

Further extensions confirmed at Brolga

Large gold zones in aircore drilling south and west of Brolga provide additional potential

Highlights:

- Extensional RC and diamond drilling continues to define strong gold mineralisation at Brolga
 - **26.9m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 269m in HERC23D
 - **19m @ 2.7g/t Au** from 203m in HERC032D incl **3m @ 14.7g/t Au** from 203m
 - **16m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 202m in HERC055D
 - **16.3m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 214m in HERC056D
 - **8m @ 2.6g/t Au** from 40m in HERC087
- New shallow aircore results potentially extend Brolga 160m to the west, further drilling planned
 - **16m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 48m in BWAC512
- Initial RC drilling defines encouraging shallow gold mineralisation to the south
 - **5m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 59m in HERC102
 - **15m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 223m in HERC102
 - 80m x 80m RC drilling is currently underway
- New large gold zones to the south and west of Brolga in shallow aircore drilling highlight the potential for Hemi to grow

Numerous new intrusion targets defined in new magnetic survey

- Four clusters of at least 16 individual new intrusion targets defined within the Greater Hemi corridor
- >20 new magnetic features warranting follow-up elsewhere along the 150km project area

De Grey Technical Director, Andy Beckwith, commented:

“The potential for Brolga to expand continues to grow with an 80m x 80m RC program currently underway at Brolga (South) and Crow . At Crow, the initial program of 160m x 80m spaced RC drilling has recently been completed with results expected in the coming weeks. Diamond drilling is currently focused on depth extensions beneath Aquila.

The Company’s next twelve month drilling strategy involves expanding resources at Hemi, initially on 80m x 80m drill spacing to define “Inferred Resources” and then infill drilling to define “Indicated Resources”, aircore drilling for new discoveries along the Greater Hemi corridor and testing the many structural and new intrusion targets elsewhere within the 150km long Mallina Gold Project.

Two RC rigs and two diamond rigs are operating at Hemi and two aircore rigs are advancing at Scooby and Antwerp prospect areas.”

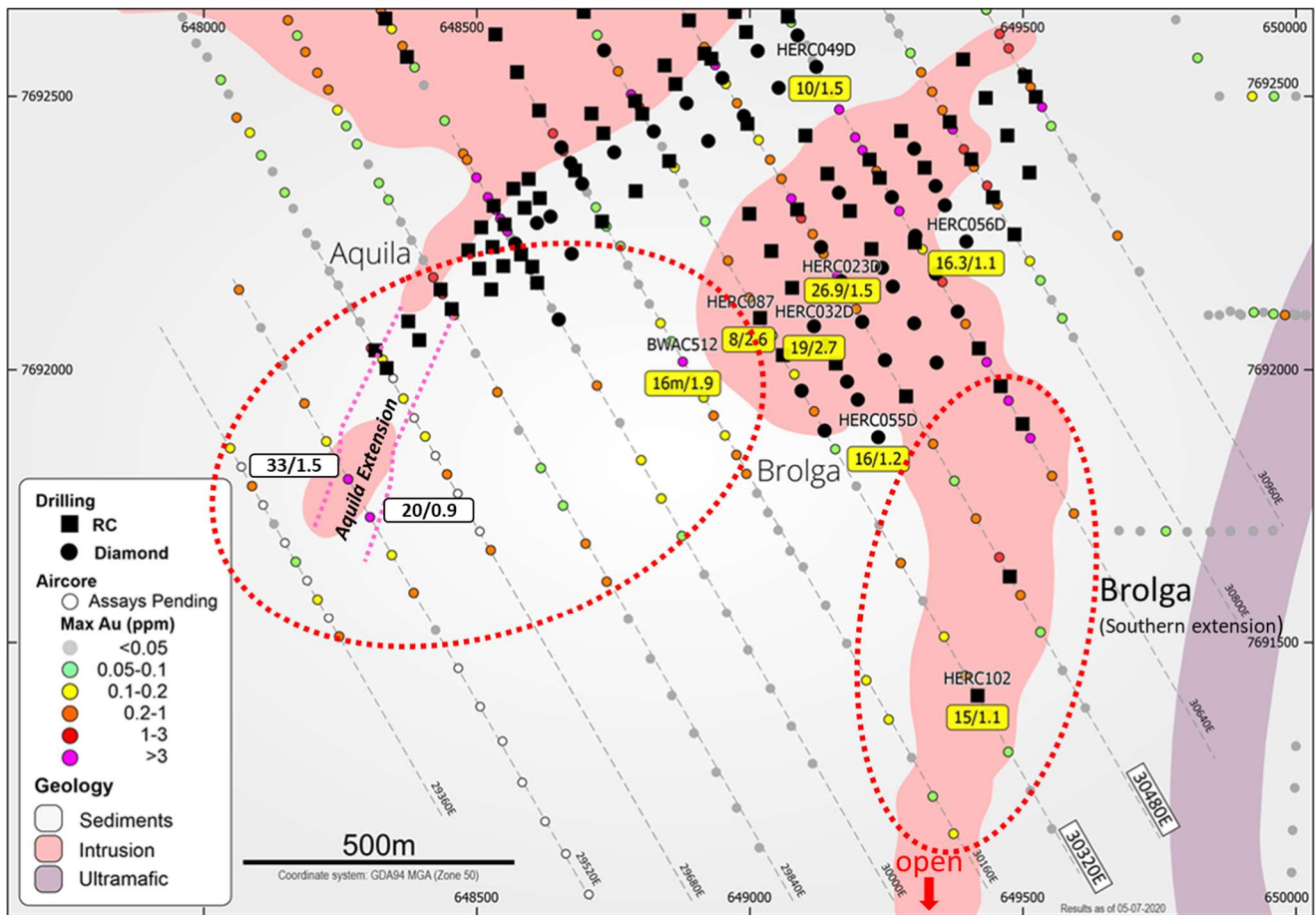
De Grey Mining Limited (ASX: DEG, “De Grey”, “Company”) is pleased to provide the following drilling update for the Brolga Zone and wider aircore drilling at the Hemi Gold Discovery, located approximately 60km south of Port Hedland in Western Australia.

Gold endowment at Hemi continues to grow with drilling still to define the limits of mineralisation. The main Brolga gold mineralisation is approximately +640m long x 300m wide and a new extension of the intrusion has been identified to the south with dimensions 1000m x 200m (Figure 1).

Aircore drilling results now show the entire Brolga intrusion including the new extension to the south is anomalous in gold (>100ppb Au). RC and diamond drilling has essentially tested the top 200-250 metres in depth and drilling has commenced to test down dip extensions and the new Brolga (South) intrusion.

Results reported in this release cover recent aircore to the west of Brolga, RC drilling in the southern extension and RC and diamond drilling in the main body of Brolga. Significant gold results (>2gm*m) in drilling are provide in Table 1.

Figure 1: Hemi - drilling location plan showing maximum gold in aircore drilling and significant new RC and diamond drilling results at Brolga



Brolga

Recent RC and diamond drilling has targeted up dip and down dip extensions to the deposit with new results confirming extensions. Mineralisation remains open down dip and the entire Brolga (south) intrusion is currently being tested with first pass 80m x 80m spaced RC drilling.

Significant drilling results (> 10gm*m) at Brolga include;

Section 30,720E

- **16.3m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 214m in HERC056D

Section 30,640E

- **10m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 151m in HERC049D

Section 30,480E (Figure 3)

- **26.9m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 269m in HERC23D

Section 30,400E

- **19m @ 2.7g/t Au** from 203m in HERC032D incl **3m @ 14.7g/t Au** from 203m
- **16m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 202m in HERC055D
- **11m @ 1g/t Au** from 227m in HERC055D

Section 30,320E (Figure 2)

- **8m @ 2.6g/t Au** from 40m in HERC087
- **15m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 223m in HERC102 (***Brolga South extension***)

Section 30,160E (aircore)south)

- **16m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 48m in BWAC512 (***in sediments to south west***)⁹

The widespread and shallow gold mineralisation (**5m @ 1.1g/t, 6m @ 1.5g/t, 10m @ 0.6g/t and 15m @ 1.1g/t**) in HERC102 on section 30320E (Figure 2) shows encouraging zones of mineralisation within the Brolga (South) extension and clearly further drilling is required to test this new zone. This RC drilling is currently underway and is expected to be completed during July.

The new shallow mineralisation (**16m @ 1.9g/t Au** in BWAC512) in aircore drilling on section 30160E (Figure 1), is hosted in sediments to the southwest of the main Brolga intrusion which indicates gold mineralisation may extend a further 160m along strike. The surrounding aircore drilling in this area also shows anomalous gold (>100ppb Au) occurs throughout a large zone a further 500m to the west (Figure 1) including the recently reported Aquila extension (**33m @ 1.5g/t Au and 20m @ 0.9g/t Au**). The extent of anomalous gold mineralisation in sediments is encouraging and suggests shallow intrusion may occur below a thin veneer of sediments. Further drilling is planned to test this new potential during the September quarter.

Airborne Magnetic Targets

The recently completed airborne magnetic survey has been reviewed and provides at least four new clusters with at least 16 individual new intrusion targets within the Greater Hemi corridor (Figure 4). This review also assessed the previously flown magnetic surveys elsewhere along the 150km project area and generated over 20 new targets that warrant further investigation (Figure 5)

Planned drilling

At Hemi, 2 RC and 2 diamond rigs are operating and focused on broad stepout drilling to define the outer lateral limits of mineralisation along strike and extensions at depth. .

- Crow, RC drilling on 160m x 80m spacing with 80m x 80m infill planned
- Brolga (South), RC drilling on 80m x 80m spacing throughout the intrusion

- Aquila, diamond drilling on 80m - 150m spaced depth extensions along the entire 1,200m strike of known mineralisation.
- Aircore drilling on step out wided spaced sections throughout the Greater Hemi corridor including Antwerp, Scooby and other new intrusion targets defined in the recently completed detailed airborne magnetic survey.
- Additional aircore drilling and soil sampling planned to assess the regional magnetic targets throughout the larger 150km long project area.

Figure 2: Brolga – Section 30320E showing recent drill results

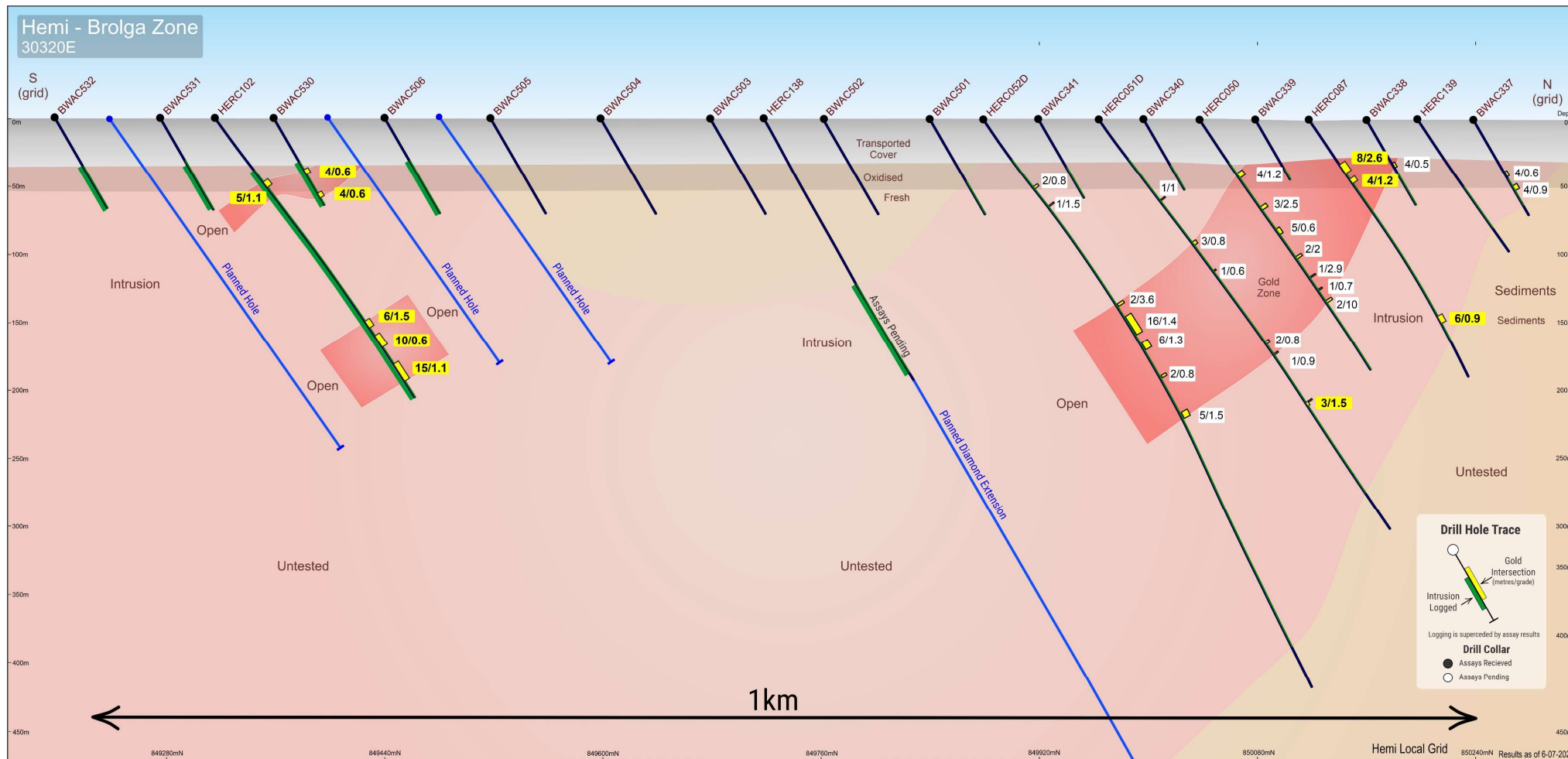


Figure 3: Brolga – Section 30480E showing recent drill results

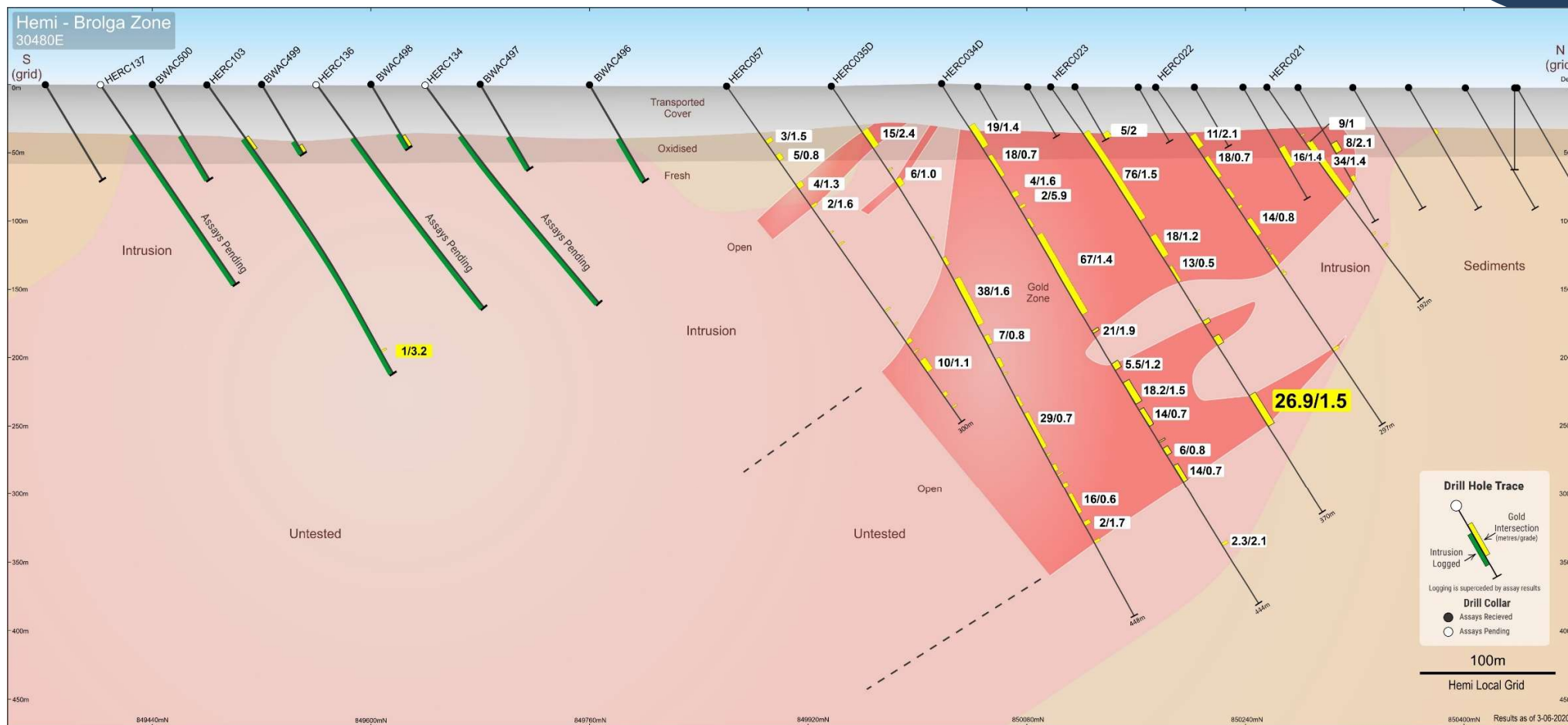


Figure 4: New intrusion targets defined by the recent detailed airborne magnetic survey in the Greater Hemi corridor

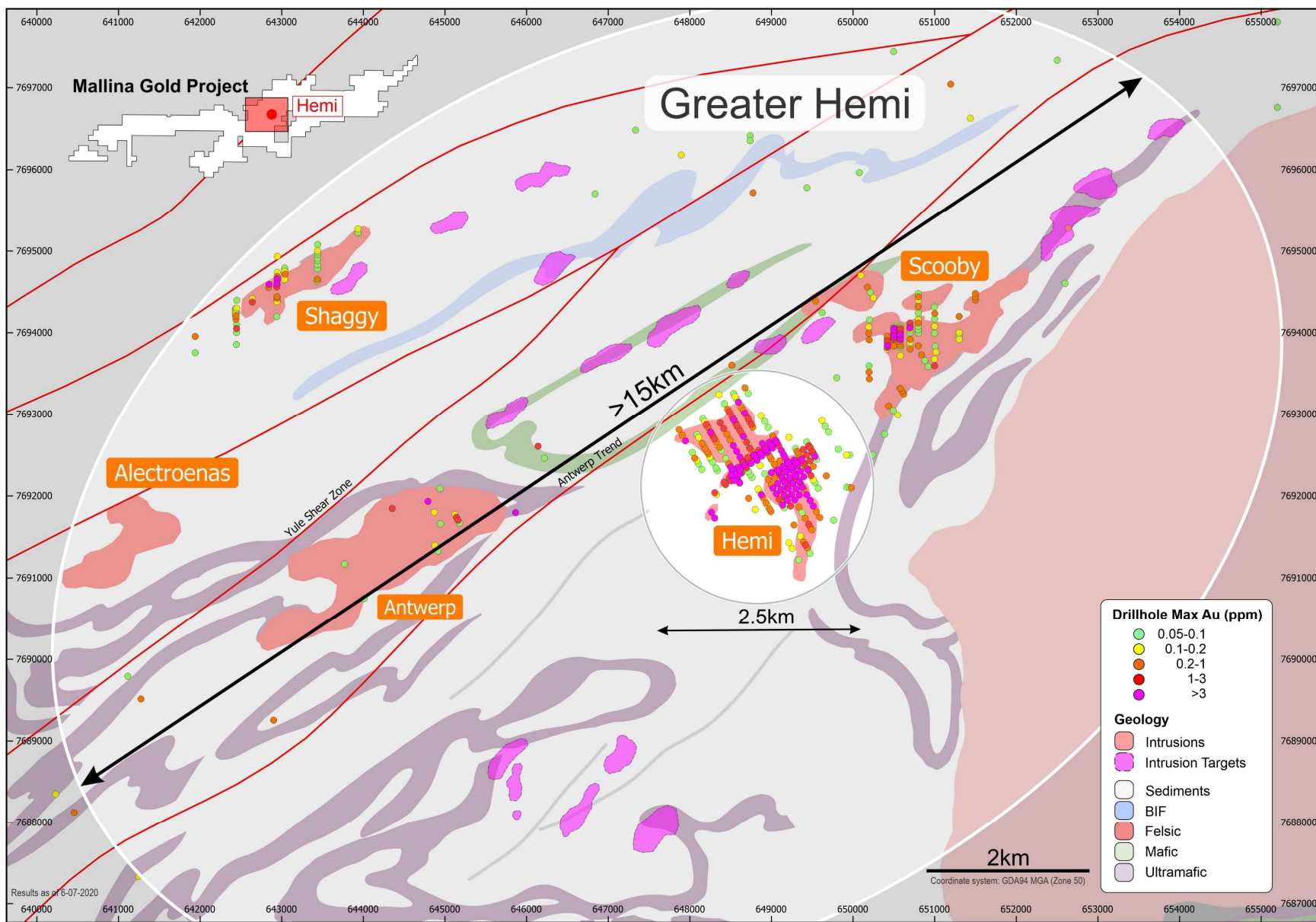
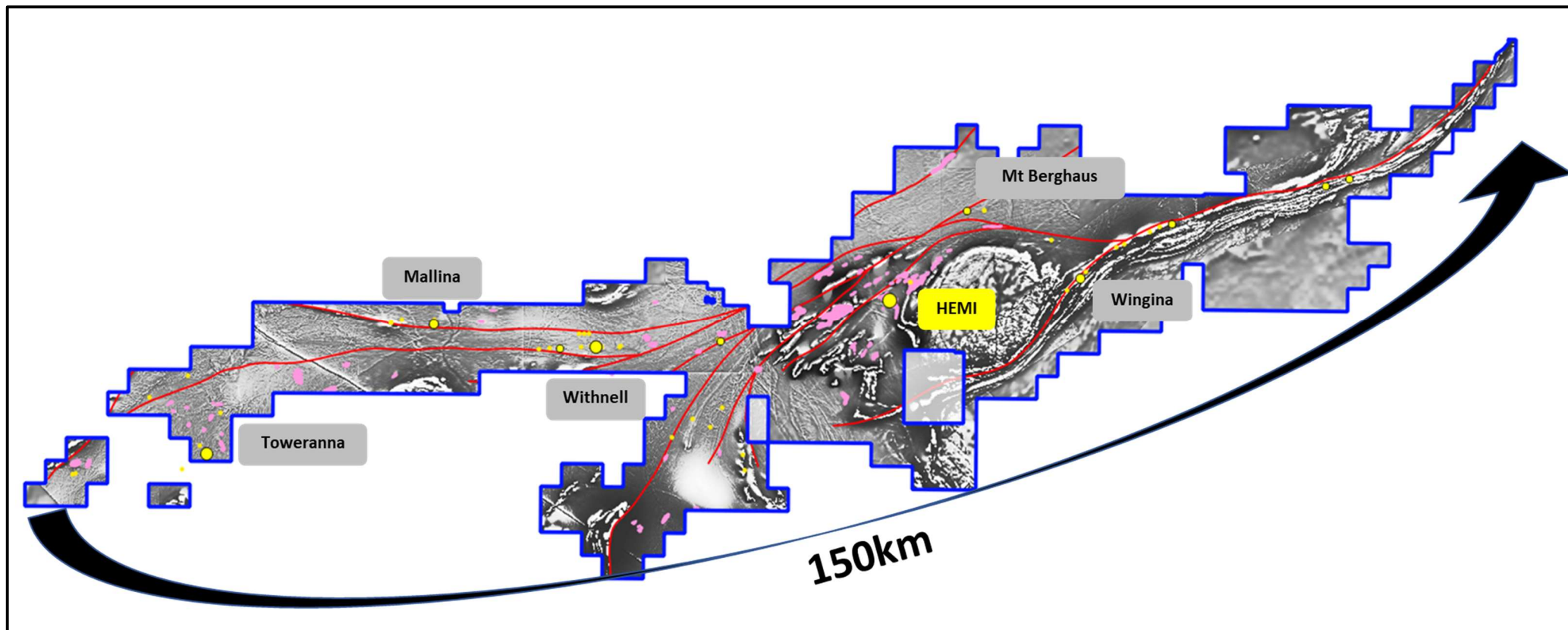


Figure 5: New regional magnetic features (>20) to be assessed



This announcement has been authorised for release by the De Grey Board.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr. Andrew Beckwith, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Beckwith is an employee of De Grey Mining Limited. Mr. Beckwith 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. Beckwith 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 that relates to Hemi Prospect includes;

Resources:

- 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.
- Brolga Continues to grow, 9 April 2020
- Aircore Drilling defines third large gold zone at Hemi, 17 April 2020
- Brolga and Aquila drilling update, 22 April 2020
- Large gold system defined at Crow, 1 May 2020
- Exploration update, 20 May 2020
- Significant extension at Hemi- Aquila, 27 May 2020
- HEMI – Major extension, 5 June 2020
- HEMI – Broad, high grade extensions at Aquila, 9 June 2020
- Further high grade and expanded footprint at Hemi, 22 June 2020
- High gold recoveries achieved at Hemi, 9 July 2020

Table 1: Significant new results (>2 gram x m Au)

HoleID	Zone	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Downhole Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Collar East (GDA94)	Collar North (GDA94)	Collar RL (GDA94)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Hole Depth (m)	Hole Type
BWAC498	Brolga	44.0	48.0	4.0	0.8	649414	7691728	70	-60	332	54	AC
BWAC499	Brolga	52.0	56.0	4.0	1.0	649457	7691657	70	-60	332	59	AC
BWAC512	Brolga	48.0	64.0	16.0	1.9	648877	7692015	69	-60	332	81	AC
incl	Brolga	56.0	60.0	4.0	3.3	648877	7692015	69	-60	332	81	AC
BWAC530	Brolga	44.0	48.0	4.0	0.6	649394	7691439	71	-60	332	74	AC
BWAC530	Brolga	64.0	68.0	4.0	0.6	649394	7691439	71	-60	332	74	AC
BWAC547	Aquila	40.0	44.0	4.0	0.5	648458	7692100	69	-60	332	80	AC
BWAC549	Hemi	76.0	80.0	4.0	0.7	648538	7691959	69	-60	332	81	AC
BWAC562	Hemi	56.0	60.0	4.0	0.7	648064	7692146	68	-60	332	81	AC
BWAC577	Hemi	52.0	56.0	4.0	0.9	648248	7691511	70	-60	332	80	AC
HEDD004	Brolga	36.0	38.0	2.0	1.9	649163	7692324	69	-61	326	191	RC
HEDD005	Brolga	35.0	39.0	4.0	1.6	649301	7692404	69	-60	331	135	RC
HEDD007	Brolga	40.0	49.0	9.0	1.0	649242	7692186	69	-61	330	354	RC
HEDD009	Brolga	46.0	62.0	16.0	0.5	649178	7691978	69	-59	326	300	RC
HERC022D	Brolga	232.0	233.0	1.0	3.1	649130	7692224	69	-56	330	297	DD
HERC023D	Brolga	204.9	208.0	3.2	2.3	649168	7692157	69	-56	331	370	DD
HERC023D	Brolga	219.1	226.0	6.9	1.1	649168	7692157	69	-56	331	370	DD
HERC023D	Brolga	269.0	295.9	26.9	1.5	649168	7692157	69	-56	331	370	DD
incl	Brolga	293.1	295.9	2.8	3.9	649168	7692157	69	-56	331	370	DD
HERC032D	Brolga	203.0	222.0	19.0	2.7	649117	7692080	69	-57	331	380	DD
incl	Brolga	219.0	222.0	3.0	14.7	649117	7692080	69	-57	331	380	DD
incl	Brolga	219.7	220.5	0.9	48.1	649117	7692080	69	-57	331	380	DD
HERC032D	Brolga	296.6	302.5	5.9	1.6	649117	7692080	69	-57	331	380	DD
incl	Brolga	296.6	297.0	0.4	9.5	649117	7692080	69	-57	331	380	DD
HERC032D	Brolga	316.0	320.0	4.0	0.6	649117	7692080	69	-57	331	380	DD
HERC049D	Brolga	140.0	146.0	6.0	0.9	649122	7692554	68	-60	147	649	DD
HERC049D	Brolga	151.0	161.0	10.0	1.5	649122	7692554	68	-60	147	649	DD
incl	Brolga	152.0	153.0	1.0	9.4	649122	7692554	68	-60	147	649	DD
HERC051D	Brolga	257.0	260.0	3.0	1.5	649095	7691962	69	-56	330	396	DD
HERC055D	Brolga	202.0	218.0	16.0	1.2	649235	7691877	69	-56	327	570	DD
HERC055D	Brolga	227.0	238.0	11.0	1.0	649235	7691877	69	-56	327	570	DD
incl	Brolga	228.0	230.0	2.0	3.7	649235	7691877	69	-56	327	570	DD
HERC055D	Brolga	276.8	281.9	5.0	1.3	649235	7691877	69	-56	327	570	DD
HERC055D	Brolga	302.0	304.0	2.0	1.2	649235	7691877	69	-56	327	570	DD
HERC055D	Brolga	395.1	398.7	3.6	1.6	649235	7691877	69	-56	327	570	DD
HERC055D	Brolga	406.0	408.6	2.6	0.9	649235	7691877	69	-56	327	570	DD
HERC055D	Brolga	425.0	432.0	7.0	1.0	649235	7691877	69	-56	327	570	DD
HERC055D	Brolga	467.0	468.0	1.0	2.9	649235	7691877	69	-56	327	570	DD
HERC056D	Brolga	214.0	230.3	16.3	1.1	649396	7692234	69	-57	328	316	DD
incl	Brolga	223.2	224.0	0.8	5.4	649396	7692234	69	-57	328	316	DD
HERC056D	Brolga	239.7	242.9	3.2	0.9	649396	7692234	69	-57	328	316	DD

HoleID	Zone	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Downhole Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Collar East (GDA94)	Collar North (GDA94)	Collar RL (GDA94)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Hole Depth (m)	Hole Type
HERC056D	Brolga	255.6	259.5	3.9	1.1	649396	7692234	69	-57	328	316	DD
HERC056D	Brolga	270.9	278.0	7.1	0.5	649396	7692234	69	-57	328	316	DD
HERC072D	Brolga	357.0	358.0	1.0	2.2	649342	7692013	69	-57	333	460	DD
HERC087	Brolga	40.0	48.0	8.0	2.6	649019	7692095	69	-55	327	222	RC
incl	Brolga	44.0	45.0	1.0	8.6	649019	7692095	69	-55	327	222	RC
HERC087	Brolga	53.0	57.0	4.0	1.2	649019	7692095	69	-55	327	222	RC
HERC087	Brolga	172.0	178.0	6.0	0.9	649019	7692095	69	-55	327	222	RC
HERC102	Brolga	59.0	64.0	5.0	1.1	649417	7691403	71	-55	328	252	RC
HERC102	Brolga	185.0	191.0	6.0	1.5	649417	7691403	71	-55	328	252	RC
incl	Brolga	190.0	191.0	1.0	6.7	649417	7691403	71	-55	328	252	RC
HERC102	Brolga	198.0	208.0	10.0	0.6	649417	7691403	71	-55	328	252	RC
HERC102	Brolga	223.0	238.0	15.0	1.1	649417	7691403	71	-55	328	252	RC
incl	Brolga	236.0	237.0	1.0	5.8	649417	7691403	71	-55	328	252	RC
HERC103	Brolga	54.0	59.0	5.0	0.8	649476	7691622	70	-55	331	252	RC
HERC103	Brolga	233.0	234.0	1.0	3.2	649476	7691622	70	-55	331	252	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 • 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 pulverized 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"> • <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"> • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. If the relationship between the drilling orientation 	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<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"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<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"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling occurs on various tenements held by De Grey Mining Ltd or its 100% owned subsidiaries. The Hemi Prospect is approximately 60km SSW of Port Hedland.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenements have had various levels of 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"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<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"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole location and directional information provide in the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>explain why this is the case.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<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.
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 widely 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.