ASX Announcement
3 April 2017

1.0M ounce milestone achieved with Indee Resource Update - increased grade, tonnes

Highlights

Pilbara Gold Project (Turner River and Indee* Project) hosts

Total Resource	**18.84Mt at 1.7g/t Au for 1,002,300oz**
M & I (54%)	**9.83Mt at 1.7g/t Au for 536,800oz**
Oxide (39%)	**7.48Mt at 1.6g/t Au for 387,200oz**

- Key Wingina & Withnell* deposits host 66% of Total Resource
- 54% Measured and Indicated categories
- 39% Oxide resources
- All resources extend from surface with excellent potential to increase at depth and along strike

Indee Project*

Total Resource	**9.15Mt at 1.8g/t Au for 538,000oz**
M & I (57%)	**5.55Mt at 1.7g/t Au for 308,500oz**
Oxide (24%)	**2.36Mt at 1.7g/t Au for 131,700oz**

- Key Withnell deposit hosts 70% of Indee Resource
- Acquisition metric reduces from $43/oz to $28/oz and is expected to fall further with additional drilling.

Path Forward

- Scoping Study has commenced on a proposed stand-alone operation with simple open pit mining and on site processing. Study aims to define proposed project economics, plant throughput and design criteria, capital and operating costs. Results expected by late May.

- Major drilling program to commence in early May targeting extensions to existing resources, advanced resource targets including Mallina.

Geology Manager, Andy Beckwith commented:

"Across both projects, the shallow resources are well drilled to Measured and Indicated categories. We expect a high conversion rate to open pit reserves as we progress through feasibility studies.

The deeper drilling at Indee, completed by the vendors, demonstrates considerable potential at depth. High grade plunging shoots are evident in most deposits and provide longer term upside together with advanced resource targets and untested anomalies throughout both projects.

The scoping study and drilling program are our immediate focus and should provide strong news flow over the next few months."

* The Indee project remains subject to an option agreement whereby De Grey must pay $15M to acquire the asset in its totality by July 24, 2018.

ASX Code DEG

ABN 65 094 206 292

COMPANY DIRECTORS
Simon Lill
Executive Chairman

Davide Bosio
Non-executive Director

Steve Morris
Non-executive Director

Craig Nelmes
Company Secretary/CFO

CONTACT DETAILS

Principal & Registered Office
Level 2, Suite 9
389 Oxford Street
Mt Hawthorn WA 6016

PO Box 281
Mt Hawthorn WA 6016

www.degreymining.com.au

admin@degreymining.com.au

T +61 8 9381 4108
F +61 8 9381 6761

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Summary

De Grey Mining Limited (ASX: DEG, "De Grey", "Company") is pleased to report an updated Mineral Resource for the Indee Project to JORC Code (2012) standards. The Indee Project remains subject to an option agreement whereby De Grey must pay $15M to acquire the asset by July 24, 2018 *(refer to ASX release dated 09 Feb 2017, "Acquisition of Indee Gold provides Scale and Development Momentum").*

The new 2017 **Indee Total Mineral Resource** is summarised in Table 1 with further details provided within this report.

Table 1 Summary - Indee Project Mineral Resource, March 2017

Type	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz
Oxide	0.85	1.8	48,100	0.99	1.9	60,200	0.52	1.4	23,400	2.36	1.7	131,700
Fresh	0.45	1.4	20,900	3.25	1.7	179,300	3.08	2.1	206,600	6.78	1.9	406,700
Total	1.31	1.6	69,000	4.24	1.8	239,500	3.60	2.0	229,900	9.15	1.8	538,400

**All deposits reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade above -100mRL (150m vertical depth). The Withnell deposit extends below -100mRL where it has been reported using a 1.0g/t Au cut-off grade. Rounding discrepancies may occur*

De Grey's Pilbara Gold Project comprises the 100% owned Turner River Project and the adjacent Indee Project, all located within 75km of mining town of Port Hedland in Western Australia (Figure 1). The combined Total Resources are provided in Table 2 with a full breakdown of the deposit resources provided in Table 3.

The Company has commenced a scoping study to evaluate the potential economics of a proposed stand-alone mining operation on the two combined projects. The proposed operation plans on simple open pit mining from the various deposits with processing through a new processing plant located on the granted mining leases at the Indee project

Table 2 Summary – Pilbara Gold Project Total Mineral Resource, March 2017

Indee Project Mineral Resources

Type	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz
Oxide	0.85	1.8	48,100	0.99	1.9	60,200	0.52	1.4	23,400	2.36	1.7	131,700
Fresh	0.45	1.4	20,900	3.25	1.7	179,300	3.08	2.1	206,600	6.78	1.9	406,700
Total	1.31	1.6	69,000	4.24	1.8	239,500	3.60	2.0	229,900	9.15	1.8	538,400

Turner River Project Mineral Resources

Type	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz
Oxide	2.68	1.8	152,100	0.72	1.4	31,400	1.72	1.3	72,000	5.12	1.6	255,500
Fresh	0.40	1.6	20,500	0.48	1.6	24,200	3.69	1.4	163,600	4.57	1.4	208,400
Total	3.08	1.7	172,700	1.20	1.4	55,600	5.41	1.4	235,600	9.69	1.5	463,900

Total Mineral Resources

Type	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz
Oxide	3.53	1.8	200,200	1.71	1.7	91,600	2.24	1.3	95,300	7.48	1.6	387,200
Fresh	0.85	1.5	41,400	3.73	1.7	203,500	6.77	1.7	370,200	11.35	1.7	615,100
Total	4.39	1.7	241,700	5.44	1.7	295,100	9.01	1.6	465,500	18.84	1.7	1,002,300

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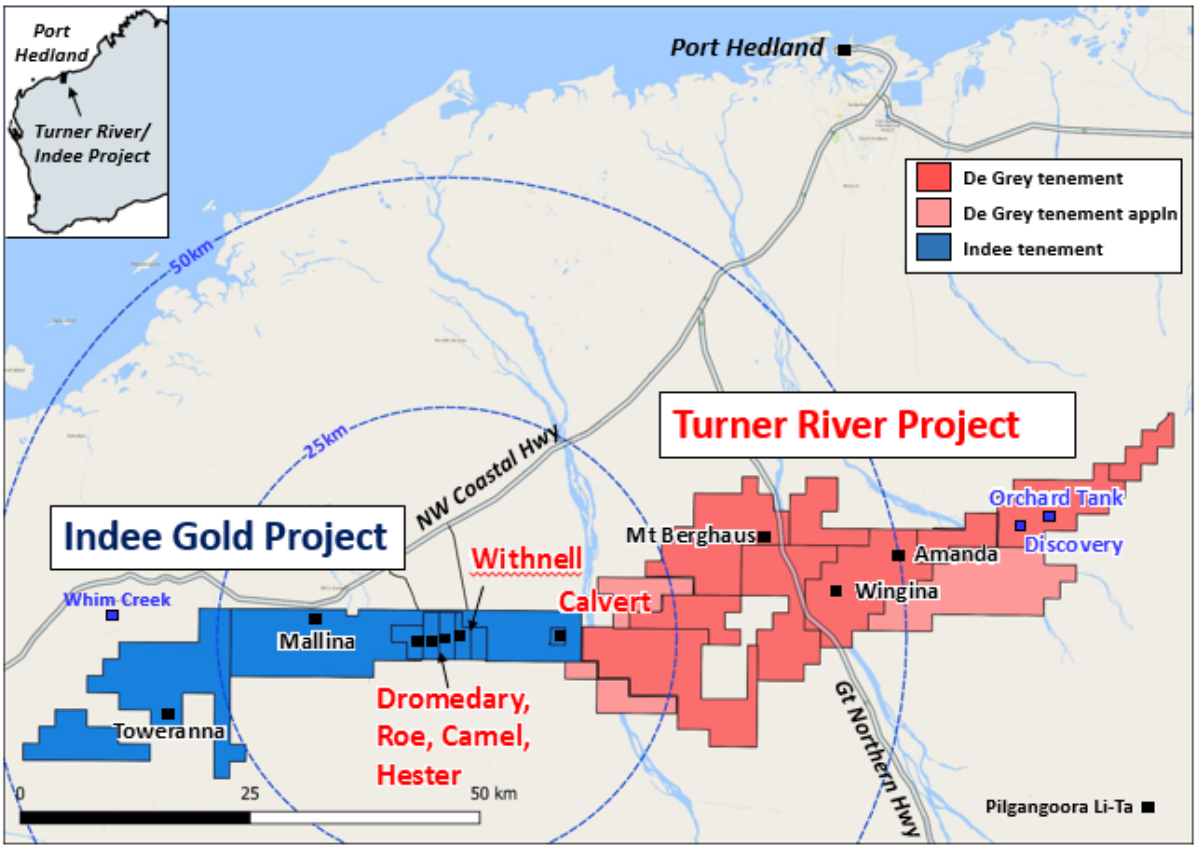
Figure 1 De Grey's Pilbara Gold Project location plan



Indee Project - Resource Update

The new Indee Project resource modelling and estimation was completed by Payne Geological Services Pty Ltd, an external and independent mining consultancy. The resource model includes the results of recent RC and diamond drilling completed by Indee Gold Pty Ltd (Vendors) over a period of eight years since the earlier resource estimates were completed by the previous owner.

The resource estimate includes the main Withnell deposit which hosts 66% of the overall Indee resource and the satellite deposits of Dromedary, Roe, Camel, Hester and Calvert. Figure 2 is a plan view of the main Withnell Trend showing the main deposits from Dromedary to Withnell, with resource models shown in red. The deposits occur along a strong east west structural trend related to a series of parallel bounding faults over 5km of strike. The plan does not show the Calvert deposit which is located a further 10km due east along the same structural trend.

Figure 2, also shows two important aspects, firstly a number of significant drilling intercepts occurring outside the resources areas and secondly the limited follow-up drilling between the deposits and around other targets. Another striking aspect of this overall trend is that all the known deposits occur in outcropping bedrock areas and very little detailed exploration drilling has occurred in the areas of thin sand cover to the immediate east and west of these deposits.

Near term resource potential remains as along strike and down plunge extensions of the known deposits together with other encouraging drill results as shown in Figure 2. The heap leach pad is also shown and only requires limited drill testing to determine grade distribution of this already mined material.

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Figure 2 Withnell Trend showing resource models (red zones).

Note: Significant RC and diamond drilling intercepts outside of resource models with limited drilling between deposits and other targets including the Far East Prospect and to the north of the Roe and Withnell Deposits.

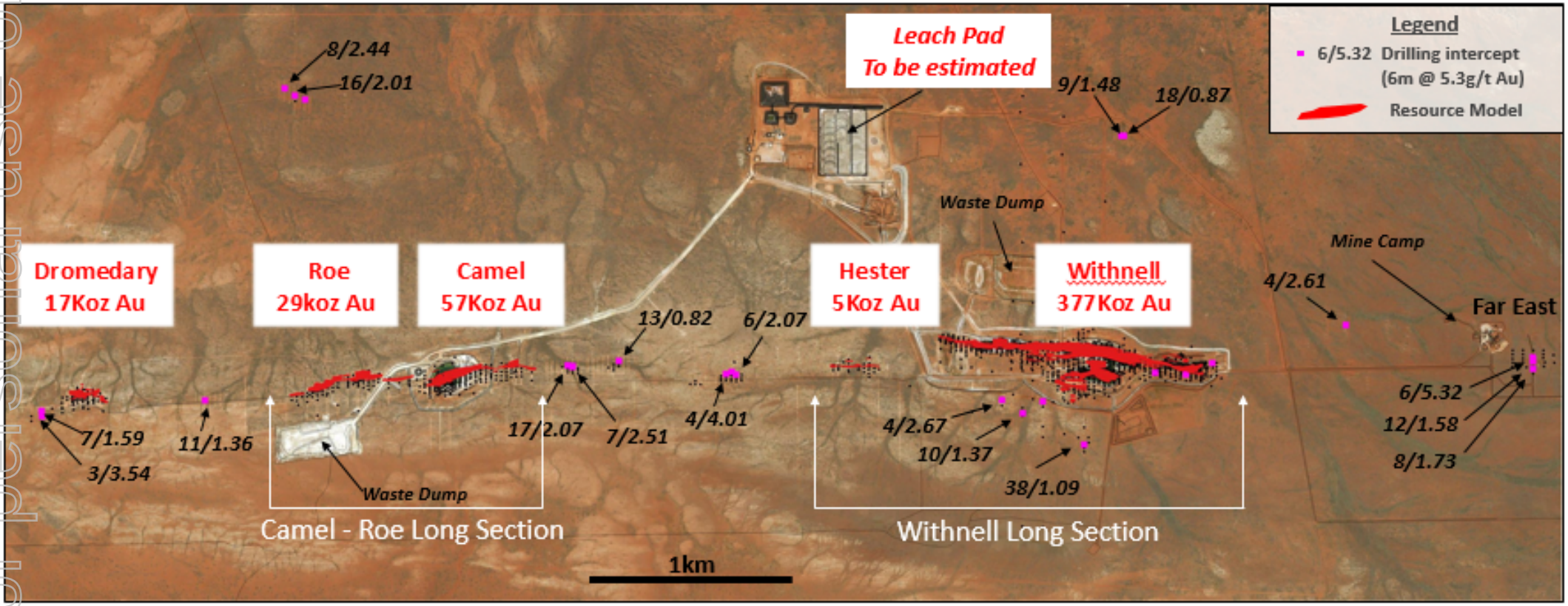

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Figure 3 Withnell - Hester Deposits Long Section

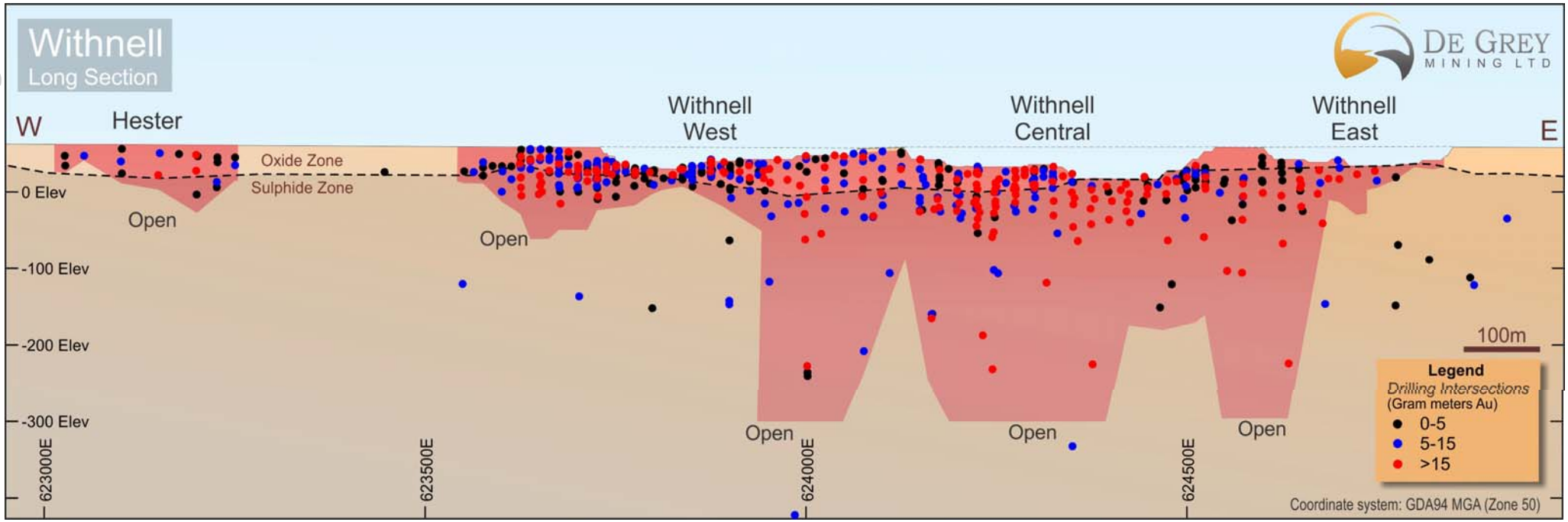
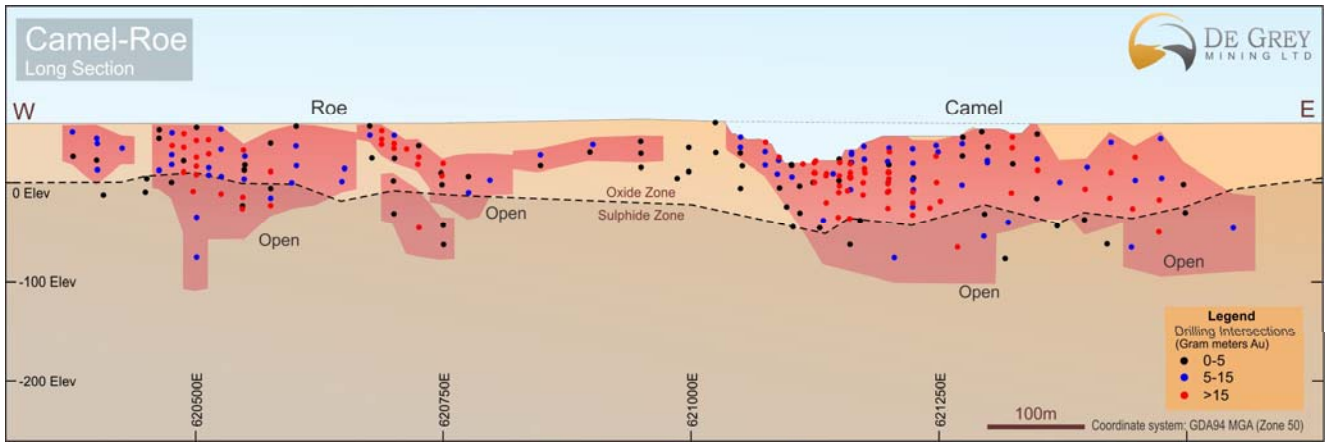


Figure 4 Camel - Roe Deposits Long Section (at similar scale to the Withnell Long Section)



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A significant program of drilling is planned to commence in early May targeting resource extensions around and between the known deposits, advanced exploration targets including Mallina and Toweranna and the heap leach pad stockpile.

At the deposits, mineralisation remains open at depth and down plunge. Significant structurally controlled high grade mineralisation tends to form plunging shoots within each deposit. Further drilling will be required to better define and extend these high grade shoots down plunge. The high grade nature of the shoots provides encouragement and scope for longer term underground mining potential.

Previous Resource

The deposits included in this 2017 resource estimate include Withnell, Camel, Roe, Dromedary, Calvert and Hester which all lie along the east-west trending Dromedary-Withnell-Calvert Trend. The only deposit not previously reported is at Hester, located 300m west of the Withnell deposit. The Toweranna deposit, approximately 20km to the west has not been included as insufficient work has been completed on this deposit to support reporting in accordance to JORC Code (2012) standards.

The majority of previous work at the project was completed during the period 2003 to 2008 by previous owner Range River Gold Limited. This included exploration drilling, feasibility studies, grade control drilling and open pit mining of the Withnell and Camel deposits. Ore was processed via a heap leach operation on the site. Mining ceased in late 2007 with total production of 29,818 ounces of gold achieved by late 2008.

In 2009, the Chinese parent company of Indee Gold entered into a joint venture on the project and subsequently purchased the project outright in 2011. Between 2009 and 2016 Indee Gold carried out a number of drilling campaigns including deeper diamond and RC holes below the main deposits. This drilling data has been incorporated into the current resource update.

The 2017 resource has increased the previous resource by approximately 55% and is primarily the result of depth extensions to the larger Withnell deposit.

Geology

The Indee Project area is dominated by a sequence of Archaean turbidite sediments intruded by a series of granitic plugs. Gold and base metal mineralisation lies within the east-west trending Mallina Shear Zone that extends for over 70km with an overall width of approximately 2km.

The deposits at Indee are hosted within deformed sediments comprising siltstones, shales and greywackes. The majority of deposits are aligned approximately east-west within the broad corridor of the Mallina Shear Zone. The one exception is the Calvert deposit which is hosted within a north-south trending zone approximately 500m north of the main Indee mineralised trend.

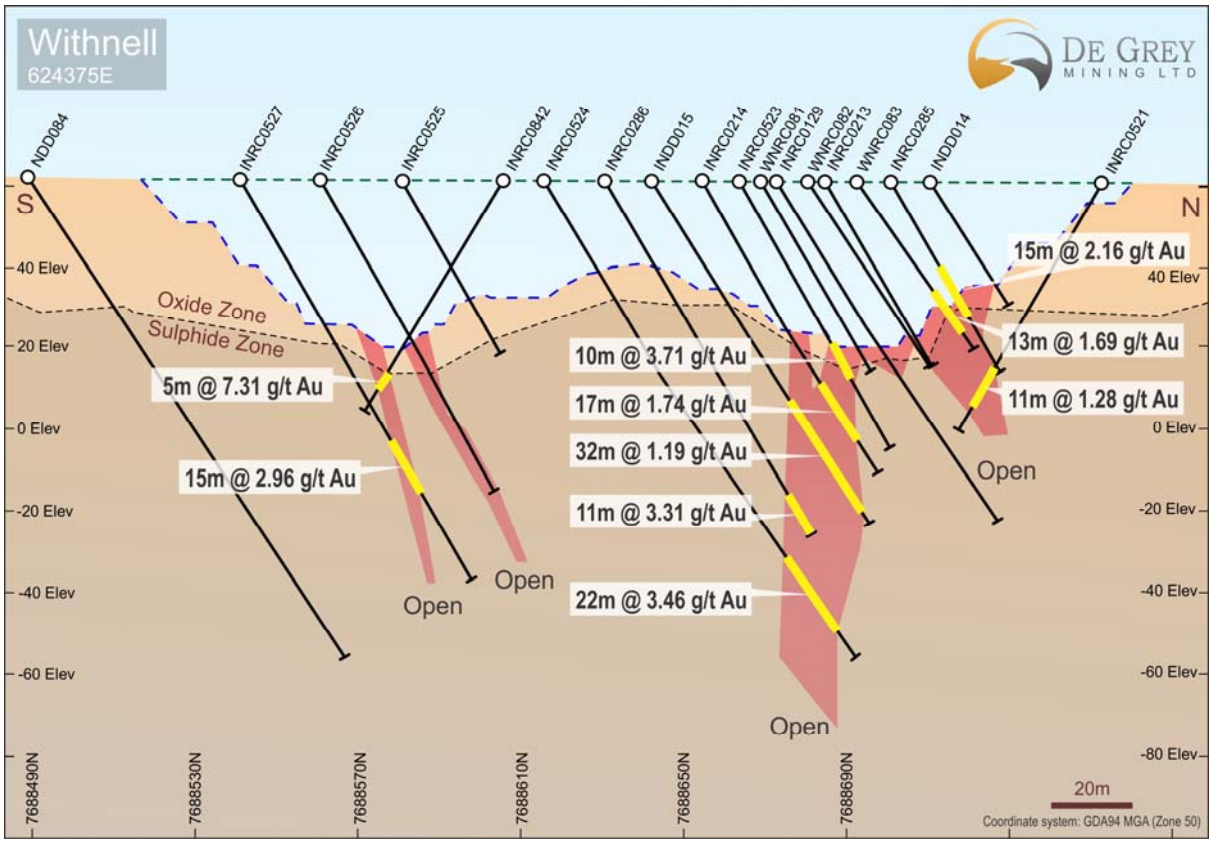
Gold mineralisation at Indee is associated with quartz veins, quartz-sulphide lodes, disseminated sulphides and associated carbonate alteration and hosted by altered and poly-deformed folded sediments. The mineralised zones are typically sub-vertical however folding and deformation of the sequence has resulted in some complexity to the interpreted geometry. Thickness of the mineralisation is typically 5m to 20m wide but in excess of 40m wide in some parts of the Withnell and Calvert deposits.

The weathering profile comprises a veneer of calcrete or transported sands overlying weathered bedrock. Oxidisation of the bedrock ranges from 10m to 80m in depth and typically averages around 50m depth.

In the current resource estimate, the mineralisation has been domained into “oxide” and “sulphide” zones, as there is no true saprolite zone. The lower limit of the oxide zone is

delineated by an interpreted base of weathering which has been defined as the occurrence of sulphides in the mineralised zones. These domains are considered the most appropriate for mining and processing evaluation (refer to metallurgical section below).

Figure 5 Withnell Deposit Cross Sections



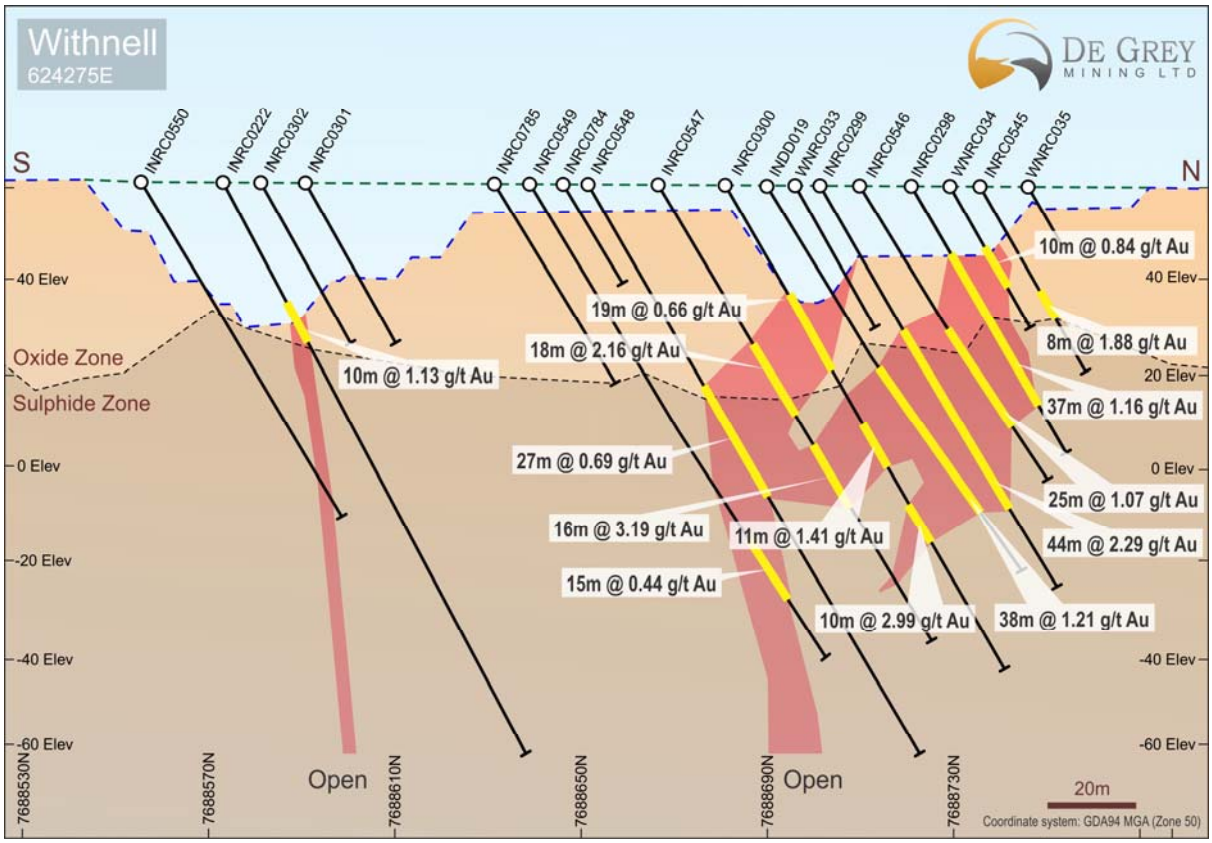


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Figure 6 Camel Deposit Cross Section

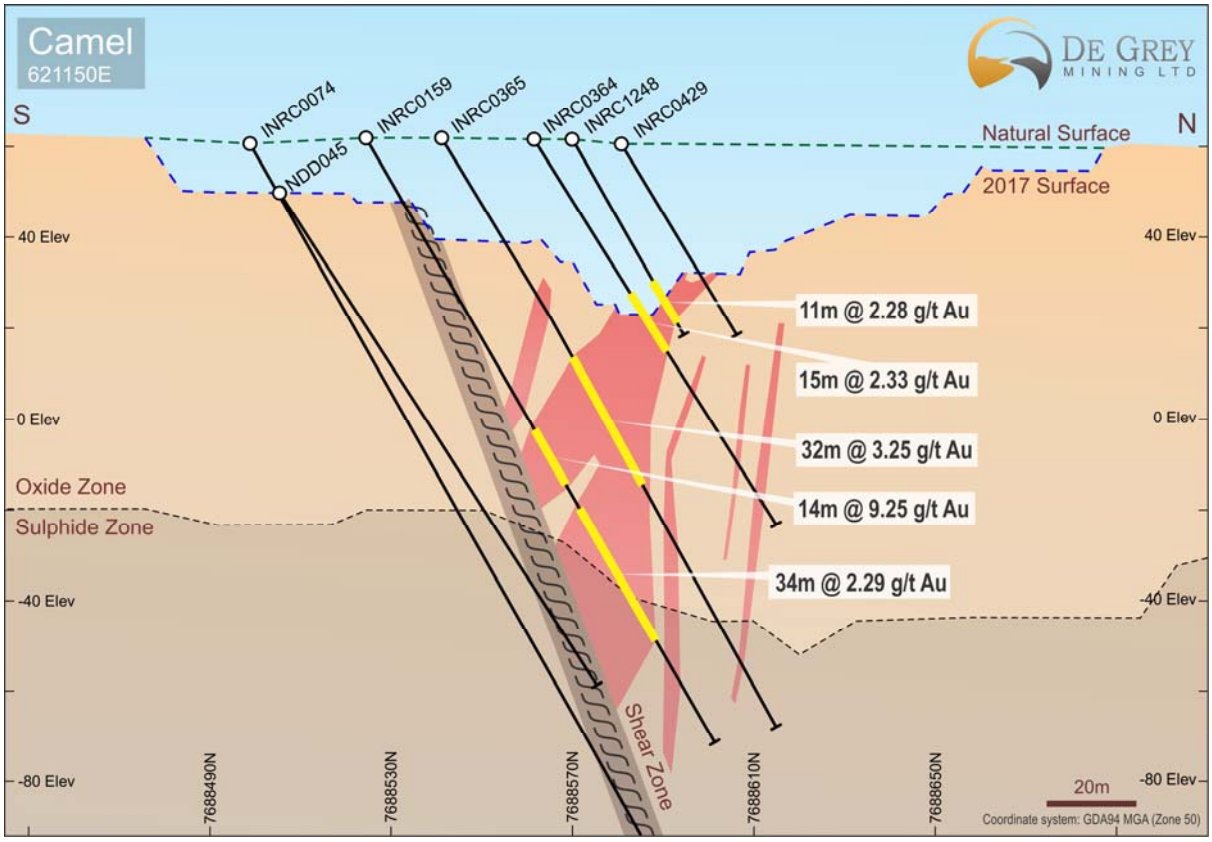

Figure 7 Roe Deposit Cross Section

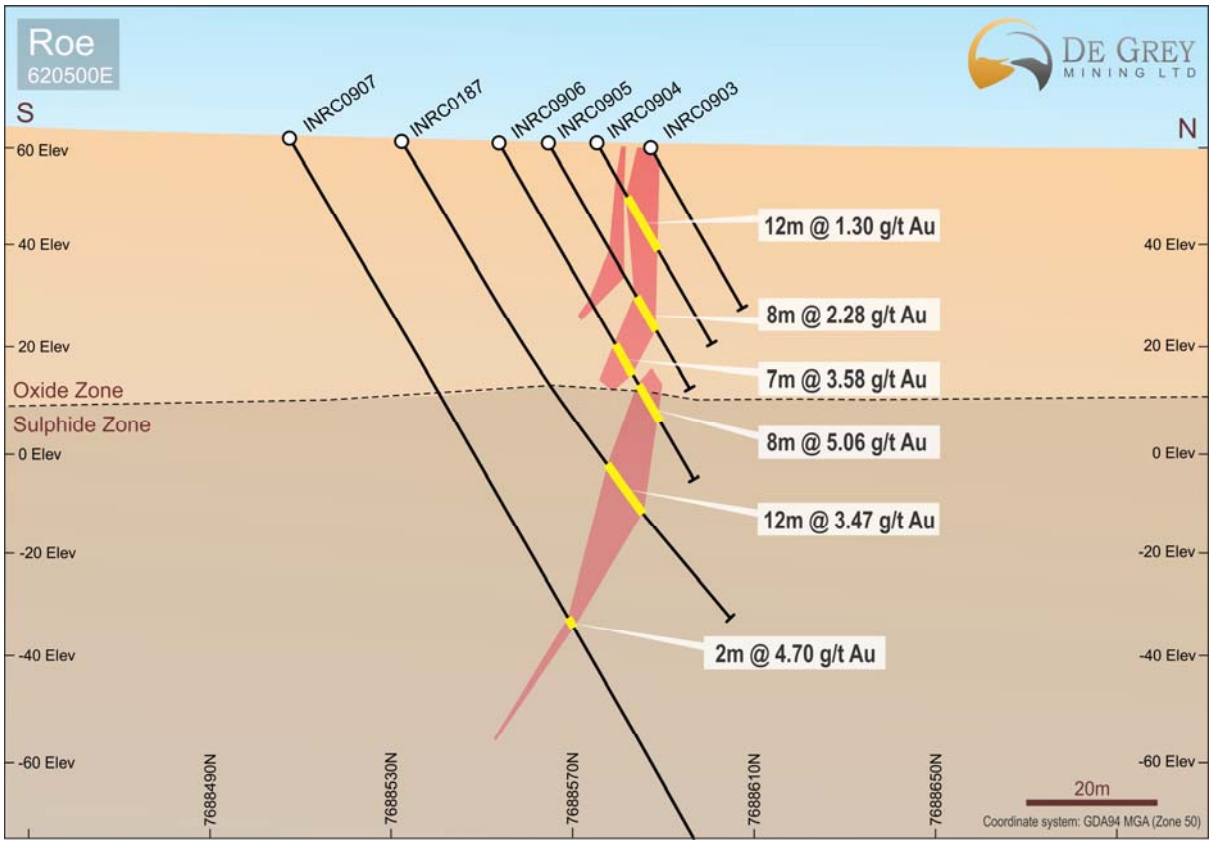

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Figure 8 Dromedary Deposit Cross Section

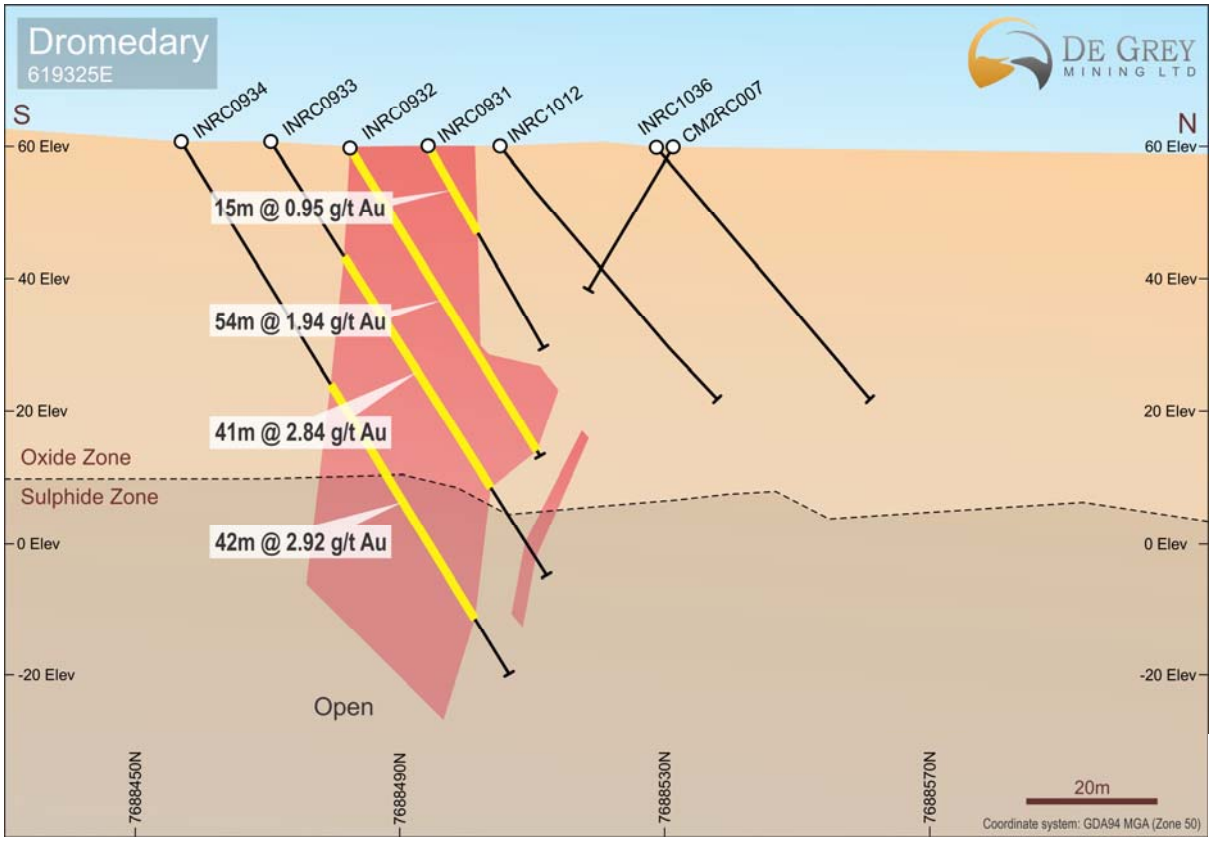
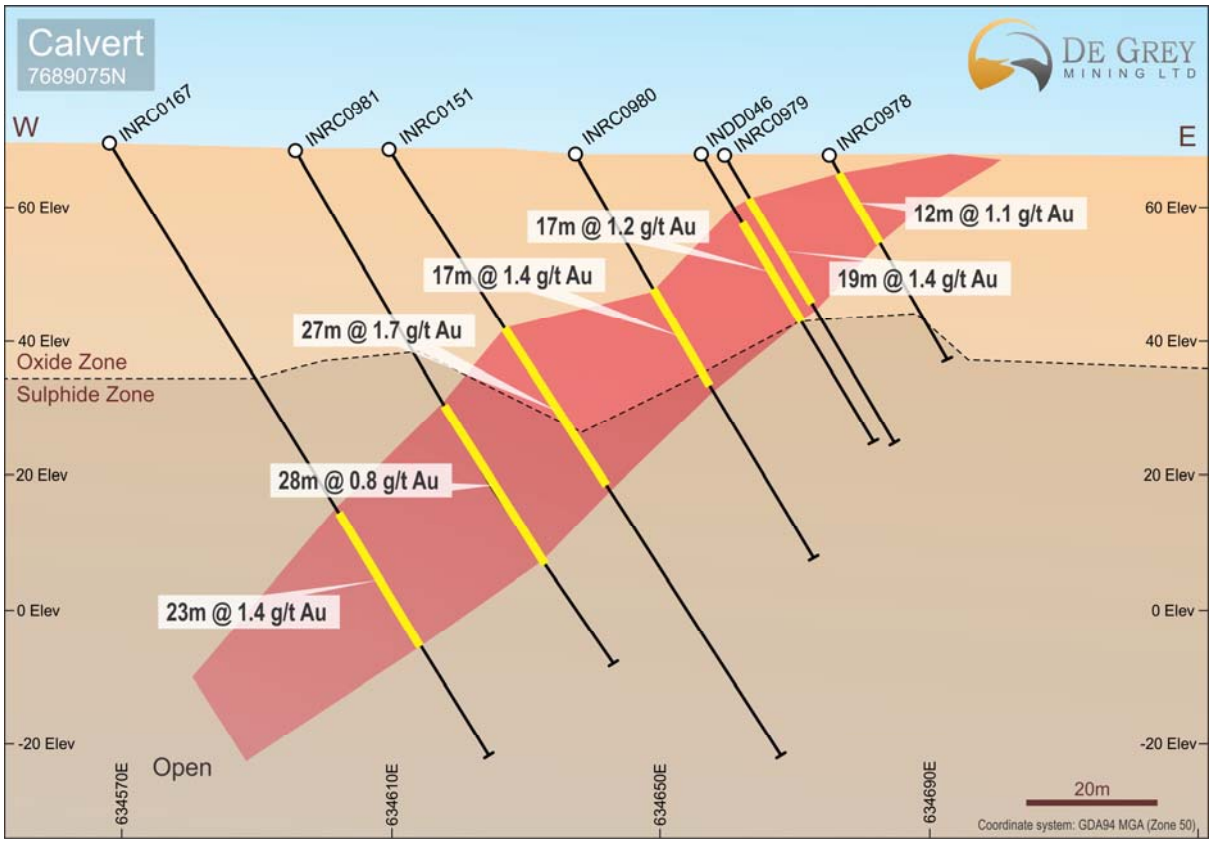


Figure 9 Calvert Deposit Cross Section



Drilling

The Indee Project drill database includes records for 3,254 drill holes for a total of 179,191m of drilling.

The majority of resource drilling was completed by Range River Gold Limited between 2003 and 2008. The majority of the holes were reverse circulation ("RC") holes angled at -60° to grid north or grid south. A small number of shallow air core ("AC") holes and diamond drill holes of varying depth were also utilised.

Further RC and diamond drilling was completed by Indee Gold between 2009 and 2016 after the previous resource estimates. Many of these holes targeted the depth extensions of the defined deposits, particularly Withnell.

Drill hole collars were surveyed in AMG coordinates using RTK GPS and have since been transformed to MGA grid. Down hole surveys were recorded for the majority of holes at 50m intervals using a single shot Eastman camera.

Prior to commencement of mining, 94,940m of RC and 2,758m of diamond core drilling had been completed. Drilling at most deposits was at 25m by 25m spacing. Portions of the deposits were infilled to a 12.5m spacing.

Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques

For RC drilling, a face-sampling hammer was used with samples collected at 1m intervals from mineralised zones with composite sampling of typically 4m in the unmineralised rocks. Samples were collected through rig-mounted or free standing riffle splitters. Samples were reported to have been kept dry throughout the mineralised zones.

Diamond core was HQ and NQ size and sampled to geological intervals or on a 1m basis from half core cut with a diamond saw.

Sample Analysis Method

Samples from all resource drilling were assayed at contract laboratories using the fire assay technique with additional screen fire assays completed. Quality control data was collected from all phases of drilling and included the use of blanks, certified standards and field duplicates. Independent assessments of the QAQC data determined that the results were satisfactory and that the drilling database was suitable for resource estimation.

Estimation Methodology

The resources were estimated using ordinary kriging ("OK") grade interpolation of 1m composited data within wireframes prepared using nominal 0.2g/t Au envelopes. Interpolation parameters were based on geostatistical analysis for each deposit and considered the geometry of individual lodes. First pass search ranges varied from 15m to 50m with a minimum of 10 samples and a maximum of 24 samples used in the estimate. The Withnell Deeps resource was estimated with a first pass range of 80m.

The majority of the resources were estimated in the first pass. Progressively longer search ranges with fewer minimum samples were used to inform the remaining blocks.

Various high grade cuts were applied to each deposit and ranged from 10g/t Au to 30g/t Au. No high grade cut was applied to the composite data at Calvert.

The block dimensions used in the Withnell, Camel, Roe and Dromedary models were 10m EW by 5m NS by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 1.25m by 1.25m. These deposits are aligned along a predominantly E-W strike, so each model was created with identical block sizes in adjacent block models. The Calvert deposit is situated approximately 10km east of

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Withnell and has block dimensions of 5m EW by 20m NS by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 1.25m by 5m by 1.25m.

Limited bulk density data is available for the deposits from the drilling data, so values used during the earlier production phase at the deposits were utilised. Bulk density values applied to the resource estimates were 2.3t/m^3 for oxide and 2.6t/m^3 for sulphide mineralisation.

Mineral Resource Classification

For most deposits, the main lodes have been defined by drill holes spaced at 25m on 25m spaced sections. The well mineralised shallower portions of the deposits have been infilled to a 12.5m spacing. These areas of 12.5m spaced drilling show excellent continuity of mineralisation and have been classified as Measured Mineral Resource.

The portions of the deposits where drilling is on 25m sections and the mineralisation displays good continuity have been classified as Indicated Mineral Resource. The Calvert deposit is largely drilled with 20m spaced holes on 50m spaced cross sections and shows excellent continuity in the main zone. This has also been classified as Indicated Mineral Resource.

The remainder of the deposits defined by wider spaced drilling, or where continuity is less well defined at a closer spacing, have been classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. These areas include the majority of the minor lodes and the deeper portions of the main lodes at each deposit.

Cut-off Grades

The shallow, sub-cropping nature of most of the deposits suggests good potential for open pit mining. As such, the Mineral Resource for each deposit has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off to reflect potential exploitation by open pit mining. The only deposit reported deeper than 150m is Withnell.

At Withnell, the estimate has been reported at 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off above -100mRL (approximately 150m vertical depth from surface). Below this depth, the estimate was reported at a 1.0g/t Au cut-off to reflect the underground potential of the deposit.

Metallurgy

Metallurgical test work was carried out by Range River Gold Limited as part of the previous heap leach feasibility study. The detailed assessment was largely based on oxide mineralisation due to the heap leach processing route selected for the project. The test work and the gold production from a heap leach operation confirmed that the oxide mineralisation is amenable to cyanide leaching.

The metallurgical test work also indicated that CIL processing is likely to achieve higher recoveries than the heap leach operation. Review of this data indicates that gold recoveries in the oxide zone are expected to be >90%.

Test work on sulphide mineralisation is more limited. Review of this data indicates the sulphide component of mineralisation will most likely require a sulphide flotation process followed by ultrafine grinding of the sulphide concentrate. The sulphide concentrate is expected to represent approximately 5-6% of the overall ore volume and therefore the ultrafine grind circuit will be of a significantly reduced scale relative to the quantity of sulphide ore mined.

After fine grinding of the sulphide concentrate, both the concentrate and larger coarse tail would then be fed back into the CIL circuit for leaching. Dedicated test work remains to be undertaken on this processing flowsheet to determine recovery in the sulphide zone and to clarify processing options for the sulphide mineralisation.

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Gravity test work indicates the deposits generally yield in the order of 5-20% of the gold through a gravity circuit. Further test work will be undertaken to determine if a gravity circuit provides an economic benefit in the final processing flowsheet.

Modifying Factors

No modifying factors were applied to the reported Mineral Resource estimate. Parameters reflecting mining dilution, ore loss and metallurgical recoveries will be considered during the planned mining evaluation of the project.

The portions of the Withnell and Camel deposits mined within the existing open pits were excluded from the reported Mineral Resource estimate.

Table 3 Total Mineral Resource, March 2017

**Withnell Deposit reported at 0.5g/t Au above -100mRL, and 1g/t Au below -100mRL*

Indee Project Mineral Resources

Deposit	Type	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz
Calvert	Oxide				0.43	1.3	17,900	0.05	0.8	1,400	**0.48**	**1.3**	**19,300**
	Fresh				0.56	1.3	23,800	0.23	1.2	9,300	**0.79**	**1.3**	**33,100**
	Total				**0.99**	**1.3**	**41,700**	**0.28**	**1.2**	**10,700**	**1.27**	**1.3**	**52,400**
Camel	Oxide	0.14	3.1	14,000	0.26	3.0	25,100	0.11	1.6	5,500	0.51	2.7	44,600
	Fresh				0.03	1.7	1,600	0.20	1.7	11,200	0.23	1.7	12,800
	Total	**0.14**	**3.1**	**14,000**	**0.29**	**2.9**	**26,700**	**0.31**	**1.7**	**16,700**	**0.74**	**2.4**	**57,400**
Roe	Oxide	0.04	2.8	3,700	0.05	2.5	4,400	0.11	1.5	5,400	0.20	2.0	13,500
	Fresh	0.00	2.5		0.06	3.4	7,000	0.11	2.4	8,800	0.18	2.8	15,800
	Total	**0.04**	**2.8**	**3,700**	**0.12**	**3.0**	**11,300**	**0.22**	**2.0**	**14,200**	**0.38**	**2.4**	**29,300**
Dromedary	Oxide	0.10	2.2	7,200	0.03	1.6	1,400	0.04	1.6	2,200	0.17	1.9	10,800
	Fresh				0.03	1.6	1,700	0.08	1.8	4,700	0.12	1.7	6,400
	Total	**0.10**	**2.2**	**7,200**	**0.06**	**1.6**	**3,200**	**0.12**	**1.7**	**6,900**	**0.29**	**1.9**	**17,200**
Withnell above -100mRL	Oxide	0.57	1.3	23,300	0.22	1.6	11,400	0.15	1.1	5,400	0.94	1.3	40,000
	Fresh	0.45	1.4	20,900	2.55	1.7	142,400	0.96	1.7	52,300	3.96	1.7	215,600
	Total	**1.02**	**1.3**	**44,100**	**2.77**	**1.7**	**153,800**	**1.11**	**1.6**	**57,800**	**4.90**	**1.6**	**255,700**
Withnell Below -100mRL	Oxide												
	Fresh				0.02	4.9	2,800	1.45	2.5	118,900	1.47	2.6	121,600
	Total				**0.02**	**4.9**	**2,800**	**1.45**	**2.5**	**118,900**	**1.47**	**2.6**	**121,600**
Hester	Oxide							0.07	1.6	3,500	0.07	1.6	3,500
	Fresh							0.03	1.2	1,300	0.03	1.2	1,300
	Total							**0.10**	**1.5**	**4,800**	**0.10**	**1.5**	**4,800**
Indee Total	**Oxide**	**0.85**	**1.8**	**48,100**	**0.99**	**1.9**	**60,200**	**0.52**	**1.4**	**23,400**	**2.36**	**1.7**	**131,700**
	Fresh	**0.45**	**1.4**	**20,900**	**3.25**	**1.7**	**179,300**	**3.08**	**2.1**	**206,600**	**6.78**	**1.9**	**406,700**
	Total	**1.31**	**1.6**	**69,000**	**4.24**	**1.8**	**239,500**	**3.60**	**2.0**	**229,900**	**9.15**	**1.8**	**538,400**

Turner River Project Mineral Resources

Deposit	Type	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz
Wingina	Oxide	2.68	1.76	152,100	0.65	1.3	27,000	0.34	1.3	14,400	**3.67**	**1.6**	**193,500**
	Fresh	0.40	1.595	20,500	0.34	1.5	16,300	1.08	1.7	57,400	**1.82**	**1.6**	**94,200**
	Total	**3.08**	**1.743**	**172,700**	**0.99**	**1.4**	**43,300**	**1.42**	**1.6**	**71,700**	**5.49**	**1.6**	**287,700**
Mt Berghaus	Oxide				0.07	2.0	4,400	1.24	1.3	50,000	1.30	1.3	54,400
	Fresh				0.14	1.7	7,900	2.07	1.2	78,500	2.21	1.2	86,400
	Total				**0.21**	**1.8**	**12,300**	**3.30**	**1.2**	**128,500**	**3.52**	**1.2**	**140,800**
Amanda	Oxide							0.15	1.6	7,600	0.15	1.6	7,600
	Fresh							0.54	1.6	27,800	0.54	1.6	27,800
	Total							**0.69**	**1.6**	**35,400**	**0.69**	**1.6**	**35,400**
Turner River Total	**Oxide**	**2.68**	**1.8**	**152,100**	**0.72**	**1.4**	**31,400**	**1.72**	**1.3**	**72,000**	**5.12**	**1.6**	**255,500**
	Fresh	**0.40**	**1.6**	**20,500**	**0.48**	**1.6**	**24,200**	**3.69**	**1.4**	**163,600**	**4.57**	**1.4**	**208,400**
	Total	**3.08**	**1.7**	**172,700**	**1.20**	**1.4**	**55,600**	**5.41**	**1.4**	**235,600**	**9.69**	**1.5**	**463,900**

Total Mineral Resources

Deposit	Type	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz	Mt	Au g/t	Au Oz
Total	**Oxide**	**3.53**	**1.8**	**200,200**	**1.71**	**1.7**	**91,600**	**2.24**	**1.3**	**95,300**	**7.48**	**1.6**	**387,200**
	Fresh	**0.85**	**1.5**	**41,400**	**3.73**	**1.7**	**203,500**	**6.77**	**1.7**	**370,200**	**11.35**	**1.7**	**615,100**
	Total	**4.39**	**1.7**	**241,700**	**5.44**	**1.7**	**295,100**	**9.01**	**1.6**	**465,500**	**18.84**	**1.7**	**1,002,300**

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For further information:

Simon Lill (Executive Chairman)

De Grey Mining Ltd
Phone +61 8 9381 4108
admin@degreymining.com.au

Andy Beckwith (Geology Manager)

De Grey Mining Ltd
Phone +61 8 9381 4108
beckwitha@crcpl.com.au

Phil Retter

Investor Relations - NWR Communications
Phone +61 407 440 882
phil@nwrcommunications.com.au

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENTS

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr. Philip Tornatora, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Tornatora is a consultant to 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.

The Information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Paul Payne, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Payne is a full-time employee of Payne Geological Services. Mr Payne 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 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.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• The majority of resource drilling comprised RC drilling completed by RNG. A small number of air core and diamond holes were also included in the estimates; • Prior to commencement of mining, 94,940m or RC and 2,758m of core drilling had been completed; • RC sampling in mineralised zones comprised 1m samples collected during drilling using a rig mounted or free standing riffle splitter; • Diamond core was cut using a diamond saw and sampled either at 1m intervals or to geological boundaries; • RNG drilling included comprehensive QAQC protocols including the use of certified standards, blanks and duplicate samples; • Independent consultants reports have confirmed that industry standard practices were employed by RNG and that the data was suitable for resource estimation; • Sample preparation procedures were not documented, and fire assay was used for analysis. Selected samples were re-assayed by screen fire assay.
Drilling techniques	• *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.).*	• The majority of drill holes are Reverse Circulation(RC) with face sampling hammer; • A small number of air core and diamond core holes were also completed.
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.*	• One in 10 RC samples were weighed to check sample recovery; • Drill core recovery was determined from physical core measurements • There is no indication of a relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *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.*	• Company geologists logged in detail each hole at the time of drilling; • It is not known if core was geotechnically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled,*	• The sampling of the RC holes was by a free standing or rig mounted riffle splitter and drill cuttings were sampled at 1m

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	*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.*	and 4m intervals; • Sample preparation was by reputable contract laboratories and is assumed to be satisfactory; • Field duplicate samples were included in the QAQC protocol; • Sample size is appropriate for RC samples being analysed.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The samples were submitted to SGS Laboratories, a commercial independent laboratory in Perth, Australia. • Each sample was dried, crushed and pulverised. • Au was analysed by a 50g Fire assay fusion technique with a AAS finish • The techniques are considered quantitative in nature. • Standards, blanks and duplicate samples were inserted by the Company; • QAQC results and assaying procedures were considered satisfactory by independent consultants.
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.*	• It is not known if verification of significant intersections was carried out, however multiple phases of infill drilling has been completed to improve confidence in the results; • Data entry procedures were not documented.
Location of data points	• *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.*	• Drill hole collars were surveyed in AMG coordinates using RTK GPS; • Down hole surveys were recorded at 50m intervals using a single shot Eastman camera • Holes were originally located using AMG datum and have since been transformed to MGA grid; • Detailed topographic surveys have been carried out to show the extent of open pit mining.
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.*	• The majority of resources were defined with 25m by 25m spaced RC holes; • In partly mined deposits or deposits in the original mined schedule, grade control RC drilling has been completed using infill on either 12.5m by 12.5m or 12.5m by 6m spacing; • The close spaced drilling has confirmed the continuity of mineralisation consistent with the resource

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		classifications.
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.*	• The drilling is approximately perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation and therefore the sampling is considered representative of the mineralised zones. • The majority of deposits are aligned on an east-west shear zone, so drilling is oriented north-south; • The Calvert deposit is aligned north-south, so drilling has been completed using east-west oriented drill holes.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security procedures are not known.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Reviews were carried out by reputable industry consultants as part of the resource estimation work and found practices and procedures to be satisfactory.

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.*	• The Indee Gold Project is located over a 60km strike length of the Mallina Shear Zone on granted mining and exploration licenses with associated miscellaneous licenses accessing the North West Coastal Highway. • Mining Leases M47/473-477 and 480 • All the Indee resources subject of this update occur on the granted mining leases • Exploration Licenses E47/2720 and E47/3504 • Misc Licenses L47/164-165
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The majority of drilling was carried out by RNG between 2003 and 2008 and led to the definition of Ore Reserves and the development of a mining and processing operation; • Reference is made to pre-RNG exploration, this work was undertaken by Resolute Mining and Bullion Resources. Records in the database show that drilling has taken place at the Project since 1997. • After the cessation of mining, the project was bought by Indee Gold Pty Ltd and exploration was carried out throughout the project area; • Exploration by Indee Gold has occurred throughout the project over a period from 2010 to 2016, including RC and diamond drilling used in the resource estimates.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Indee Project area is dominated by a sequence of Archaean turbidite sediments intruded by a series of granitic plugs dated between 2946 Ma and 2948

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Ma. Gold and base metal mineralisation lies within the east-west trending Mallina Shear Zone that extends for over 70km with an overall width of 2km. The gold mineralisation is associated with quartz-sulphide lodes and carbonate alteration. • The main Withnell to Dromedary mineralised trend lies within the Mallina Shear Zone with the mineralisation hosted by altered and poly-deformed folded sediments comprising sandstone, siltstone, and shales.
Drill hole Information	• *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:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• A very large number of drill holes were used to prepare the Mineral Resources and it is impractical to tabulate them within this release; • The production history and extensive Mineral Resource inventory is more material to the understanding of the project;
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 typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Results are reported to a minimum cut-off grade of 0.3g/t gold with an internal dilution of 4m maximum. Intervals over 0.5g/t Au are reported. • Intercepts are length weighted averages. • No maximum cuts have been made to reported intercepts.
Relationship between mineralisa-tion 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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 in those cases true widths are less than downhole widths.
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*	• Plans and sections are provided in the report.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• The report is considered balanced and provided in context.
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.*	• Extensive early stage exploration has been conducted by previous operators and will be compiled by DEG; • Metallurgical testing was completed for various deposits and supported the development of the project as a heap leach operation; • Test work is supportive of a CIL processing circuit for the oxide material and potentially a sulphide flotation circuit for the fresh sulphide material in conjunction with the CIL circuit
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.*	• Metallurgical test work is planned to evaluate possible processing options; • Follow up drilling to test extensions to known mineralisation and follow up geochemical anomalies will be completed in the future.

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.*	• The geological and assay data was captured electronically to prevent transcription errors. • Validation included comparison of gold results to logged geology to verify mineralised intervals.
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.*	• A site visit was undertaken by Paul Payne in 2017 to examine geological features in outcrop and in mine exposures, locate drill collars from historic drilling and confirm that no obvious impediments to future exploration or development were present.
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.*	• The confidence in the geological interpretation for Withnell, Camel, Roe, Dromedary and Calvert deposits is considered to be high due to the close spaced drilling and consistent mineralisation. • The interpretation was based largely on good quality RC drilling, with a number of diamond holes. Infill grade control drilling has been carried out in a number of deposits. • The deposits consist of moderate to steeply dipping mineralised lodes which have been interpreted based largely on assay data from samples taken at regular intervals from angled drill holes. Folded structures at Withnell have been directly observed from open pit mining and pit

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		wall observations. • Geological logging has been used to define oxide and fresh domains. • In the deposits with close spaced drilling, an alternative interpretation is unlikely other than in the extensions to the deposits
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 Withnell mineralisation extends over 1.3km and comprises multiple mineralised lodes over its 300m width. The main lode has been defined to a depth of 500m. • The Hester deposit has a strike length of 240m and a vertical extent of 90m. • The Camel and Roe deposits each have a strike length of approximately 600m and vertical extents of 160m and 115m respectively. The combined lodes occur over a width of 80m. • Dromedary has a strike length of 200m and is defined to a depth of 105m. Lodes occur over a width of 80m. • The Calvert deposit strikes north-south over a length of 450m with a vertical extent of 102m. The main lode is approximately 24m in width near surface.
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.* • *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.*	• Ordinary kriging (OK) was used to estimate average block grades within each deposit. • Surpac software was used for the estimation. • Three adjacent block models were created to encompass the Dromedary, Camel/Roe, and Withnell deposits. A separate model was created at Calvert. The Hester deposit was modelled within the Withnell model. • Samples were composited to 1m intervals. Various high grade cuts were applied at each deposit and varied from 10g/t to 30g/t. No high grade cuts were applied to the composite data at Calvert. • The parent block dimensions used for the adjacent models were 5m NS by 10m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 1.25m by 2.5m by 1.25m. The Calvert model used a block size of 20m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cells of 5m by 1.25m by 1.25m. Cell size was based on 50% of the closest spaced drilling at each deposit. • Previous resource estimates have been completed by other Industry mining consultants. The mineralisation domains used in this estimate were largely based on those previous interpretations. • 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 drill hole spacing and geometry of mineralisation. • Three interpolation passes were used at each model. • At Withnell, the nature of the lode geometry defined by dense close spaced drilling at shallow depths, and sparse deep drilling required various search parameters to be applied at different

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		locations across the main lode. For the shallow portion of the main lode, a search distance of 20m was used for the first pass and this was increased to 60m and then 120m for each successive pass. The deep portion of the main lode was estimated by using a first pass search of 80m which was increased to 100m and then 150m over each subsequent pass. For both shallow and deep estimates the minimum number of samples was set to 10 for the first pass, and this was reduced to 6 and then 2 for the successive passes. For all remaining lodes at Withnell (including Hester), a first pass search of 30m with a minimum of 6 samples was used. The search was increased to 60m for the second pass, with a minimum of 4 samples. To estimate the remaining blocks, the search distance was increased to 120m with a minimum of 2 samples being used. These parameters resulted in 99% of the blocks being estimated in the first two passes across the entire deposit. • At Camel/Roe a first pass search of 15m to 40m was used dependant on lode, with a minimum of 10 samples and a maximum of 24 samples which resulted in 83% of the blocks being estimated. The search radius was increased to between 30m and 80m for the second pass, and the minimum number of samples reduced to 6 which resulted in a further 16% of blocks being estimated. The remaining 1% of blocks were filled by increasing the search to between 60m and 160m and by reducing the minimum number of samples to 2. • At Dromedary, a first pass search of 20m was used with a minimum of 10 samples (6 for minor lodes) and a maximum of 24 samples which resulted in 86% of the blocks being estimated. A further 14% of blocks were filled by increasing the search to 40m and reducing the minimum number of samples to 6 (4 on minor lodes). The remaining <1% of blocks were filled by increasing the search to 60m and reducing the minimum number of samples to 2. • At Calvert, a first pass search of 50m was used with a minimum of 10 samples and a maximum of 24 samples which resulted in 92% of the blocks being estimated. A further 8% of blocks were filled by increasing the search to 100m and reducing the minimum number of samples to 6. The remaining <1% of blocks were filled by increasing the search to 150m and reducing the minimum number of samples to 2. • Selective mining units were not modelled in the Mineral Resource model. The block size used in the model was based on drill sample spacing and lode orientation. • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.25g/t Au-off grade. The wireframes were applied as hard

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		boundaries in the estimates. • For validation, trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data within easting intervals (northing intervals at Calvert) and by 10m vertical intervals.
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 parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resources have been reported at 0.5g/t Au-off based on assumptions about economic cut-off grades for open pit mining. The exception is at Withnell where the Mineral Resource has been reported at 0.5g/t Au-off for material above the -100mRL, and 1g/t Au-off below this RL to reflect the underground potential of the deposit.
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.*	• Based on the previous production history and the shallow, outcropping nature of the mineralisation, it is assumed that open pit mining is possible at the project if demonstrated to be economically viable. • The deep extension of the main lode at Withnell exhibits high grades which have the potential to be extracted using underground mining methods. • No mining parameters or modifying factors have been applied to the Mineral Resource.
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 largely based on oxide mineralisation was carried out as part of a previous CIL and heap leach feasibility study. • Gold production from a heap leach operation confirmed that the oxide mineralisation is amenable to cyanide leaching. • Majority of testwork has occurred at the Withnell and Camel deposits • Testwork on oxide mineralisation demonstrates a recovery of >90% can be expected • Testwork on the fresh mineralisation indicates a sulphide flotation and CIL circuit maybe be required for processing. • Further testwork remains to be undertaken on this processing flowsheet to determine recovery in the sulphide zone and to clarify processing options for the sulphide mineralisation. • Gravity testwork indicates the deposits generally yield in the order of 5-20% of the gold through a gravity circuit. Further testwork will be undertaken to determine if a gravity circuit provides an economic benefit in the final processing flowsheet.
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*	• The area is not known to be environmentally sensitive and there is no reason to think that proposals for development including the dumping of waste would not be approved.

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	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.	• The Indee area is already highly disturbed with previous permitting granted for open pit mining and processing. • The area surrounding the Indee deposit is generally flat and uninhabited with no obvious impediments to the construction of dumps and other mine infrastructure.
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.*	• Bulk density values were based on test work from drill core. • Bulk density values used in the resources were based on those applied by previous Industry consultants. At all the deposits a bulk density of 2.3t/m^3 was applied to oxide material, and 2.8t/m^3 applied to primary fresh material. With the exception of Calvert, no transitional material was noted. A value of 2.3t/m^3 was applied to both transitional and oxide material at Calvert. In keeping with the other deposits material was reported as either oxide or primary,
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *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.*	• 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. Material below -300mRL at Withnell was un-classified. • At each deposit, the main lodes have been defined by drill holes at 12.5m spacing on 12.5m sections. These areas of dense drilling show excellent continuity of mineralisation and have been classified as Measured Mineral Resource. Adjacent to these zones drilling is on 25m sections and mineralisation displays good continuity. These areas have been classified as Indicated Mineral Resource. The remainder of the deposits defined by wider spaced drilling, or where continuity is less well defined at the closer spacing, have been classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. These areas include the majority of the minor lodes and the deeper portions of the main lodes at each deposit. The deep interpreted main lode at Withnell, below the -300mRL, has been un-classified due to the very wide spaced drill intercepts in the order of 200m. These areas represent potential targets for further investigation by deep infill drilling. • The deposits have been reviewed by the Competent Person. Where detailed data is available, the results reflect the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of*	• A documented audit of drilling and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Mineral Resource estimates.	sampling procedures was completed by a reputable consulting company in 2006. The report also referred to a previous review undertaken by the same company earlier at the project. • The review confirmed the suitability of the drilling data for use in Mineral Resource estimates.
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 made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The estimates for each deposit utilise good estimation practices, high quality drilling data and a number of the deposits have been updated to include observations and data from mining operations. These deposits are considered to have been estimated with a high level of accuracy. • The data quality throughout the project is reported to be good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • Previous mining has been carried out at the Withnell and Camel deposits. No reconciliation data has been located and only global production records have been reviewed.

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