

Aquila mineralisation extends to 400 vertical metres New lode identified at Crow

Highlights:

- Wide-spaced drilling extends Aquila mineralisation down to 400 vertical metres and remains open:
 - **39.0m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 389.0m in HERC104D (incl **8m @ 2.8g/t Au** from 415.0m)
 - **10.2m @ 2.5g/t Au** from 254.0m in HERC111D
 - **5.0m @ 3.3g/t Au** from 407.7m in HERC105D
 - **6.0m @ 1.7g/t Au** from 268.0m in HERC110D
 - **2.0m @ 7.1g/t Au** from 211.0m in HERC100D
- New lode at Crow, approximately 100m north of Aquila, defines mineralisation to over 400m down dip and remains open:
 - **6m @ 2g/t Au** from 41m in HERC202, and
 - **16m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 72m and
 - **23m @ 2.8g/t Au** from 95m (incl **3m @ 8.9g/t Au** from 104m)
 - **9m @ 3.9g/t Au** from 138m in HERC207 (incl **2m @ 14.7g/t Au** from 138m)
 - **3.4m @ 4.1g/t Au** from 420.0m in HERC111D, and
 - **6.0m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 445.0m
- Additional Crow mineralisation requiring further definition drilling includes.
 - **10m @ 2g/t Au** from 125m in HERC135
 - **6m @ 2.1g/t Au** from 180m in HERC080
 - **4.3m @ 2.7g/t Au** from 129.2m in HERC081D, and
 - **2.4m @ 6.4g/t Au** from 163.5m
 - **13m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 50m in HERC123

De Grey Managing Director, Glenn Jardine, commented:

“Hemi is continuing to build through our drilling, this time with Aquila depth extensions confirmed and a new adjacent lode at Crow which is very encouraging.

Drilling has now extended mineralisation at Aquila to at least 400 vertical metres in the early stage of wide spaced drilling. Aquila stretches for at least 1.6km along strike and remains open in all directions.

A new mineralised lode has also been identified at Crow in proximity to Aquila. This new lode is already known to extend 400m down dip and has the potential to continue along strike. Closer-spaced drilling is being planned to further define mineralisation.

Aircore and RC drilling continues across Hemi with the aim of extending and defining the mineralised footprint. Aircore drilling is in progress in the greater Hemi area to identify new intrusion targets.”

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

The overall scale of Hemi continues to increase with dimensions growing to approximately 2.5km north to south and 2km west to east with three main zones (Aquila, Brolga and Crow) defined within this large gold system. The Aquila zone has recently been extended to approximately 1.6km potential strike and the definition of new parallel mineralisation at the Crow zone is encouraging.

Results reported in this release provide extensions at depth to the Aquila zone and importantly shows newly defined mineralisation at Crow in proximity to Aquila.

Significant gold results in drilling are provide in Table 1 and Figures 1-4.

Aquila

The program of deeper extensional diamond drilling testing 200-400 metres below surface along an initial 800m of the 1.6km strike at Aquila has returned positive results. Four holes have been completed and assayed. The results of a further eight holes are pending. Outcomes from the first four holes completed holes extended the known mineralisation to 400vm with and mineralisation remaining open at depth and along strike (Figure 2).

Significant new drilling results (> 10gm*m) include:

- **39.0m @ 1.3g/t Au** from 389.0m in HERC104D (incl **8m @ 2.8g/t Au** from 415.0m)
- **10.2m @ 2.5g/t Au** from 254.0m in HERC111D
- **5.0m @ 3.3g/t Au** from 407.7m in HERC105D
- **6.0m @ 1.7g/t Au** from 268.0m in HERC110D
- **2.0m @ 7.1g/t Au** from 211.0m in HERC100D

RC drilling targeting near surface mineralisation is underway in the west of Aquila.

Crow

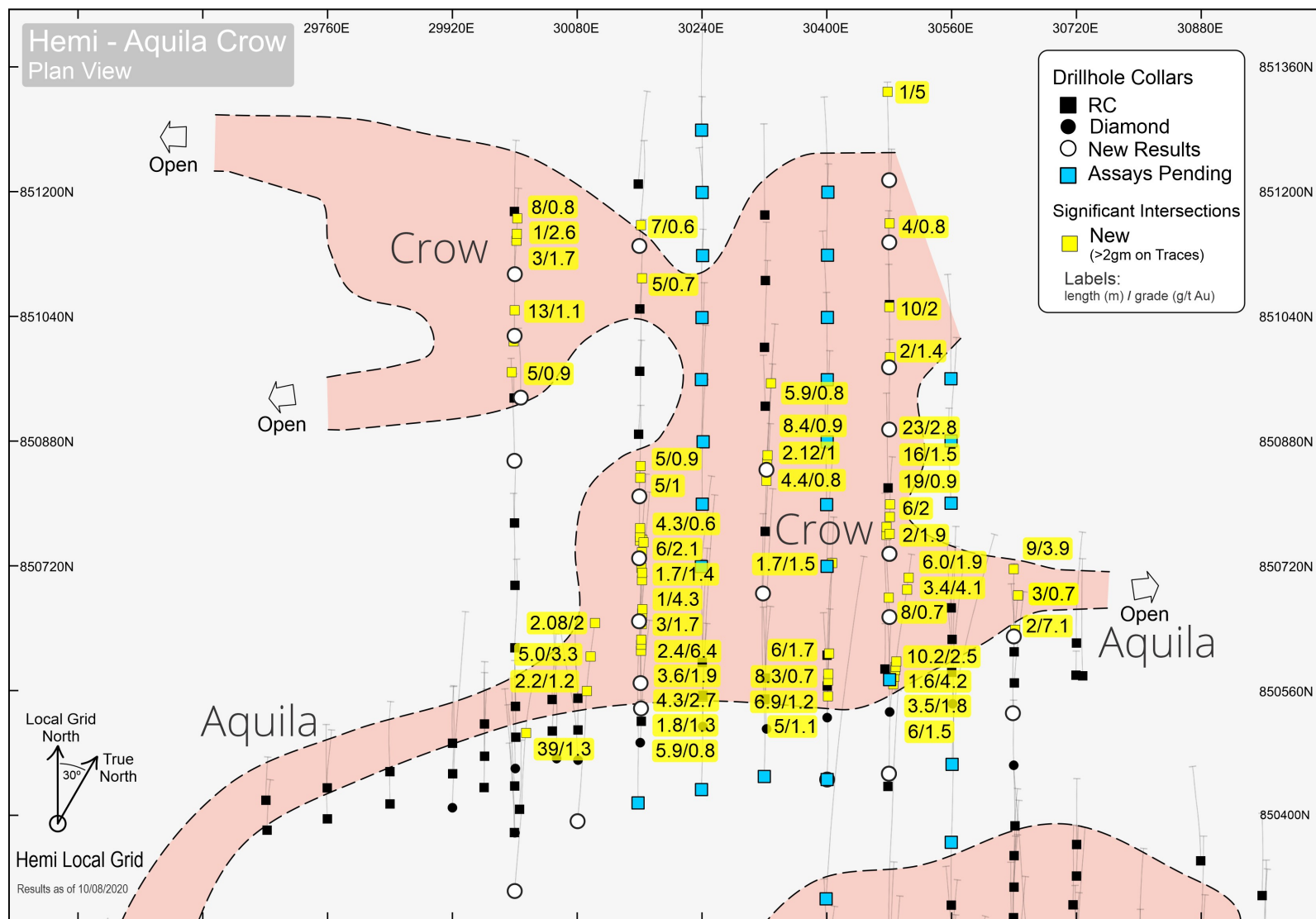
RC drilling at Crow has targeted new mineralisation to the north of Aquila and throughout the large Crow intrusion. First pass RC drilling on 160m sections and 80m collar spacing was completed over approximately 600m of strike. Infill RC sections to 80m spacing are nearing completion and several of the Aquila diamond holes have been extended to test the Crow intrusion at depth. (Figure 1).

Results of the initial 160m spaced phase drilling at Crow have been received along with a portion of 80m infill sections. Encouraging new zones of mineralisation have been defined and further results are pending from shallow RC drilling and the diamond core extensions.

Significant results (>10gm*m) include:

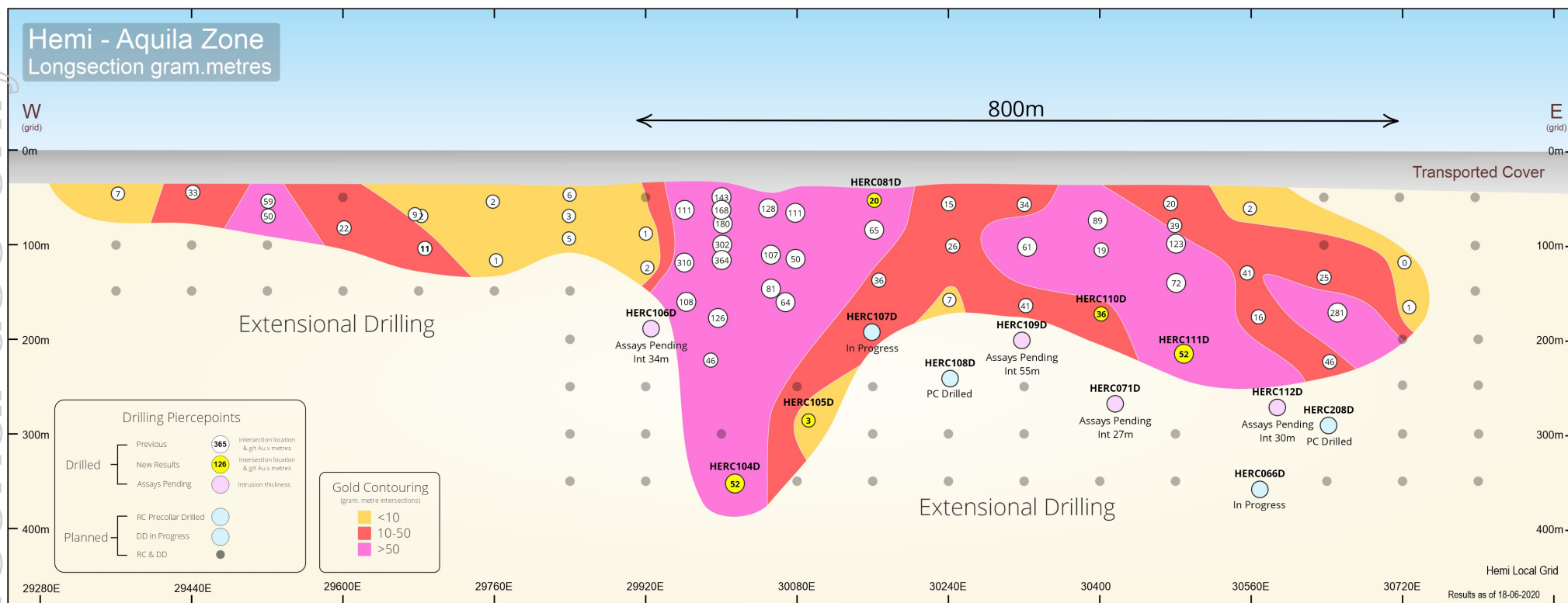
- 6m @ 2.1g/t Au** from 180m in HERC080
- 4.3m @ 2.7g/t Au** from 129.2m in HERC081D and **2.4m @ 6.4g/t Au** from 163.5m
- 19m @ 0.9g/t Au** from 185m in HERC088
- 3.4m @ 4.1g/t Au** from 420.0m in HERC111D and **6.0m @ 1.9g/t Au** from 445.0m
- 13m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 50m in HERC123
- 10m @ 2g/t Au** from 125m in HERC135
- 6m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 41m in HERC202, **16m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 72m and **23m @ 2.8g/t Au** from 95m (incl **3m @ 8.9g/t Au** from 104m)
- 9m @ 3.9g/t Au** from 138m in HERC207 (incl **2m @ 14.7g/t Au** from 138m)

Figure 1: Hemi - drilling location plan showing the new strike extension to the south west of Aquila and significant aircore and RC drilling results.



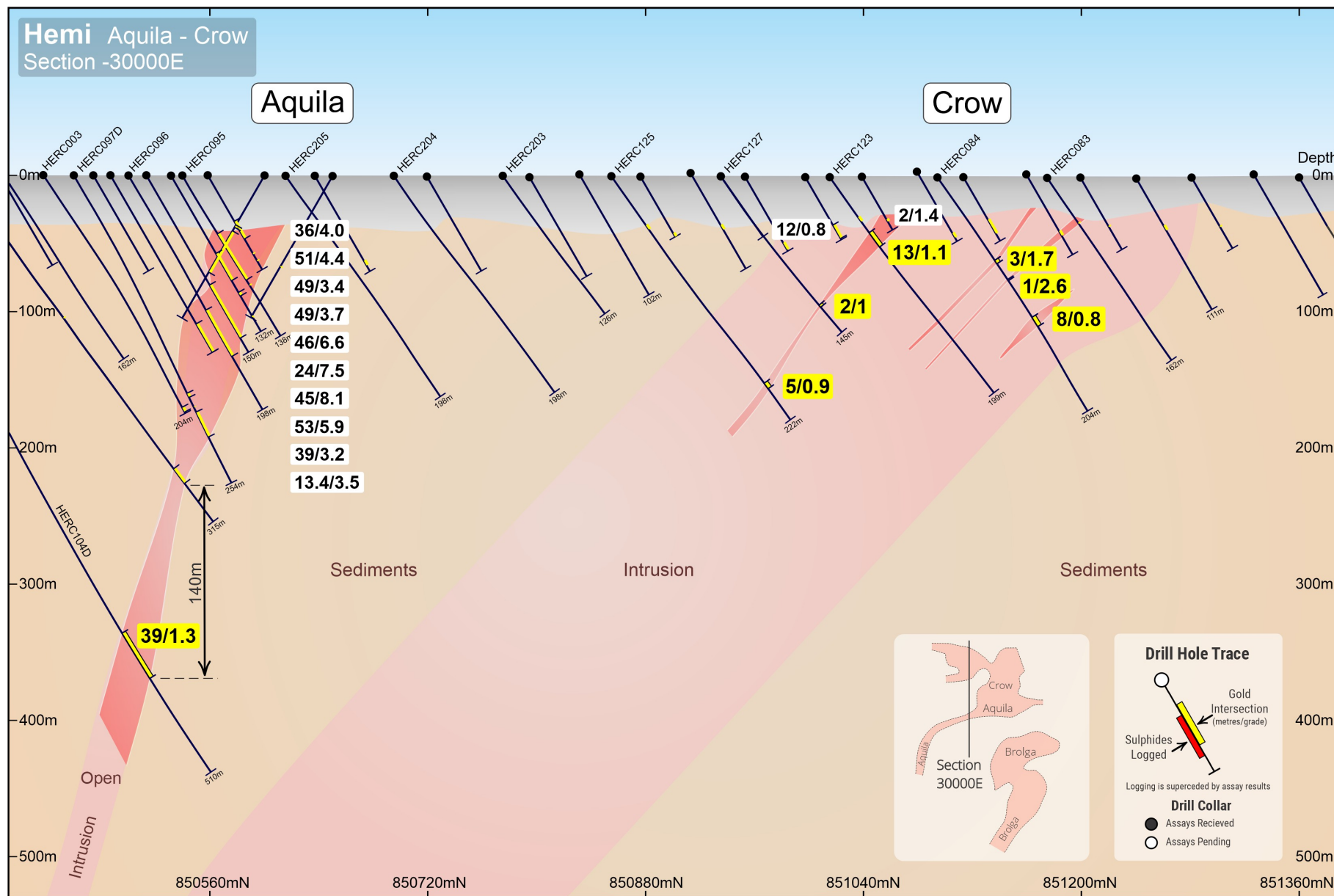
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Figure 2: Aquila – Longitudinal section showing recent drill results



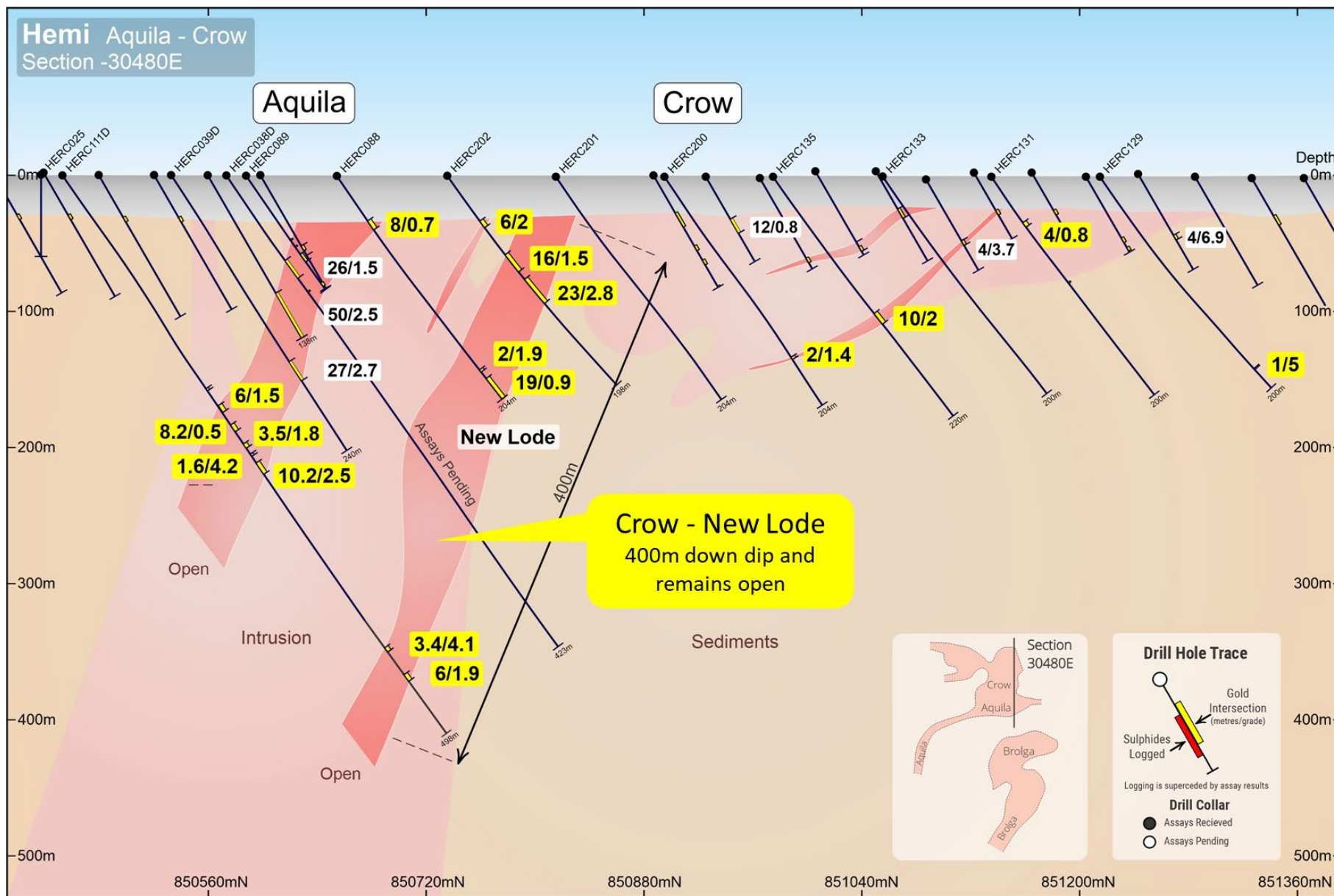
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Figure 3: Aquila/Crow – Section 30,000E showing recent drill results



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Figure 4: Aquila – Section 26,600E showing recent drill results



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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. Phil 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 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
- Further extensions confirmed at Brolga, 10 July 2020
- Hemi scale grows with Aquila new extensions, 22 July 2020
- Strong results boost Aquila westerly extension, 5 August 2020

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

HoleID	Zone	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Down hole Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Collar East (GDA94)	Collar North (GDA94)	Collar RL (GDA94)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Hole Depth (m)	Hole Type
HERC081D	Aquila	68.5	74.4	5.9	0.8	648655	7692406	68	-55	330	240	DD
HERC081D	Aquila	83.0	87.0	4.0	0.7	648655	7692406	68	-55	330	240	DD
HERC081D	Aquila	95.2	97.0	1.8	1.3	648655	7692406	68	-55	330	240	DD
HERC100D	Aquila	211.0	213.0	2.0	7.1	649087	7692611	68	-58	330	315	DD
HERC100D	Aquila	302.0	305.0	3.0	0.7	649087	7692611	68	-58	330	315	DD
HERC104D	Aquila	389.0	428.0	39.0	1.3	648648	7692094	69	-56	334	510	DD
incl	Aquila	415.0	423	8	2.8	648648	7692094	69	-56	334	510	DD
HERC105D	Aquila	330.4	332.7	2.2	1.2	648673	7692212	69	-55	336	487	DD
HERC105D	Aquila	407.7	412.8	5.0	3.3	648673	7692212	69	-55	336	487	DD
incl	Aquila	410.7	411.7	1.0	11.1	648673	7692212	69	-55	336	487	DD
HERC110D	Aquila	181.0	186.0	5.0	1.1	648924	7692418	68	-56	330	540	DD
HERC110D	Aquila	212.3	219.2	6.9	1.2	648924	7692418	68	-56	330	540	DD
HERC110D	Aquila	225.2	233.5	8.3	0.7	648924	7692418	68	-56	330	540	DD
HERC110D	Aquila	268.0	274.0	6.0	1.7	648924	7692418	68	-56	330	540	DD
incl	Aquila	268.0	269.0	1.0	4.8	648924	7692418	68	-56	330	540	DD
HERC111D	Aquila	203.6	209.6	6.0	1.5	648988	7692464	68	-56	330	498	DD
HERC111D	Aquila	219.8	228.0	8.2	0.5	648988	7692464	68	-56	330	498	DD
HERC111D	Aquila	237.5	241.0	3.5	1.8	648988	7692464	68	-56	330	498	DD
HERC111D	Aquila	246.0	247.6	1.6	4.2	648988	7692464	68	-56	330	498	DD
incl	Aquila	247.0	247.6	0.6	10.8	648988	7692464	68	-56	330	498	DD
HERC111D	Aquila	254.0	264.2	10.2	2.5	648988	7692464	68	-56	330	498	DD
incl	Aquila	259.5	259.8	0.3	7.5	648988	7692464	68	-56	330	498	DD
incl	Aquila	262.3	263.2	0.9	11.1	648988	7692464	68	-56	330	498	DD
HERC031D	Crow	312.0	315.5	3.5	0.8	648671	7692378	68	-57	328	517	DD
HERC031D	Crow	346.9	348.7	1.7	1.4	648671	7692378	68	-57	328	517	DD
HERC031D	Crow	372.7	377.0	4.3	0.6	648671	7692378	68	-57	328	517	DD
HERC044D	Crow	226.9	231.3	4.4	0.8	648733	7692584	68	-56	331	447	DD
HERC044D	Crow	262.6	264.7	2.1	1.0	648733	7692584	68	-56	331	447	DD
HERC044D	Crow	273.4	281.8	8.4	0.9	648733	7692584	68	-56	331	447	DD
incl	Crow	79.0	80.0	1.0	3.5	648658	7692724	67	-56	332	336	RC
HERC047D	Crow	197.0	202.9	5.9	0.8	648658	7692724	67	-56	332	336	DD
HERC074	Crow	41.0	48.0	7.0	0.6	648373	7692891	67	-55	334	204	RC
HERC075	Crow	65.0	70.0	5.0	0.7	648414	7692821	67	-56	334	204	RC
HERC078	Crow	38.0	43.0	5.0	1.0	648533	7692613	68	-55	330	204	RC
HERC078	Crow	63.0	68.0	5.0	0.9	648533	7692613	68	-55	330	204	RC
HERC079	Crow	38.0	40.0	2.0	1.0	648573	7692544	68	-55	331	198	RC
HERC079	Crow	47.0	48.0	1.0	4.1	648573	7692544	68	-55	331	198	RC
HERC079	Crow	65.0	67.0	2.0	1.4	648573	7692544	68	-55	331	198	RC
HERC080	Crow	92.0	95.0	3.0	1.7	648613	7692474	68	-55	333	204	RC
HERC080	Crow	110.0	111.0	1.0	4.3	648613	7692474	68	-55	333	204	RC

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HoleID	Zone	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Down hole Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Collar East (GDA94)	Collar North (GDA94)	Collar RL (GDA94)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Hole Depth (m)	Hole Type
HERC080	Crow	180.0	186.0	6.0	2.1	648613	7692474	68	-55	333	204	RC
incl	Crow	180.0	181.0	1.0	11.4	648613	7692474	68	-55	333	204	RC
HERC081D	Crow	129.2	133.5	4.3	2.7	648655	7692406	68	-55	330	240	DD
HERC081D	Crow	144.0	146.0	2.0	1.4	648655	7692406	68	-55	330	240	DD
HERC081D	Crow	153.5	157.0	3.6	1.9	648655	7692406	68	-55	330	240	DD
HERC081D	Crow	163.5	165.9	2.4	6.4	648655	7692406	68	-55	330	240	DD
incl	Crow	165.3	165.9	0.6	18.9	648655	7692406	68	-55	330	240	DD
HERC084	Crow	74.0	77.0	3.0	1.7	648253	7692780	67	-55	330	204	RC
HERC084	Crow	91.0	92.0	1.0	2.6	648253	7692780	67	-55	330	204	RC
HERC084	Crow	124.0	132.0	8.0	0.8	648253	7692780	67	-55	330	204	RC
HERC088	Crow	40.0	48.0	8.0	0.7	648889	7692639	68	-56	328	204	RC
HERC088	Crow	177.0	179.0	2.0	1.9	648889	7692639	68	-56	328	204	RC
HERC088	Crow	185.0	204.0	19.0	0.9	648889	7692639	68	-56	328	204	RC
HERC100D	Crow	302.0	305.0	3.0	0.7	649087	7692611	68	-58	330	315	DD
HERC105D	Crow	483.9	486.0	2.1	2.0	648673	7692212	69	-55	336	487	DD
HERC110D	Crow	450.0	451.7	1.7	1.5	648924	7692418	68	-56	330	540	DD
HERC111D	Crow	420.0	423.4	3.4	4.1	648988	7692464	68	-56	330	498	DD
HERC111D	Crow	445.0	451.0	6.0	1.9	648988	7692464	68	-56	330	498	DD
HERC123	Crow	50.0	63.0	13.0	1.1	648292	7692711	67	-55	329	199	RC
HERC125	Crow	189.0	194.0	5.0	0.9	648372	7692572	68	-56	330	222	RC
HERC127	Crow	119.0	121.0	2.0	1.0	648338	7692646	67	-55	330	145	RC
HERC129	Crow	181.0	182.0	1.0	5.0	648608	7693124	67	-56	331	200	RC
HERC131	Crow	41.0	45.0	4.0	0.8	648648	7693055	67	-56	330	200	RC
HERC135	Crow	125.0	135.0	10.0	2.0	648728	7692916	67	-56	330	220	RC
incl	Crow	128.0	129.0	1.0	6.9	648728	7692916	67	-56	330	220	RC
HERC200	Crow	162.0	164.0	2.0	1.4	648768	7692847	67	-56	330	204	RC
HERC202	Crow	41.0	47.0	6.0	2.0	648848	7692709	68	-55	331	198	RC
incl	Crow	46.0	47.0	1.0	8.8	648848	7692709	68	-55	331	198	RC
HERC202	Crow	72.0	88.0	16.0	1.5	648848	7692709	68	-55	331	198	RC
HERC202	Crow	95.0	118.0	23.0	2.8	648848	7692709	68	-55	331	198	RC
incl	Crow	99.0	100.0	1.0	10.2	648848	7692709	68	-55	331	198	RC
incl	Crow	104.0	107.0	3.0	8.9	648848	7692709	68	-55	331	198	RC
HERC207	Crow	138.0	147.0	9.0	3.9	649039	7692697	68	-56	330	162	RC
incl	Crow	138.0	140.0	2.0	14.7	649039	7692697	68	-56	330	162	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"> • 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 takes 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"> • 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.

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.

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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.

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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"> 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 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"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<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 aeromagnetism/radiometrics has been flown previously.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralisation style is not well understood to date but is thought to be hydrothermally emplaced gold mineralisation within structures and intrusions. Host rocks comprise igneous rocks intruding Mallina Basin metasediments. Style is similar to some other Western Australian gold deposits.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly 	<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.

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