

ASX Announcement
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Amanda Resource Potential Increases

Further positive RC drilling results highlight strong continuity of mineralisation at the Amanda and Amanda East gold deposits.

Latest results from Amanda include:

14m @ 4.94g/t Au from 19m in AMRC011

(incl **6m @ 10.85g/t Au** from 20m)

12m @ 1.46g/t Au from 14m in AMRC013

(incl **6m @ 2.62g/t Au** from 18m)

13m @ 1.23g/t Au from 37m in AMRC021

15m @ 1.00g/t Au from 34m in AMRC010

Latest results from Amanda East include:

7m @ 2.84g/t Au from 9m in AMRC032

7m @ 2.39g/t Au from 38m in AMRC031

7m @ 2.22g/t Au from 43m in AMRC027

23m @ 1.35g/t Au from 10m in AMRC030

(incl **6m @ 3.93g/t Au** from 20m)

12m @ 1.34g/t Au from 16m in AMRC028

- First detailed drilling at Amanda since 2007, providing improved understanding and significant upside potential.
- Gold mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike to east and west, as well as the 500m strike between the Amanda and Amanda East deposits.
- Resource estimate underway, with expectation of overall resource increase and improved classifications.
- Longer term potential for higher grade plunging gold shoots highlighted by **14m @ 4.94g/t, 6m @ 3.93g/t** in current program and **15m @ 3.4g/t, 9m @ 15.28g/t and 7m @ 3.03g/t** in previous drilling.

The Tabba Tabba Thrust is a large mineralised structure hosting the Amanda (35,400oz) and Wingina (287,700oz) deposits as well as extensive undrilled gold anomalies along the 60km strike length.

- The 8.5km between Amanda and Wingina is a high priority exploration target where some wide spaced RAB drilling and very limited RC drilling has previously been undertaken.
- The Edkins prospect is a prime example where previously reported high grade RC drilling results (**2m @ 43.2g/t, 3m @ 29.3g/t and 3m @ 7.3g/t**) have not been followed-up.

Pilbara Gold Project, Port Hedland in Western Australia

De Grey Mining Limited (ASX: DEG, “De Grey”, “Company”) is pleased to report on new drilling results from the Amanda Gold Deposit within the Pilbara Gold Project, located 60km south of Port Hedland, Western Australia (Figure 1).

The Pilbara Gold Project has excellent potential to define significant additional resource ounces along its 200 km plus strike length of mineralised shear zones throughout the large 1,480 km² landholding. To date, approximately 10% of the shear zones have received detailed shallow RC and diamond drilling to a nominal depth of 100-150m which has already defined Mineral Resources containing over 1.2Moz* of gold.

The Company is actively ramping up exploration throughout the tenement package in a drive to upgrade and expand known resources, as well as discover new deposits. There are over 40 identified yet untested soil anomalies along the highly prospective regional scale shear zones and conglomerates. The Company aims to significantly increase resources throughout the under-explored and highly prospective project area.

(* ASX release “Pilbara Gold Project increases gold resources by >20% to over 1.2Moz”, 28 September 2017)

Amanda Drilling Program

In March, the Company commenced an infill and extensional RC drilling program, targeting improved and additional resources at the Mt Berghaus, Mallina, Toweranna and Amanda gold deposits.

The Amanda deposit has a defined resource of 0.69Mt @ 1.6g/t Au for 35,400oz (JORC 2012*) in two separate zones, Amanda and Amanda East. The resource lies on the Tabba Tabba Thrust, which hosts the 287,700oz Wingina gold deposit 8km to the south-west.

Drilling of sixteen RC holes totalling 978m at Amanda, and seventeen RC holes totalling 1,092m at Amanda East was recently completed. The two mineralised zones are around 500m apart, with limited drilling between the deposits (Figure 2). Geology is similar to the Wingina deposit, with lodes occurring along the Tabba Tabba Thrust and near the contact of a chert sequence with overlying clastic sediments. Several subparallel lodes occur through portions of both deposits.

The Amanda and Amanda East gold deposits show potential for additional drilling to extend resources in most directions including:

- along the 500m of thrust between the two deposits where very limited drilling has occurred to date.
- along strike of the thrust external to the two known deposits areas, particularly to the southwest towards the Wingina deposit
- at depth and in potential higher grade plunging shoots.

The latest results are highly encouraging. Increased drilling density has improved definition of the mineralisation, shown that it extends to or near surface and demonstrated continuity between drill sections.

Significant intercepts for Amanda and Amanda East (>15gm*m) are given below.

Amanda

15m @ 1.00g/t Au from 34m in AMRC010

14m @ 4.94g/t Au from 19m in AMRC011

(incl **6m @ 10.85g/t Au** from 20m)

12m @ 1.46g/t Au from 14m in AMRC013

(incl 6m @ 2.62g/t Au from 18m)

13m @ 1.23g/t Au from 37m in AMRC021

Amanda East

21m @ 0.77g/t Au from 58m in AMRC023

(incl **3m @ 1.65g/t Au** from 75m)

7m @ 2.22g/t Au from 43m in AMRC027

12m @ 1.34g/t Au from 16m in AMRC028

21m @ 0.84g/t Au from 9m in AMRC029

(incl **3m @ 2.45g/t Au** from 19m)

23m @ 1.35g/t Au from 10m in AMRC030

(incl **6m @ 3.93g/t Au** from 20m)

7m @ 2.39g/t Au from 38m in AMRC031

7m @ 2.84g/t Au from 9m in AMRC032

Tabba Tabba Thrust Exploration Potential

The Tabba Tabba Thrust is a large mineralised structure hosting the Amanda (35,400oz) and Wingina (287,700oz) deposits plus extensive undrilled gold anomalies along the 60km strike length. Whilst the Amanda and larger Wingina deposits are essentially outcropping, limited detailed exploration drilling has occurred along strike along the intervening 8.5km strike length where it is both outcropping and undercover.

The 8.5km between Amanda and Wingina is a high priority exploration target. As noted only wide spaced RAB drilling with very limited detailed RC drilling has previously been undertaken. The initial work has provided significant results with limited further work. The Edkins prospect is a prime example where previously reported high grade RC drilling results (**2m @ 43.2g/t, 3m @ 29.3g/t and 3m @ 7.3g/t**) have not been followed-up (Figure 7).

To the south west of Wingina, the Lost Ark prospect has previously intersected **16m @ 1.57g/t** in shallow widespaced RAB drilling. This area has never received follow-up drilling and represents a further 1.5km of prospective strike length.

Planning is currently underway for more systematic aircore/RAB drilling traverses targeting mineralisation masked by the thin veneer of sand cover, together with more detailed mapping and sampling of the outcropping ridges along the Tabba Tabba Thrust.

Proposed Programs

Proposed programs going forward at Amanda include:

- An updated resource estimate, currently underway, incorporating recent drill results and revised wireframes. The recent drilling is expected to increase total resource ounces and improve resource classification.
- Open pit mining optimisations as part of the PFS economic assessment
- Infill RC drilling between the two deposits utilising a specialised track mounted RC rig capable of drilling shallow angled drill holes in areas where access for larger drill rigs is currently limited.
- Extensional drilling further along the Tabba Tabba Thrust and at depth where higher grades are evident.
- Aircore drilling along the 8.5km strike length of the Tabba Tabba Thrust towards Wingina.

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COMPETENT PERSONS 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 Australian Institute of Geoscientists. 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.

Figure 1 Pilbara Gold Project – Amanda Gold Deposit highlighted

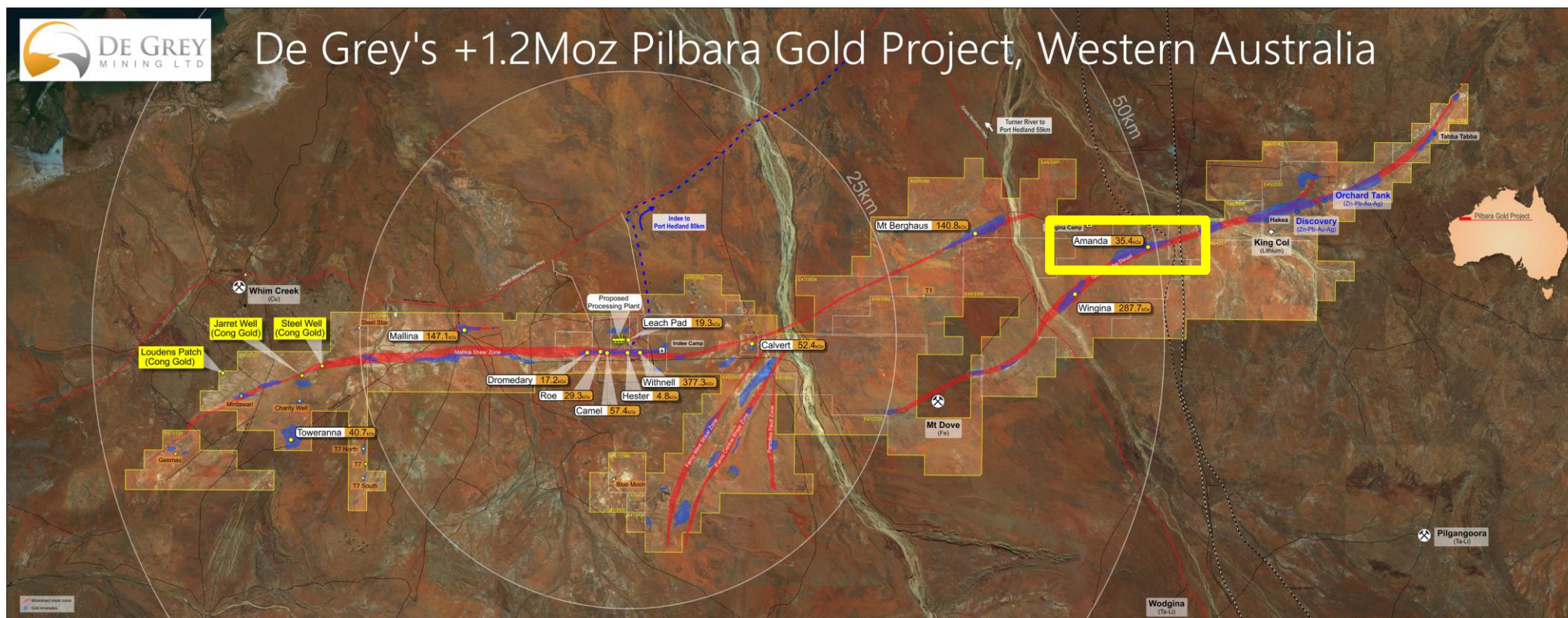


Figure 2 Amanda Gold Deposits – General plan view of drilling and lodes

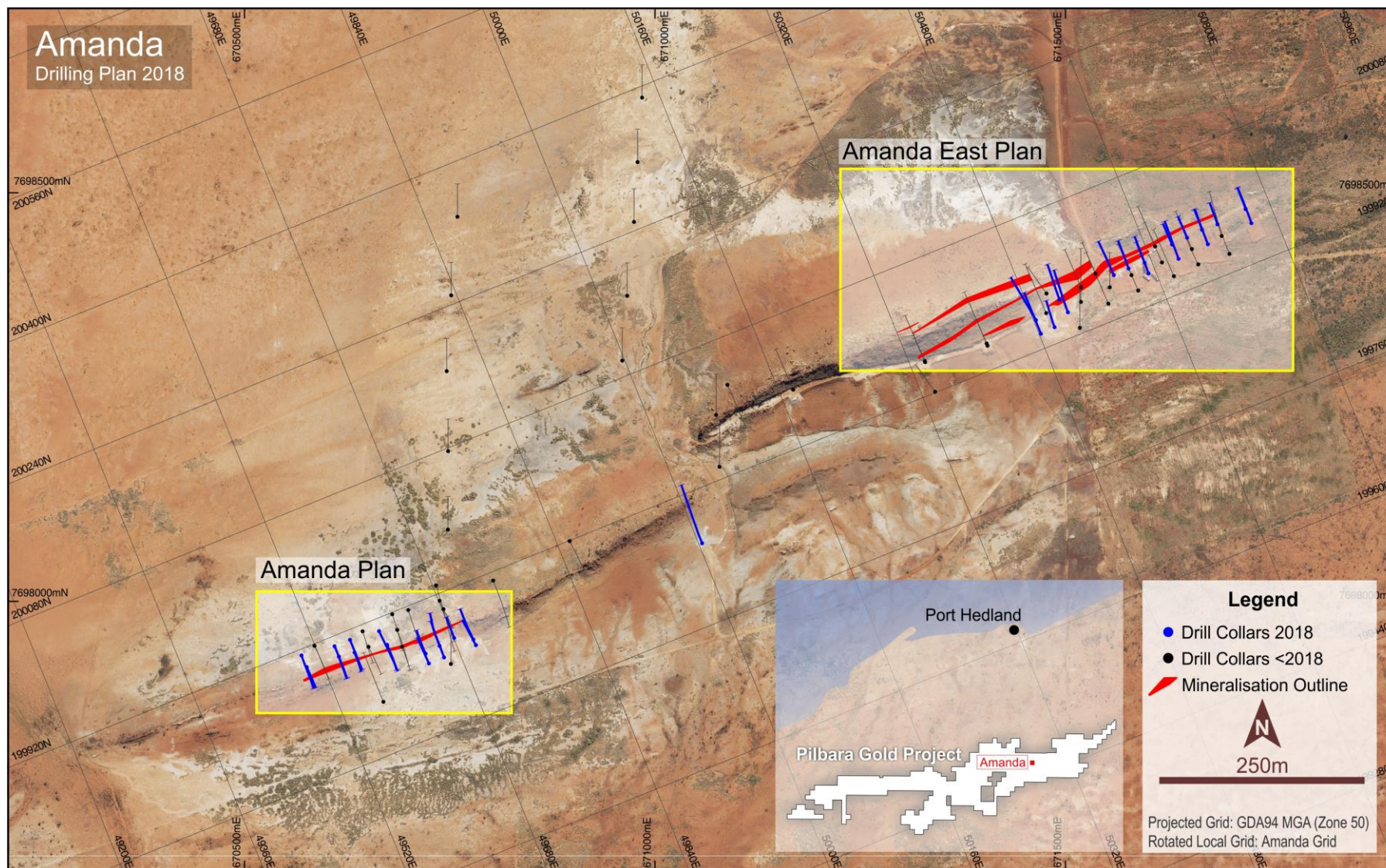


Figure 3 Amanda Gold Deposit - Plan view of drilling and lodes

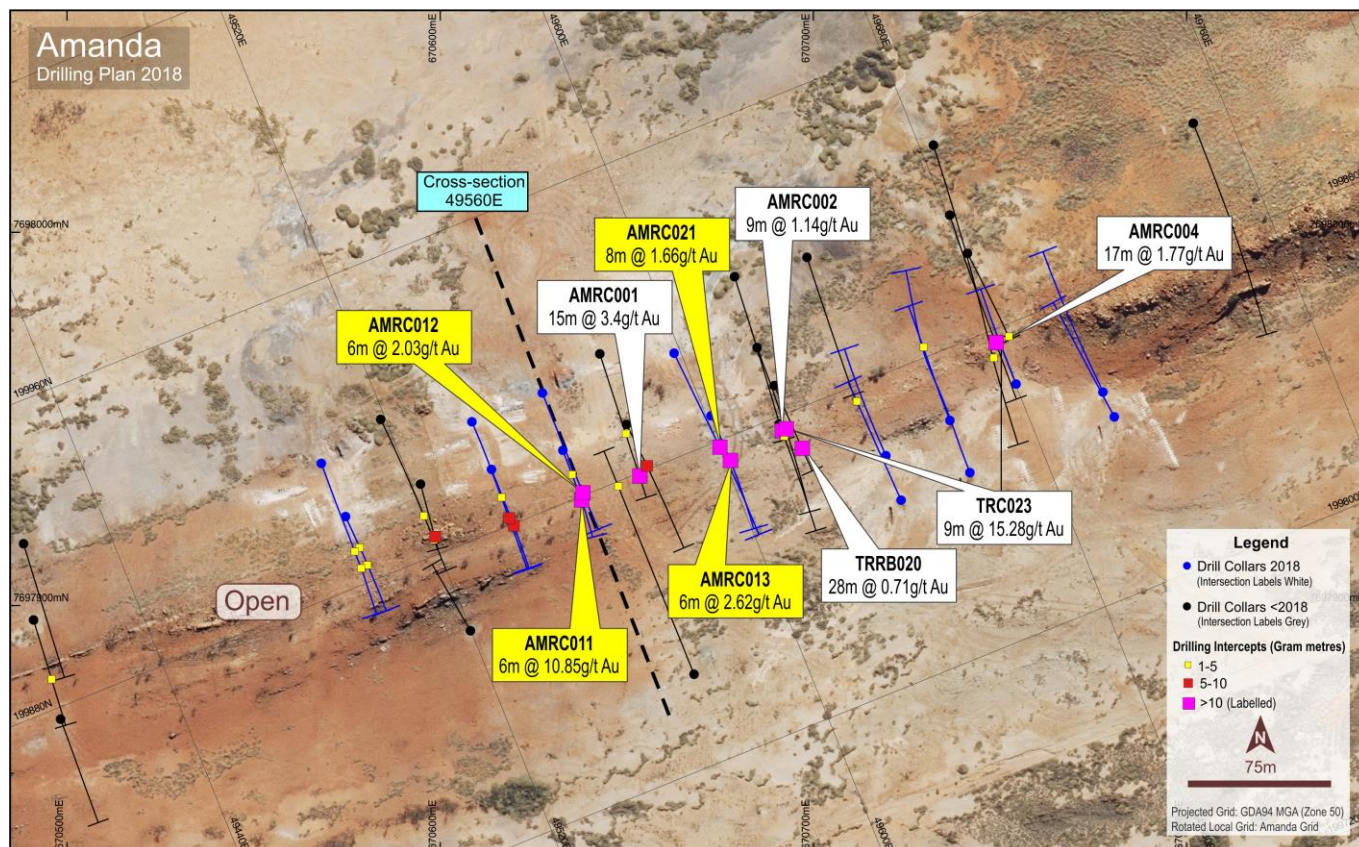


Figure 4 Amanda Gold Deposit - Cross section 49560E

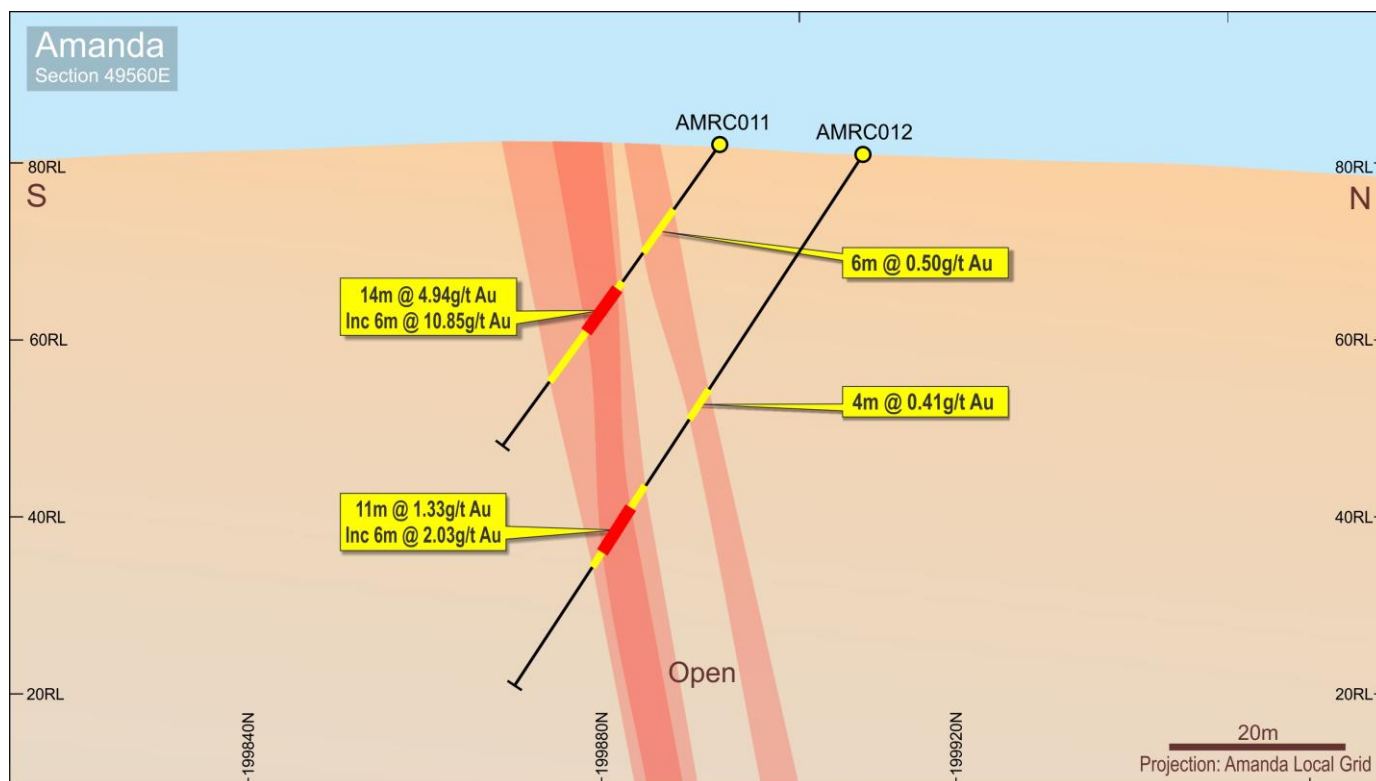


Figure 5 Amanda East Gold Deposit - Plan view of drilling and lodes

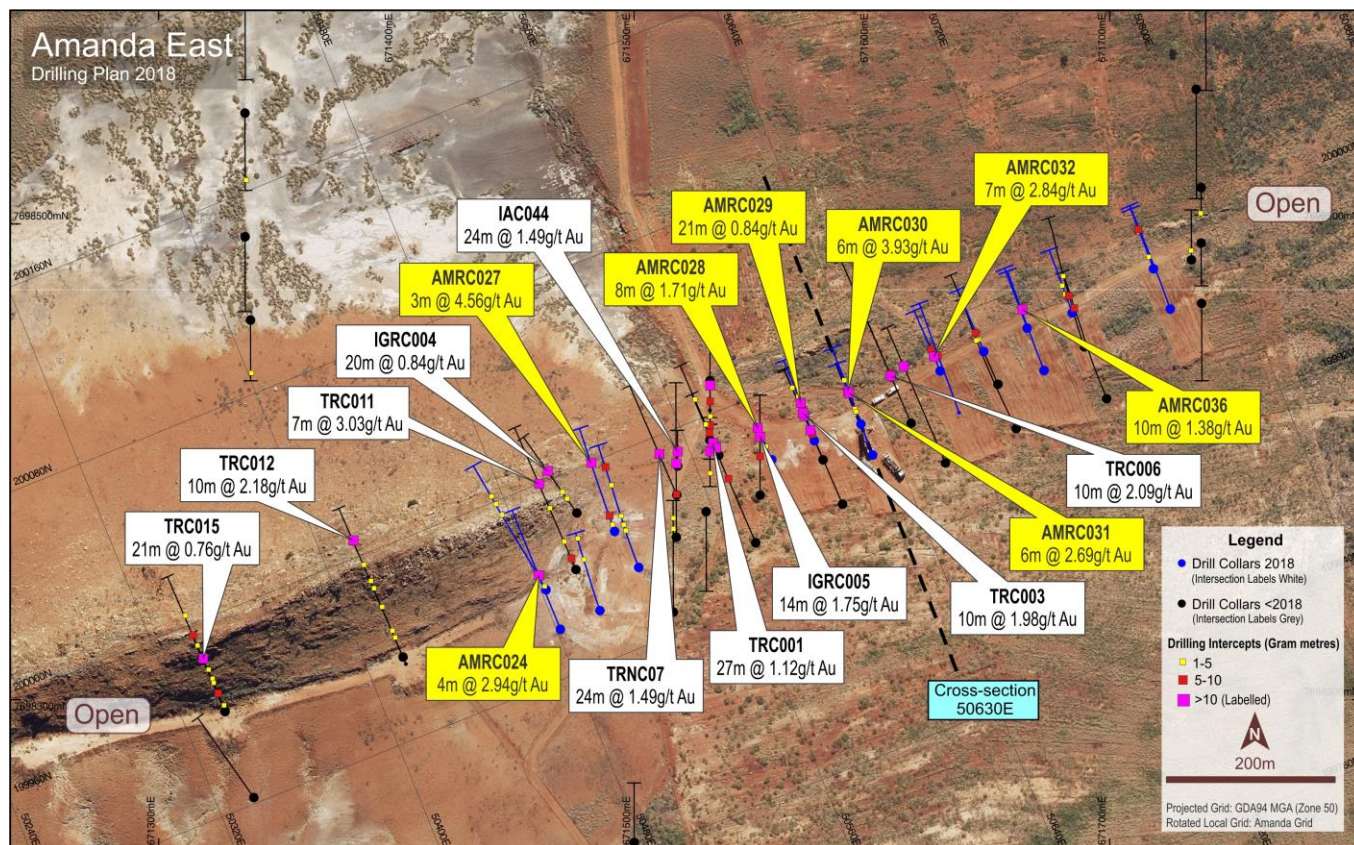


Figure 6 Amanda East Gold Deposit - Cross section 50630E

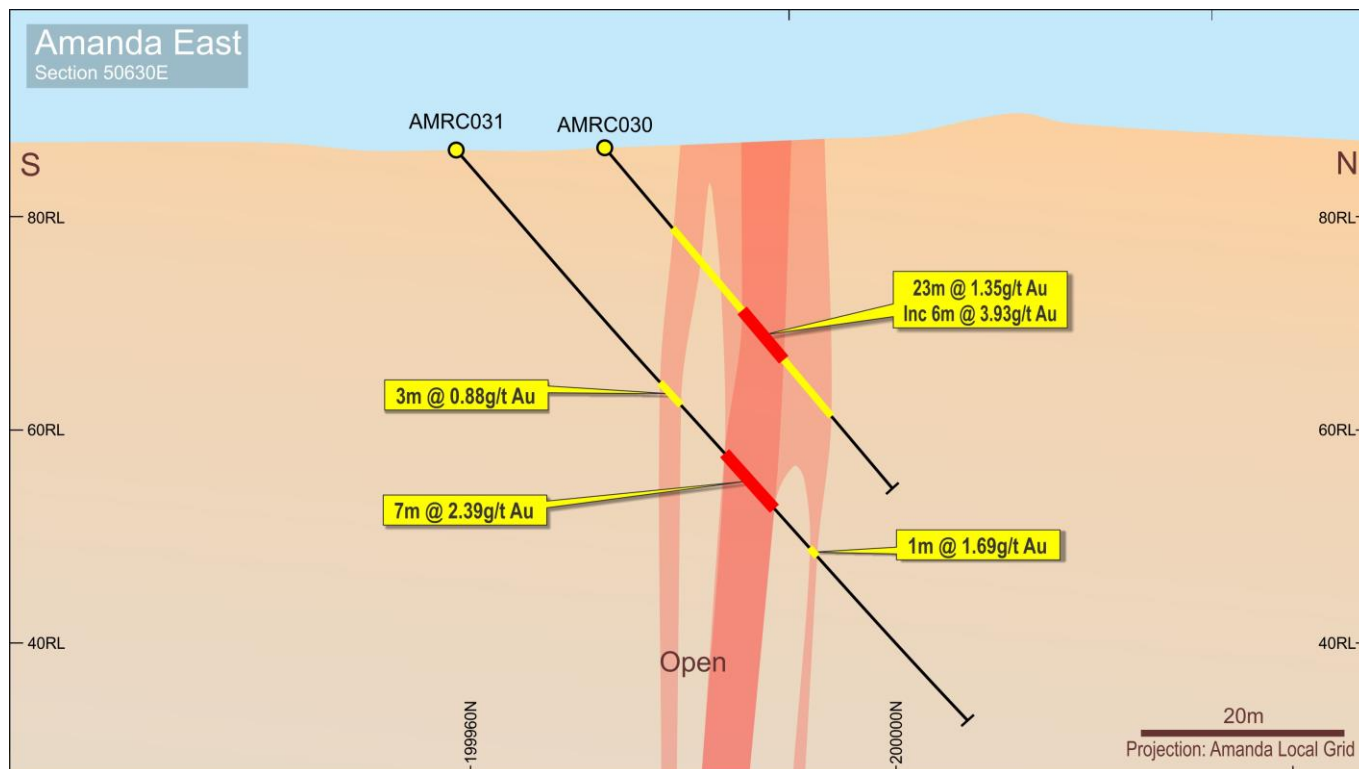


Figure 7 Tabba Tabba Thrust – Wingina to Amanda an 8.5km High Priority Exploration Target

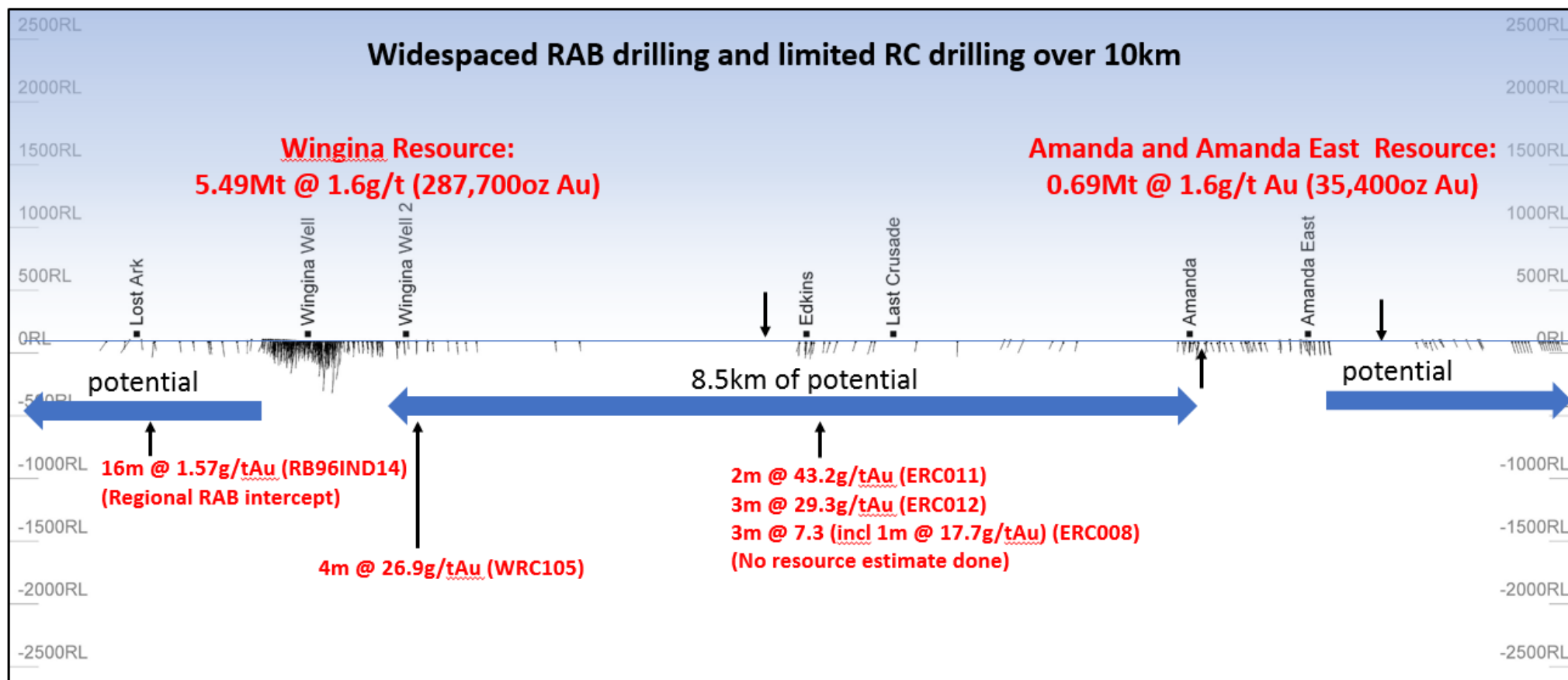


Table 1 Amanda – Drill hole information

Prospect	Hole ID	Hole Type	Depth	EastMGA	NorthMGA	RLMGA	East_AmLocal	North_AmLocal	RL_AmLocal	Dip	AzimMGA	AzimLocal
AMANDA	AMRC007	RC	48	670574.7	7697923.9	81.6	49500.3	199898.7	81.6	-55.3	154.6	176.6
AMANDA	AMRC008	RC	72	670568.2	7697938.1	79.9	49499.6	199914.3	79.9	-54.1	160.0	182.0
AMANDA	AMRC009	RC	48	670613.7	7697936.5	82.1	49541.3	199895.7	82.1	-55.4	158.7	180.7
AMANDA	AMRC010	RC	72	670608.5	7697949.2	80.4	49541.2	199909.5	80.4	-55.1	156.2	178.2
AMANDA	AMRC011	RC	42	670632.9	7697941.6	82.1	49560.9	199893.3	82.1	-55.0	159.4	181.4
AMANDA	AMRC012	RC	72	670627.4	7697957.0	81.2	49561.6	199909.6	81.2	-55.4	158.9	180.9
AMANDA	AMRC013	RC	54	670672.6	7697950.9	81.9	49601.2	199887.0	81.9	-55.7	155.8	177.8
AMANDA	AMRC014	RC	48	670719.4	7697940.2	84.9	49640.7	199859.6	84.9	-48.7	336.0	358.0
AMANDA	AMRC015	RC	54	670723.5	7697928.2	84.3	49639.9	199847.0	84.3	-50.0	335.9	357.9
AMANDA	AMRC016	RC	48	670736.6	7697949.6	86.5	49660.1	199861.9	86.5	-50.1	338.0	360.0
AMANDA	AMRC017	RC	78	670742.0	7697935.6	85.8	49659.8	199846.9	85.8	-50.2	338.3	0.3
AMANDA	AMRC018	RC	42	670754.3	7697959.3	87.9	49680.2	199864.2	87.9	-50.6	338.3	0.3
AMANDA	AMRC019	RC	60	670777.6	7697957.3	90.2	49701.0	199853.6	90.2	-47.5	334.5	356.5
AMANDA	AMRC020	RC	54	670780.6	7697950.6	89.6	49701.3	199846.3	89.6	-50.0	331.9	353.9
AMANDA	AMRC021	RC	84	670662.7	7697967.6	81.3	49598.3	199906.3	81.3	-50.8	154.2	176.2
AMANDA	AMRC022	RC	102	671056.3	7698074.5	91.8	50003.3	199857.9	91.8	-50.5	338.8	0.8
AMANDAEAST	AMRC023	RC	102	671463.0	7698346.2	98.8	50482.2	199957.5	98.8	-52.7	330.5	352.5
AMANDAEAST	AMRC024	RC	84	671469.0	7698329.6	96.9	50481.5	199939.9	96.9	-50.0	337.9	359.9
AMANDAEAST	AMRC025	RC	72	671485.6	7698337.5	95.3	50499.9	199940.9	95.3	-60.4	340.4	2.4
AMANDAEAST	AMRC026	RC	84	671501.9	7698355.6	93.7	50521.8	199951.7	93.7	-50.2	338.5	0.5
AMANDAEAST	AMRC027	RC	72	671491.8	7698370.8	95.3	50518.0	199969.5	95.3	-49.5	340.2	2.2
AMANDAEAST	AMRC028	RC	72	671557.9	7698400.9	88.3	50590.6	199972.6	88.3	-50.1	336.0	358.0
AMANDAEAST	AMRC029	RC	54	671575.7	7698408.9	87.1	50610.2	199973.4	87.1	-48.0	342.9	4.9
AMANDAEAST	AMRC030	RC	42	671595.4	7698415.9	86.5	50631.0	199972.5	86.5	-49.9	338.1	0.1
AMANDAEAST	AMRC031	RC	72	671600.3	7698402.9	86.4	50630.7	199958.6	86.4	-49.5	338.4	0.4
AMANDAEAST	AMRC032	RC	42	671628.7	7698438.2	86.5	50670.3	199980.7	86.5	-49.4	337.7	359.7
AMANDAEAST	AMRC033	RC	72	671636.6	7698420.7	85.8	50671.1	199961.5	85.8	-50.1	340.7	2.7
AMANDAEAST	AMRC034	RC	48	671647.0	7698446.4	85.9	50690.4	199981.5	85.9	-54.7	338.4	0.4
AMANDAEAST	AMRC035	RC	42	671665.3	7698456.2	85.6	50711.0	199983.7	85.6	-50.3	340.0	2.0
AMANDAEAST	AMRC036	RC	72	671672.4	7698438.4	85.7	50710.9	199964.6	85.7	-51.3	339.0	1.0
AMANDAEAST	AMRC037	RC	48	671684.2	7698462.7	85.4	50730.9	199982.6	85.4	-55.1	341.0	3.0
AMANDAEAST	AMRC038	RC	42	671718.4	7698481.2	84.9	50769.5	199987.0	84.9	-50.8	341.0	3.0
AMANDAEAST	AMRC039	RC	72	671725.5	7698464.2	84.8	50769.7	199968.6	84.8	-49.7	341.0	3.0

Table 2 Amanda – Significant Drill Intersections (> 2g x m)

Prospect	HoleID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Downhole Width (m)	Au (g/t)
Amanda	AMRC007	13	18	5	1.22
Amanda	AMRC007	22	25	3	0.87
Amanda	AMRC008	37	42	5	1.15
Amanda	AMRC008	48	54	6	1.21
Amanda	AMRC009	21	28	7	0.97
Amanda	incl	25	28	3	1.73
Amanda	AMRC010	34	49	15	1.00
Amanda	incl	44	48	4	2.03
Amanda	AMRC011	9	15	6	0.50
Amanda	AMRC011	19	33	14	4.94
Amanda	incl	20	26	6	10.85
Amanda	AMRC012	45	56	11	1.33
Amanda	incl	48	54	6	2.03
Amanda	AMRC013	14	26	12	1.46
Amanda	incl	18	24	6	2.62
Amanda	AMRC016	29	34	5	0.57
Amanda	AMRC019	33	38	5	0.53
Amanda	AMRC020	43	47	4	0.52
Amanda	AMRC021	37	50	13	1.23
Amanda E	AMRC023	58	79	21	0.77
Amanda E	incl	75	78	3	1.65
Amanda E	AMRC024	36	41	5	2.47
Amanda E	AMRC025	65	68	3	1.16
Amanda E	AMRC026	25	38	13	0.98
Amanda E	incl	25	26	1	3.90
Amanda E	incl	29	30	1	3.75
Amanda E	AMRC026	56	59	3	1.34
Amanda E	AMRC026	63	76	13	1.10
Amanda E	incl	67	71	4	2.25
Amanda E	AMRC027	9	14	5	2.18
Amanda E	AMRC027	30	34	4	0.59
Amanda E	AMRC027	43	50	7	2.22
Amanda E	incl	46	49	3	4.56
Amanda E	AMRC028	8	12	4	1.04
Amanda E	AMRC028	16	28	12	1.34
Amanda E	AMRC029	9	30	21	0.84
Amanda E	incl	19	22	3	2.45
Amanda E	AMRC030	10	33	23	1.35
Amanda E	incl	20	26	6	3.93
Amanda E	AMRC031	29	32	3	0.88
Amanda E	AMRC031	38	45	7	2.39
Amanda E	AMRC032	9	16	7	2.84
Amanda E	incl	9	11	2	6.11
Amanda E	AMRC033	36	41	5	1.63
Amanda E	AMRC036	38	48	10	1.38
Amanda E	incl	39	42	3	2.22
Amanda E	AMRC037	20	22	2	1.21
Amanda E	AMRC038	7	9	2	1.00
Amanda E	AMRC038	26	30	4	2.46

Table JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p>Sampling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drilling and sampling was undertaken in an industry standard manner All holes sampled on both a 1m and nominal 4m composite basis over the entire length of the hole. 4m composite samples were submitted for analysis for all intervals. Where assays over approximately 0.2g/t Au were received for 4m composite sample results, 1m samples were then submitted for these zones. Both the 4m and 1m samples were taken from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. The cyclone was calibrated to provide a continuous sample volume accordingly to sample length Each 4m and 1m sample ranges from a typical 2.5-3.5kg The independent laboratory then takes the sample and pulverises the entire sample for analysis as described below
<p>Drilling techniques</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes are Reverse Circulation(RC) with a 5 1/2-inch bit and face sampling hammer.
<p>Drill sample recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were visually assessed for recovery. Samples are considered representative with good recoveries. Only a small percentage of samples were considered low recovery primarily due to change of rods when a small amount of wet sample occurred. No sample bias is observed
<p>Logging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Whether logging is qualitative or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Company geologists logged each hole and supervised all sampling. The sample results are appropriate for a resource estimation. The 1m sample results are considered the preferred sample to use in the resource estimation for more accurate definition of lodes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sampling of the RC sample was carried out by a cone splitter on the rig cyclone and drill cuttings were sampled on a 1m and 4m composite basis. Independent standard reference material was inserted approximately every 20 samples Duplicate samples were taken approximately every 60 samples for 1m resplits The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling and for use in a resource estimate.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The samples were submitted to a commercial independent laboratory in Perth, Australia. Each sample was dried, crushed and pulverised. Au was analysed by a 50gm charge Fire assay fusion technique with an AAS finish The techniques are considered quantitative in nature. As discussed previously standards and duplicates samples were inserted by the Company and the laboratory also carries out internal standards in individual batches Results for the standards and duplicates were considered satisfactory
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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample results have been entered and then checked by a second company geologist Results have been uploaded into the company database, checked and verified No adjustments have been made to the assay data. Results are reported on a length weighted basis
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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collar locations are located by Differential GPS to an accuracy of +/-20cm. Locations are given in either GDA94 zone 50 projection, or Amanda Local Grid. Collar details in both coordinates are given in Table 1. Topographic control is by air photo photogrammetry to a resolution of either 0.10m or 0.15m, together with DGPS control.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RC drilling is on a nominal 20m x 20m or greater distance. All holes have been geologically logged and provide a strong basis for geological control and continuity of mineralisation. Data spacing and distribution is sufficient to provide strong support for the results to be used in a resource estimate. Sample compositing has not been applied except in reporting of drill intercepts, as described in this Table.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling is approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation and therefore the sampling is considered representative of the mineralised zone. 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. This will be allowed for in resource estimates when geological interpretations are completed.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were collected by company personnel and delivered direct to the laboratory via a transport contractor
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits have been completed. Review of QAQC data has been carried out by company geologists

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling is on E45/2995 which is located approximately 60km south of Port Hedland and is 100% owned De Grey Mining (or its 100% owned subsidiaries)
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Amanda deposit has had some drilling undertaken previously. Most holes were completed by De Grey Mining between 2003-2007.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralisation targeted is hydrothermally emplaced and chert/sediment hosted gold mineralisation within a shear zone and is similar in style to many other Western Australian gold deposits.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole location and directional information is provided in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>for all Material drill holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. • 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. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results are reported to a minimum cutoff grade of 0.3g/t gold with an internal dilution of 3m maximum. Intervals over 2g x m Au are reported. • Intercepts are length weighted averaged. • No maximum cuts have been made.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drill holes are interpreted to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation. • 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.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans and representative cross sections are provided in the report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All intercepts using parameters described above are reported, together with locations of all drill holes reported here. • The report is considered balanced and provided in context.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Amanda Gold deposit has an existing 2012 JORC gold resource (35,400oz) previously reported by De Grey. • Limited test work on metallurgical and geotechnical characteristics has been completed at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></p>	
<p>Further work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company plans to complete detailed wireframes of geology and mineralisation prior to updating the resource estimation. • Additional RC and diamond drilling is planned to test strike and depth extensions. • Further metallurgical and geotechnical work will be completed as required.