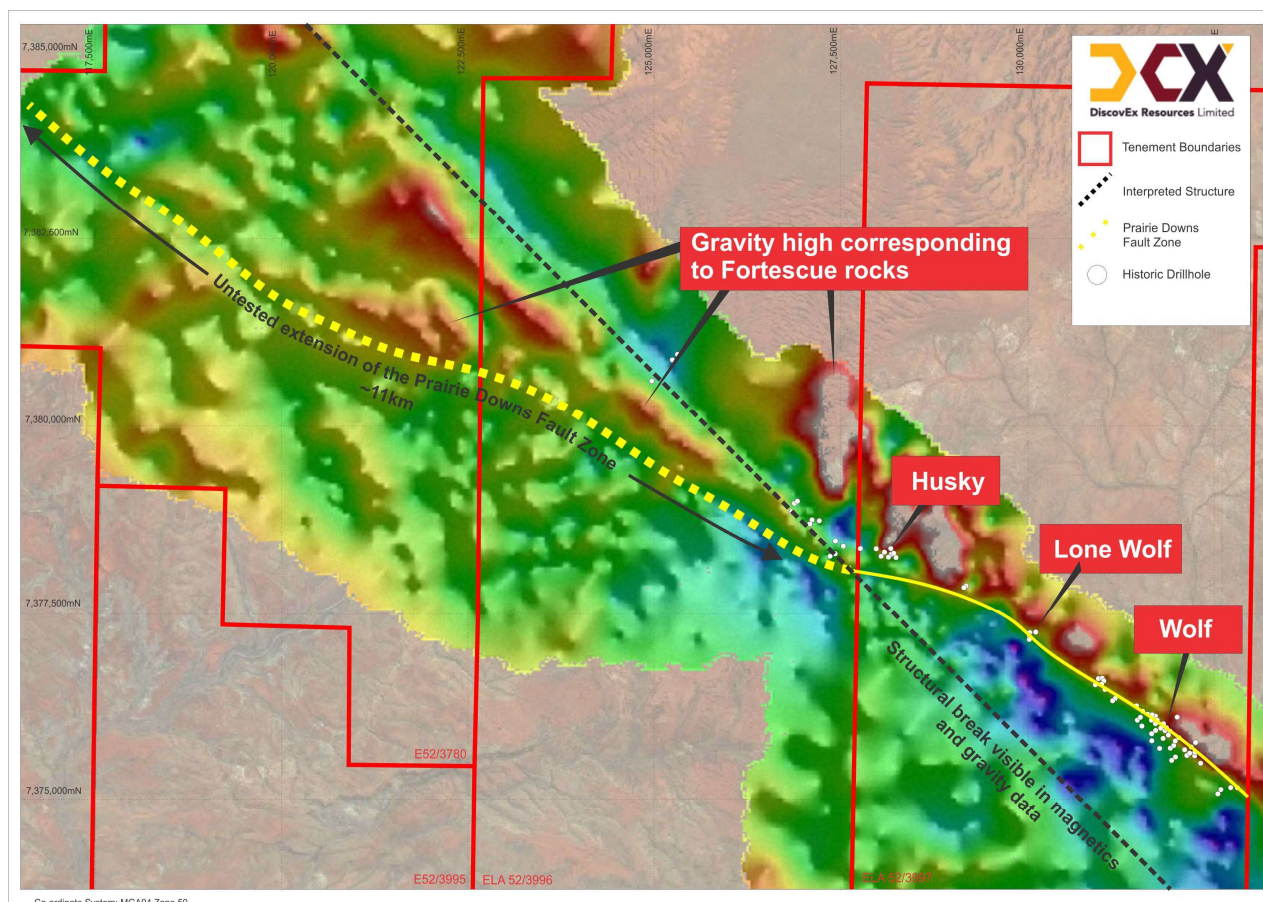


Figure 3: Merged gravity (BG240) survey highlighting the potential western extension to the Prairie Downs Fault zone

Heritage Survey

Both archaeological and ethnographic surveys have been completed with the Nyiyaparli Claim Group over several high priority targets including Peak, Dingo, Bondinis and Hilditch (**Figure 1**). The heritage clearance lines will now enable the Company to drill test these high priority targets that have been systematically generated over the previous 12 months. A further heritage survey has been requested to clear many of the other prospect areas defined from the gravity survey with an additional proposal submitted to Traditional Owners.

Mineral Resources

Prairie Downs

Table 1: Prairie Downs June 2010 Resource Statement (reported at 1% Zn cut-off grade) - (reported under JORC Code 2012)

Zone	Resource classification	Tonnes	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Silver (ppm)
Central	Indicated	310,000	5.55	1.69	15.8
East	Indicated	930,000	6.68	1.73	22.2
Main Splay	Indicated	670,000	3.75	1.01	6.3
West	Indicated	360,000	3.88	2.24	11.8
Total Indicated		2,270,000	5.22	1.59	15.0
Central	Inferred	220,000	3.62	1.88	18.4
East	Inferred	140,000	5.81	1.73	21.1
Intermediate Splay	Inferred	90,000	4.62	1.69	22.4
Main Splay	Inferred	190,000	3.13	1.24	5.9
West	Inferred	70,000	3.51	1.17	6.8
Total Inferred		710,000	4.03	1.58	14.9
Total		2,980,000	4.94	1.59	15.0

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 (MAAusIMM). 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 Managing Director 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.

Material in this release that relates to the Mineral Resources of the Prairie Downs Zn-Pb-Ag Deposit is based on and fairly represents information prepared by Mr Mark Drabble, a competent person who is a Member of the Australasian Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Drabble is an employee of Optiro Pty Ltd. Mr Drabble has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activities being undertaken 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 Drabble gave consent to the initial disclosure of Resource figures in the January 2021 announcement listed within the body of the text. No material change in figures has occurred since this initial consent.

Authorised for release by and investor enquiries to:

Mr Toby Wellman
Managing Director
 T: 08 9380 9440

JORC CODE 2012 EDITION TABLE 1

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.</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> 	The gravity geophysical survey was conducted by Atlas Geophysics and processed by Core Geophysics. Instruments used included the Scintrex CG5, on the ground with a 400m x 200m and 40 x 20m grid spacing on different targets within the project. Locations for the stations were completed using GNSS receivers for high accuracy station placement.
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> 	No drilling was completed
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> 	No drilling was completed
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> 	. No drilling was completed
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</i> 	No drilling was completed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	
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> 	No drilling was completed
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> 	No drilling was completed
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> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	Location and topographic control for the stations were completed using GNSS receivers for high accuracy station placement. Data was collected using grid system MGA94 zone 50.
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> 	Spacing for the gravity survey was completed on a 400m x 200m and 20m x 40m grids.
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> 	The gravity survey grid was planned to cover known and interpreted structures, stratigraphy and mineralisation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	Acquired data on site was emailed to an external consultant (Core Geophysics) for data checking.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	No drilling has been reported within this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results		
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	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.	<p>The gravity survey completed at the Sylvania Project was completed on several tenements with various ownership structures:</p> <p>E52/3780 (Joint Venture between Lighthouse Resource Holdings - 90% and Crest Inv Group 3 - 10%)</p> <p>E52/3884 (100% DiscovEx Resources Ltd),</p> <p>E52/3890, E52/3638 and E52/3366 (100% Lighthouse Resource Holdings).</p> <p>N.B. Lighthouse Resource Holdings is a 100% owned subsidiary of DiscovEx Resources Ltd)</p>
	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.	All tenements are in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>Numerous exploration companies have conducted exploration at Prairie Downs and surrounding areas over a number of years. This includes:</p> <p>Australian Ores and Minerals NL/Hill Minerals NL (Zn/Pb, 1969-1974)</p> <p>Shell Minerals Exploration (Australia) Pty Ltd (Zn/Pb, 1974-1975)</p> <p>CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (U, 1974)</p> <p>Pancontinental Mining Ltd/PMC Exploration Australia Pty Ltd (U, 1979-1987)</p> <p>Uranerz Australia Pty Ltd (U, 1981)</p> <p>Concord Mining NL (1987 – 1991)</p> <p>Sovereign Resources (Australia) NL (Cu/Pb/Zn, 1991-1997)</p> <p>Hampton Hill Mining NL (Au/Cu, 1996 – 1999)</p> <p>Fodina Minerals Pty Ltd/Outokompu Exploration Ventures Pty Ltd (Cu/Pb/Zn, 1994-1996)</p> <p>Capricorn Resources NL (Zn/Pb, 1998)</p> <p>Prairie Down Metals Pty Ltd (Zn/Pb/Fe, 2005 – 2010)</p> <p>Ivernia Inc. (Zn/Pb – 2010-2012)</p> <p>Dynasty Resources (Fe, 2010-2017)</p> <p>Marindi Metals (Zn/Pb, 2013-2016)</p>
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<p>The Prairie Downs deposit is located within a sequence of sediments (Prairie Downs Formation) and Archaean greenstones (Fortescue Group) which onlap the granitic Sylvania Dome. The hanging-wall rocks are mafic volcanics and the footwall lithologies range from mafic lavas, mafic pyroclastics and cherty metasediments. The mineralisation appears to have a strong association with the brecciated zones and could broadly be described as stratabound. There are clear associations of mineralisation to the hanging-wall and footwall contacts of the breccias however there are quite well-defined</p>

		<p>zones of cross-cutting mineralisation that are probably related to</p> <p>zones of enhanced fluid flow caused by fracture zones.</p> <p>The Husky South prospect is located on the Prairie Downs Fault. The fault loosely marks the contact between the Fortescue group and the Bresnahan group and hosts high grade zinc and lead mineralisation</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>	No drilling has been reported within this announcement.
	<i>Easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i>	No drilling has been reported within this announcement.
	<i>Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i>	No drilling has been reported within this announcement.
	<i>Dip and azimuth of the hole</i>	No drilling has been reported within this announcement.
	<i>Down hole length and interception depth</i>	No drilling has been reported within this announcement.
	<i>Hole length.</i>	No drilling has been reported within this announcement.
	<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>	No drilling has been reported within this announcement.
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>	No drilling has been reported within this announcement.
	<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>	No drilling has been reported within this announcement.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents have been used within this announcement
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	No relationship between widths and intercept lengths have been made as all results are point samples
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	No drilling has been reported within this announcement.
	<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>	No drilling has been reported within this announcement.
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>	No drilling has been reported within this announcement.

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>	No drilling has been reported within this announcement.
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>	No other exploration other than that mentioned above has been used.
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>	Further targeting of anomalism through extensive soil sampling will take place over the coming quarters, followed by AC drilling.
	<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>	Relevant diagrams are shown within the body of this announcement.