De Grey Mining Ltd

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ASX/MEDIA RELEASE

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Turner River Gold Resource Update

De Grey Mining Ltd (ASX: DEG, "De Grey", "Company") provides the following Turner River Gold Resources statement for JORC 2012 compliance.

De Grey engaged the services of Mr Paul Payne of Payne Geological Services Pty Ltd ("PayneGeo") to review the existing gold resources previously completed by PolyMetals Mining Limited ("PolyMetals") and Ravensgate Mineral Industry Consultants ("Ravensgate") and re-states the following Turner River Gold Resources for the purposes of JORC 2012 compliance.

Turner River Gold Resources (JORC 2012)

Deposit	Cut-off Grade g/t	Classification	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au koz
Wingina	0.5g/t above -55mRL 1.0g/t below -55mRL	Measured	2.7	1.8	157
		Indicated	1.1	1.3	47
		Inferred	1.3	1.5	63
		Total Wingina	*5.1*	*1.6*	*268*
Amanda	0.5g/t	Inferred	0.7	1.6	35
Mt Berghaus	0.5g/t	Inferred	0.9	1.4	43
Total Gold Deposits			6.7	1.6	346

*Rounding errors may occur

The Turner River project is located 60 km south of Port Hedland in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. The deposits at the project are hosted in the Archaean–Proterozoic Pilbara Craton in the northwestern part of Western Australia. Gold mineralisation is hosted within sheared and deformed sedimentary and volcanic lithologies.

At Wingina Well, gold mineralisation is hosted within a variably brecciated and altered chert (BIF) horizon that strikes NE-SW, dips steeply (-80° to vertical) and has a horizontal thickness that ranges from 2m to 45m, with an average of 17m. Weathering extends to a typical depth of approximately 100m, but up to 200m in places. Robust geological interpretations were completed based on extensive surface mapping and detailed drill hole logging.

At the Amanda and Mt Berghaus deposits, gold mineralisation is hosted within quartz veining and stockworks developed within sediments. Weathering is shallow, extending to 20-30m below surface.

The deposits were discovered and drilled by De Grey between 2003 and 2012 with the deposits defined by air-core, RC and diamond drilling. Polymetals entered into a farm-in agreement with De Grey in 2012, to earn an interest in the tenements containing the Wingina Well Gold deposit. Polymetals undertook an additional drilling programme in late 2012 and completed the Wingina Mineral Resource Estimate.

For the RC and diamond drilling programmes conducted by Polymetals and De Grey, drill hole collars were accurately surveyed and down hole surveys were taken. Sampling procedures were considered to be of industry standard with 1m RC samples split at the rig and diamond core sampled as half core to geological boundaries.

For resource drilling, samples were analysed at either Ultratrace or SGS laboratories in Perth. Samples were crushed, pulverized then assayed using a 50g fire assay procedure. The quality control data routinely submitted as part of the exploration programs include certified standards, blanks and duplicate data and results were satisfactory and the data are considered appropriate for use in resource estimation.

At the Wingina deposit, drilling has been completed on a notional drill hole spacing of 20m by 20m to a depth of 200m in the central portion of the deposit. The spacing is sparse in the remainder. A total of 196 RC and 42 diamond holes were included in the estimate. Of those 8 RC holes and 7 diamond holes were completed by Polymetals. Mineralisation wireframes were conducted using a nominal 0.3g/t Au threshold. Within these, sample data was composited to 1m intervals and Ordinary Kriging used to interpolate gold grades into a block model. Density values were based on an extensive data set and comprised 2.1t/m^3 for oxide, 2.3t/m^3 for transitional and 2.7t/m^3 for fresh mineralisation.

Resource classification was based on drilling density and continuity of mineralisation. Measured Mineral Resource was defined in the area drilled at approximately 20m by 20m. Indicated Mineral Resource was defined where drilling was completed at approximately 40m spacings. Inferred Mineral Resource was defined where mineralisation was extrapolated into sparsely tested portions of the deposit. Two lower cut-off grades have been used for reporting Resources, based on the likely method of mining (0.5g/t for potential open pit to -55mRL or 1.0g/t for potential underground below -55mRL).

Metallurgical test work on Wingina mineralisation has demonstrated that gold recoveries of 93% for CIL processing or 70% for heap leach processing can be expected. The shallow, tabular nature of the deposit and the medium gold grade suggests there is good potential for mining using open pit methods if sufficient tonnage can be identified to develop a mining operation. The higher grade shoots at depth in the Wingina deposit have potential for underground exploitation.

In 2012, Ravensgate was commissioned to complete the Mineral Resource estimates for the Amanda and Mt Berghaus deposits. Drilling at the deposits has been completed on a notional drill hole spacing of 10-20m spaced holes on 40m-80m spaced sections with drilling extending to a depth of 50-100m below surface. The drilling method included RAB, air core and RC drilling.

Mineralisation wireframes were conducted using a nominal 0.5g/t Au threshold. Within these, sample data was composited to 1m intervals and Ordinary Kriging used to interpolate gold grades into a block model. Density values were assumed and comprised 2.4t/m^3 for oxide, 2.6t/m^3 for transitional and 2.8t/m^3 for fresh mineralisation.

Due to the sparse drilling of the deposits, all of the Amanda and Mt Berghaus mineralisation was classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. The Mineral Resources were reported at a 0.5g/t cut-off grade. No metallurgical test work has been conducted on the Amanda and Mt Berghaus mineralisation however there is no reason to expect metallurgical problems. The shallow nature of the mineralisation suggests that the deposits have potential for open pit mining if further drilling confirms continuity of the mineralisation.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to the Mineral Resources for the Turner River project is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr Paul Payne, a full time employee of Payne Geological Services and a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Payne is a consultant to De Grey Mining Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Payne consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

For further information:

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APPENDIX 1 – JORC TABLE 1

The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) edition requirements for the reporting of exploration results and Mineral Resources.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Samples have been collected from a variety of methods; air core drilling, open hole percussion drilling, reverse circulation drilling, diamond drilling and channel sampling. • Sampling techniques included; up to 4m composite samples from air core and RAB drilling, 1m reverse circulation samples diamond drill core from which half core was cut over varying interval length depending on logged geological units • Majority of samples were crushed and pulverised to produce, a 50 g charge for fire assay.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC and aircore drilling used a face sampling bit; • RAB drilling was open hole percussion • Diamond drilling was typically completed using HQ3 size core and oriented using an ACE tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recovery from the Polymetals drilling was reported to be good and sample size was visually monitored to ensure satisfactory recovery. Recovery from the De Grey drilling was not reported; • Diamond drill recovery was generally good and for the Polymetals drilling was determined to be 92% within the mineralised zones. • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and sample grades.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a*	• All drill holes were logged in full. • Logging was carried out in detail in anticipation of being used in subsequent

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	Mineral Resource estimates.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Diamond core intervals for sampling were cut in half, following the orientation line to ensure a consistent side of the core was sent for assay. • RC samples were split at the rig by cone splitter or riffle splitter at 1 m intervals. • Duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 1 in 20 for De Grey drilling and 1 in 40 for Polymetals drilling. • Samples were dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75 µm screen. Laboratory pulp repeats were taken on a regular basis. • A comprehensive QAQC program of standards, blanks and duplicates has been used to confirm assay integrity; • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples from Polymetals drilling were analysed by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish. De Grey samples were assayed by either 40g fire assay with OES finish or 50g fire assay with AAS finish. • Duplicates and certified reference material were inserted into the sample stream at a rate of 1 in 40 (Polymetals) or 1 in 20 (De Grey), with blanks inserted at the beginning of batches. • The laboratory QAQC protocols include duplicate and repeat analysis of pulp samples, screen tests (% passing 75 µm) as well as regular reporting of laboratory standards. • QAQC results indicate no significant bias or lack of precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Drilling by Polymetals in areas of high grade and broad widths of mineralisation verified previous De Grey intersections. • Analyses of twinned RC and diamond holes indicate results are comparable. • There has been no adjustment to assay data.
Location of	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate*	• Drill hole collars were located by either

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
data points	*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.*	electronic distance measurement (EDM) or differential GPS (DGPS) surveys to a high degree of accuracy. • Down hole surveys were collected by camera or gyro methods (De Grey) or Reflex system (Polymetals) at varying intervals from 10 m to 30 m. • Topographic control is via a triangulated wireframe surface derived from an aerial radar altimeter survey.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• At Wingina, hole spacing is largely 20m by 20m in the majority of the Measured and Indicated portions of the Mineral resource; • At the Amanda and Mt Berghaus deposits, drill hole spacing was 10-20m spaced holes on 40-80m spaced sections; • The drilling was sufficient for Mineral Resource estimation; • The majority of samples were based on 1m samples with a small number of RAB and air core holes using 2m to 4m composites.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Holes were generally angled to optimize the intersection angle with the interpreted structures; • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Company representatives supervised the collection and submission of samples up to the point of transfer to the assay laboratory
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audit or review of the sampling techniques has been undertaken, but has been internally reviewed by senior geological staff.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• Wingina and Amanda deposits are located on E45/2995 and Mt Berghaus deposit on E45/3390. The tenements are 100% owned by De Grey • The tenements form a part of De Grey's Turner River Project located approximately 50km south of Port Hedland. The project area is subject to Native Title claims and state statutory requirements including state royalties • There is no known impediment to mining however state approved mining leases will be required to be lodged and approved and a mining agreement covering Native Title rights will be required
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The majority of work completed at the project was carried out by De Grey between 2003 and 2012; • A relatively small amount of work was completed by Polymetals under JV.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Turner River gold deposits comprise a series of shear hosted, mesothermal ore bodies located in the Archaean–Proterozoic Pilbara Craton in the north-western part of Western Australia; • Gold is typically disseminated through altered host rocks with some concentration of mineralisation in quartz veins and stockworks. • Weathering to a depth of 20-30m occurs throughout the Amanda and Mt Berghaus deposits and typically 100-150m depth in the Wingina deposit;

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (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.*
		• A comprehensive listing of significant intersections from previous drilling at Wingina was included in the De Grey release to the ASX dated 14 April 2016.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some*	• Length weighting of assay results has been used where samples of uneven length were present; • No grade truncations have been used when reporting significant intersections. • Metal equivalent values are not being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill holes are angled to grid south or grid north, which is approximately perpendicular to the orientation of the mineralised trend. • Down hole length is approximately 50% to 100% of true width.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included in previous ASX releases.
Balanced Reporting	• *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.* • *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.*	• Drill hole collars were located by either electronic distance measurement (EDM) or differential GPS (DGPS) surveys to a high degree of accuracy. • Down hole surveys were collected by camera or gyro methods (De Grey) or Reflex system (Polymetals) at varying intervals from 10 m to 30 m. • Topographic control is via a triangulated wireframe surface derived from an aerial radar altimeter survey. • A comprehensive listing of significant intersections from previous drilling was included in the De Grey release to the ASX dated 14 April 2016.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples - size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Geophysical and geochemical surveys have been conducted in the past. Most areas now have drilling data.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Geological information is being compiled to allow further programs to be prepared • High grade mineralisation remains open at Wingina and is likely to be tested with future drilling programs.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Drilling data was compiled and loaded into a database by Expedio. Supplied data was validated and checked for data corruption. • Data from all drilling was collected electronically using software that had inbuilt data validation tools to ensure reliability. • Random checks of assay values in database against original assay certificates did not find any inconsistencies.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• No site visit was undertaken by the competent person. However, discussions were held with De Grey technical representatives who had visited site to check drilling records and locations.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• For Wingina, the confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be good and is based on good quality drilling and extensive mapping of surface exposures. The deposit consists of sub-vertical mineralised shear zones and BIF horizons which have been interpreted based on logging of samples taken at regular intervals from angled drill holes. • At Amanda and Mt Berghaus, geological controls are poorly defined and interpretations were based on gold grades.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Wingina Mineral Resource has a strike length of 1300m, a maximum depth below surface of 430m in the central portion, shallowing to a depth of 125m in the northern half and southern extremity. The horizontal width of the combined mineralised domains varies from about 1m to 45m with an average of 10m, and dip 85° to the south east.. • The Amanda Mineral Resource comprises two separate resource areas with a combined strike length of 600m with a vertical extent of 100m and a horizontal width of 3-10m. • The Mt Berghaus Resource area comprises a series of discontinuous pods extends over a strike length of 1,300m with a vertical extent of 100m and a horizontal thickness of 3m to 20m with a typical thickness of 5m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• Drilling data was composited to 1m intervals for all estimates • Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate average block grades within the deposit. • Surpac software was used for the Wingina estimate and MineSight software used for the Amanda and Mt Berghaus estimates. • A high grade cut of 10g/t was used for all domains in the Wingina estimate. A total of 89 samples were cut.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• A high grade cut of 30g/t was used for all domains in the Mt Berghaus estimate and either 8g/t or 30g/t used in the Amanda estimate. • The Wingina model used blocks of 10m NS x 10m EW x 5m vertical with sub-cells of 0.625m x 1.25m x 1.25m. • In the Amanda and Mt Berghaus models, blocks were 2m NS x 10m EW x 5m vertical with proportional volume assigned. • The parent block size was selected on the basis of being approximately 50% of the average drill hole spacing in the better drilled parts of the deposits. • Previous estimates had been carried out for the Wingina deposit with broadly similar results. • No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products. • No estimation of deleterious elements was carried out. Only Au was interpolated into the block models. • An orientated 'ellipsoid' search was used to select data and was based on parameters taken from the variography or the observed lode geometry. • Selective mining units were not modelled in the Mineral Resource models. The block size used in the models was based on drill sample spacing and lode orientation. • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade for Wingina and 0.5g/t for Amada and Mt Berghaus. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimates. • Statistical analysis was carried out on data from all lodes. The high coefficient of variation and the scattering of high grade values observed on the histogram suggested that high grade cuts were required if linear grade interpolation was to be carried out. As a result a high grade cut of 10g/t was applied to the 1m composite data for the entire Wingina deposit. A high grade cut of 30g/t was used for all domains in the Mt Berghaus estimate and either 8g/t or 30g/t used in the Amanda estimate. • For validation, a qualitative assessment was completed by slicing sections through the block model in positions coincident with drilling. For Wingina, validation swath plots were completed which showed good correlation between the composite grades and the block model grades.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages and grades were estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or*	• The Mineral Resources have been reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
parameters	*quality parameters applied.*	at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off based on assumptions about economic cut-off grades for open pit mining. The portion of the Wingina deposit below -55mRL has been reported at a 1.0g/t cut-off as it is unlikely to have potential for open pit mining at that depth.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The shallow, tabular nature of the deposits and the medium gold grade suggests there is good potential for mining using open pit methods if sufficient tonnage can be identified to develop a mining operation. • The higher grade shoots at depth in the Wingina deposit have some potential for underground exploitation if a sufficient tonnage can be defined to support a mine development.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical test work on Wingina mineralisation has indicated recoveries may vary according to processing method, from 70% for heap leach to 93% for CIL.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No formal environmental assessment has been completed due to the greenfield nature of the project. • No environmental restrictions other than standard operating procedures are anticipated for any future mining operation.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• At Wingina, the bulk density values used for conversion of block model volumes to tonnages were derived from 2,660 borehole gamma density readings and 483 core sample density measurements using water dispersion methods. Density was assigned to the block model based on weathering domain; 2.1t/m^3 for oxide, 2.3t/m^3 for transitional and 2.7t/m^3 for fresh material. No correlation was observed between grade and density.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). The Mineral Resources were classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource on the basis of data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. • The Measured portion of the Wingina Mineral Resource was defined where the drill section spacing was predominantly at 20m or less, blocks were estimated within the first pass search radius of 30m and continuity of mineralisation was evident. • The Indicated portion of the Wingina Mineral Resource was defined where blocks were estimated in the second search pass (search radius of either 60m or 90m), and continuity of mineralisation was evident. • The portions of the Wingina, Amanda and Mt Berghaus deposits classified as Inferred Mineral Resource include sparsely tested or extrapolated zones, and small zones peripheral to the main structures which appear to have poor lateral continuity. • At Wingina, the drilling data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. Validation of the block model shows good correlation of the input data to the estimated grades. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*	
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• An independent review of the Mineral Resource estimates has been completed by PayneGeo which verified the technical inputs, methodology, parameters and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions*	• The Mineral Resource estimates have been estimated and reported with a degree of confidence appropriate to the resource classification. • The data quality is good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. Recognised laboratories have been used for all analyses. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • None of the deposits have been mined.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	made and the procedures used. • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	