

BROLGA continues to grow

BROLGA ZONE

- **Brolga dimensions increase a further 220m to +560m long, up to 300m wide, up to 300m deep and remains open**
- **New sediment hosted gold mineralisation intersected – provides additional potential.**
- **Further significant gold extensions defined in diamond and RC at Brolga**
 - 100.4m @ 2.8g/t Au** from 104m in HEDD001 including **16m @ 2.6g/t Au** from 104m (pre-collar) and **51.9m @ 3.2g/t** from 146.4-198.3m (diamond core)
 - 11m @ 2.1g/t Au** from 223m in HEDD001
 - 29.1m @ 2.4g/t Au** from 150m in HERC018D
 - 27m @ 2.1g/t Au** from 71m in HERC032
 - 35m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 174m in HERC033
 - 19m @ 1.4g/t Au** from 35m in HERC034
 - 67m @ 1.4g/t Au** from 129m in HERC034
- **Encouraging gold mineralisation encountered in both footwall and hangingwall sediments, suggesting gold mineralisation is overprinting both intrusions and sediments.**
 - 20m @ 3.4g/t Au** from 56m in BWAC432 including **4m @ 12.5g/t** from 56m (Hanging wall)
 - 3.9m @ 11.2g/t** from 221.6m in HERC018D including **0.4m @ 97.3g/t** from 221.6m (Footwall)
 - 17.3m @ 0.9g/t Au** from 354.68m in HERC012D (Footwall)
 - 11.9m @ 1.0g/t Au** from 381m in HERC012D (Footwall)
- **Potential for a large tonnage open pit style bulk mining opportunity enhanced**

Exploration Manager, Phil Tornatora, commented:

“Mineralisation remains open in most directions at Brolga and now we are seeing gold in the adjacent sediments as well. Drilling is providing more detail on the deposits, possibly showing a large scale SW plunge to mineralisation at Brolga.

Many holes have encountered broad gold zones, that have finished in gold mineralisation and remain open. Drilling will continue to focus on extensions to the SW, NE and at depth.

We expect to provide the next update on Aquila and the aircore drilling to the north after Easter.”

De Grey Mining Limited (ASX: DEG, “De Grey”, “Company”) is pleased to provide this drilling and results update for the Brolga Zone within the Hemi Discovery, located within 60km of Port Hedland, Western Australia.

This release covers the latest diamond, RC and aircore drilling results at the Brolga Zone (Figure 1) as of 8 April 2020. Full gold intercepts (>2gm *m) discussed in this report are listed in Table 1 and new significant sulphide zones listed in Table 2.

BROLGA ZONE

Further positive gold assays have now been received for the three diamond holes completed on section 30,640E, one diamond hole on section 30720E and additional results for five RC drill holes on sections 30,400E, 30,480E and 30960E (Figure 1). New selected aircore results are also provided. Two additional diamond tails (HERC035D and HERC037D) have also been completed at Brolga and HERC036 have assay results pending.

Broad gold mineralisation continues to be defined down dip and along strike at Brolga. Gold mineralisation remains open along strike to west and east and down dip. Overall gold mineralisation is now defined from 30,400E to 30,960E (560m) with the strongest mineralisation currently between 30,400E and 30,720E.

The two recently completed diamond tails to the west have also intersected extensive zones of intrusion to the end of holes at 448m and 529m downhole depths respectively. HERC035D has also intersected encouraging sulphide mineralisation to approximately 320m below surface and HERC037D has only recently been completed and remains to be logged in detail and sampled.

Encouraging gold mineralisation has now been intersected both in the hanging wall and footwall sediments. This is an important new aspect, as it provides additional large and essentially untested potential in the Hemi prospect area.

Further RC and diamond drilling is planned to recommence at Brolga after completion of priority holes at Aquila and initial testing of the area of aircore drilling area north of Aquila.

Section 30,400E (Figure 2)

Broad zones of gold mineralisation associated with the previously released sulphide zones have now been defined on section 30400E. The gold mineralisation shows individual higher grade zones to 2.4g/t and also moderate to lower grade zones throughout the overall zones. A thick zone of intrusion has been drilled in the diamond tail of HERC037D (assays pending). Detailed logging of this hole is underway with potential sulphide zones to be determined.

Bulking out the intercepts with a lower cutoff grade and additional internal waste shows extensive gold mineralisation of **164m @ 0.8g/t** in HERC032 and **169m @ 0.8g/t** in HERC033. These broad zones together with the higher grade intervals correlate well with the other gold zones over 320m of strike and remains open particularly to the SW and at depth.

Significant new intercepts (>20gm*m) on section include:

10m @ 2.4g/t Au from 45m in HERC032

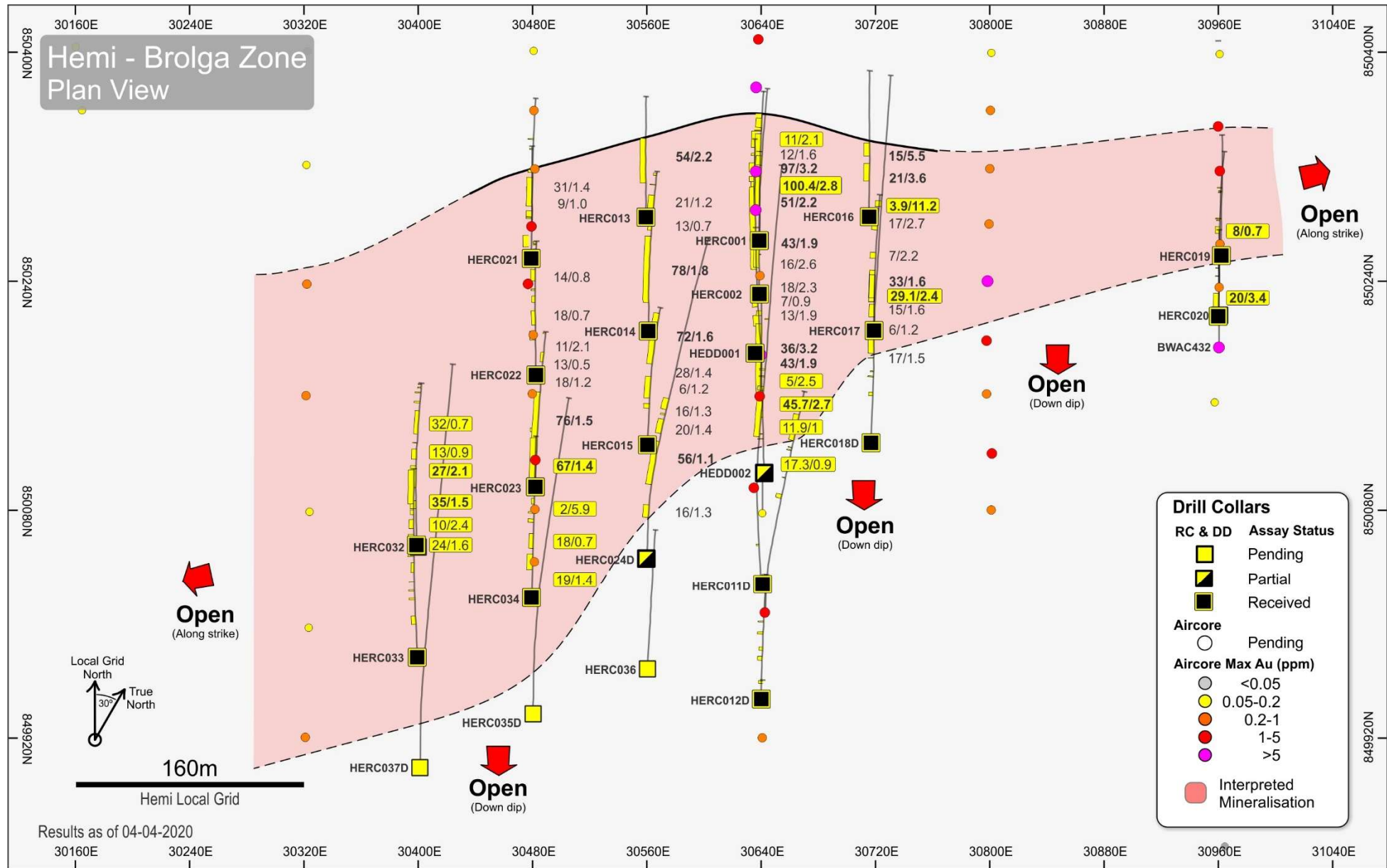
27m @ 2.1g/t Au from 71m in HERC032

32m @ 0.7g/t Au from 139m in HERC032

24m @ 1.6g/t Au from 118m in HERC033

35m @ 1.5g/t Au from 174m in HERC033

Figure 1 Broлга Drilling Plan (local grid) showing drilling locations and new drilling results.



Section 30,480E (Figure 3)

RC hole HERC034 has returned an extensive broad intercept (**161m @ 1.0g/t**, using a lower cutoff) over almost the entire hole and ended in mineralisation. The gold mineralisation is now defined over 300m in width and approximately 150m vertically.

The mineralisation remains untested below the existing RC holes. Importantly, RC holes (HERC022, HERC023 and HERC034) all ended in gold mineralisation. The recently completed HERC035D, a further 80m to the south on section, has intersected further sulphide zones (>5%) logged in both the precollar and diamond tail.

Significant new intercepts (20gm*m) on section include:

19m @ 1.4g/t Au from 35m in HERC034

67m @ 1.4g/t Au from 129m in HERC034

Section 30,640E (Figure 4)

The deeper diamond core tails on HEDD001 and HERC011D have intersected high grade gold mineralisation over considerable widths including **100.4m @ 2.8g/t Au** and **45m @ 2.7g/t** respectively. This mineralisation together with the previous RC drilling results defines a solid area of mineralisation over 200m wide and approximately 170m deep.

Diamond tail HERC012D has intersected less intrusion with corresponding narrower gold mineralisation (**5.7m @ 1.3g/t**). The rapid change in thickness of the intrusion is currently interpreted to represent necking of the larger intrusion or possibly faulting. Drilling suggests a plunge orientation of the intrusion to the SW, where thick intersections of intrusion continue to be encountered on all three section 30,560E, 30,480E and 30,400E and remains open to the SW and down dip.

Encouragingly, the intercepts of **17.3m @ 0.9g/t** and **11.9m @ 1.0g/t** define the first significant gold mineralisation in the footwall sediments. This suggests the gold mineralisation is overprinting sediments which opens up the potential for additional targets along strike and at depth. Very few holes have targeted the hanging wall and footwall sediments anywhere at Hemi to date.

Significant new intercepts (20gm*m) on section include:

100.4m @ 2.8g/t Au from 104m in HEDD001 including **16m @ 2.6g/t Au** from 104m (pre-collar) and **51.9m @ 3.2g/t** from 146.4-198.3m (diamond core)

11m @ 2.1g/t Au from 223m in HEDD001

45.7m @ 2.7g/t Au from 180.3m in HERC011D

Section 30,720E (Figure 5)

Diamond tail HERC018D has extended the previous released intercept at the base of the precollar to provide an overall intercept of **29.1m @ 2.4g/t**. An additional narrow, albeit higher grade intercept of **3.9m @ 11.2g/t**, which includes a very high grade interval of **0.4m @ 97g/t** associated with a narrow quartz-sulphide vein in the footwall sediments which is considered encouraging. The sediment hosted mineralisation provides additional potential to extend resources beyond the limits of the intrusion and potential for higher grade zones.

Significant new RC intercepts (20gm*m) on section include:

29.1m @ 2.4g/t Au from 150m in HERC018D

3.9m @ 11.2g/t from 221.6m in HERC018D including **0.4m @ 97.3g/t** from 221.6m

Section 30,960E (refer Figure 1)

Results for HERC019 and HERC020 have returned generally results of lower tenor and thickness within the intrusion with the most significant, **8m @ 0.7g/t** from 100m in HERC020. Infill drilling between sections 30,720E and 30,960E will be required for final resource estimation. Additional drilling will be required to test further east of section 30960E to define the limits of mineralisation.

Importantly, aircore hole BWAC432 has intersected **20m @ 3.4g/t** in the hangingwall sediments, 25m to the south of HERC020. This strong gold mineralisation peaks at **4m @ 12.5g/t** and is interpreted to represent a new zone in the hanging wall sediments.

Previously at Hemi, the gold mineralisation was interpreted to predominantly occur in the intrusions, so these new sediment hosted gold zones in both the footwall and hanging wall positions provide added scope to expand mineralisation with further drilling.

OPERATIONS

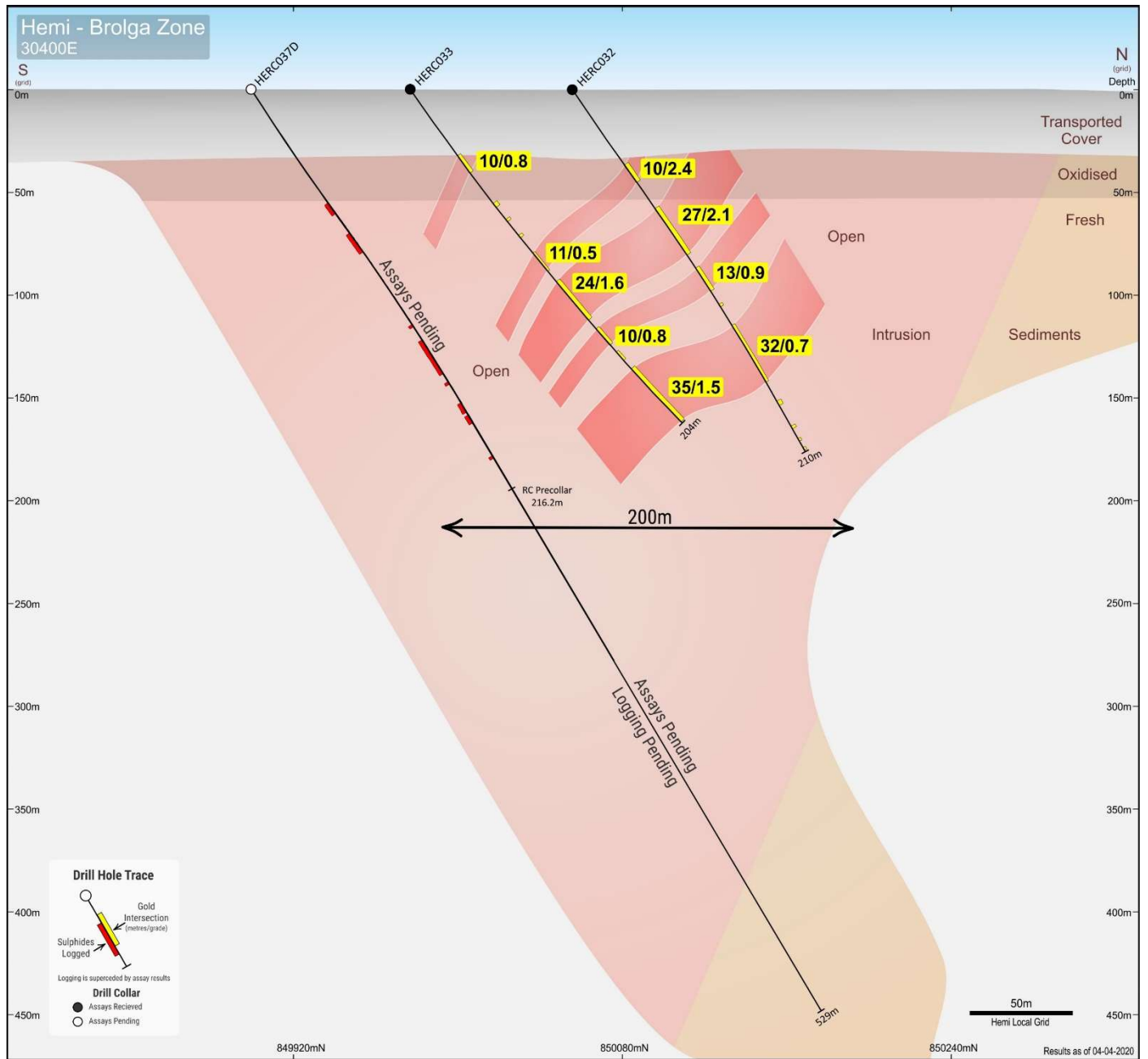
The drilling program is continuing with 1 RC and 2 diamond rigs operating. The plan is constantly being reviewed and may change at any time, including a need to respond to potential changes in COVID-19 government protocols.

The immediate drilling priorities include:

- Extension RC and diamond drilling at Brolga testing to the west, east and down dip.
- Extension drilling to extend Aquila
- Infill drilling to complete 80m sections along the defined Aquila trend
- Initial RC drill testing of the large anomalous areas to the north of Aquila.

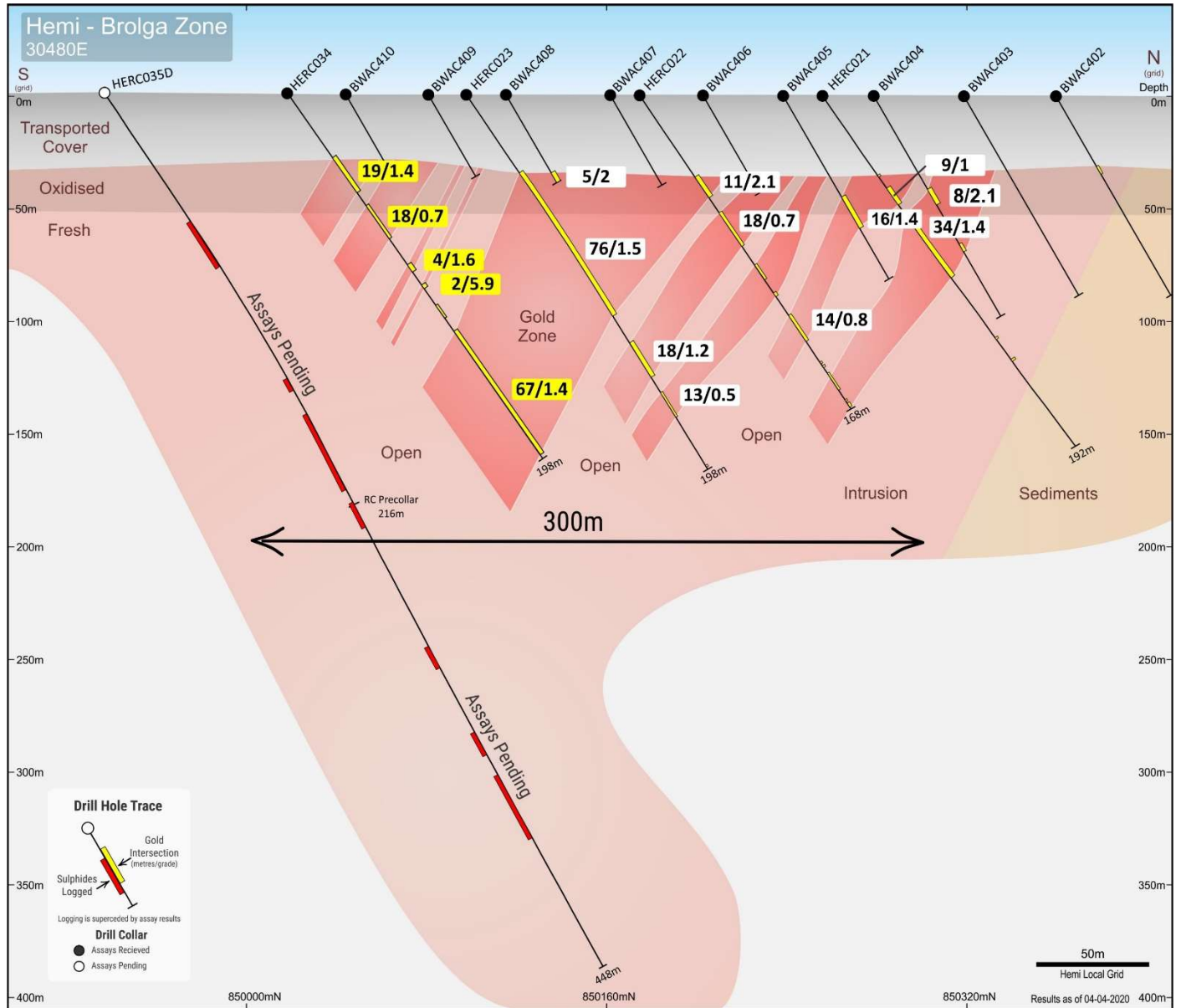
The Company expects to release further results next week.

Figure 2 Brolga Zone - Section 30,400E showing new gold zones and new sulphide zones.



Note – all sulphides logged represent >5% sulphides with assays pending.

Figure 3 Brolga Zone - Section 30,480E showing new sulphide zones and drill intercepts



Note – all sulphides logged represent >5% sulphides with assays pending.

Figure 4 Brolga Zone - Section 30,640E showing gold intercepts and new diamond hole extensions

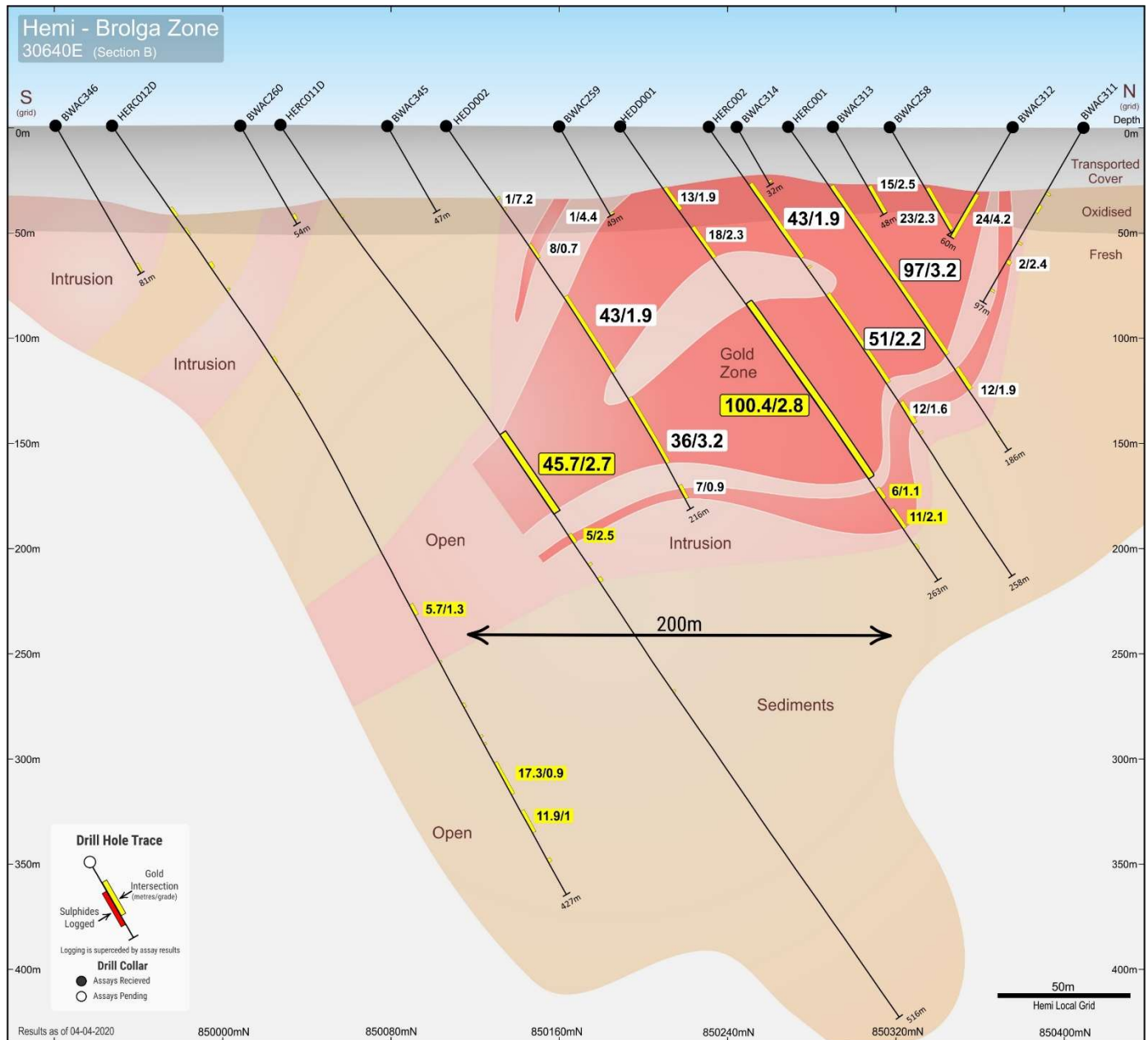
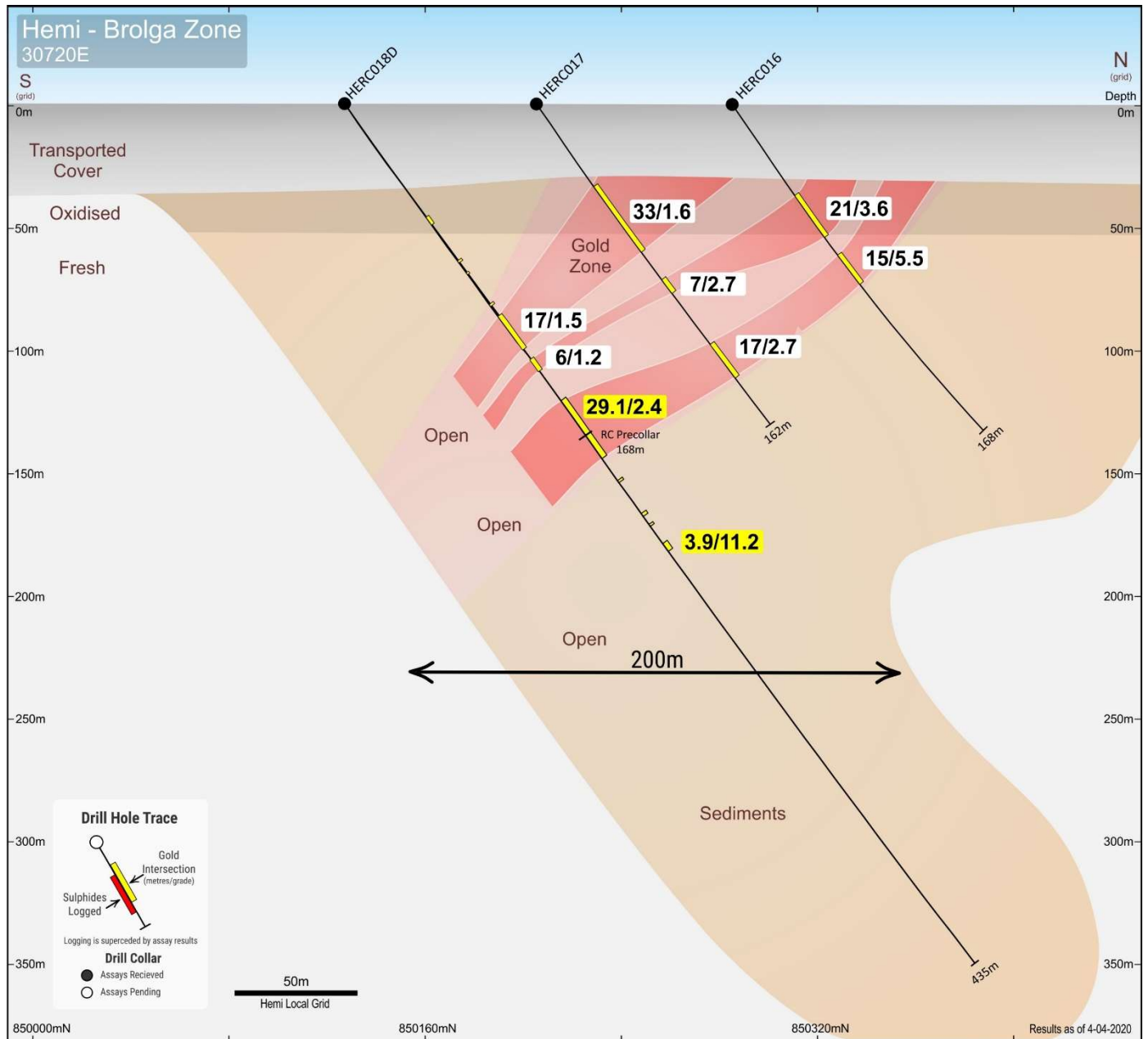


Figure 5 Brolga Zone - Section 30,720E showing gold intercepts and new diamond hole extensions



Hemi Background

Hemi is a new discovery under 30m of transported cover, with the first aircore drill results reported on 17 December 2019 and a flow of further encouraging high grade results subsequently reported since February 2020. Two zones of strong, broad sulphide rich with broad gold mineralisation have been defined in the Aquila and Brolga Zones.

The gold zones represent a major new discovery for De Grey and potentially a new and exciting new style of mineralisation in the Pilbara region. The scale, grade and overall dimensions of the mineralisation defined to date is larger than all the other gold deposits De Grey has defined within the project area. Hemi has substantial potential to increase De Grey’s current 2.2Moz of shallow gold resources.

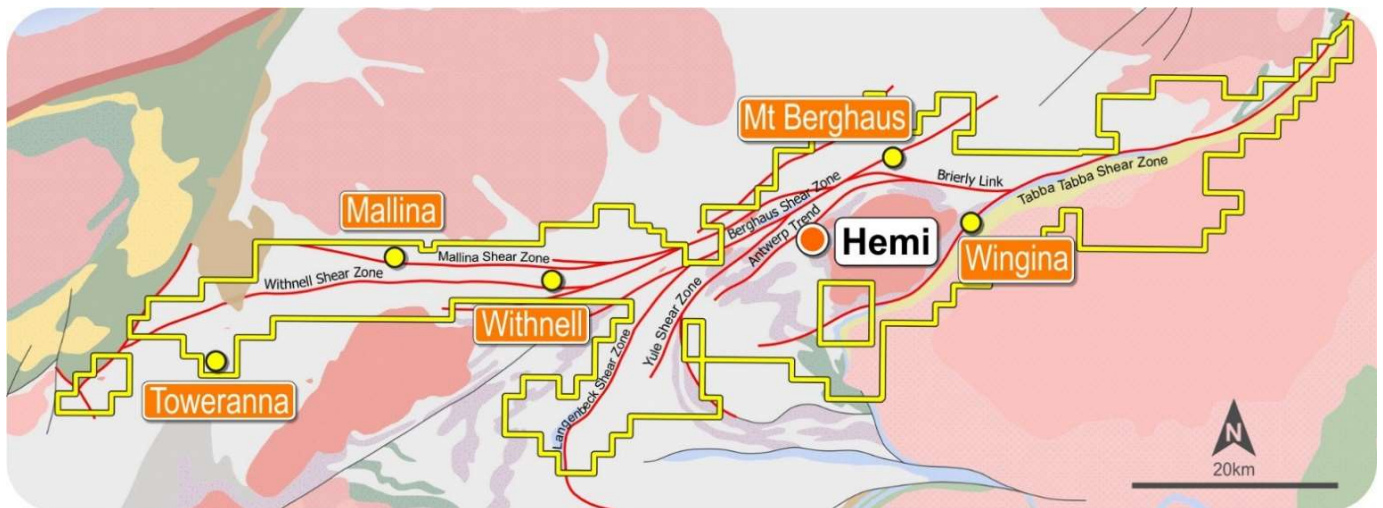
The Aquila Zone represents a 30-50m wide gold zone over approximately 800m strike down to 180m below surface. Mineralisation remains open with ongoing drilling continuing.

The Brolga Zone is a substantially wider sulphide rich alteration zone, up to +300m wide and is currently defined by RC and diamond drilling over +560m of strike. Mineralisation remains open in most directions and particularly to the south west and down dip with ongoing drilling continuing.

Reconnaissance aircore drilling has been carried out to screen the area immediately north of the Aquila zone where numerous earlier widespaced aircore holes encountered anomalous gold in the weathered horizon. Further potential remains for additional discoveries within this prospective corridor.

The gold mineralisation is intimately associated with strong and extensive sulphide alteration, comprising of pyrite and arsenopyrite, hosted in a stockwork within a felsic to mafic phases of the intrusion. The genetic link to the host intrusion is significant as the three interpreted large intrusions at Hemi that show elevated gold in every aircore hole within the intrusions. This style of mineralisation is considered new to the Pilbara region.

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



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;*
- *2019 Total Gold Mineral Resource – 21% increase to 1.7Moz, 16 July 2019;*
- *2020 Mallina Gold Project Resource update, 2 April 2020.*

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;*
- *RC drilling confirms large scale gold system at Hemi, 5 March 2020;*
- *Continuing extensive sulphide mineralisation intersected at Hemi, 10 March 2020;*
- *Hemi continues to grow, 17 March 2020;*
- *Major Gold Extensions defined at BROLGA, 25 March 2020.*

Table 1 Significant new Drill Intersections (>2 gram x m Au)

Hole ID	Zone	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)
BWAC430	Brolga	52.0	56.0	4.0	0.7	649457	7692614	68	-60	330	120
BWAC430	Brolga	72.0	76.0	4.0	1.2	649457	7692614	68	-60	330	120
BWAC432	Brolga	56.0	76.0	20.0	3.4	649535	7692480	69	-60	330	120
incl	Brolga	56.0	60.0	4.0	12.5	649535	7692480	69	-60	330	120
HEDD001	Brolga	104.0	204.4	100.4	2.8	649260	7692316	69	-56	326	263
incl	Brolga	146.4	151.0	4.6	5.6	649260	7692316	69	-56	326	263
incl	Brolga	160.1	174.5	14.4	3.3	649260	7692316	69	-56	326	263
incl	Brolga	189.0	198.3	9.3	7.0	649260	7692316	69	-56	326	263
HEDD001	Brolga	211.0	217.0	6.0	1.1	649260	7692316	69	-56	326	263
HEDD001	Brolga	223.0	234.0	11.0	2.1	649260	7692316	69	-56	326	263
incl	Brolga	229.0	230.5	1.5	8.2	649260	7692316	69	-56	326	263
HERC011D	Brolga	180.3	226.0	45.7	2.7	649341	7692176	69	-56	327	516
incl	Brolga	194.0	209.6	15.6	4.7	649341	7692176	69	-56	327	516
HERC011D	Brolga	238.0	243.0	5.0	2.5	649341	7692176	69	-56	327	516
HERC011D	Brolga	254.8	256.0	1.2	1.8	649341	7692176	69	-56	327	516
HERC011D	Brolga	263.0	265.2	2.2	1.9	649341	7692176	69	-56	327	516
HERC012D	Brolga	269.1	274.8	5.7	1.3	649381	7692106	69	-56	331	427
HERC012D	Brolga	354.7	372.0	17.3	0.9	649381	7692106	69	-56	331	427
HERC012D	Brolga	381.0	392.9	11.9	1.0	649381	7692106	69	-56	331	427
incl	Brolga	121.0	123.0	2.0	4.2	649357	7692301	69	-56	333	435
HERC018D	Brolga	150.0	179.1	29.1	2.4	649357	7692301	69	-56	333	435
incl	Brolga	170.0	178.0	8.0	5.1	649357	7692301	69	-56	333	435
HERC018D	Brolga	221.6	225.5	3.9	11.2	649357	7692301	69	-56	333	435
incl	Brolga	221.6	222.0	0.4	97.3	649357	7692301	69	-56	333	435
HERC019	Brolga				NSA	649504	7692536	69	-56	331	150
HERC020	Brolga	100.0	108.0	8.0	0.7	649524	7692499	69	-55	331	198
HERC032	Brolga	45.0	55.0	10.0	2.4	649117	7692080	69	-56	328	210
incl	Brolga	48.0	51.0	3.0	5.1	649117	7692080	69	-56	328	210
HERC032	Brolga	71.0	98.0	27.0	2.1	649117	7692080	69	-56	328	210
incl	Brolga	90.0	93.0	3.0	5.5	649117	7692080	69	-56	328	210
HERC032	Brolga	106.0	119.0	13.0	0.9	649117	7692080	69	-56	328	210
HERC032	Brolga	139.0	171.0	32.0	0.7	649117	7692080	69	-56	328	210
incl	Brolga	167.0	168.0	1.0	3.9	649117	7692080	69	-56	328	210
HERC032	Brolga	182.0	184.0	2.0	1.0	649117	7692080	69	-56	328	210
HERC033	Brolga	40.0	50.0	10.0	0.8	649157	7692011	69	-54	328	210
HERC033	Brolga	69.0	71.0	2.0	1.0	649157	7692011	69	-54	328	210
HERC033	Brolga	100.0	111.0	11.0	0.5	649157	7692011	69	-54	328	210
incl	Brolga	100.0	101.0	1.0	3.2	649157	7692011	69	-54	328	210
HERC033	Brolga	118.0	142.0	24.0	1.6	649157	7692011	69	-54	328	210
HERC033	Brolga	148.0	158.0	10.0	0.8	649157	7692011	69	-54	328	210
HERC033	Brolga	163.0	168.0	5.0	0.6	649157	7692011	69	-54	328	210
HERC033	Brolga	174.0	209.0	35.0	1.5	649157	7692011	69	-54	328	210
incl	Brolga	192.0	196.0	4.0	4.1	649157	7692011	69	-54	328	210
HERC034	Brolga	35.0	54.0	19.0	1.4	649206	7692088	69	-55	332	198
incl	Brolga	38.0	41.0	3.0	3.1	649206	7692088	69	-55	332	198
HERC034	Brolga	61.0	79.0	18.0	0.7	649206	7692088	69	-55	332	198
HERC034	Brolga	93.0	97.0	4.0	1.6	649206	7692088	69	-55	332	198
HERC034	Brolga	104.0	106.0	2.0	5.9	649206	7692088	69	-55	332	198
HERC034	Brolga	115.0	122.0	7.0	0.5	649206	7692088	69	-55	332	198
HERC034	Brolga	129.0	196.0	67.0	1.4	649206	7692088	69	-55	332	198
incl	Brolga	139.0	145.0	6.0	4.2	649206	7692088	69	-55	332	198

Table 2 Sulphide zones logged in RC and diamond holes

Hole ID	Collar East (GDA94)	Collar North (GDA94)	Collar RL (GDA94)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Hole Depth (m)	Sulphide Interval (m)
HERC035D	649248	7692016	69.0	-55.9	330.7	216	220.0-226.1
HERC035D	649248	7692016	69.0	-55.9	330.7	216	287.0-298.0
HERC035D	649248	7692016	69.0	-55.9	330.7	216	352.0-383.0

Cautionary Note: The sulphide zones listed in Table 2 are based on 1m geological logging of the drill samples at the rig. The geologist logs the rock type, alteration and determines an estimate of the sulphide abundance based on training and standardised techniques. The intervals are based on average sulphide percentages approximating >5%, however it is noted that due to the fine grained nature of the mineralisation there is an inherent difficulty in the accuracy of the estimate. The intervals remain to be assayed which will provide a more accurate sulphide abundance.

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"> 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 Core samples were collected with a diamond rig drilling mainly 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. HQ core was quartered, with one quarter sent for assay. Holes were sampled over mineralised intervals to geological boundaries on a nominal 1m basis. Sample weights ranged from 2-4kg 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. Industry prepared independent standards are inserted approximately 1 in 20 samples. The independent laboratory then take the samples which are dried, split, crushed and pulverised prior to analysis as described below. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material sampled. The samples are considered representative and appropriate for this type of drilling. Diamond core and RC samples are appropriate for use in a resource estimate.
Drilling techniques	<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"> NQ2 diamond drill holes comprised NQ2 core of a diameter of 51mm. 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"> 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"> 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. RC and aircore samples were visually assessed for recovery. Samples are considered representative with generally good recovery. Deeper RC and aircore 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"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entire hole has been geologically logged and core was photographed by Company geologists, with systematic sampling undertaken based on rock type and alteration observed RC and diamond 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"> • Core samples were collected with a diamond drill rig drilling HQ or 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. • 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 • Core and RC samples are 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 diamond core and RC samples Au was analysed by a 50g charge Fire assay fusion technique with an AAS finish and multi-elements by ICPAES and ICPMS • 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"> • Diamond and 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. 	<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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> structures and as such true widths are less than downhole widths. This is allowed for 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 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 aeromagnetics/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. 	<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 3g/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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
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 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 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"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is currently widely spaced and further details will be reported in future releases when data is available.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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.