

RC drilling confirms large scale gold system at Hemi

93m @ 3.3g/t Au continuous gold zone intersected at the Brolga Zone

- **Brolga Zone (Section B) – RC drilling confirms strong gold mineralisation at depth, potential +320m of strike and up to 200m wide.**
 - 93m @ 3.3g/t Au from 39m including 21m @ 4.7g/t Au in HERC001 confirms broad gold zone at depth that correlates with the shallow aircore gold results directly above.
 - 51m @ 2.2g/t Au from 98m including 8m @ 4.1g/t Au in HERC002, extends 40m down dip
 - Sulphide zone expanded to +200m wide and potential for +320m of strike
 - Diamond drilling has commenced

- **Aquila Zone (Section A) – NE trend defined over +750m strike and up to 50m wide**
 - 11m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 193m in HERC003 finishing in high grade mineralisation of 4m⁺ @ 6.5g/t Au
 - 38m @ 3.4 g/t Au from 55m including 9m @ 7.4g/t in HERC004, 50m to the north east
 - 42m⁺ @ 2.7g/t Au from 96m including 4m @ 4.2g/t Au in BWAC397, 480m along strike to NE and finishes in mineralisation.
 - Mineralisation confirmed to 180m below surface and remains open.

- **RC and aircore drilling have defined:**
 - Two separate parallel gold zones – Aquila and Brolga
 - Strong gold mineralisation associated with extensive sulphide rich alteration
 - Increased sulphide alteration to over 200m wide at the Brolga Zone
 - Strike length of +750m and up to 50m true width along the Aquila Zone
 - Potential multiple zones

Exploration Manager Phil Tornatora, commented:

“Early drilling at Hemi has produced some of the best discovery intersections that I have seen. Drilling to date, shows exceptionally wide, continuous and good grade gold mineralisation.

Geological indications suggest that Hemi may be more of an intrusion related style of gold system rather than the more typical orogenic shear hosted style deposits of the Pilbara and other WA goldfields.

We have three rigs on site advancing this exciting new discovery.”

De Grey Mining Limited (ASX: DEG, "De Grey", "Company") is pleased to report on gold assay results from the initial RC and the ongoing aircore drilling programs underway at the newly discovered Hemi Prospect (Figure 1). Ongoing RC and aircore drilling continue to define the sulphide alteration along strike, over increased widths and down dip on generally widespaced sections between 80-160m apart. This release covers the initial RC drilling gold assays from the Brolga Zone (Section B) and the Aquila Zone (Section A and extensions), together with additional aircore results (Figure 2). Further assays remain pending on both zones.

Figure 1 Mallina Gold Project showing main gold deposits and the new Hemi Discovery.

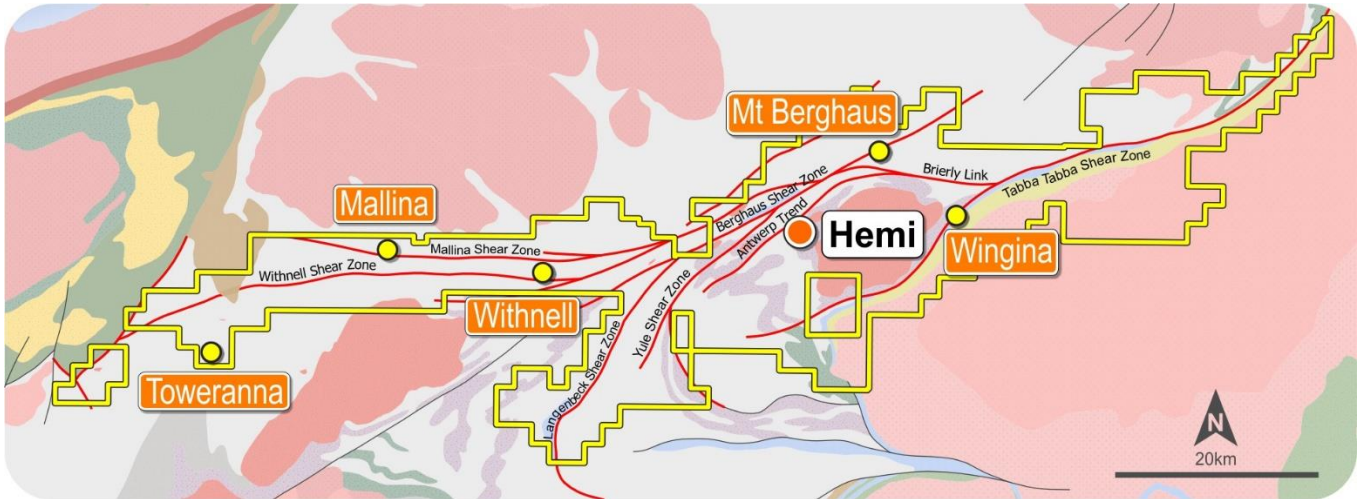
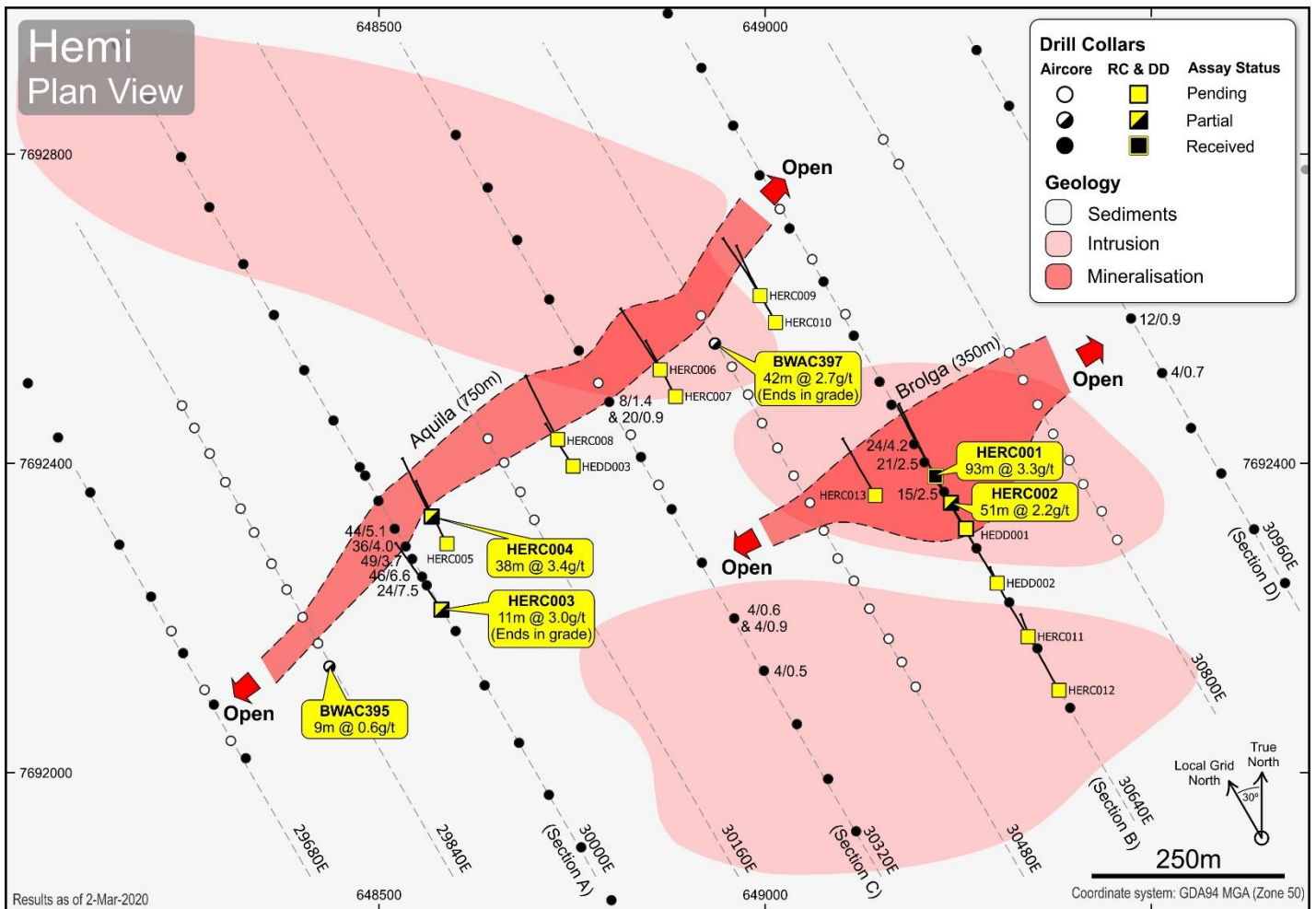


Figure 2 Hemi Prospect drilling plan showing new drill hole locations.



Since recommencing drilling in January 2020, 13 RC holes (HERC001 - HERC013) and 3 RC precollars (HEDD001 – HEDD003) totaling 2784m and 115 aircore holes (BWAC309 to BWAC423) totaling 10,360m have been completed at Hemi (Figure 2). Full assays remain pending for 15 RC holes (1 complete and 3 partial RC results received) and a further 47 aircore holes. A diamond core rig is on site and has commenced with HEDD001 at the Brolga Zone (Section B). Drilling is targeting along strike and down dip extensions of the sulphide rich alteration zones to outline the potential scale of the deposit prior to infill resource definition drilling.

Hemi Background

Hemi is a new gold discovery under transported cover, with the first aircore drill results reported on 17 December 2019. Further encouraging high grade results were subsequently reported on 6 and 11 February 2020, with a significant increase in sulphide rich alteration zones released on 26 February 2020.

A 30m wide and high grade gold zone (>5g/t) has now been defined at the Aquila Zone (Section A) to 130m depth. A second high grade zone (>2.5g/t) has been outlined at Brolga (Section B) to 50m depth, 640m to the east. Additional step out aircore drilling on a nominal 160m x 40-80m basis is continuing within the 2.5km long prospective corridor.

Maiden RC drilling recently commenced and is providing significant new information both along strike and at depth. Diamond drilling has also commenced targeting depth extensions and increased geological controls.

The gold mineralisation is intimately associated with extensive sulphide alteration (pyrite and arsenopyrite) and has recently been recognised as hosted in diorite to quartz diorite intrusion in both zones. The initial RC drilling results confirm strong gold mineralisation associated with extensive sulphide rich alteration.

Brolga Zone (Section B)

RC drilling at the Brolga Zone includes a further 3 holes testing to the southeast on Section B (Local Grid 30,640E), below and to the south of the previous shallow aircore drilling results and 1 hole has been completed 80m to the south west. A total of seven (7) RC holes, including two precollars (HERC001-002, HEDD001-002 and HERC011-013) have now been drilled at the Brolga Zone (Figure 2), with at least two of the holes (HEDD001, HEDD002) planned as precollars for planned diamond extensions to test mineralisation at depth (Figure 3). The drilling has highlighted the overall sulphide alteration extending to over +200m wide and down to the current depth of drilling at approximately 150m below surface and potentially +320m of strike.

Highly encouraging gold results have now been received for HERC001 and partially received for HERC002, providing confirmation of strong gold mineralisation associated with the extensive sulphide rich alteration zones beneath the previously reported shallow aircore drilling results (24m @ 4.2g/t Au, 15m @ 2.5g/t Au and 21m @ 2.5g/t). . Significant results include:

93m @ 3.3g/t Au from 39m in HERC001, including **21m @ 4.7g/t Au** and

12m @ 1.9/t Au from 140m in HERC001

51m @ 2.2g/t Au from 98m in HERC002 (partial results), including **8m @ 4.1g/t Au** and

12m @ 1.6g/t Au from 160m in HERC002

Further RC drilling results across this broad alteration zone remain pending.

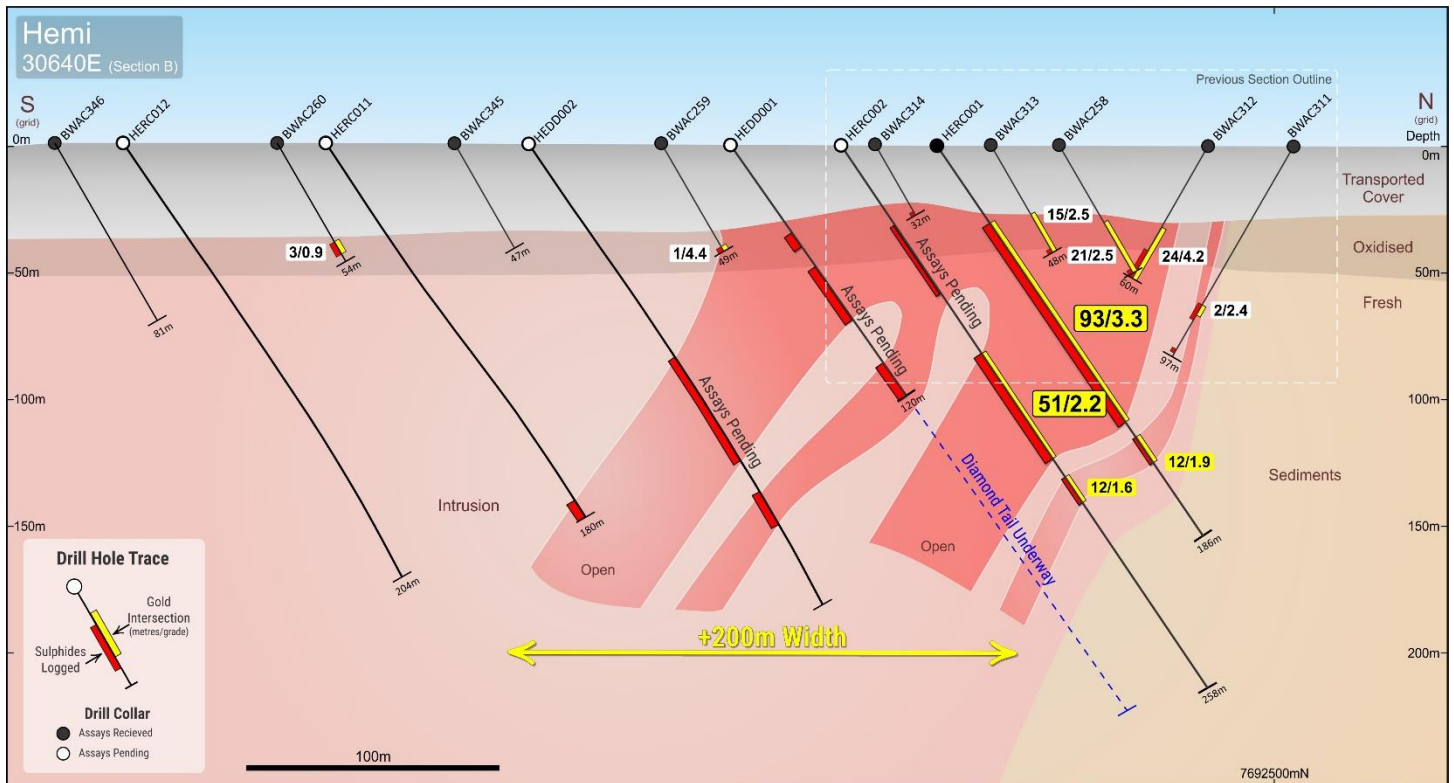
The HERC001 intersection of 93m @ 3.3g/t Au and 12m @ 1.9g/t Au (0.5g/t Au lower cut) occurs within a **broader intersection of 113m @ 2.9g/t Au** if the lower grade intervals between the intercepts are included. Assay results for all other holes on section and the upper portion of HERC002 remain pending.

A diamond rig has arrived on site and has commenced drilling a tail on HEDD001, with sulphide rich alteration immediately encountered as expected.

Aircore drilling is currently testing along the strike of the interpreted NE trending Brolga Zone with step out lines 160m apart and holes 40m along section (Figure 3). As previously noted, the aircore drilling only effectively tests the weathered portion where the sulphide mineralisation is quite difficult to identify. However, during this drilling variable sulphide

alteration in the intrusion host was observed in some holes, providing encouraging new potential strike extensions. All results remain pending with follow-up RC drilling planned once results are received.

Figure 3 Brolga Zone – Section 30640E (Section B) showing gold mineralisation and new RC drill holes



Aquila Zone (Section A)

Drilling at the newly named Aquila Zone has focused on confirming the strike orientation of the subvertical high grade gold zone previously defined in the earlier aircore drilling. Several aircore fences and nine RC holes have now been completed along strike from Section A (Local grid 30,000E). The deeper RC drilling has been completed on selected sections between the aircore fences to provide depth extensions and confirmation of the trend. The combined 80m spaced aircore and RC drilling has defined the Aquila Zone over a strike length of at least 750m.

New significant drilling results along the 750m long Aquila Zone include:

11m @ 3.0 g/t Au from 193m in HERC003. The hole finishes in high grade mineralisation (**4m⁺ @ 6.5g/t Au**)

38m @ 3.4 g/t Au from 55m in HERC004 including **9m @ 7.4g/t Au**

42m⁺ @ 2.7g/t Au from 96m in BWAC397 including **4m @ 4.2g/t Au** (aircore)

The northeast trending Aquila Zone is +750m long, 30 to 50m true thickness, dips steeply to the northwest and hosted in a discrete narrow intrusion between sediments with relatively sharp contacts. The zone is interpreted to represent a parallel zone to the Brolga Zone, providing the added potential of multiple lodes.

Strong gold mineralisation is now defined to approximately 180m below surface on Section A (Figure 4), with RC hole HERC003 intersecting 11m @ 3.0g/t Au at the **hanging wall** contact of the mineralisation, directly below the previously reported aircore results of 36m @ 4.0g/t Au, 49m @ 3.7g/t Au, 46m @ 6.6g/t Au, 44m @ 5.1g/t Au and 24m @ 7.5g/t Au. HERC003 ended early due to drilling conditions, finishing in high grade mineralisation (4m @ 6.5g/t Au) and is planned to be extended with a diamond core tail.

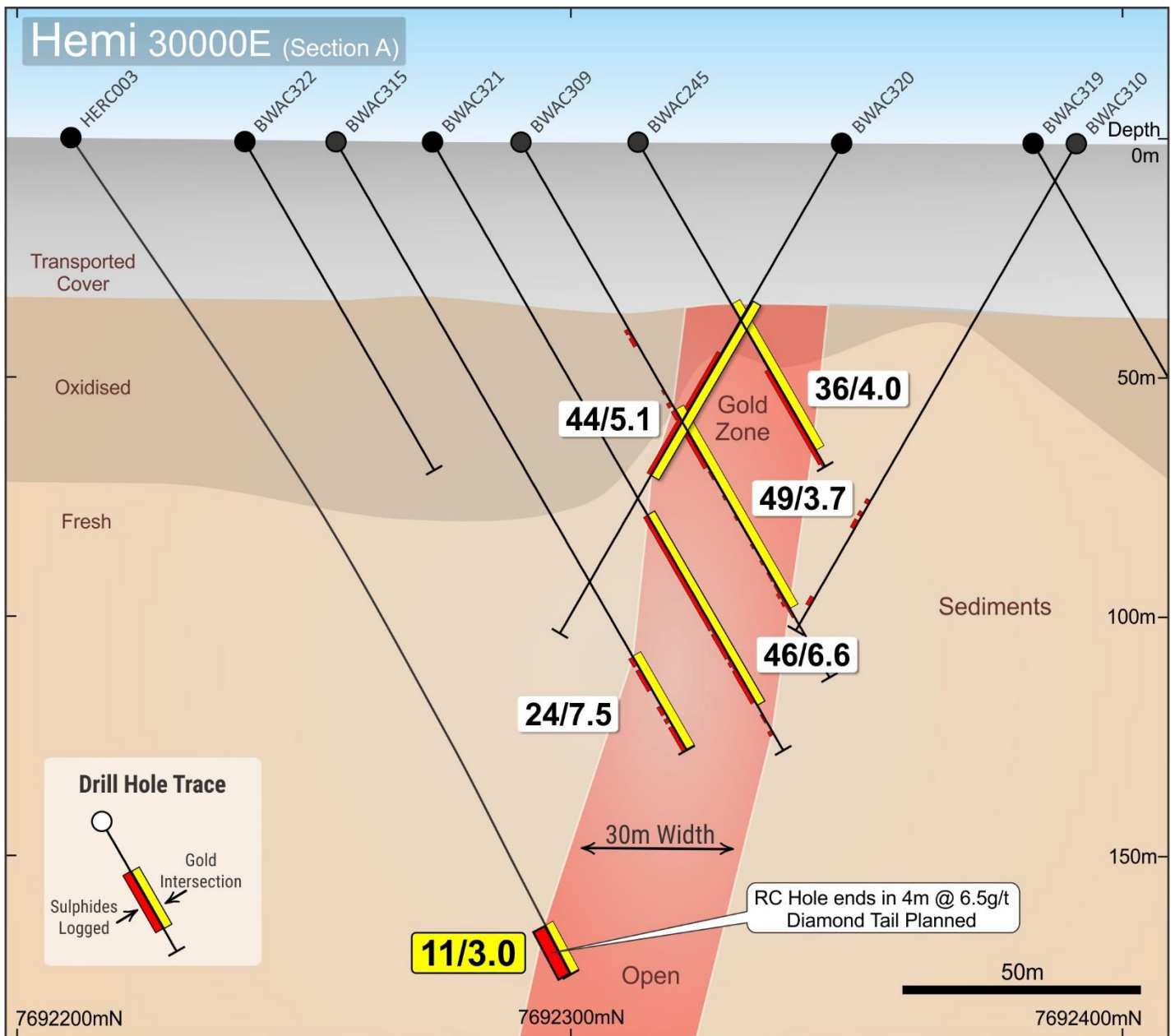
Two RC holes were completed 50m east of Section A (local grid 30050E) to assist in determining strike orientation. Both these holes intersected strong sulphide mineralisation where expected, and hole HERC004 assays have confirmed

continuation of the strong gold mineralisation with **38m @ 3.4 g/t Au** including **9m @ 7.4g/t** in HERC004 (Figure 5). All other RC assay results from the Aquila zone are pending.

Importantly, aircore hole BWAC397, 480m along strike to the NE of Section A returned **42m @ 2.7g/t Au** in strong sulphide-rich mineralisation, from 96m to the bottom of hole and remains open at depth.

Aircore hole BWAC395, 160m south west of Section A intersected **9m @ 0.6g/t Au** in encouraging sulphide alteration, within a broader zone of **41m @ 0.3g/t Au** (using a 0.1g/t Au lower cut). Further aircore results along strike remain pending.

Figure 4 Aquila Zone - Section 30000E (Section A) showing new depth extensions to 180m below surface.



Current Drilling Programs – RC, Diamond and Aircore

An RC rig and a diamond rig are currently on site following up and extending mineralisation along strike and at depth. Aircore drilling is also ongoing, assisting with defining mineralised trends for later follow up by RC and diamond drilling.

The current widespaced drilling program, on nominal 80-160m sections, aims to scope out the scale and trends of the mineralised envelopes within the 2.5km long prospective corridor. Detailed resource definition RC and diamond drilling

will then be designed to infill and extend mineralisation on 80m spaced sections to define an initial inferred resource at Hemi.

Figure 5 Aquila Zone - Section 30050E showing new RC drill holes.

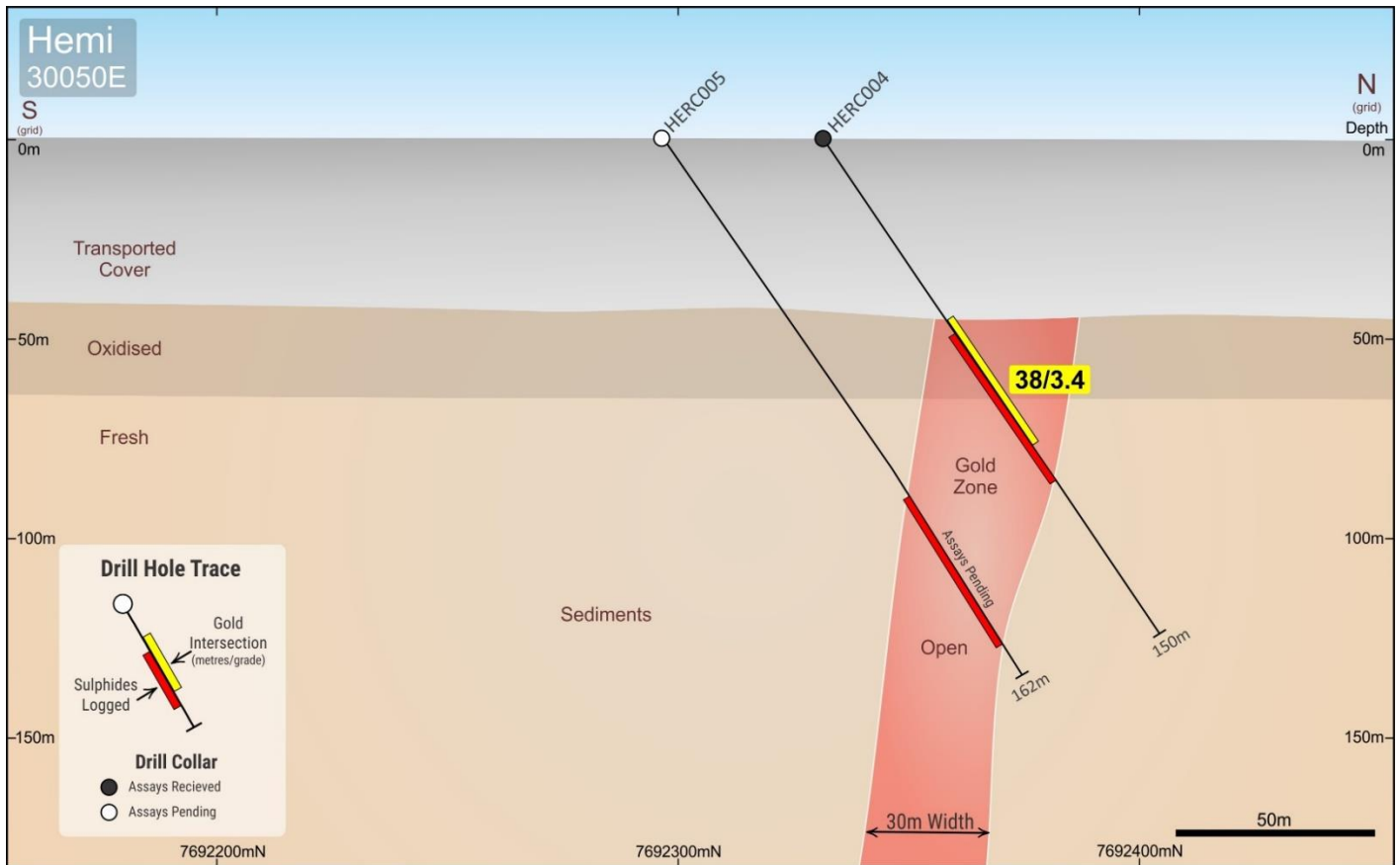


Figure 6 Aircore drilling at Hemi, with RC rig in background



This ASX report is authorised for release by the De Grey Board.

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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. Philip Tornatora, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Tornatora is an employee of De Grey Mining Limited. Mr. Tornatora has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves”. Mr. Tornatora consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Released ASX Material References

The information in this report that relates to Hemi Prospect and the general Berghaus West area that has been previously released includes;

Resources:

- *Pilbara Gold Project increases gold resources by >20% to over 1.2Moz, 28 September 2017;*
- *2018 Total Gold Mineral Resource increases to 1.4Moz, 3 October 2018; and*
- *2019 Total Gold Mineral Resource – 21% increase to 1.7Moz, 16 July 2019.*

Exploration:

- *Multiple new targets increase exploration potential, 2 July 2019.*
- *New Gold Discoveries at Hemi and Antwerp, 17 December 2019*
- *Hemi confirms potential for major discovery., 6 February 2020*
- *Further impressive thick and high grade gold at Hemi, 11 February 2020*
- *Major extension of sulphide mineralisation at Hemi, 26 February 2020*

Table 1 Significant Drill Intersections (>2 gram 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)	Hole Depth (m)	Hole Type
BWAC395	103	112	9	0.6	648436	7692137	69	-60	330	150	AC
BWAC397	96	138	42	2.7	648935	7692555	68	-60	330	138	AC
incl	107	111	4	4.2	648935	7692555	68	-60	330	138	AC
incl	123	135	12	4.3	648935	7692555	68	-60	330	138	AC
HERC001	39	132	93	3.3	649221	7692384	69	-55	330	186	RC
incl	71	92	21	4.7	649221	7692384	69	-55	330	186	RC
incl	128	129	1	53.6	649221	7692384	69	-55	330	186	RC
HERC001	140	152	12	1.9	649221	7692384	69	-55	330	186	RC
HERC002	98	149	51	2.2	649241	7692349	69	-55	329	258	RC
incl	110	118	8	4.2	649241	7692349	69	-55	329	258	RC
HERC002	160	172	12	1.6	649241	7692349	69	-55	329	258	RC
HERC003	193	204	11	3.0	648581	7692211	69	-55	325	204	RC
incl	199	203	4	6.5	648581	7692211	69	-55	325	204	RC
HERC004	55	93	38	3.4	648568	7692331	69	-55	331	150	RC
incl	61	70	9	7.4	648568	7692331	69	-55	331	150	RC

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</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 (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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drilling and sampling was undertaken in an industry standard manner • RC holes were sampled on a 1m basis with samples collected from a cone splitter mounted on the drill rig cyclone. 1m sample ranges from a typical 2.5-3.5kg • Aircore samples were collected by spear from 1m sample piles and composited over 4m intervals. Samples for selected holes were collected on a 1m basis by spear from 1m sample piles. Sample weights ranges from around 1-3kg. • The independent laboratory pulverises the entire sample for analysis as described below.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse Circulation(RC) holes were drilled with a 5 1/2-inch bit and face sampling hammer. • Aircore holes were drilled with an 83mm diameter blade bit.
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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC and aircore samples were visually assessed for recovery. • Samples are considered representative with generally good recovery. Deeper holes encountered water, with some intervals having less than optimal recovery and possible contamination. • No sample bias is observed.
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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entire hole has been geologically logged by Company geologists. • RC sample results are appropriate for use in a resource estimation, except where sample recovery is poor. • The aircore results provide a good indication of mineralisation but are not used in resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC sampling was carried out by a cone splitter on the rig cyclone and drill cuttings were sampled on a 1m basis in bedrock and 4m composite basis in cover. • Aircore samples were collected by spear from 1m sample piles and composited over 4m intervals. Samples for selected holes were collected on a 1m basis by spear from 1m sample piles. • Industry prepared independent standards are inserted approximately 1 in 20 samples. • Each sample was dried, split, crushed and pulverised. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. • The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling • RC samples are mostly appropriate for use in a resource estimate. • Aircore samples are generally of good quality and appropriate for delineation of geochemical trends but are not generally used in resource estimates.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The samples were submitted to a commercial independent laboratory in Perth, Australia. • For RC samples Au will be analysed by a 50g charge Fire assay fusion technique with an AAS finish. • Aircore samples were analysed for Au using 25g aqua regia extraction with ICPMS finish and multi-elements by ICPAES and ICPMS using aqua regia digestion • The techniques are considered quantitative in nature. • As discussed previously certified reference standards were inserted by the Company and the laboratory also carries out internal standards in individual batches • The standards and duplicates were considered satisfactory
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample results have been merged by the company's database consultants. • 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"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drill hole collar locations are located by DGPS to an accuracy of +/- 10cm. • Aircore hole collar locations are located by DGPS to an accuracy of +/-10cm., or by handheld GPS to an accuracy of 3m. • Locations are given in GDA94 zone 50 projection • Diagrams and location table are provided in the report • Topographic control is by detailed airphoto and Differential GPS data.
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"> • Drill spacing varies from 80m x 40m to 320m x 80m. • All holes have been geologically logged and provide a strong basis for geological control and continuity of mineralisation. • Data spacing and distribution of RC drilling is not yet 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 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 believed to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation where known 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 is allowed for when geological interpretations are completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 database consultants and 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"> Drilling occurs on tenement E45/3392 held by Last Crusade Pty Ltd, which is a 100% subsidiary of De Grey Mining Ltd. The Hemi Prospect is approximately 60km SSW of Port Hedland.
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 tenement has had some previous surface geochemical sampling and wide spaced aircore and RAB drilling by De Grey Mining. Limited previous RC drilling was carried out at the Scooby Prospect. Airborne aeromagnetism/radiometrics has been flown previously.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralisation style is not well understood to date but is thought to be hydrothermally emplaced gold mineralisation within structures and intrusions. Host rocks comprise igneous rocks intruding Mallina Basin metasediments. Style is similar to some 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 for all Material drill holes: <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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole location and directional information provide in the report.
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 0.5g/t gold with an internal dilution of 4m maximum. Higher grade intervals included in the above intercepts are reported at a 4g/t Au lower cut with an internal dilution of 2m maximum. Intercepts are length weighted averaged. No maximum cuts have been made.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<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"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans and sections are provided in the report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill collar locations are shown in figures and all significant results are provided in this report. • The report is considered balanced and provided in context.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling is currently very wide spaced and further details will be reported in future releases when data is available.
Further work	<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"> • Follow up aircore drilling will be undertaken to test for strike extensions to mineralisation. • Programs of follow up RC and diamond drilling aimed at extending resources at depth and laterally are underway.