

## ASX RELEASE

21 October 2019

# RECONNAISSANCE EXPLORATION RESULTS GOONGARRIE PROJECT WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The Directors of Dampier Gold Limited are very pleased to report first pass results from a shallow soil auger programme at the Company's Goongarrie project.

- **Reconnaissance soil auger programme completed over northern part of the Goongarrie project**
- **No records of any previous exploration in the area**
- **Sampling noted scattered outcrops of weathered ultramafic within interpreted target horizons**
- **Elevated nickel and gold values recorded, including highs of 725 ppm and 125ppb respectively**

### Overview

The Goongarrie project is a greenfields exploration target situated around 100 kms north-west of Kalgoorlie and is held under granted tenement E29/1051.

The tenement covers northern extensions of a known greenstone belt with interpreted Banded Iron Formations and ultramafic lithologies. The central part of the project area exhibits a structure which suggests a stoping of the greenstone similar to the Goongarrie goldfield located ~30-40km to the east.

The tenement area is largely under soil and sand cover and was selected as a nickel-gold exploration target based on rare scattered mafic outcrops in the southern part of the project area showing magnetic similarities to a strong "wrap around" magnetic signature to the north (see figure 1 and 2).

This "wrap around" magnetic signature suggests a possible granitic body that has been emplaced within a greenstone sequence, similar to the Goongarrie structure in the greenstone belt immediately to the east which is a field that has produced over 30,000 ozs of gold to date.

Figure 1: Goongarie tenement and magnetics

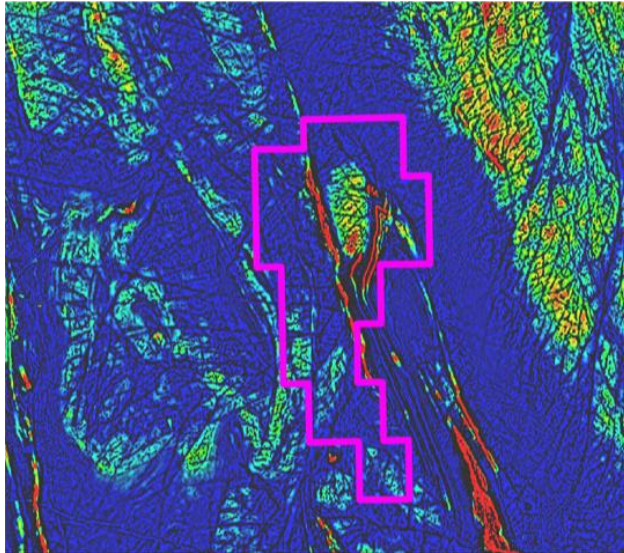
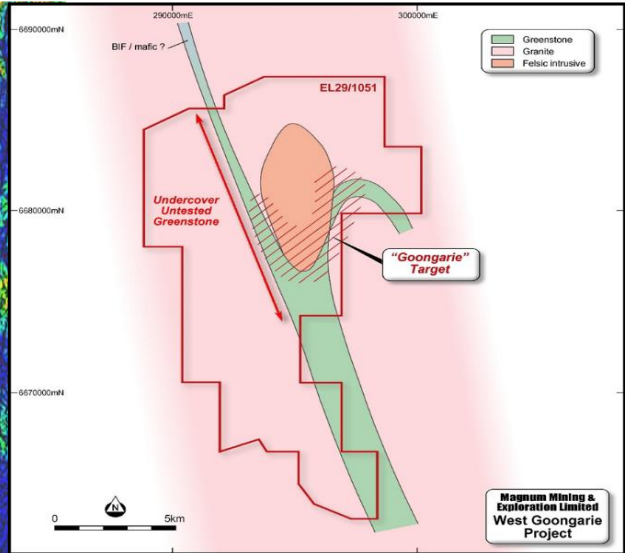


Figure 2: Goongarie "Wrap around" magnetics



## Work Completed

A first pass soil auger programme was carried out in September and the results have now been received. This programme, which consisted of seven widely spaced sample lines in the northern half of the project area confirmed extensive sand, gravel and calcrete cover over rare subcrops of ultramafic rocks and granite.

These lines were located at 1,000 metre intervals.

A total of 144 soil auger sample were taken, at 200 metre intervals along each sample line and at depths of between 0.5 metres and 2.0 metres. Each sample was analysed for Au, As, Ni and Cu.

## Results

Despite the extensive cover (and the strong likelihood that any geochemical signature of underlying mineralisation would be largely suppressed) a number of highly anomalous nickel and gold results were returned. These results are shown in table 1 and figure 3.

The background for nickel was determined as sub 60 ppm and for Au below 5 ppb.

Sample	Northing	Easting	Depth	Sample lithology	Ni (ppm)	Au (ppb)
DAU 127	6677000	295600	1.0 m	Saprolitic clay after ultramafic?	725	-
DAU 148	6678000	296800	1.0 m	Weathered greenstone	234	10
DAU 174	6680000	293600	1.2 m	Dunal sands	171	10
DAU 175	6680000	293800	2.0 m	Dunal sands	24	10
DAU 202	6681000	293400	1.5 m	Weathered ultramafic?	490	-
DAU 210	6681000	297000	1.5 m	Laterite over ultramafic?	312	-
DAU 236	6682000	297000	1.5 m	Laterite over ultramafic?	344	-
DAU 251	6683000	293600	1.5 m	Sand and calcrete	124	10
DAU 252	6683000	295000	2.0 m	Sand and calcrete	31	125
DAU 253	6683000	295200	1.5 m	Sand and calcrete	29	10
DAU 254	6683000	295400	1.0 m	Sand	16	15

**Table 1: Summary of anomalous results**

The nickel results of + 200 ppm are considered highly encouraging as are Au results + 10 ppb.

Whilst outcrop was very limited, the programme did provide some scattered bedrock information and this has, in conjunction with the magnetic interpretation, been translated into the interpreted solid geology plan (see Figure 3).

Of most significance, is that the area appears to host a sequence of ultramafic rocks that (as far as can be determined) have had no modern exploration completed.

The elevated assay results together with the limited and subjective work completed to date, suggests a strong potential greenfields Ni-Au target.

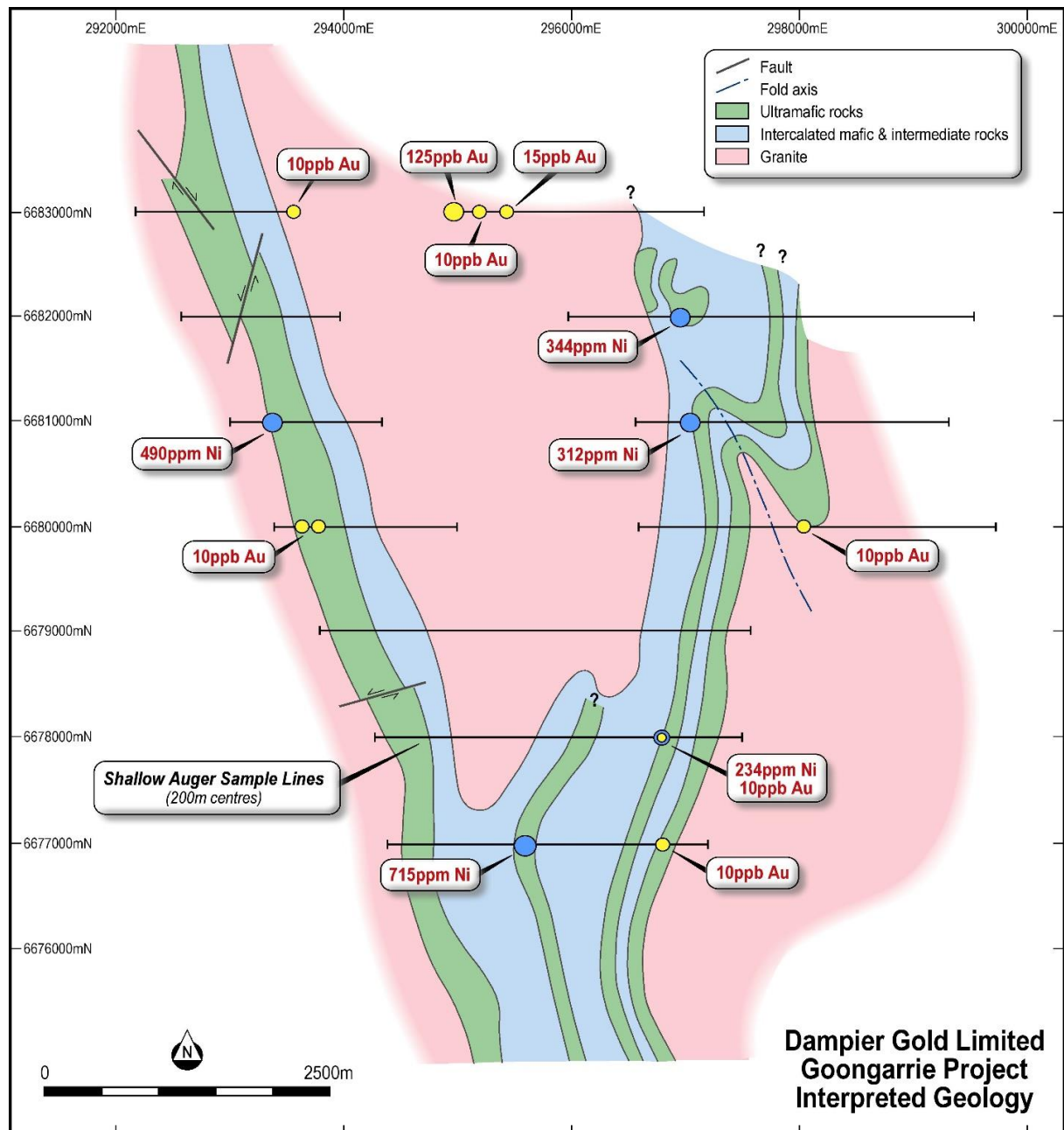
The auger sampling and assay results also provided additional information in relation to the potential underlying lithologies, which in turn have allowed the interpretation of a number of fold structures which could provide focus sites for potential mineralisation.

### **Proposed Programme**

It is planned to undertake additional soil auger sampling to provide further geochemical and possible lithological information around the sites of the elevated geochemistry. The additional auger soil sampling will also focus

across the interpreted fold structure and areas where there appear to be significant structural dislocation with the ultramafics and greenstones.

Following the follow-up programme, a reconnaissance drilling programme is scheduled for the March quarter of 2020.



**Figure 3: Goongarrie interpreted solid geology with auger soil line locations and anomalous results**

**Malcolm Carson**  
**CHAIRMAN**

**Competent Persons Statement**

*Mr Howard Dawson has compiled information in this report from information and exploration results supplied to Dampier Gold Limited. Howard Dawson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation, the types of deposits under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking and qualifies as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results ("JORC Code"). Mr Dawson is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Dawson consents to the inclusion in the report the matters based on the information in which it appears.*

**JORC CODE, 2012 Edition-Table 1 Goongarrie Project:**
**SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA**

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li><i>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 (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></li> </ul>	<p>Small truck mounted auger. Hole drilled to 2metres maximum depth but total depth contingent on stability of hole and hardness of material.</p> <p>Approximately 200 grams was collected from each sample site for analysis.</p> <p>Sample was collected from drilling spoils around collar of hole.</p>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	Auger
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	Auger samples and therefore recovery dependent upon hole conditions and lithology.
<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>	All samples logged with generic descriptions to ensure programme consistency.
<b>Sub-sampling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half</i></li> </ul>	N/A

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>techniques and sample preparation</b>	<p>or all core taken.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<p>First pass reconnaissance programme.</p> <p>No duplicates taken.</p> <p>Sample size was considered representative of hole contents.</p>
<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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</li> </ul>	<p>Assay techniques discussed with lab. Aqua regia digest, fire assay and AAS used.</p> <p>Lab did own duplicate and standard checks.</p>
<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>	N.A
<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>	<p>Hand held GPS accuracy of +/- 2 metres depending on time of day.</p> <p>Australian Map grid zone 51</p> <p>No topographic control required or relevant.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<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>	<p>1,000m by 200m grid,, 141 auger holes</p> <p>N.A</p>
<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>	<p>The drilling survey was reconnaissance in nature, being relatively wide spaced and the orientation of potential mineralised structures is yet to be confirmed.</p> <p>There is insufficient information to determine if the reconnaissance drilling survey was orientated perpendicular to potential mineralised structures.</p>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	Samples delivered to lab immediately following completion of programme.
<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>	No Audits have been undertaken,

## Section 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS Menzies and Goongarrie Projects:

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 licence to operate in the area.</li> </ul>	The Goongarrie project is a located around 100 kms north-west of Kalgoorlie and is held under granted tenement E29/1051.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	Within the body of the release the Company acknowledges work undertaken in the region including the pre-competitive open file geophysical and geological work undertaken by the Western Australian Geological Survey.
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	The geological target is gold and nickel in ultramafic/granite contacts or related structure within typical West Australian goldfield Archean greenstone sequences.
<b>Drill hole</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results</li> </ul>	Provided in report

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Information</b>	<p>including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</p> <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> <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>	
<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 (eg 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 be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</li> <li>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	N.A
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>• 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').</li> </ul>	N.A
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	Appropriate summary diagrams are included in the body of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N.A</li> <li>The entire Geophysical interpretation and survey data has been presented in various figures within the body of the report.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	The local scale and regional geophysical and historical geological mapping
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	Additional work including geophysics, geological mapping and interpretation, geochemical sampling and potentially drilling is either planned or is expected to be planned to further evaluate the extent of nickel and gold anomalous mineralisation identified in the auger programme.