

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

29 October 2020

Further positive results extend Aquila and Crow**Highlights:**

- New gold zones defined in extensional drilling in the northwestern portion of Crow, with additional lodes now extending over 500m of strike. Mineralisation remains open. Significant results include:
 - **8m @ 4.4g/t Au** from 94m in HERC330
 - **9m @ 1.5g/t Au** from 162m in HERC331
 - **10m @ 3.6g/t Au** from 156m in HERC334
 - **17m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 109m in HERC337
 - **7m @ 3.9g/t Au** from 166m in HERC338
- Infill drilling continues to define mineralisation at Crow including the recently identified lodes sub-parallel to Aquila. Mineralisation remains open at depth. Significant results in the eastern and central portions of Crow include:
 - **15m @ 1.8g/t Au** from 173m in HERC091D
 - **28m @ 2.6g/t Au** from 193m in HERC091D
 - **31m @ 1.1g/t Au** from 86m in HERC316
 - **16m @ 1.7g/t Au** from 54m in HERC318
 - **17m @ 1.2g/t Au** from 150m in HERC318
 - **10m @ 4.2g/t Au** from 258m in HERC318
 - **44m @ 2.6g/t Au** from 51m in HERC320
- Drill hole HERC241D on section 29920E has extended the Aquila high grade zone plunge to the west. Results for holes HEDD010 and HERC244D further down plunge and to the west remain pending:
 - **25.2m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 300.1m in HERC241D (incl **9.2m @ 3.8g/t Au** from 311.7m)

De Grey Managing Director, Glenn Jardine, commented:

“Extensional RC drilling in the west of Crow is encouraging and mineralisation remains open. The area further to the west of Crow is currently being tested with one of the two aircore rigs on site. The other aircore rig is testing Scooby and targets to the east of Brolga.

Infill drilling at Crow continues to highlight higher grade lodes within the overall mineralised system including 44 metres @ 2.6g/t Au from 51 metres in HERC320.

Extensional drilling at Aquila continues to extend mineralisation to the west and downdip toward Falcon.”

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

The Aquila and Crow zones are located adjacent and to the north of the large Brolga intrusion at Hemi. Extensional step out drilling in these two zones continues at a nominal 80m x 80m spacing to the northwest. Some infill resource definition drilling to a 40m x 80m spacing has been completed mainly in the central and eastern portions of Crow.

The infill drilling program will continue over the coming months at all the Hemi zones to enable a robust resource estimate targeting a high level of JORC 2012 Indicated category resources. The initial Hemi resource estimate is planned for the middle of 2021.

Significant new gold results in drilling are provided in Table 1 as well as Figures 1-5.

Infill and Extensional Drilling

Step out and infill drilling at Hemi is on-going and the latest results at Aquila and Crow continue to firm up areas of high grade gold mineralisation (+2g/t) within a much larger and broader gold system.

At Crow, significant wide, shallow zones of mineralisation continue to be intersected along strike from the previously reported **64m @ 13.4g/t Au** from 141m in HERC238 (section 30400E). This area at Crow includes numerous sub-parallel zones of mineralisation over a strike length of at least 500m. Mineralisation remains open at multiple localities. Significant new drilling results at Crow (holes > 50gm*m) include:

HERC320 **44m @ 2.6g/t Au** from 51m (incl **5m @ 7.5g/t Au** from 67m and **5m @ 7.5g/t Au** from 81m); and

14m @ 1g/t Au from 104m

HERC091D **15m @ 1.8g/t Au** from 173m (incl **1m @ 11.5g/t Au** from 173m); and

28m @ 2.6g/t Au from 193m in HERC091D (incl **2.9m @ 7.6g/t Au** from 196m)

Extensional drilling in the northwest of Crow has intersected additional lodes over a strike length of 500m, significantly extending Crow mineralisation. Results received to date include:

- **8m @ 4.4g/t Au** from 94m in HERC330 (incl **4m @ 8.3g/t Au** from 98m)
- **10m @ 3.6g/t Au** from 156m in HERC334 (incl **6m @ 5.5g/t Au** from 157m)

Drilling in this area has only been completed on an 80m x 80m pattern to date. Further extensional and infill drilling is expected to define additional shallow lodes.

At Aquila, drill hole HERC241D on section 29920E has extended the Aquila high grade plunging shoot to the west:

- **25.2m @ 2.0g/t Au** from 300.1m in HERC241D (incl **9.2m @ 3.8g/t Au** from 311.7m)

Results for holes HEDD010 and HERC244D further down plunge and to the west are awaited.

Results from several other deeper diamond holes targeting Aquila at depth have also been received, and generally show weaker mineralisation in the deeper, central portion of Aquila, although drilling at depth is very widely spaced (see Figure 5).

Figure 1: Hemi - drilling location plan showing the new Aquila and Crow drilling results.

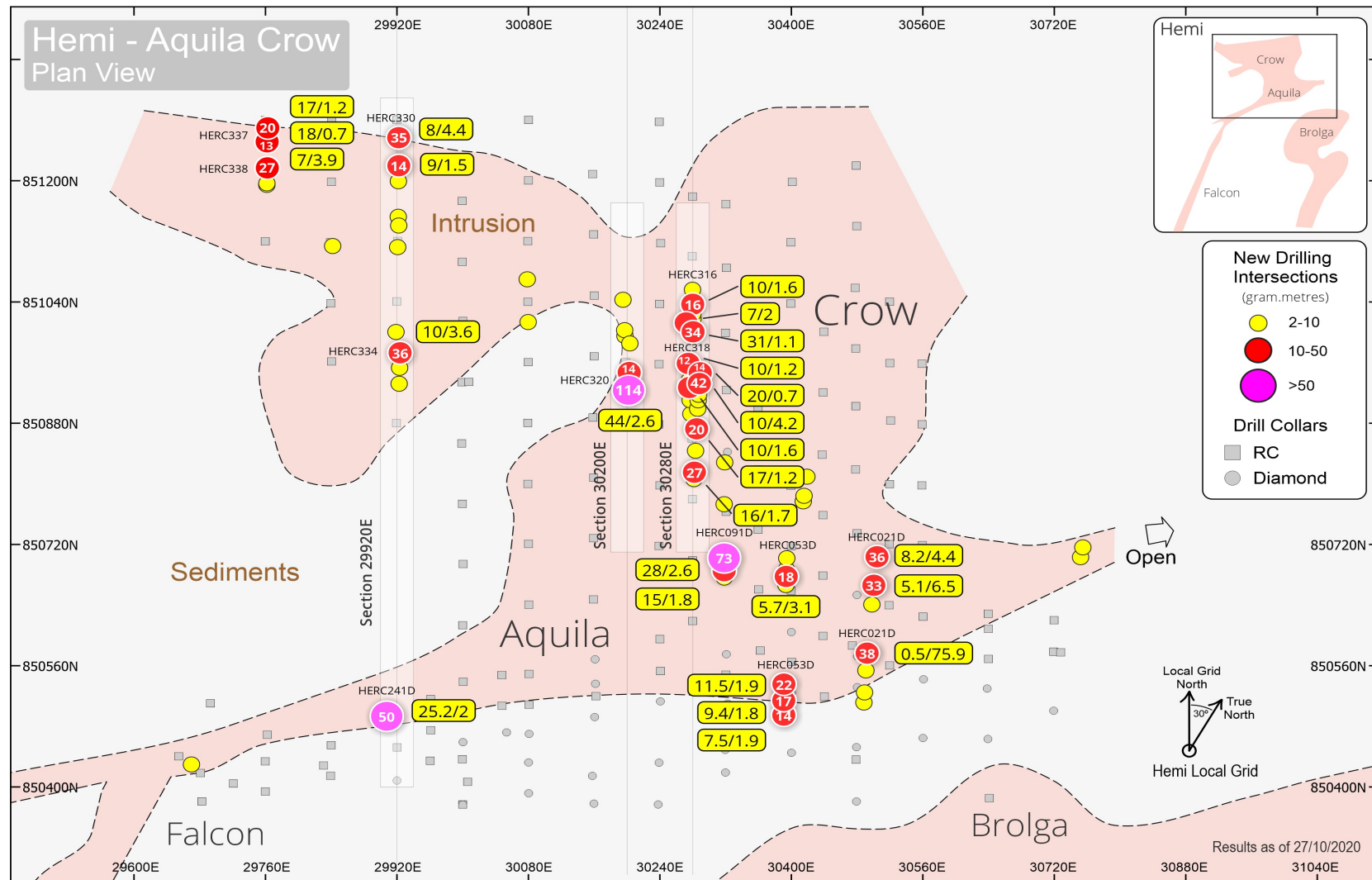


Figure 2: Aquila/Crow – Section 29920E

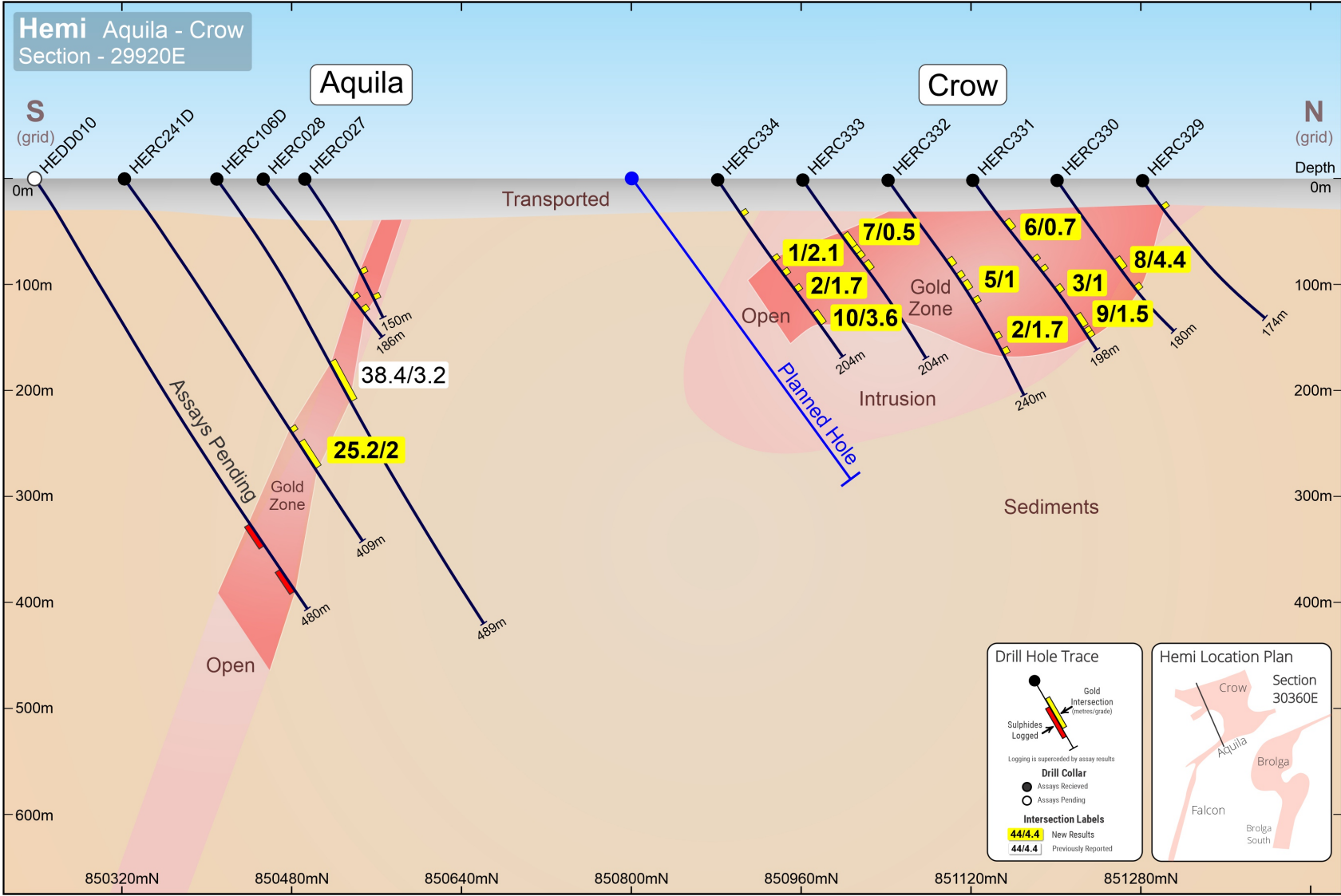


Figure 3: Aquila/Crow – Section 30200E showing recent drill results and mineralised extensions

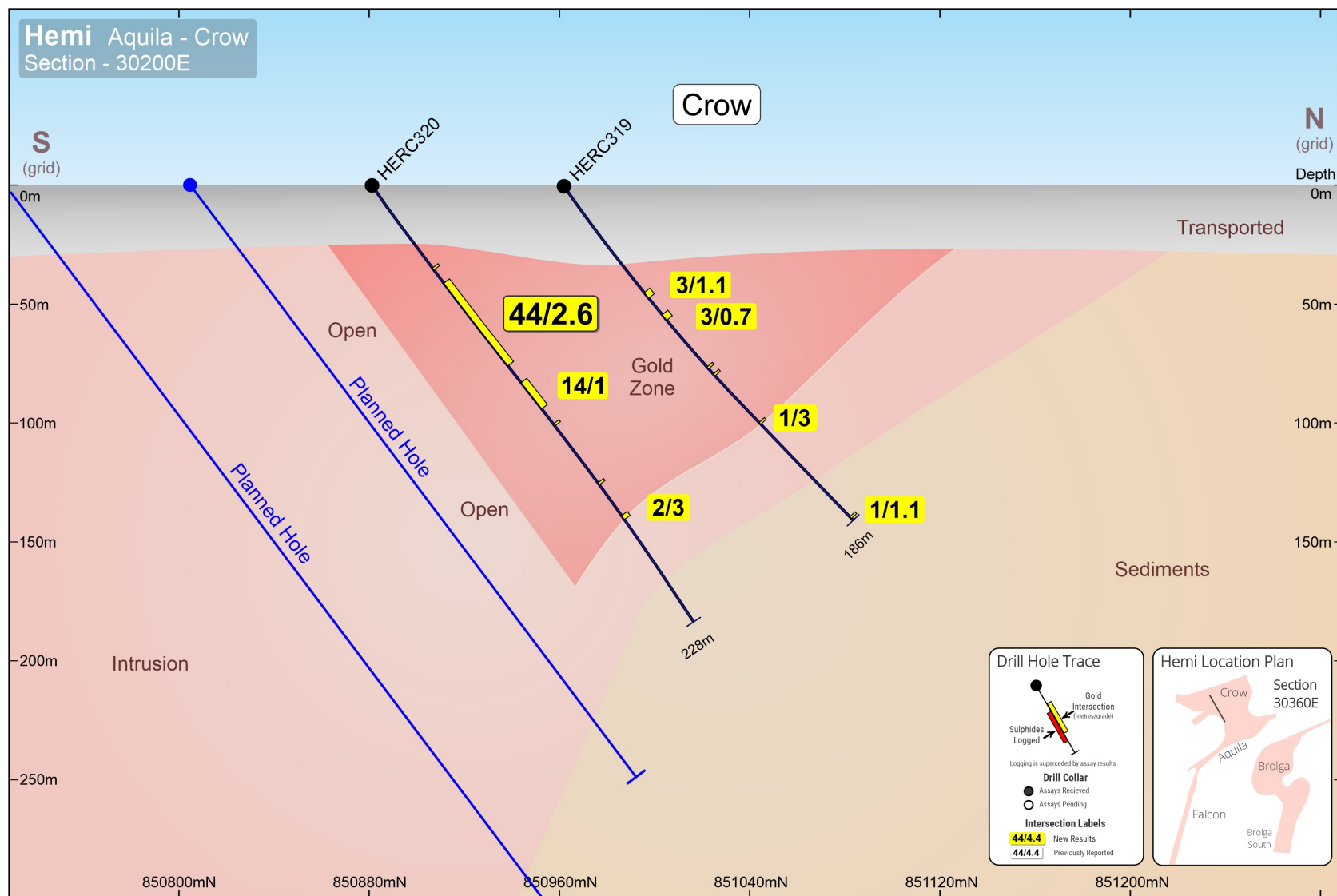


Figure 4: Aquila/Crow – Section 30280E showing recent drill results

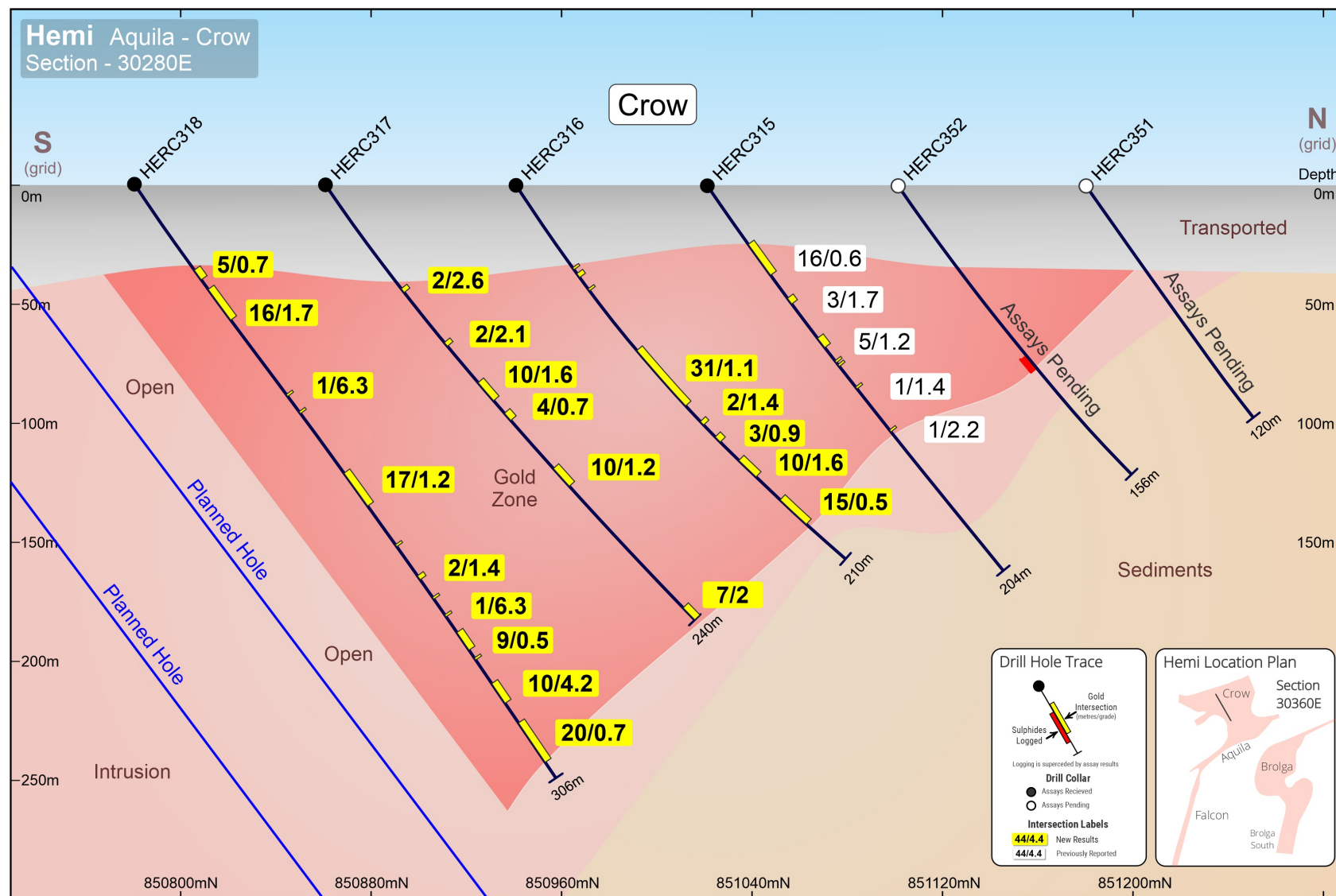
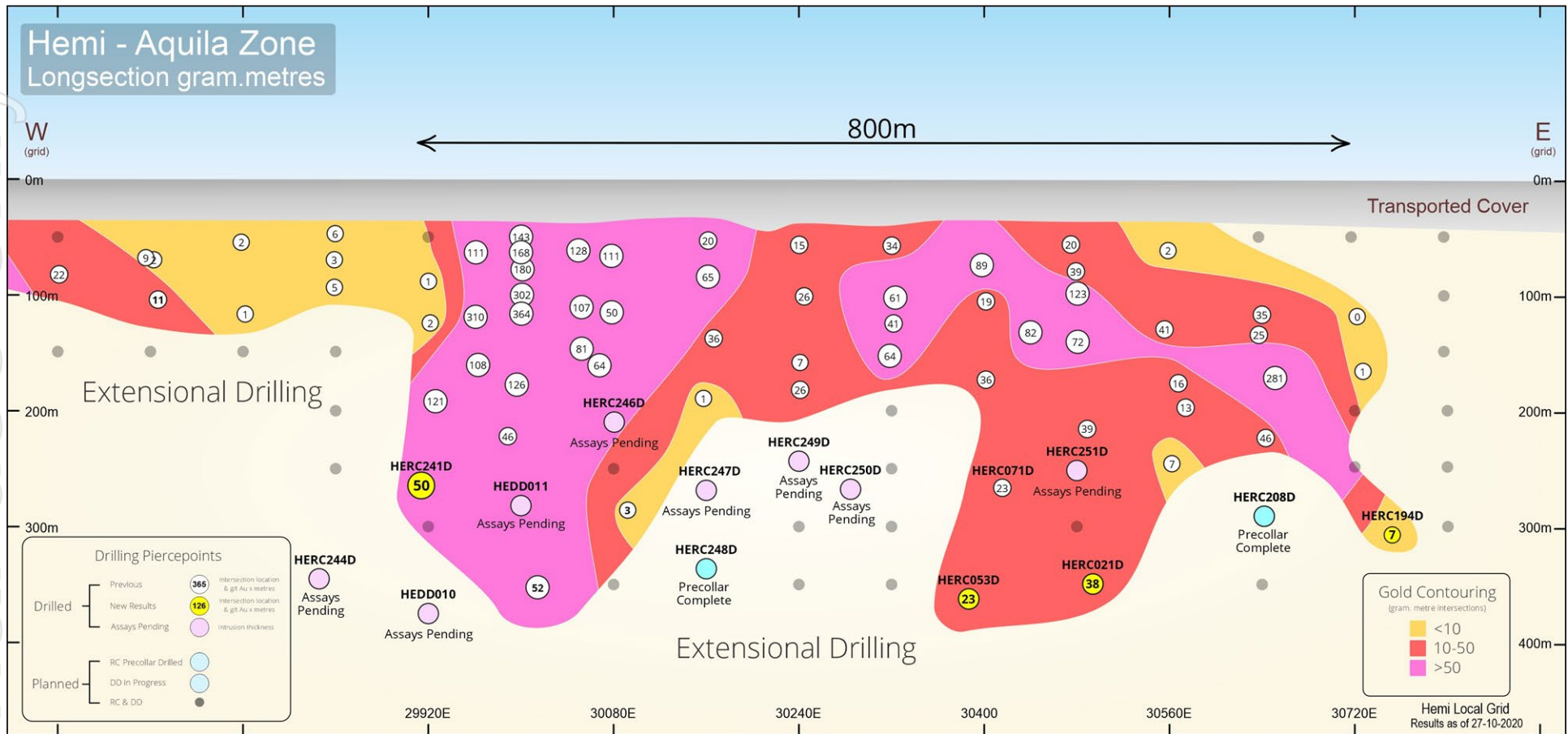


Figure 5: Aquila Longitudinal Projection



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. 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 this financial year that relates to Hemi Prospect include;

- *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*
- *Aquila mineralisation extends to 400 vertical metres, New lode identified at Crow*
- *Brolga mineralisation extends north towards Aquila, northeast towards Scooby, 21 August*
- *Exceptional high grade gold intercept at Crow, 27 August 2020*
- *Falcon -Major new gold discovery at Hemi, 2 September 2020*
- *Falcon – Drilling Update, 15 September 2020*
- *Strong Brolga infill and extensions, 25 September 2020.*
- *Encouraging Extensional and Infill Drilling Results at Aquila and Crow, 7 October 2020*
- *Thick High Grade near surface hits continue at Falcon, 12 October 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 (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Hole Depth (m)	Hole Type
HERC021D	Aquila	416.0	423.6	7.6	0.7	649087	7692293	68	-56	331	735	DD
HERC021D	Aquila	438.4	442.7	4.3	0.7	649087	7692293	68	-56	331	735	DD
HERC021D	Aquila	483.0	488.1	5.1	0.9	649087	7692293	68	-56	331	735	DD
HERC021D	Aquila	520.8	521.3	0.5	75.9	649087	7692293	68	-56	331	735	DD
HERC021D	Aquila	620.0	621.0	1.0	2.2	649087	7692293	68	-56	331	735	DD
HERC053D	Aquila	441.0	448.5	7.5	1.9	649039	7692217	69	-56	327	768	DD
incl	Aquila	441.0	442.0	1.0	4.8	649039	7692217	69	-56	327	768	DD
HERC053D	Aquila	469.0	478.4	9.4	1.8	649039	7692217	69	-56	327	768	DD
incl	Aquila	477.0	478.0	1.0	6.4	649039	7692217	69	-56	327	768	DD
HERC053D	Aquila	485.0	490.0	5.0	1.0	649039	7692217	69	-56	327	768	DD
HERC053D	Aquila	500.5	512.0	11.5	1.9	649039	7692217	69	-56	327	768	DD
incl	Aquila	507.0	508.8	1.8	6.4	649039	7692217	69	-56	327	768	DD
HERC194D	Aquila	371.0	372.2	1.2	5.5	649172	7692626	68	-56	330	402	DD
HERC194D	Aquila	395.0	396.0	1.0	5.8	649172	7692626	68	-56	330	402	DD
HERC241D	Aquila	300.1	325.3	25.2	2.0	648568	7692071	69	-56	329	409	DD
incl	Aquila	311.7	320.9	9.2	3.8	648568	7692071	69	-56	329	409	DD
HERC021D	Crow	657.0	662.1	5.1	6.5	649087	7692293	68	-56	331	735	DD
incl	Crow	657.0	659.0	2.0	15.5	649087	7692293	68	-56	331	735	DD
HERC021D	Crow	713.0	721.2	8.2	4.4	649087	7692293	68	-56	331	735	DD
incl	Crow	720.0	721.2	1.2	27.7	649087	7692293	68	-56	331	735	DD
HERC053D	Crow	704.0	705.0	1.0	4.7	649039	7692217	69	-56	327	768	DD
HERC053D	Crow	719.0	724.7	5.7	3.1	649039	7692217	69	-56	327	768	DD
HERC053D	Crow	735.0	737.0	2.0	1.2	649039	7692217	69	-56	327	768	DD
HERC053D	Crow	758.0	759.0	1.0	2.9	649039	7692217	69	-56	327	768	DD
HERC068D	Crow	283.0	285.1	2.1	1.1	648844	7692556	68	-56	332	390	DD
HERC068D	Crow	292.4	300.0	7.6	0.6	648844	7692556	68	-56	332	390	DD
HERC068D	Crow	338.0	339.0	1.0	5.0	648844	7692556	68	-56	332	390	DD
HERC091D	Crow	163.5	168.8	5.4	1.3	648790	7692492	68	-56	329	478	DD
HERC091D	Crow	173.0	188.0	15.0	1.8	648790	7692492	68	-56	329	478	DD
incl	Crow	173.0	174.0	1.0	11.5	648790	7692492	68	-56	329	478	DD
HERC091D	Crow	193.0	221.0	28.0	2.6	648790	7692492	68	-56	329	478	DD
incl	Crow	196.0	198.9	2.9	7.6	648790	7692492	68	-56	329	478	DD
incl	Crow	208.0	209.0	1.0	10.3	648790	7692492	68	-56	329	478	DD
HERC091D	Crow	315.0	321.0	6.0	1.2	648790	7692492	68	-56	329	478	DD
HERC091D	Crow	403.0	406.0	3.0	0.7	648790	7692492	68	-56	329	478	DD
HERC316	Crow	86.0	117.0	31.0	1.1	648572	7692787	67	-56	329	210	RC
incl	Crow	94.0	95.0	1.0	4.2	648572	7692787	67	-56	329	210	RC
HERC316	Crow	126.0	128.0	2.0	1.4	648572	7692787	67	-56	329	210	RC
HERC316	Crow	135.0	138.0	3.0	0.9	648572	7692787	67	-56	329	210	RC
HERC316	Crow	149.0	159.0	10.0	1.6	648572	7692787	67	-56	329	210	RC
HERC316	Crow	173.0	188.0	15.0	0.5	648572	7692787	67	-56	329	210	RC
HERC317	Crow	54.0	56.0	2.0	2.6	648611	7692717	68	-56	327	240	RC

HoleID	Zone	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Downhole Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Collar East (GDA94)	Collar North (GDA94)	Collar RL (GDA94)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Hole Depth (m)	Hole Type
HERC317	Crow	83.0	85.0	2.0	2.1	648611	7692717	68	-56	327	240	RC
HERC317	Crow	105.0	115.0	10.0	1.6	648611	7692717	68	-56	327	240	RC
incl	Crow	109.0	110.0	1.0	6.1	648611	7692717	68	-56	327	240	RC
HERC317	Crow	122.0	126.0	4.0	0.7	648611	7692717	68	-56	327	240	RC
HERC317	Crow	153.0	163.0	10.0	1.2	648611	7692717	68	-56	327	240	RC
incl	Crow	161.0	162.0	1.0	4.2	648611	7692717	68	-56	327	240	RC
HERC317	Crow	233.0	240.0	7.0	2.0	648611	7692717	68	-56	327	240	RC
incl	Crow	233.0	234.0	1.0	9.2	648611	7692717	68	-56	327	240	RC
HERC318	Crow	44.0	49.0	5.0	0.7	648652	7692648	68	-56	333	306	RC
HERC318	Crow	54.0	70.0	16.0	1.7	648652	7692648	68	-56	333	306	RC
incl	Crow	56.0	58.0	2.0	6.9	648652	7692648	68	-56	333	306	RC
HERC318	Crow	109.0	110.0	1.0	6.3	648652	7692648	68	-56	333	306	RC
HERC318	Crow	150.0	167.0	17.0	1.2	648652	7692648	68	-56	333	306	RC
incl	Crow	164.0	165.0	1.0	9.2	648652	7692648	68	-56	333	306	RC
HERC318	Crow	203.0	205.0	2.0	1.4	648652	7692648	68	-56	333	306	RC
HERC318	Crow	223.0	224.0	1.0	6.3	648652	7692648	68	-56	333	306	RC
HERC318	Crow	232.0	241.0	9.0	0.5	648652	7692648	68	-56	333	306	RC
HERC318	Crow	258.0	268.0	10.0	4.2	648652	7692648	68	-56	333	306	RC
incl	Crow	264.0	267.0	3.0	11.5	648652	7692648	68	-56	333	306	RC
HERC318	Crow	278.0	298.0	20.0	0.7	648652	7692648	68	-56	333	306	RC
HERC319	Crow	56.0	59.0	3.0	1.1	648491	7692764	67	-55	329	186	RC
HERC319	Crow	68.0	71.0	3.0	0.7	648491	7692764	67	-55	329	186	RC
HERC319	Crow	129.0	130.0	1.0	3.0	648491	7692764	67	-55	329	186	RC
HERC320	Crow	51.0	95.0	44.0	2.6	648533	7692695	68	-56	331	228	RC
incl	Crow	67.0	72.0	5.0	7.5	648533	7692695	68	-56	331	228	RC
incl	Crow	81.0	86.0	5.0	7.5	648533	7692695	68	-56	331	228	RC
HERC320	Crow	104.0	118.0	14.0	1.0	648533	7692695	68	-56	331	228	RC
incl	Crow	115.0	116.0	1.0	3.3	648533	7692695	68	-56	331	228	RC
HERC320	Crow	174.0	176.0	2.0	3.0	648533	7692695	68	-56	331	228	RC
HERC324	Crow	50.0	52.0	2.0	1.4	648348	7692774	67	-56	328	198	RC
HERC325	Crow	90.0	92.0	2.0	2.1	648388	7692705	67	-55	330	216	RC
HERC330	Crow	94.0	102.0	8.0	4.4	648130	7692832	67	-55	332	180	RC
incl	Crow	98.0	102.0	4.0	8.3	648130	7692832	67	-55	332	180	RC
HERC331	Crow	51.0	57.0	6.0	0.7	648171	7692764	67	-55	331	198	RC
HERC331	Crow	129.0	132.0	3.0	1.0	648171	7692764	67	-55	331	198	RC
HERC331	Crow	162.0	171.0	9.0	1.5	648171	7692764	67	-55	331	198	RC
incl	Crow	164.0	166.0	2.0	4.1	648171	7692764	67	-55	331	198	RC
HERC332	Crow	121.0	126.0	5.0	1.0	648210	7692694	67	-55	330	240	RC
HERC332	Crow	178.0	180.0	2.0	1.7	648210	7692694	67	-55	330	240	RC
HERC333	Crow	66.0	73.0	7.0	0.5	648250	7692624	67	-56	328	204	RC
HERC334	Crow	91.0	92.0	1.0	2.1	648290	7692555	68	-56	332	204	RC
HERC334	Crow	126.0	128.0	2.0	1.7	648290	7692555	68	-56	332	204	RC
HERC334	Crow	156.0	166.0	10.0	3.6	648290	7692555	68	-56	332	204	RC

HoleID	Zone	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Downhole Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Collar East (GDA94)	Collar North (GDA94)	Collar RL (GDA94)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (GDA94)	Hole Depth (m)	Hole Type
incl	Crow	157.0	163.0	6.0	5.5	648290	7692555	68	-56	332	204	RC
HERC335	Crow	244.0	256.0	12.0	0.7	648180	7692586	67	-55	329	294	RC
HERC337	Crow	79.0	97.0	18.0	0.7	647992	7692751	67	-56	332	156	RC
HERC337	Crow	109.0	126.0	17.0	1.2	647992	7692751	67	-56	332	156	RC
incl	Crow	115.0	116.0	1.0	5.9	647992	7692751	67	-56	332	156	RC
incl	Crow	122.0	123.0	1.0	4.6	647992	7692751	67	-56	332	156	RC
HERC338	Crow	125.0	135.0	10.0	0.9	648031	7692683	67	-55	331	204	RC
incl	Crow	133.0	134.0	1.0	3.2	648031	7692683	67	-55	331	204	RC
HERC338	Crow	166.0	173.0	7.0	3.9	648031	7692683	67	-55	331	204	RC
incl	Crow	168.0	170.0	2.0	10.6	648031	7692683	67	-55	331	204	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 and PQ 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"> <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"> Diamond core diameters are - NQ2 (51mm), HQ3 (61mm), PQ (85mm). 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 NQ2, HQ3 or PQ 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 and PQ core was quartered, with one quarter sent for assay. 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. It has not yet been determined if data spacing and distribution of RC and diamond drilling is 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling is believed to be approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation where known and therefore the sampling is considered representative

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> of the mineralised zone. In some cases, drilling is not at right angles to the dip of mineralised structures and as such true widths are less than downhole widths. This is allowed for when geological interpretations are completed.
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 aeromagnetics/radiometrics has been flown previously.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralisation style is not well understood to date but is thought to be hydrothermally emplaced gold mineralisation within structures and intrusions. Host rocks comprise igneous rocks intruding Mallina Basin metasediments. Style is similar to some other Western Australian gold deposits.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole location and directional information provide in the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>of the report, the Competent Person should clearly 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.