ASX Announcement

08 March 2019

Extensions confirmed at Wingina and Amanda

- **Extensions beyond existing resource model defined at both Wingina and Amanda**
- **Potential to expand resources with further drilling**
- **Host +60km long Tabba Tabba Thrust considered highly prospective for future discoveries**

De Grey Mining Limited (ASX: DEG, "De Grey", "Company") is pleased to announce new drilling results at the Wingina and Amanda gold deposits that form part of the 1.4Moz Pilbara Gold Project, located near Port Hedland in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. *(ASX release "2018 Total Gold Mineral Resource increases to 1.4Moz", 3 October 2018)*

The gold mineralisation, at Wingina and Amanda, is hosted by the north east trending and large regional scale Tabba Tabba Thrust. Both the Wingina and Amanda deposits remain open along strike and at depth plus the +60km long thrust is considered highly prospective for further discoveries.

Wingina

At Wingina, the shallow near surface mineralisation has previously been well drilled on a nominal 20m x 20m basis over more than 1km of strike length and generally down to ~200m depth. The current resource (5.49Mt @ 1.6g/t for 287,700oz) has greater than 75% of the resource in the measured and indicated categories and is expected to form one of the larger open pits in the 2019 2.0Mtpa PFS. Two higher grade plunging shoots are defined in this previous resource drilling (Figure 1). Recent drilling has successfully targeted extension to the mineralisation at depth and to the north east along strike.

- **Down dip extension confirmed to ~300m below surface and 150m north east of resource.**
- **Significant new results include:**

  6.35m @ 3.37g/t Au in WDH015 including 0.75m @ 12.2g/t Au

  12.66m @ 1.75g/t Au in WDH016 including 0.81m @ 10.95g/t Au

- **High-grade intercepts within the broader gold lode include:**

  0.75m @ 12.2g/t Au

  0.81m @ 10.95g/t Au

  4.0m @ 5.57g/t Au

  2.0m @ 2.7g/t Au

  4.0m @ 2.6g/t Au

- **Further step out drilling is being planned to test down dip extensions below the resource.**

Limited diamond drilling completed back in 2016, targeted the northern most plunging shoot and extended mineralisation at depth. The recent drill program comprising 933m RC and 718m of diamond core further extends this eastern zone of mineralisation. Six additional precollars have been drilled in readiness to test further down dip extensions below the resource along strike.

The recent drilling results continue to define extensive zones of wide alteration (up to 50m) associated with the thrust defining an excellent host structure. The dominant gold occurs in a discrete lode (at > 0.5g/t cutoff) within the larger alteration zone and wider dispersed lower grade anomalous gold mineralisation over large portions of alteration zone. The scale of the alteration zone and structural controls provides scope to discover further high grade plunging shoots and extension at depth and along strike beneath the thin sand cover.

Results are provided in Table 1 and shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 Wingina long section

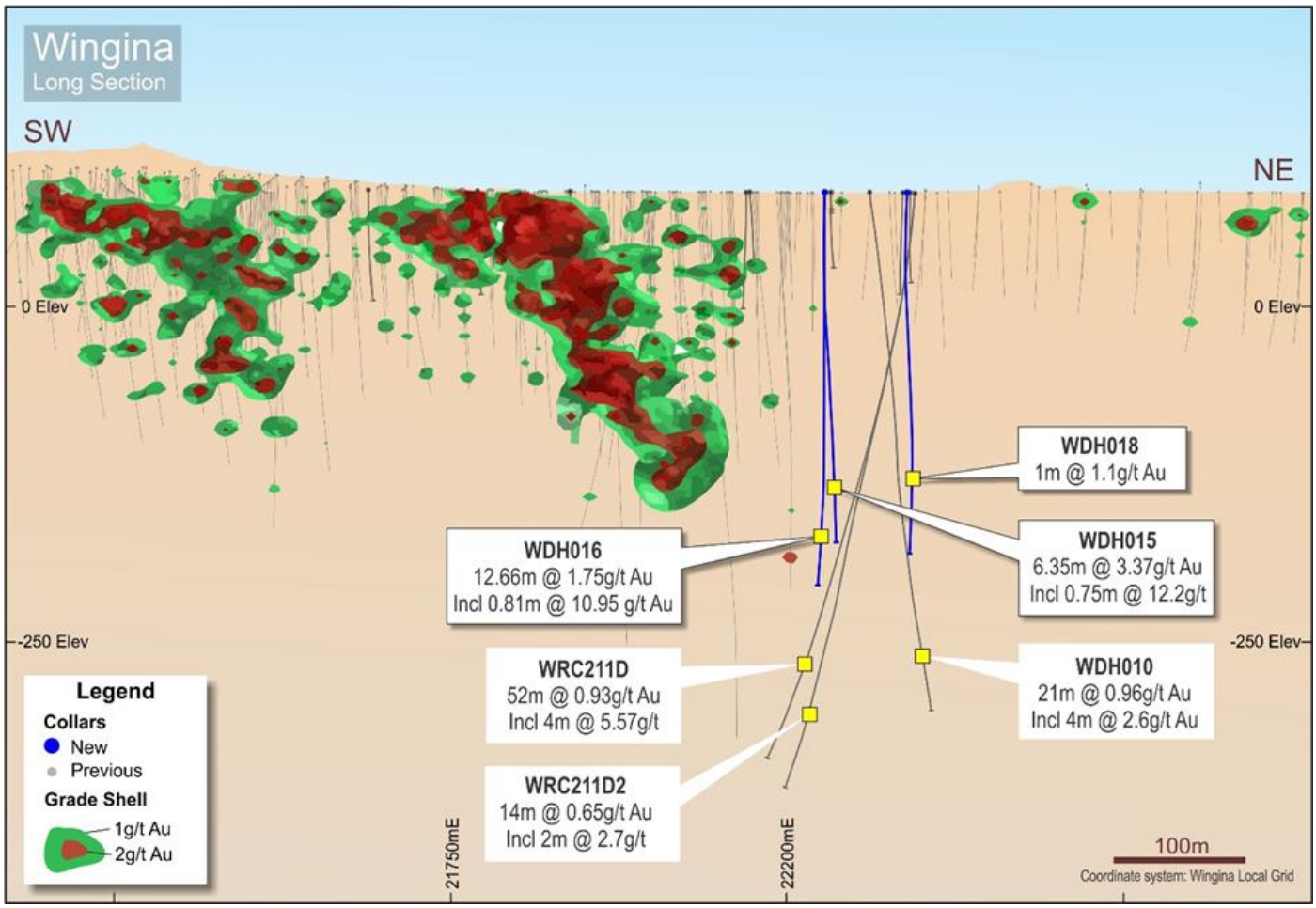

Table 1 Wingina significant intercepts (>2gm)

HoleID	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)
WDH015	240.8	241.8	1	2.01	664847	7694552	84	-65	142
WDH015	257.8	259	1.2	5.41	664847	7694552	84	-65	142
WDH015	268.1	274.45	6.35	3.37	664847	7694552	84	-65	142
incl	273.7	274.45	0.75	12.20	664847	7694552	84	-65	142
WDH016	264.2	264.55	0.35	4.46	664847	7694552	84	-65	142
WDH016	295.32	297.7	2.38	1.75	664847	7694552	84	-65	142
WDH016	302.36	315.02	12.66	1.75	664847	7694552	84	-65	142
incl	306.85	307.66	0.81	10.95	664847	7694552	84	-65	142
WDH016	320.96	323.8	2.84	1.22	664847	7694552	84	-65	142

Amanda

- **Mineralisation extended and remains open along strike and at depth**
- **Significant new results (>10gram x metres) include:**

  14m @ 1.06g/t Au from 29m in AMRC042 including **9m @ 1.38g/t Au from 32m**

  6m @ 1.65g/t Au from 56m in AMRC046

  11m @ 0.97g/t Au from 33m in AMRC049

  14m @ 0.77g/t Au from 30m in AMRC050

  15m @ 0.69g/t Au from 73m in AMRC053

  17m @ 0.76g/t Au from 47m in AMRC054

A program of 25 RC holes for an advance of 1598m has been completed with a specialised RC drill rig capable of drilling shallow angle RC holes in sloping terrain. This drilling has successfully extended mineralisation beyond the resource model and selected holes were drilled to infill portions of the resources model where the previous rig could not gain access. Overall, the results indicate mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth and further resource increases can be expected with further drilling. Follow up drilling programs at Amanda are currently being assessed. Full results are provided in Table 2 and a summary of significant results >5 gram metres are presented in Figure 2.

Figure 2 Amanda drilling locations and recent results (>5gm x m)

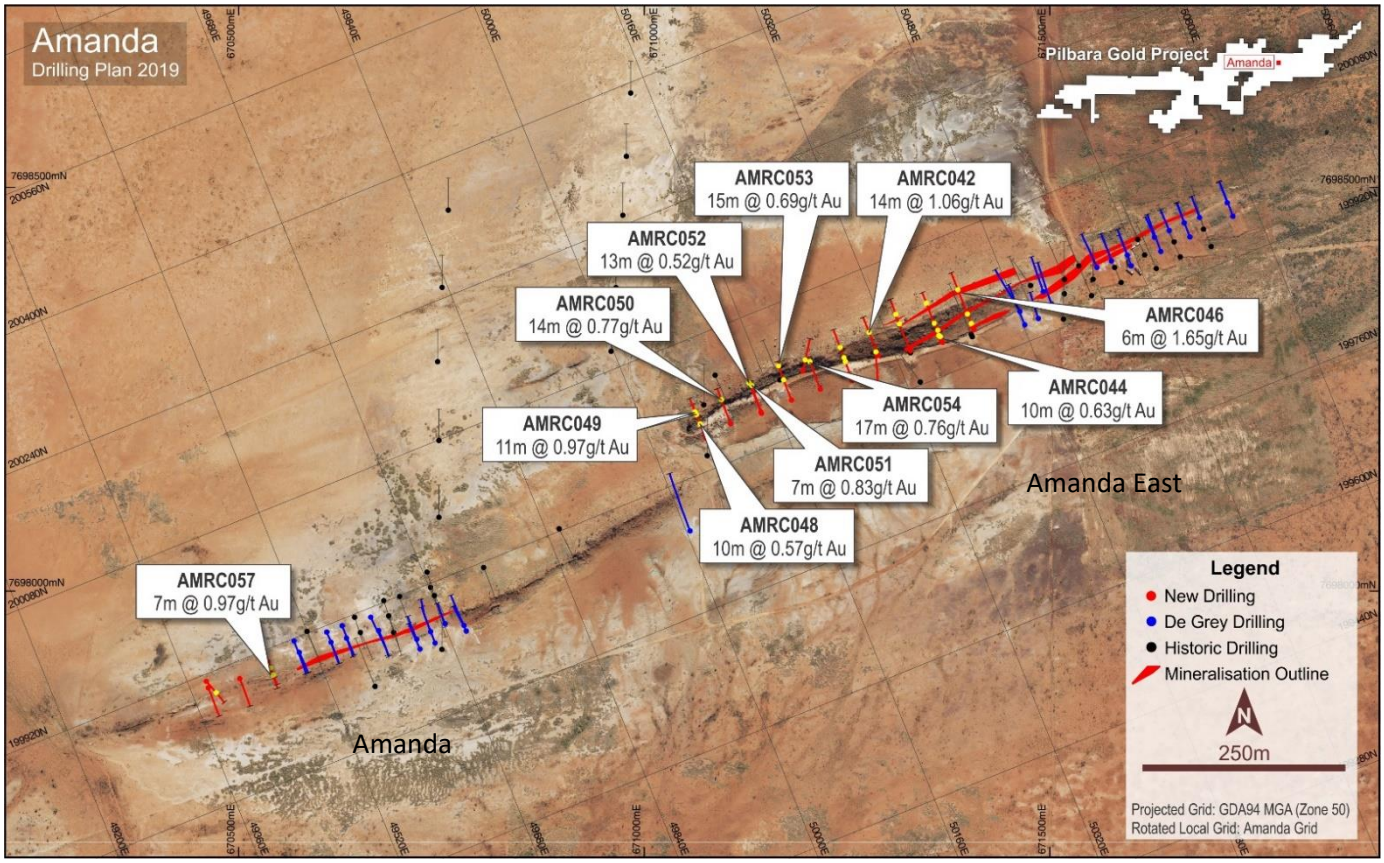

Table 2 Amanda significant intercepts (>2gm x m)

HoleID	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)
AMRC040	15	17	2	1.12	671195	7698273	102.9	-30	13
AMRC041	3	6	3	0.66	671248	7698286	104.6	-29	339
AMRC041	17	23	6	0.70	671248	7698286	104.6	-29	339
Incl	22	23	1	2.23	671248	7698286	104.6	-29	339
AMRC042	29	43	14	1.06	671288	7698292	105.2	-30	339
Incl	32	41	9	1.38	671288	7698292	105.2	-30	339
AMRC043	38	44	6	0.51	671328	7698298	104.2	-27	339
AMRC043	53	58	5	0.77	671328	7698298	104.2	-27	339
AMRC044	10	20	10	0.63	671368	7698308	104.2	-59	339
Incl	15	17	2	1.48	671368	7698308	104.2	-59	339
AMRC044	30	34	4	0.53	671368	7698308	104.2	-59	339
AMRC045	6	12	6	0.60	671366	7698309	105.3	-22	339
AMRC045	25	28	3	0.75	671366	7698309	105.3	-22	339
AMRC045	54	58	4	0.80	671366	7698309	105.3	-22	339
AMRC046	7	11	4	1.09	671406	7698324	104.3	-23	338
Incl	8	10	2	1.62	671406	7698324	104.3	-23	338
AMRC046	20	26	6	0.75	671406	7698324	104.3	-23	338
AMRC046	56	62	6	1.65	671406	7698324	104.3	-23	338
AMRC047	56	61	5	0.51	671288	7698254	96.2	-44	356
AMRC048	26	36	10	0.57	671076	7698189	84.8	-52	339
Incl	31	33	2	1.94	671076	7698189	84.8	-52	339
AMRC048	48	54	6	0.65	671076	7698189	84.8	-52	339
AMRC049	33	44	11	0.97	671075	7698191	85.1	-29	338
Incl	36	37	1	4.99	671075	7698191	85.1	-29	338
AMRC050	30	44	14	0.77	671106	7698207	87.9	-30	339
Incl	31	34	3	1.72	671106	7698207	87.9	-30	339
AMRC051	59	66	7	0.83	671145	7698220	89.9	-56	339
Incl	63	65	2	1.78	671145	7698220	89.9	-56	339
AMRC052	38	51	13	0.52	671144	7698222	90.2	-29	339
AMRC053	47	51	4	0.86	671181	7698237	92.9	-57	338
Incl	47	49	2	1.44	671181	7698237	92.9	-57	338

HoleID	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)
AMRC053	73	88	15	0.69	671181	7698237	92.9	-57	338
Incl	74	75	1	3.71	671181	7698237	92.9	-57	338
AMRC054	47	64	17	0.76	671217	7698250	95.6	-50	338
Incl	51	55	4	1.86	671217	7698250	95.6	-50	338
AMRC055	38	42	4	0.72	671256	7698261	98.7	-51	339
AMRC057	11	18	7	0.97	670536	7697912	82.0	-56	159
Incl	11	13	2	2.52	670536	7697912	82.0	-56	159
AMRC057	28	34	6	0.68	670536	7697912	82.0	-56	159
Incl	29	31	2	1.18	670536	7697912	82.0	-56	159
AMRC060	31	33	2	1.05	670460	7697888	82.0	-54	139
AMRC062	29	35	6	0.73	669848	7697698	84.0	-59	159
Incl	33	35	2	1.59	669848	7697698	84.0	-59	159

For further information:

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Competent Person Statements

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 a consultant to 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.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• All drilling and sampling was undertaken in an industry standard manner • RC holes were sampled on a 1m basis over the entire length of the hole. • For RC, 1m samples were taken from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. • 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 • For Wingina diamond core, Samples were collected with a diamond drill rig drilling NQ2 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. Holes were sampled over mineralised intervals to geological boundaries on a nominal 1m basis.
Drilling techniques	• *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.).*	• RC drill holes are Reverse Circulation(RC) with a 5 1/2-inch bit and face sampling hammer. • The diamond drill holes produce NQ2 core of a diameter of 51mm.
Drill sample recovery	• *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.*	• RC 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. • 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. • Samples are considered representative with generally 100% recovery. • No sample bias is observed
Logging	• *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 quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Company geologists logged each hole and supervised all sampling. • RC and diamond sample results are appropriate for a resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC sampling was carried out by a cone splitter on the rig cyclone and drill cuttings were sampled on a 1m and 4m composite basis. • Diamond drilling was sampled with NQ2 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. Holes were sampled over mineralised intervals to geological boundaries on a nominal 1m 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	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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. In most cases 33 multi-elements were also analysed by HF-HNO3-HClO4 acid digestion, HCl leach and ICP-AES. • 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	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• 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	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collar locations for RC and diamond are located by Differential GPS to an accuracy of +/-20cm. • Locations are given in either GDA94 zone 50 projection, or Wingina Local Grid. Collar coordinates are given in Table 1. • Topographic control is by airphoto photogrammetry to a resolution of either 0.10m or 0.15m, together with DGPS control.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	• Drilling varied from 40 x 20m to 80 x 40m spacing. • All holes have been geologically logged and provide a strong basis for geological control and continuity of mineralisation. • RC and diamond drill spacing and distribution is sufficient to provide 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 the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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.*	• 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	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected by company personnel and delivered direct to the laboratory via a transport contractor
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	• *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.*	• Amanda and Wingina 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Amanda and Wingina deposits have been previously drilled, mainly by De Grey Mining between 2003-2007.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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	• *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:* • *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.*	• Drill hole location and directional information is provided in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	<u>Amanda</u> • 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. <u>Wingina</u> • Results are reported to a minimum cutoff grade of 1.0g/t gold with an internal dilution of 2m maximum. Intervals over 2g x m Au are reported. • Intercepts are length weighted averaged. • No maximum cuts have been made.
Relationship between mineralisa-tion widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	• 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	• *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.*	• Plans and sections are provided in the report.
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• The Amanda Gold deposit has an existing 2012 JORC gold resource (51Koz) previously reported by De Grey. • The Wingina Gold deposit has an existing 2012 JORC gold resource (288Koz) previously reported by De Grey. • Metallurgical test work has been completed at Wingina
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• At Amanda, detailed wireframes of geology and mineralization will be completed prior to updating the resource estimation. • Planning of follow up work at Wingina is in progress