31 October 2016

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Ms Elizabeth Harris
ASX Compliance Pty Limited
Level 40, Central Park
152-158 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000

Wingina Well Gold Resource Update – Amended

DeGrey Mining Limited (ASX Code; **DEG**, **DeGrey**) hereby attaches an amended ASX announcement, originally released on 28 October 2016, containing the full and complete JORC Tables 1,2 and 3 on pages 6 to14.

For further information:

Simon Lill (Executive Chairman) or Davide Bosio (Director)

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

ASX Announcement
31 October 2016

Wingina Well Gold Resource Update - 144,000oz @ 4.1g/t in high grade lodes

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

Highlights

Wingina High Grade Gold Lodes	**144,000oz @ 4.1g/t**
Wingina Total Gold Resource	**288,000oz @ 1.6g/t**

- Wingina Well Mineral Resource estimate **increased 7% to 5.49Mt at 1.6g/t Au for 288,000 ounces** of which 173,000oz (60%) is in Measured category
- Internal High Grade Lode within the resource comprises **1.1Mt at 4.1g/t Au for 144,000oz from surface**
- **50% of Wingina gold contained in the high grade lodes** comprising 20% of the deposit tonnes
- Resource averages over **1,200 ounces per vertical metre/ ("oz/vm") from surface to 140m depth**
- Mineralisation remains open at depth and on strike
- Wingina Well's host shear zone extends for over 50km within De Grey tenure and remains poorly tested
- Turner River Total Gold Resource is 366,000 oz @ 1.6 g/t (excludes gold contained at Discovery Project)
- Open pit optimisations underway at Wingina Well to identify recoverable ounces

Wingina Well – Resource Update

De Grey Mining Limited (ASX: DEG, "De Grey", "Company") is pleased to announce the new updated Mineral Resource Estimate for its 100% owned Wingina Well Gold Deposit, located near Port Hedland in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

The resource update was completed mainly to quantify the size and extent of the identified higher grade gold lode(s) that occur within the broader mineralised system at Wingina. It has also included the results of recent extensional drilling. completed by De Grey The modelling and estimation was completed by Payne Geological Services Pty Ltd, an external and independent mining consultancy, using data provided by De Grey.

Wingina Well October 2016 Mineral Resource Estimate

(0.5g/t Cut-off above -100mRL, 1.0g/t Cut-off below -100mRL)

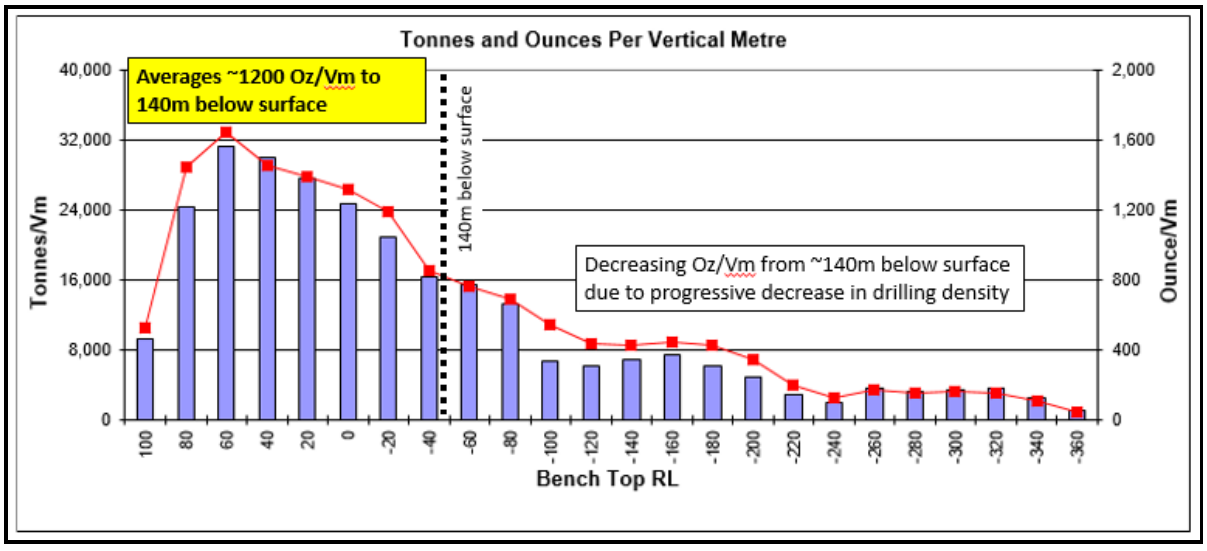
Zone	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Lode	**0.78**	**4.1**	**0.12**	**3.8**	**0.2**	**4.1**	**1.10**	**4.1**	**144,000**
Halo	2.30	0.9	0.86	1.0	1.2	1.2	**4.39**	**1.0**	**144,000**
Total	**3.08**	**1.7**	**0.99**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.6**	**5.49**	**1.6**	**288,000**

Rounding discrepancies may occur

The Total Mineral Resource Estimate as stated above is restricted to the higher 1.0g/t cutoff below -100mRL (200m below surface) to reflect the potential economics at depth.

The previous resource estimate was 5.1Mt @ 1.6g/t for 268,000oz using a 0.5g/t cut-off above -55mRL and 1.0g/t cut-off below -55mRL (~155m below surface). The new resource shows an overall 7% increase in reported ounces. This increase is primarily attributed to the individual modelling of the high grade lodes within the mineralised system. Other increases relate to lowering the depth of the 0.5g/t cut-off to -100mRL instead of the previous -55mRL and incremental additions related to the recent drilling.

Strongly developed oxide gold mineralisation is evident averaging over 1,200 oz/vm from surface to 140 metres below surface, peaking at 1622 oz/vm between 60m and 80m below surface.



The Wingina Well deposit is shear-hosted and occurs within deformed cherts and banded iron formation of Archean age. The cherty horizons form a prominent ridge along much of the extent of the identified shear zone. Mineralisation is developed within a NE-SW striking, sub-vertical zone with resource grade mineralisation defined over a strike length of 1,400m and to a vertical depth of 470m in the central portion of the deposit. The mineralisation remains open down dip over most of the deposit length.

Gold mineralisation is associated with extensive development of pyrrhotite resulting in iron rich gossanous zones in the oxidised portion of the deposit. The deposit is strongly oxidised, with depth of complete oxidation of at least 100m vertical but up to 240m within the main mineralised zone. Approximately 190,000oz of the total Mineral Resource lies within completely and partially oxidised material.

Within the broad mineralised zone, a distinctly higher grade lode structure was observed, generally adjacent to the footwall contact of the sheared chert/BIF sequence with the underlying metasediments. This lode was modelled and estimated separately from the lower grade halo of mineralisation.

The majority of resource drill holes at the Wingina project were completed by De Grey in 2003 and 2004. A small number of holes were drilled by joint venture partners in 2012 and 2014. De Grey recently completed an additional four diamond holes in 2016. The central portion of the deposit has now been drilled at 20m by 20m spacing and the peripheral zones have been drilled at a spacing of 40m or greater. A total of 177 RC holes and 44 diamond holes define the Mineral Resource.

Samples in mineralised zones were collected at 1m intervals and analysed for gold using a fire assay technique. QAQC protocols were in place for the various drilling programs and has confirmed the quality of the sampling and assaying.

The deposit was estimated using ordinary kriging (“OK”) grade interpolation of 1m composited data within wireframes prepared using 0.3g/t Au envelopes for low grade mineralisation and 1.8g/t for the higher grade lodes. Interpolation parameters were based on the geometry of each zone and geostatistical parameters determined by variography. A high grade cut of 15g/t was used for the halo domain and 40g/t for the Lode domain.

The block dimensions used in the model were 10m EW by 4m NS by 10m vertical with sub-cells of 2.5m by 1.0m by 2.5m. Bulk density determinations from drill core and down hole density logging were collected by DEG in the resource drilling. Values used in the resource estimate were 2.1t/m^3 for Oxide, 2.3t/m^3 for Transition and 2.7t/m^3 for Primary.

The portion of the resource defined by the 20m spaced drilling and displaying good continuity of mineralisation was classified as Measured Mineral Resource. The portion of the resource defined by the 20-40m spaced drilling and displaying good continuity of mineralisation was classified as Indicated Mineral Resource. The peripheral and deepest portions of the mineralisation was classified as Inferred Mineral Resource due to the wider spaced drilling.

The deposit is strongly open down dip in many areas and higher grade plunge extensions also remain open and untested. Strong potential exists to extend the resource with further drilling.

Metallurgical test work has demonstrated that gold recoveries of 93% for CIL processing or 70% for heap leach processing can be expected. Recoveries have been assessed with rapid leach times and coarse ground material, which augur well for project economics.

The shallow, tabular nature of the deposit and the medium to high gold grade suggests there is good potential for mining using open pit methods. The higher grade shoots at depth in the Wingina deposit have potential for underground exploitation.

Turner River Project

The Turner River Project is located in an infrastructure rich area, about 50km south of Port Hedland in the Pilbara region of Western Australia, with excellent main arterial access via dominantly bitumen roads. Port Hedland hosts excellent support facilities with a deep port, international airport and mining related businesses.

The Wingina deposit is the largest and most well drilled of the gold deposits within the project area. The gold mineralisation is hosted in a large regional shear associated with a Banded Iron Formation (BIF) and Chert sequence. This shear zone is known to extend at depth and for over 50km within De Grey's tenements and is considered to be only partially tested to date providing substantial exploration upside for further discoveries.

The project currently hosts three JORC 2012 gold resources at the flagship Wingina, Mount Berghaus and Amanda deposits for a total of 366,000oz.

Turner River Project - Total Gold Mineral Resources

Deposit	Zone	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
		Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Tonnes Mt	Au g/t	Au Ounces
Wingina Well[1]	Lode	0.78	4.1	0.12	3.8	0.19	4.1	1.10	4.1	144,000
	Halo	2.3	0.9	0.86	1.2	1.23	1.2	4.39	1.0	144,000
	Subtotal	3.08	1.7	0.99	1.4	1.42	1.6	5.49	1.6	288,000
Mount Berghaus[2]						0.9	1.4	0.9	1.4	43,000
Amanda[2]						0.7	1.6	0.7	1.6	35,000
Turner River Project	Total	3.08	1.7	0.99	1.4	3.02	1.5	7.1	1.6	366,000

Rounding discrepancies may occur

Tonnes, grade and ounces rounded to reflect accuracy of estimates

Mt = Million tonnes

g/t = grams/tonne

Au = Gold

[1] *Resources Statement by De Grey Mining Limited as reported to the ASX on October 28 2016*

[2] *Resources Statement by De Grey Mining Limited as reported to the ASX on June 23 2016*

NB: Resource statement does not include gold resources contained in the Discovery deposit which will be reported separately in an updated resource statement on De Grey's Base Metals project.

As each of the three gold deposits are individually assessed, additional drilling completed and resource models are upgraded, open pit optimisations will be carried out to determine potential open pit mining scenarios. From this information, the company will determine the timing of a more detailed feasibility study. The new Wingina Well resource model is the first step in this assessment with Mt Berghaus the next in the series and to be followed by the Amanda deposit.

At Mount Berghaus, a program of detailed infill and extensional RC drilling will commence during November 2016 and enable completion of a further comprehensive update of this resource model. Similarly, there are plans for the Amanda deposit to be further assessed and updated.

At Wingina Well, the deeper diamond drilling has also provided a significant understanding of the controls on mineralisation within the shear zone. This recognition has large positive ramifications to the prospectivity of the regional scale Tabba Tabba Thrust to host additional gold deposits.

Many additional gold targets exist along the 50km of prospective Wingina Well shear zone and within the larger Tabba Tabba Thrust. These targets and other areas provide excellent potential to increase the gold resources within the project area.

The most likely development scenario for the Wingina Well deposit will as an open pit with a potential underground mining operation. Additional ore will be sourced from open pits at the two satellite Mount Berghaus and Amanda deposits, which are both within a 10km radius of Wingina. Work is currently underway to identify new regional targets with the potential to host shallow oxide resources.

A simple CIL processing plant, typical of many gold mines in Western Australia, is the preferred processing option due to the excellent recoveries (>90%) achieved in previous metallurgical testwork on the Wingina ore.

Summary

The new resource model primarily focused on defining the consistent and robust high grade nature of the internal lodes, as this mineralisation is expected to provide improved mining economics. **Importantly, this lode hosts 50% of the contained gold within only 20% of the overall tonnes**. This smaller but significantly higher grade (+4g/t) material may provide greater flexibility in plant design and potential throughput rates and therefore reduced capital requirements.

For further information:

Simon Lill (Executive Chairman) or Davide Bosio (Director)

De Grey Mining Ltd
Phone +61 8 9381 4108
admin@degreymining.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. Andrew Beckwith, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Beckwith is a consultant to De Grey Mining Limited. Mr. Beckwith has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves". Mr. Beckwith consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources for the Mt Berghaus and Amanda deposits was reported to the ASX on 23 June 2016. De Grey confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

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

JORC Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Samples have been collected from a variety of methods; air core drilling, open hole percussion drilling, reverse circulation drilling, diamond drilling and channel sampling. • Only RC and diamond drilling has been used in the resource estimate • Sampling techniques included; up to 4m composite samples from air core and RAB drilling, 1m reverse circulation samples diamond drill core from which half core was cut over varying interval length depending on logged geological units • Majority of samples were crushed and pulverised to produce, a 50 g charge for fire assay. • Recent DEG diamond drilling was sampled to geological boundaries or cut at 1m intervals
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC and aircore drilling used a face sampling bit; • RAB drilling was open hole percussion • Diamond drilling was typically completed using HQ3 size core and oriented using an ACE tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recovery from the Polymetals drilling was reported to be good and sample size was visually monitored to ensure satisfactory recovery. Recovery from the De Grey drilling was not reported; • Diamond drill recovery was generally good and for the Polymetals drilling was determined to be 92% within the mineralised zones. • Hole WDH009 drilled by DEG has poor recovery and the hole was excluded from the resource estimate • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and sample grades in previous drilling.
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*	• All drill holes were logged in full. • Logging was carried out in detail in anticipation of being used in subsequent Mineral Resource estimates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Diamond core intervals for sampling were cut in half, following the orientation line to ensure a consistent side of the core was sent for assay. • RC samples were split at the rig by cone splitter or riffle splitter at 1 m intervals. • Duplicate samples were collected at a rate of 1 in 20 for De Grey drilling and 1 in 40 for Polymetals drilling. • Samples were dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75 µm screen. Laboratory pulp repeats were taken on a regular basis. • A comprehensive QAQC program of standards, blanks and duplicates has been used to confirm assay integrity; • Sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on: the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for Au.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples from Polymetals drilling were analysed by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish. De Grey samples were assayed by either 40g fire assay with OES finish or 50g fire assay with AAS finish. • Duplicates and certified reference material were inserted into the sample stream at a rate of 1 in 40 (Polymetals) or 1 in 20 (De Grey), with blanks inserted at the beginning of batches. • The laboratory QAQC protocols include duplicate and repeat analysis of pulp samples, screen tests (% passing 75 µm) as well as regular reporting of laboratory standards. • QAQC results indicate no significant bias or lack of precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Drilling by Polymetals in areas of high grade and broad widths of mineralisation verified previous De Grey intersections. • Recent diamond drilling by De Grey has confirmed the geometry and tenor of mineralisation defined in earlier drilling • Analyses of twinned RC and diamond holes indicate results are comparable. • There has been no adjustment to assay data.
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 located by either electronic distance measurement (EDM) or differential GPS (DGPS) surveys to a high degree of accuracy. • DEG holes completed in 2016 were located using hand-held GPS. • Down hole surveys were collected by camera or gyro methods (De Grey) or

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• Wingina and Amanda deposits are located on E45/2995 and Mt Berghaus deposit on E45/3390. The tenements are 100% owned by De Grey • The tenements form a part of De Grey's Turner River Project located approximately 50km south of Port Hedland. The project area is subject to Native Title claims and state statutory requirements including state royalties • There is no known impediment to mining however state approved mining leases will be required to be lodged and approved and a mining agreement covering Native Title rights will be required
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The majority of work completed at the project was carried out by De Grey between 2003 and 2012; • A relatively small amount of work was completed by Polymetals and Rugby Mining under JV. • Four holes were completed by DEG in 2016
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Turner River gold deposits comprise a series of shear hosted, mesothermal ore bodies located in the Archaean–Proterozoic Pilbara Craton in the north-western part of Western Australia; • Gold is typically disseminated through altered host rocks with some concentration of mineralisation in quartz veins and stockworks. • Weathering to a depth of typically 100-150m in the Wingina deposit;

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• A comprehensive listing of significant intersections from previous drilling at Wingina was included in the De Grey release to the ASX dated 14 April 2016.
		• Results from the recent DEG drilling was included in the DEG release dated 20 September 2016.

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

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

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• 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 the Competent Person in 2016 to examine geological features in outcrop, locate drill collars from recent drilling and confirm that no obvious impediments to future project 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 is considered to be good, with highly continuous mineralised structures lying within a distinct stratigraphic sequence of chert and BIF and mineralisation defined by good quality drilling. • The deposit consists of steeply dipping mineralised lodes which have been interpreted based on logging and assay data from samples taken at regular intervals from angled drill holes. • An internal high grade lode structure has been identified and modelled based mainly on its elevated gold content and consistent geometry and structural position
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Wingina Mineral Resource area extends over a strike length of 1,400m and has a vertical extent of 470m from surface at 100mRL to -370mRL.
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.*	• Using parameters derived from modelled variograms, Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate average block grades within the deposit. • Surpac software was used for the estimation. • Samples were composited to 1m intervals and high grade cuts of 15g/t was applied to the halo assays and 40g/t to the lode assays. • The parent block dimensions used were 4 NS by 10m EW by 10m vertical with sub-cells of 1.0m by 2.5m by 2.5m. The parent block size was selected on the basis of being approximately 50% of the average drill hole spacing in the well drilled portion of the deposit. • Previous resource estimates have been completed and compare well with the current estimate. • 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 model. • An orientated ellipsoid search was used to select data and was based on parameters derived from the variography.

	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• An initial interpolation pass was used with a maximum range of 60m which filled 61% of blocks. A second pass radius of 120m filled 26% of the blocks and a third pass range of 180m filled the remaining 13% of blocks. • A minimum of 10 and a maximum of 30 samples were used. • 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. • Only Au assay data was available, therefore correlation analysis was not possible. • The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.3g/t Au cut-off grade in association with logged geology. An internal high grade lode was modelled using a 1.8g/t Au threshold. The wireframes were applied as hard boundaries in the estimate. • For validation, trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data within 20m easting intervals 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 Resource has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off above -100mRL (200m vertical) based on assumptions about economic cut-off grades for open pit mining. The interval below -100mRL was reported at a cu-off grade of 1.0g/t Au to reflect a greater likelihood of extraction via underground methods
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 broad, outcropping nature of the mineralisation and the substantial endowment of the deposit, it is assumed that open pit mining is possible at the project if demonstrated to be economically viable. • Portions of the deposit are considered to have sufficient grade and continuity to be considered for underground mining. • 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*	• Metallurgical test-work was undertaken by previous operators at the project and has been reviewed • Results of recent test work and previous processing have demonstrated that good gold recovery can be expected from conventional processing methods.

	assumptions made.	
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• 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. • The area surrounding the Wingina 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 determinations were made on samples from drill core using the weight in air/weight in water method. • Density data obtained from downhole wireline logging were also used to determine the deposit bulk density. • Bulk density values used in the resource were 2.1t/m^3, 2.3t/m^3 and 2.7t/m^3 for oxide, transitional and fresh mineralisation respectively.
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 Resource was classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource on the basis of data quality, sample spacing, and lode continuity. • The portion of the resource defined by the 20m spaced drilling and displaying good continuity of mineralisation was classified as Measured Mineral Resource. • The portion of the resource defined by the 20-40m spaced drilling and displaying good continuity of mineralisation was classified as Indicated Mineral Resource. • The peripheral and deepest portions of the lodes were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource due to the sparse drilling. • The definition of mineralised zones is based on sound geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• A documented internal audit of the Mineral Resource estimate was completed by the consulting company responsible for the estimate.
Discussion of relative	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral*	• The Wingina Mineral Resource estimate is considered to be reported

accuracy/ confidence	*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.*	with a high degree of confidence. The consistent lode geometry and continuity of mineralisation is reflected in the Mineral Resource classification. The data quality is good and the drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • There has been no previous mining at the deposit so no production records exist.