

**ASX RELEASE**  
**23<sup>rd</sup> October 2018**

## **CONFIRMATION OF ANCIENT PALEO-CHANNELS & PISOLITIC CONGLOMERATES – AN EXCITING NEW DISCOVERY IN RUBY PLAINS GOLD PROJECT**

Dampier is pleased to report the confirmation of paleo-channels at Ruby Plains following the completion of the interpretation of ground geophysical surveys undertaken by Core Geophysics.

The deployment of targeted ground Magnetic (Mag) and the geophysical survey techniques comprising Ultra Ground Penetration Radar (GPR), Electromagnetic (EM), represents a first for the vast Ruby Plains area.

The program consisted of applying three simultaneous ground geophysical methods with the aim to confirm the linear magnetic anomalies defined in wide spaced aerial magnetic surveys and the interpreted presence of paleo-channels in the vast Ruby Plains area, as potential sources of gold and other minerals shed from the Halls Creek Goldfield.

The choice of techniques was based on the need for portable, rapid reconnaissance methods to test a large geographical spread of target areas and the need to operate close to station tracks.

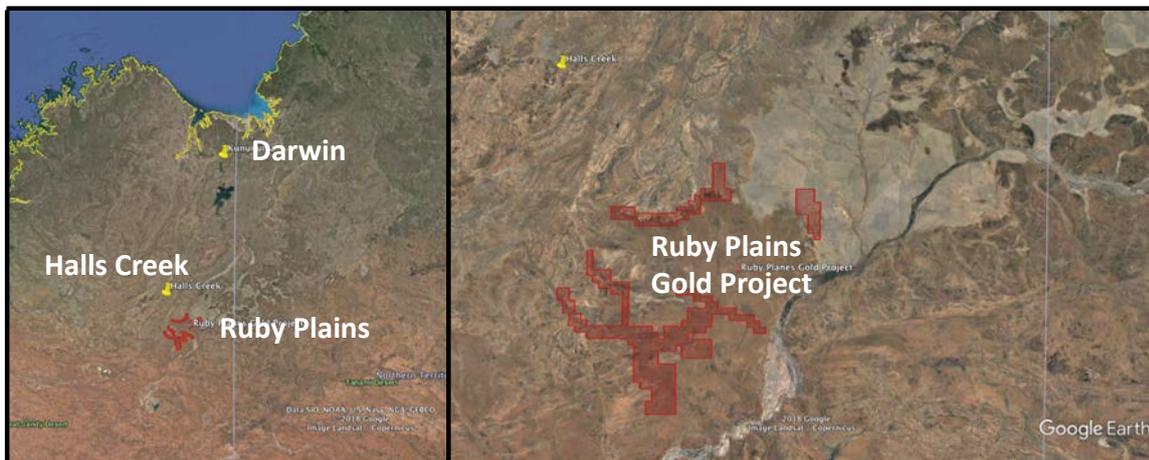
Dampier is greatly encouraged by the results which are summarised in this announcement.

Key Points are:

- The ground magnetics successfully confirmed the magnetic signatures interpreted from wide-spaced aeromagnetic data which coincides with a **ferruginised (Maghemite), pisolitic, pebble conglomerate**
- The work and interpretations are consistent with previous interpretations which had proposed that there was an older deep and shallow paleo-channels
- The area has considerable exploration upside, and is significantly underexplored having been only mapped in detail by Government agencies in 1996 (100,000) and in 1977 (250,000)
- Dampier is the first to test these ground geophysical exploration methods on the Ruby Plains and is encouraged by the results to date
- The ground magnetic data indicated a possible deeper magnetic source which may reflect an older paleo-surface within the deeper paleo-channel
- The survey techniques confirmed the suitability of these methods in the Kimberly Region as experienced by other explorers, such as Pos Minerals Limited (ASX:POS)
- Dampier is now in a better position to determine the most suitable exploration methods to advance target definition and drilling
- Dampier will continue to review the detailed interpretations in the report as it designs in detail the next phases of exploration

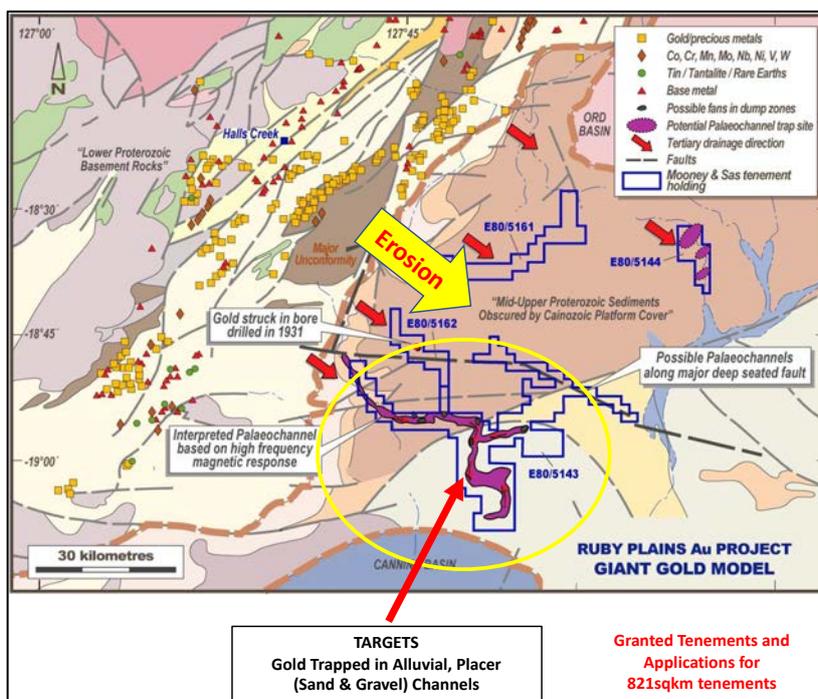
## Location of Dampier’s Ruby Plains Tenements

The Ruby Plains Gold Project covering ~800 square kilometres is located approximately 340km SSW of the regional town of Kununurra and 70km SSE of the historic gold mining town of Halls Creek, in the East Kimberley region of Western Australia.

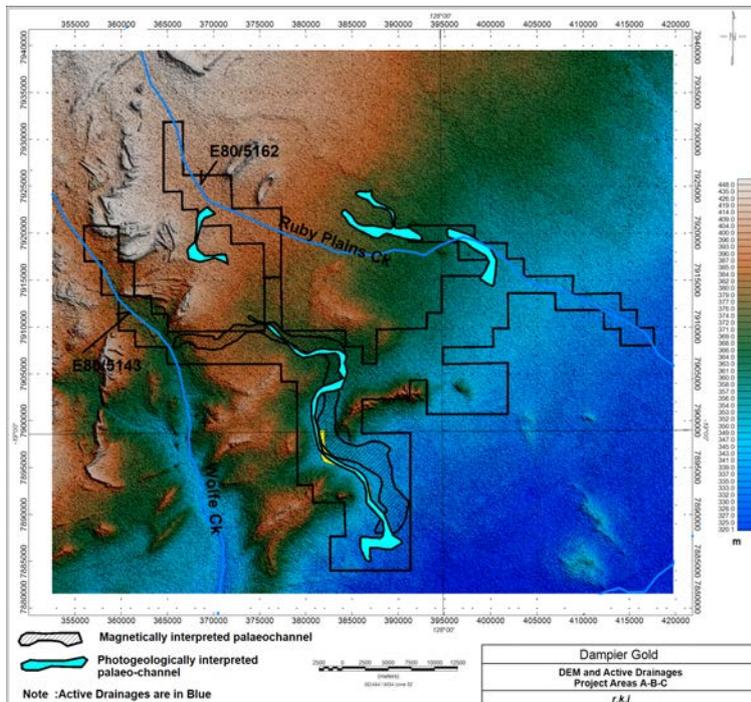


The strategic ground position covers an area with the potential to contain placer gold deposits within ancient palaeo-river channels. The proposed source of gold is from the physical and chemical weathering of the auriferous Halls Creek Group during the late Cretaceous-early Tertiary period.

### The tenements and the target areas

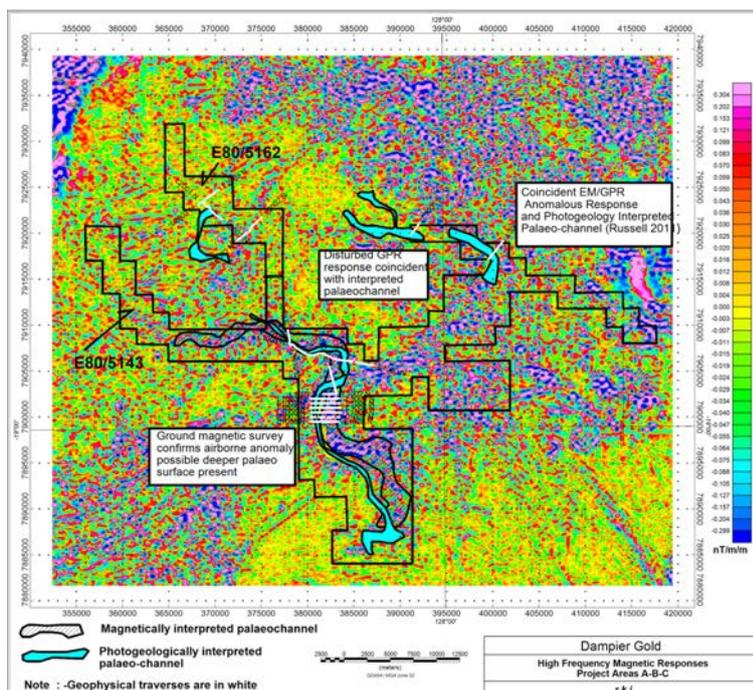


The geophysical work confirms that in the current tenement areas there are two different types of exploration targets comprising those associated with paleo-channels within the linear magnetic anomalies and those associated with present day active drainages.



Previous interpretations of regional geomorphological features showing the location of photogeology-interpreted paleo-channels

Initial confirmation from the results of the Dampier geophysical program compared to historical interpretations of Geological Survey Western Australia (GSWA) regional magnetic data and photogeology interpretations above



### Targets 1

The linear magnetic anomaly in E80/5143 confirmed by the survey, coincides with a weakly magnetic ferruginised (Maghemite), pisolitic, pebble conglomerate.

### Targets 2

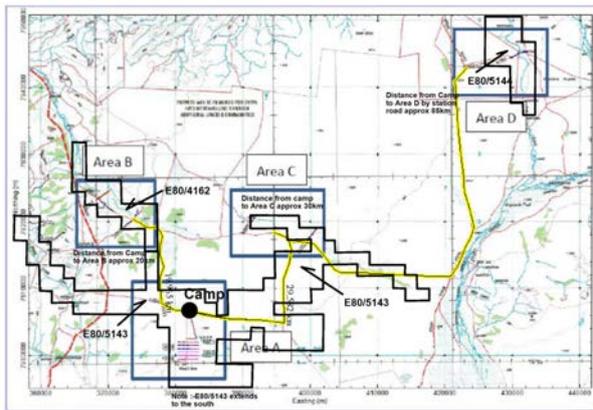
The existence of interpreted paleo-channels in recent-day drainages also confirmed

## THE PROGRAM

The 7-day reconnaissance program was designed to cover a large area and to test three different geophysical survey techniques over the target areas. Hence the need for individual traverses to gain an understanding of the variations in the regolith and palaeo surface geology over the entire Project Area so as to define the best technique and the more prospective areas for future work.

The objective of the program was to confirm the presence of previously interpreted paleo channels within Ruby Plains so as to determine the targets for the next phase of exploration and the optimal exploration technique.

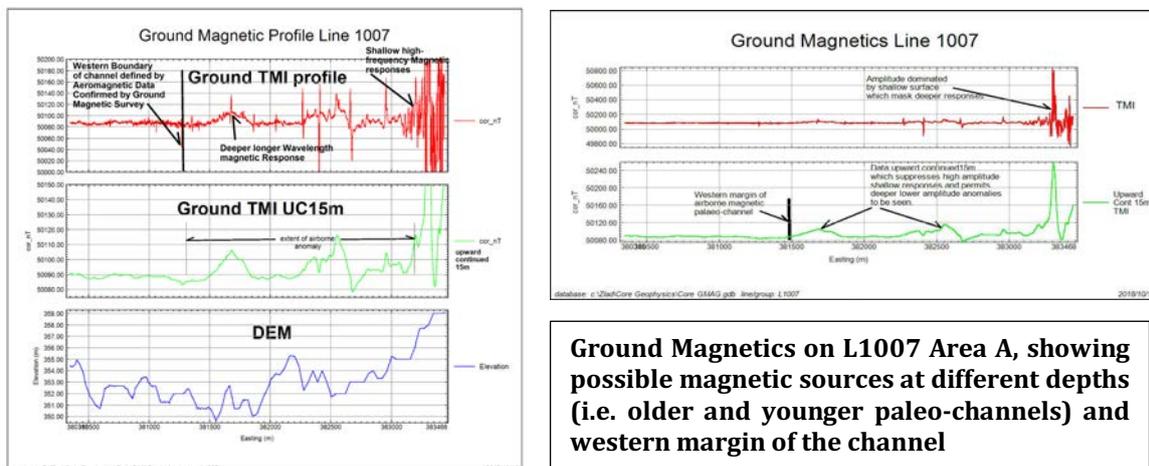
The program consisted of a number of strategically placed ground traverses in four areas, and undertaking hand held Electromagnetic (EM), Ultra Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) and Magnetics (Mag) surveys.

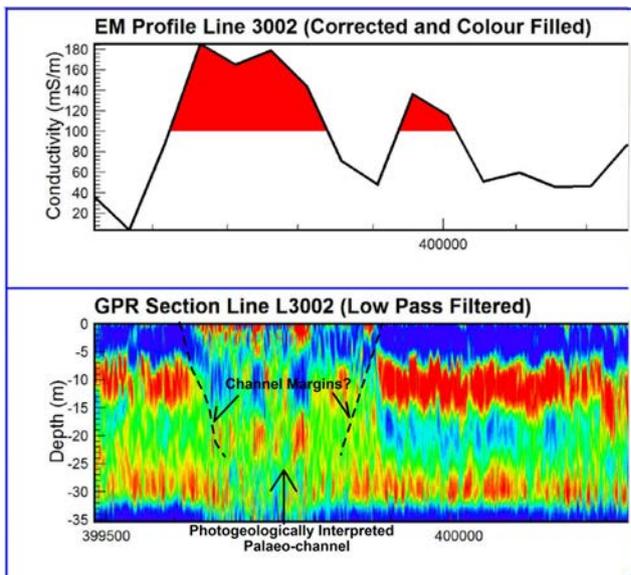


**Location of the areas covered and the traverses in the four areas surveyed**

### The four areas were tested and the following is a summary of the interpretation highlights:

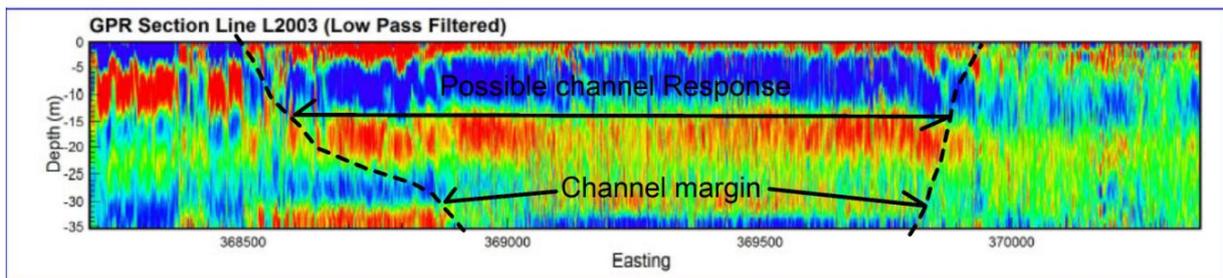
Earlier interpretations of a linear magnetic anomaly were confirmed, and the results suggested there is a younger shallower palaeo-channel system (~35m deep), an older deeper palaeo-channel (~70m deep) which includes a possible paleo-surface which may explain the occurrence of manganese in an earlier scout drilling program.





The GPR/EM detected anomalous responses over previously interpreted paleo-channels on L3002 Area C from photogeology confirming the earlier work proposing the existence of a paleo-channel.

The following is an example of a positive response is on line, L2003 Area B of the survey, and the interpretation suggests a paleo-channel in the central section of the traverse:



#### NEXT STAGE – RECOMMENDATIONS

Dampier’s geophysical consultants recommend, further interpretation of the geophysical results for all areas tested, together with developing through mapping and research to gain a better understanding of the regolith (surface material) and the geology including photogeological / remote sensing studies incorporating local station bores, mapping and historical drilling. These interpretations will provide information required to define in detail the next phases of exploration.

*Dampier Chairman Malcolm Carson said today:*

*“We are pleased with the first stage exploration program, which generated positive results generally in-line with expectations. The use of these techniques, interpretation of the results and the knowledge gained on the project presents the Company with the information required to design a broader scale follow-up program with the aim to define in more detail the paleo-channel dimensions and profile and follow-up targets to drill test for gold mineralisation in the first quarter 2019.”*

*“Dampier is taking the initiative in Ruby Plains which has tantalised explorers for decades by deploying modern exploration techniques not used in the area before”*

*“The scale of the potential paleo-channel systems confirmed by the geophysical work provides the Company with a platform to unlock upside for shareholders by undertaking more focussed and targeted exploration in the next phases of exploration at Ruby Plains”.*

*“We are excited about the potential for a significant gold discovery within the paleo-channels at Ruby Plains”.*

**Malcolm Carson**  
**Executive Chairman**

**Competent Persons Statement**

*Mr Malcolm Carson has compiled information in this report from information and exploration results supplied to Dampier Gold Limited. Malcolm Carson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation, the types of deposits under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking and qualifies as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results ("JORC Code"). Mr Carson is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and is a Director of Dampier Gold Limited and Allegiance Coal Limited. Mr Carson consents to the inclusion in the report the matters based on the information in which it appears.*

**JORC CODE, 2012 Edition-Table 1 Ruby Plains Project:**

**SECTION 1: SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA**

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A No Samples Reported</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A No Drilling Reported</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A No Drilling Reported</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A No Drilling Reported</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul> <p>No Drilling or Samples Reported</p>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul> <p>No Assays Reported</p>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul> <p>No Sampling or Assays Reported</p>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No Drill holes or sample points are being reported.</li> <li>The Geophysical survey stations were located using a standard GPS with a nominal +/- 5m accuracy.</li> <li>The geophysical points were based on GDA 94 / MGA (zone 52)</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Geophysical surveys are preliminary reconnaissance surveys with lines covering four separate target areas.</li> <li>• The location of the survey lines was limited to existing station tracks and existing grid lines.</li> <li>• No Samples have been reported.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The geophysical survey was reconnaissance in nature, being relatively wide spaced and the orientation of potential mineralised structures is yet to be confirmed.</li> <li>• There is insufficient information to determine if the reconnaissance geophysical surveys were orientated perpendicular to potential mineralised structures.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A No Samples or Assays Reported</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Audits have been undertaken, No Assay or Samples reported</li> </ul>

## Section 2: REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS Ruby Plains Project:

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ruby Plains Project is located approximately 340km south of Kununurra and 70km SE of Halls Creek in the Kimberley region of Western Australia.</li> <li>• The project consists of four exploration licences covering approximately 821 square kilometres. E80/5143 and E80/5144 are granted while E80/5161 and E80/5162 are applications.</li> <li>• All tenements are 100% beneficially owned by Dampier with transfers pending from the original tenement applicants G. Mooney and Z. Sas.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within the body of the release the company acknowledges work undertaken in the region including the pre-competitive open file geophysical and geological work undertaken by the Western Australian Geological Survey along with previous</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>exploration within the general Kimberley region of Western Australia including work undertaken in the region by Stockdale (De Beers) and POZ minerals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GSWA Open File Reports a42683, a32030, a32167 and a32426</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The geological target is gold within alluvial channels along with potential regolith hosted supergene gold mineralisation.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>• <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>• <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling reported</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></li> <li>• <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></li> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Assay or drilling results reported</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No drilling results reported.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li><i>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').</i></li> </ul>	
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate summary diagrams are included in the body of the announcement.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling or Assay Results have been reported.</li> <li>The entire Geophysical interpretation and survey data has been presented in various figures within the body of the report.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The local scale and regional geophysical and historical geological mapping and interpretation of the alluvial paleochannels is reported in the body of the announcement.</li> <li>Summary information included in GSWA Open File Reports a42683, a32030, a32167 and a32426</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional work including geophysics, geological mapping and interpretation, geochemical sampling and potentially drilling is either planned or is expected to be planned to further evaluate the extent and potential of the interpreted Paleochannels within the project</li> </ul>



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