



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT – DISCOVEX RESOURCES LIMITED

19/08/2021

SURFACE SAMPLING CONFIRMS PROSPECTIVITY AT THE SYLVANIA PROJECT

Regional soil sampling generates multiple gold anomalies

- **First meaningful gold exploration completed on the tenements for 25 years**
- **Several high-order gold anomalies generated from regional soil sampling program**
- **Multiple anomalies centred on interpreted Archaean greenstone basement geology**
- **Infill sampling (100 x 100m) to be completed over priority targets**
- **Ongoing systematic 400 x 200m soil sampling to continue over recently granted tenement areas**

Putting the Explore back into Modern Exploration

DiscovEx Resources Limited (ASX: DCX or the Company) is pleased to provide an update to ongoing field activities at the Sylvania Project, located approximately 13km south-west of Newman, Western Australia. A systematic broad-spaced soil sampling program was initiated in April 2021 to compliment the detailed regional aeromagnetic survey completed earlier in the year. The sampling program was planned to provide additional base layer information for gold and base metal target generation with results now returned. Several large-scale anomalies have been generated, confirming the prospectivity of the project and providing the opportunity to further investigate priority target areas.

DCX Managing Director, Toby Wellman, commented:

“The field team has completed a huge amount of work in completing over 6,500 samples across the Sylvania Project. The terrain has been tough and uncompromising, but the team has gone about their work in a professional and enthusiastic manner. The fruit of their labour is now coming to the fore with some exciting large-scale targets being defined in the shadow of Mount Whaleback.”

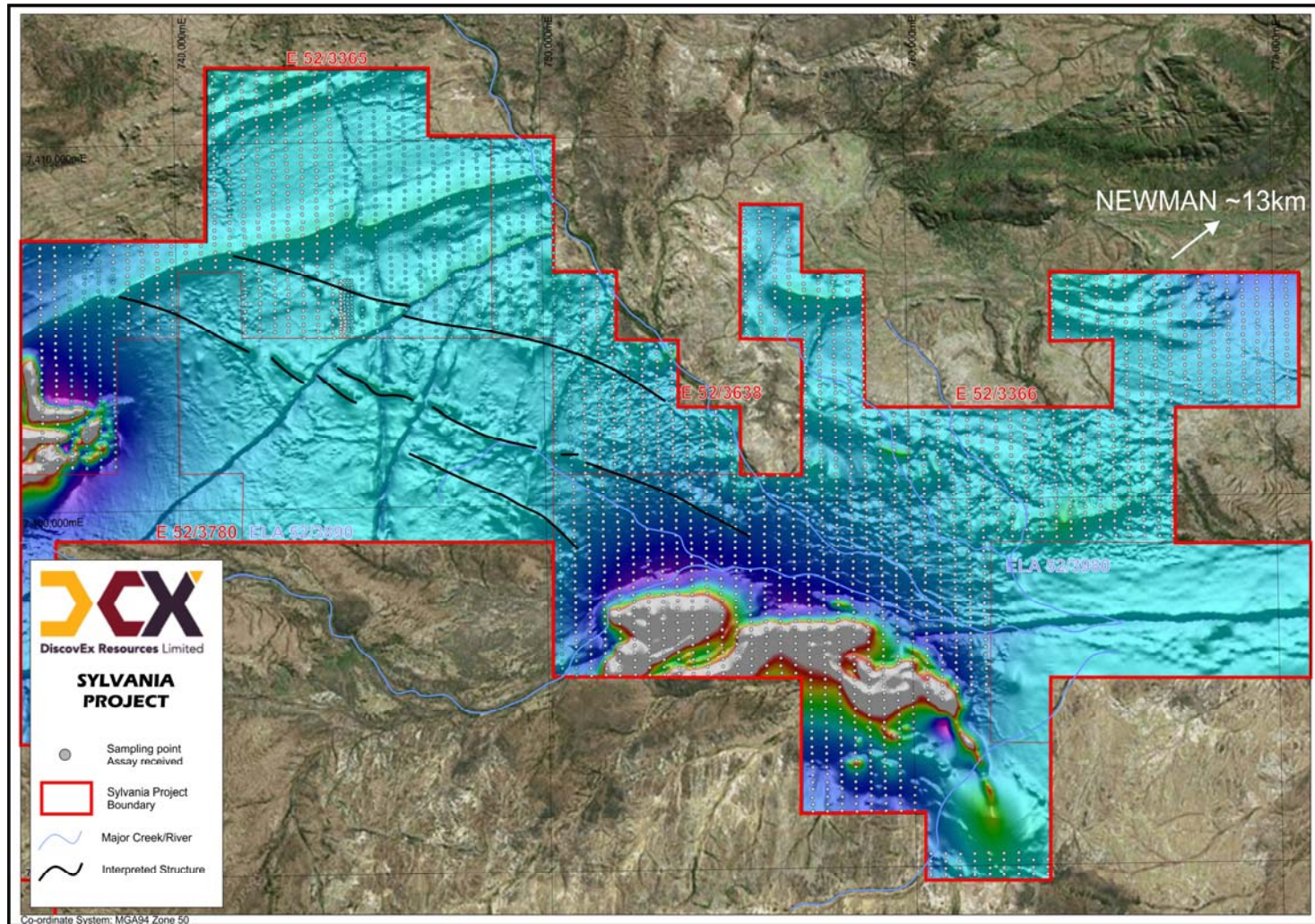


Figure 1: Location of soil samples

Soil Sampling - Sylvania

Regional soil sampling has now been completed on DiscovEx Resources 100% owned E52/3638, E52/3365 and E52/3366 with 3,281 samples taken over a total area of 265km². Phase one sampling was completed on a 400 x 200m grid pattern and was designed to investigate the potential of the area to host gold and/or base metal mineralisation. Little to no historic exploration (outside of iron-ore exploration) has been completed within the northern tenements with only sporadic stream sediment sampling completed for gold in the mid-1990's. These northern tenements, within the broader Sylvania Project, cover the contact between the Sylvania dome granites and the meta-sediments and volcanics of the Fortescue Group, with the contact between the two interpreted as being the potential continuation of the Nanjilgardy Fault, a regionally significant east-west structural break that is host to the Ashburton gold deposits (1.6Moz).

All results have now been returned from phase 1 sampling, with significant large-scale (up to 5km long) anomalous trends defined (Figure 2). Results up to 89.2ppb Au have been returned with many high-order results located close to the intersection between Archaen greenstones and ENE-WSW structural breaks (Figures 1 and 2). These structures have been identified from the recently acquired airborne magnetics dataset and are oriented sub-parallel to the Prairie Downs Fault, located approximately 33km to the south. They may represent regional thrusting and transverse or linking fault structures that potentially plays a key role in the development of, not only gold, but also base metal deposits in the region.

Following the identification of the individual anomalies, classification of the regolith will be key in determining the next steps for each of the target areas. Targets A & C are largely associated with the base of the Fortescue Group, with this stratigraphic position often outcropping and presenting as topographic highs. Detailed mapping is likely required to better define the targets prior to any follow up and is currently being completed by field crews

Targets B & D-G are either located in subcrop or within areas that have a thin veneer of transported cover. A detailed regolith map is currently being compiled to aid in the ranking of these targets with infill sampling (100 x 100m spacing) already completed on Targets B, E, F and G. 3,635 samples have been completed and submitted to the lab with results currently pending. The anticipated return date of these samples is likely to be in late September.

In addition to the sampling completed at the Sylvania Project, an additional 688 samples have been completed at the Billinooka Project with results due by the end of the quarter. Significant delays related to laboratory assay turnaround have been experienced across the entire resources industry, largely due to elevated workloads and a lack of qualified personnel available to complete the work.



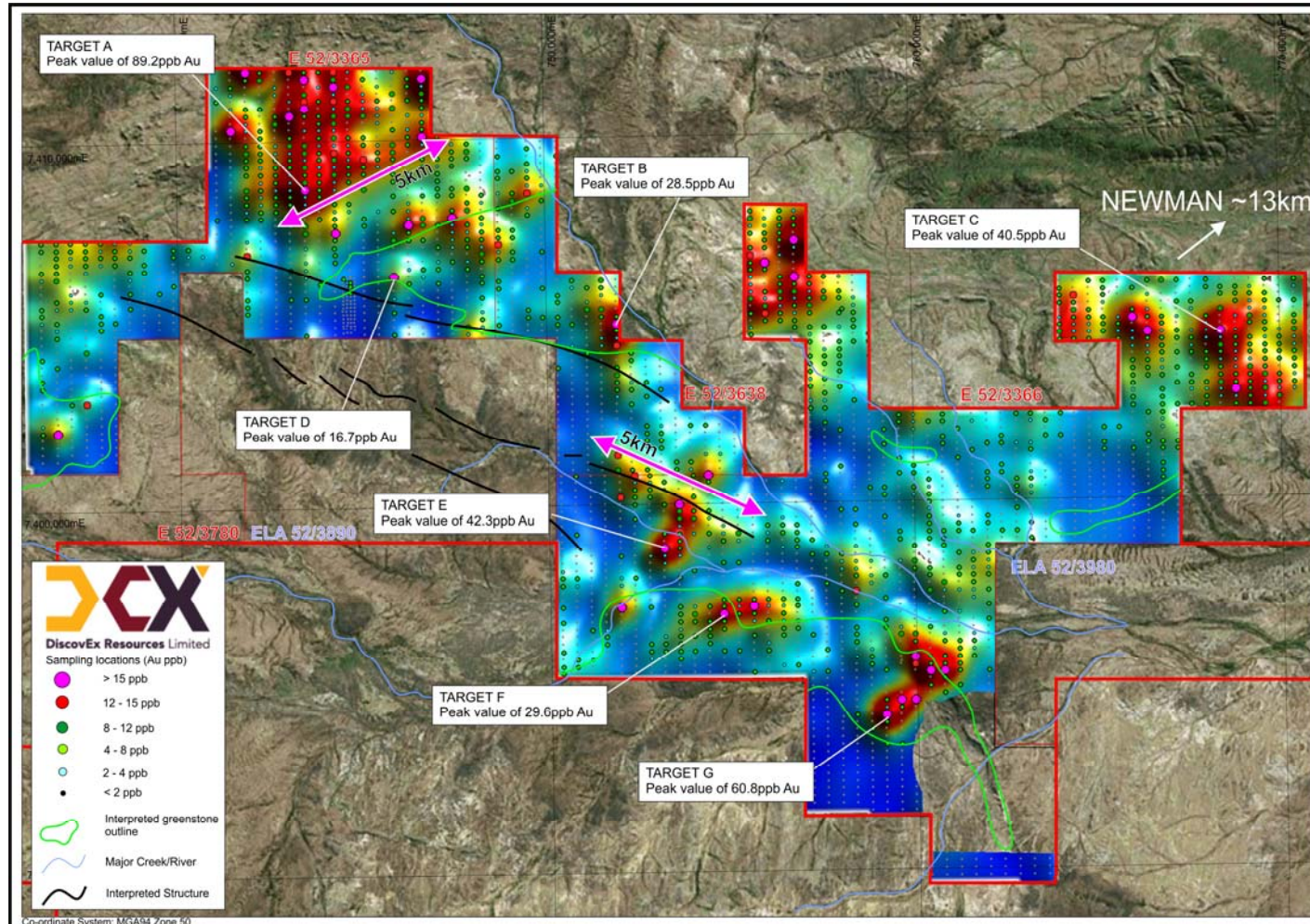


Figure 2: Contoured soil results - coloured by gold

Ongoing Activities - Sylvania

A continuation to the 400 x 200m sampling program has begun in conjunction with the infill sampling of Targets B & D-G. This regional grid will continue to the south within areas amenable to the sampling technique and within granted tenure.



Figure 3: Regional soil sampling at the Sylvania Project.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Toby Wellman, a competent person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Wellman has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 (the "JORC Code"). Mr Wellman is the Executive Technical Director and Exploration Manager of DiscovEx Resources Limited and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

The forward looking statements in this announcement are based on the Company's current expectations about future events. They are, however, subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions, many of which are outside the control of the Company and its Directors, which could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward looking statements in this announcement. Forward looking statements generally (but not always) include those containing words such as 'anticipate', 'estimates', 'should', 'will', 'expects', 'plans' or similar expressions.

Authorised for release by and investor enquiries to:

Mr Toby Wellman
Managing Director
T: 08 9380 9440

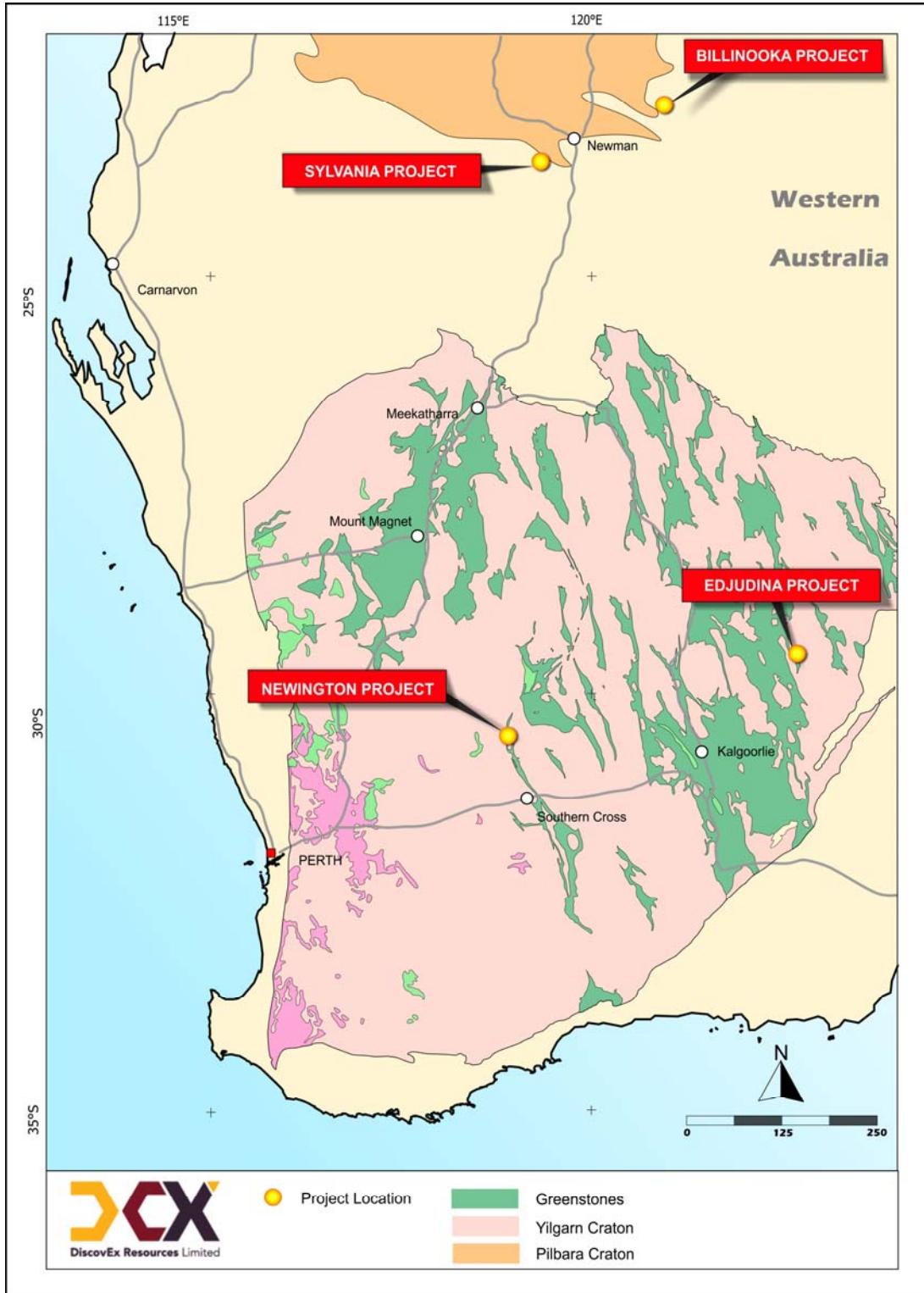


Figure 4: DiscovEx Project locations in Western Australia (modified from Czarnota et al., 2010)



JORC CODE 2012 EDITION TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Soil sampling – samples were collected from a depth between 5-30cm below surface and sieved in the field to -0.5mm, achieving a sample weight between 100g - 200g.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	Sampling was completed by an in-house field crew. Crews are familiar with industry standard sampling as detailed in the Company's standard operating procedures.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	Multi-element analysis for soil sampling including gold was completed using 10g aqua regia with an MS finish completed by Genalysis.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	Not applicable as no drilling undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>Not applicable as no drilling undertaken.</p> <p>Soil samples were sieved to -0.5mm in the field and sent to the laboratory for further sieving down to -80mesh. No further sample preparation was completed.</p> <p>No standards or blanks were completed by DiscovEx with all QAQC samples submitted by Intertek Genalysis including Standards inserted every 25th sample and blanks inserted every 50th sample.</p> <p>No field duplicates were taken however lab checks were completed every ~25-30 samples.</p> <p>The sample sizes are appropriate for the first pass nature of the exploration.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Soil samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis (Perth). Multi-element analysis including gold was completed using 10g aqua regia with an MS finish.</p> <p>Aqua regia is considered a partial digest.</p> <p>No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used in the reported results.</p> <p>No standards, blanks or duplicates were completed by DiscovEx with all QAQC samples submitted by Genalysis including Standards inserted every 25th sample and blanks inserted every 50th sample.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>Field checking of anomalies has been completed by senior staff. In certain occasions, selected samples were identified for coarse fraction analysis with all results indicating there is no laboratory error or contamination.</p> <p>Sampling personnel movements are logged via GPS and spot trackers, confirming locations of sampling points.</p> <p>No twinning of samples was completed</p> <p>Data is recorded digitally at the project within standard industry software with assay results received digitally also.</p> <p>All data is stored within a suitable database. No assay adjustments have been made.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used</i> 	<p>Sample locations recorded with a handheld Garmin GPS (+/- 3m). Sampling personnel movements are logged via GPS and spot</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>trackers, confirming locations of sampling points.</p> <p>MGA94 zone 50.</p> <p>No information is available on the quality or adequacy of topographic control.</p> <p>Samples were collected on a 400 x 200m grid.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>Sample spacing is insufficient to establish geological or grade continuity.</p> <p>No compositing was completed.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Samples were collected on a 400 x 200m grid, such that a uniform dataset has been achieved. The 200m spaced samples are oriented North-South such that there may be a bias towards this direction.</p>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>Sample paper packets were stored in boxes of 30 and delivered by sample crews directly to the lab or via Centurion transport from the Newman Depot.</p>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<p>No audits or reviews of the sampling technique were completed.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	
Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results		
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Samples were collected within tenements E52/3638, E52/3365 and E52/3366 and are part of the greater Sylvania Project. All three tenements are held by Lighthouse Resource Holdings Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Discovex Resources Limited.</p> <p>E52/3365 and E52/3366 have a 1.5% gross revenue royalty on all products in favour of Gateway Projects WA Pty Ltd.</p> <p>The tenements are all located in Western Australia.</p> <p>The tenements do not host any wilderness or national parks. The tenements are located within several areas of native title interest including the Ngarlawagga, Nyiyaparli and Nyiyaparli #3, and Nharnuwangga peoples land.</p>

	<i>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.</i>	The tenements are in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Numerous exploration companies have conducted exploration at Prairie Downs and surrounding areas over a number of years. This includes: Australian Ores and Minerals NL/Hill Minerals NL (Zn/Pb, 1969-1974) Shell Minerals Exploration (Australia) Pty Ltd (Zn/Pb, 1974-1975) CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (U, 1974) Pancontinental Mining Ltd/PMC Exploration Australia Pty Ltd (U, 1979-1987) Uranerz Australia Pty Ltd (U, 1981) Concord Mining NL (1987 – 1991) Sovereign Resources (Australia) NL (Cu/Pb/Zn, 1991-1997) Hampton Hill Mining NL (Au/Cu, 1996 – 1999) Fodina Minerals Pty Ltd/Outokompu Exploration Ventures Pty Ltd (Cu/Pb/Zn, 1994-1996) Capricorn Resources NL (Zn/Pb, 1998) Prairie Down Metals Pty Ltd (Zn/Pb/Fe, 2005 – 2010) Ivernia Inc. (Zn/Pb – 2010-2012) Dynasty Resources (Fe, 2010-2017) Marindi Metals (Zn/Pb, 2013-2016)
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Prairie Downs deposit is located within a sequence of sediments (Prairie Downs Formation) and Archaean greenstones (Fortescue Group) which onlap the granitic Sylvania Dome. The hanging-wall rocks are mafic volcanics and the footwall lithologies range from mafic lavas, mafic pyroclastics and cherty metasediments. The mineralisation appears to have a strong association with the brecciated zones and could broadly be described as stratabound. There are clear associations of mineralisation to the hanging-wall and footwall contacts of the breccias however there are quite well-defined zones of cross-cutting mineralisation that are probably related to zones of enhanced fluid flow caused by fracture zones. The Husky South prospect is located on the Prairie Downs Fault. The fault loosely marks the contact between the Fortescue group and the Bresnahan group and hosts high grade zinc and lead mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	<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>	No drilling or exploration results have been reported within this announcement
	<i>Easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i>	No drilling has been reported within this announcement



	<i>Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i>	No drilling has been reported within this announcement
	<i>Dip and azimuth of the hole</i>	No drilling has been reported within this announcement
	<i>Down hole length and interception depth</i>	No drilling has been reported within this announcement
	<i>Hole length.</i>	No drilling has been reported within this announcement
	<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>	No drilling has been reported within this announcement
Data aggregation methods	<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>	No weighting/cut offs were used when reporting results within this release
	<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>	No aggregate intercepts have been reported within this release
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents have been used within this announcement
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	No relationship between widths and intercept lengths have been made as all results are point samples
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	No drilling results have been reported within this release
	<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>	No drilling has been reported within this announcement
Diagrams	<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>	Refer to figures 1 and 2 within this Announcement.
Balanced reporting	<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>	All results (both high and/or low) have been used when included within this announcement.





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<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<p><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></p>	<p>No other exploration other than that mentioned above has been used.</p>
<p>Further work</p>	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><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></p>	<p>Further targeting of anomalism through extensive soil sampling will take place over the coming quarters, followed by AC drilling if appropriate.</p> <p>Refer to figures 1 and 2 within this Announcement.</p>

