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PRESS RELEASE

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COVENTRY ANNOUNCES THE INITIAL DOGPAW GOLD DEPOSIT MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE, PART OF THE CAMERON GOLD CAMP, ONTARIO

Vancouver, British Columbia – Coventry Resources Inc. (TSX-V:CYY, ASX:CYY) (“Coventry” and the “Company”) is pleased to announce the initial NI 43-101 and JORC-Code (2012 Edition) compliant mineral resource estimate (Table 1) for the Dogpaw Gold Deposit (“Dogpaw”), one of several deposits within the Company’s Cameron Gold Camp Project in NW Ontario, Canada (“Project”).

The Dogpaw Gold Deposit is located 10km west of the Company’s flagship Cameron Gold Deposit; immediately adjacent to an all-weather road that provides the main access to the Project (Figure 1). The addition of resources at Dogpaw continues to validate the Company’s success as it implements its strategy of advancing satellite deposits that are proximal to the Cameron Gold Deposit, with a view to providing additional feed to its proposed mining operation at the Cameron Deposit. As part of this strategy Coventry plans to conduct further exploration drilling during the second quarter of 2013 to evaluate other highly prospective gold zones within the West Cedartree Gold Project, that the Company recently acquired from Houston Lake Mining Inc. (“Houston Lake”), particularly the Robertson and McLennan Prospects.

Table 1- NI 43-101 and JORC-Code Compliant Mineral Resource Estimate, Dogpaw Gold Deposit*

Cut-off grade (g/t gold)	Category	Tonnes	Grade (g/t gold)	Ounces of Gold
0.5	Indicated	259,000	2.99	24,900
	<i>Inferred</i>	<i>158,000</i>	<i>2.71</i>	<i>13,800</i>

*Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate.

This initial mineral resource estimate for Dogpaw is in addition to the previously reported mineral resource estimates for the Cameron and Dubenski Gold Deposits (Appendix 1) which formed part of a positive Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) announced by Coventry for the Cameron Gold Camp Project on 16 January 2013.

The Dogpaw Gold Deposit comprises a mineralised zone that extends over a strike of 310m and to a vertical depth of 210m. Gold mineralization occurs in the form of disseminated pyrite and silica with associated carbonate, mainly in gabbro, at a contact with mafic volcanic rocks where porphyry intrusions are apparently localized by a series of northwest-trending faults.

The mineralization at Dogpaw remains open to the east-northeast and at depth. Datageo Geological Consultants, which completed the independent resource estimation, has recommended further work that may result in the delineation of additional near surface mineralization.

Table 2 reports the mineral resource estimates within 150m of surface at the Dogpaw Gold Deposit as it is considered that open pit mining will be the most applicable method of mining.

Table 2- NI 43-101 and JORC-Code Compliant Mineral Resources at various cut-off grades, within 150m of surface, Dogpaw Gold Deposit (includes allowance for previous bulk sample)*.

Cut-off grade (g/t gold)	Category	Tonnes	Grade (g/t gold)	Ounces of gold
0.5	Indicated	247,000	3.02	24,000
	<i>Inferred</i>	<i>64,000</i>	<i>2.27</i>	<i>4,600</i>
1.0	Indicated	202,000	3.54	23,000
	<i>Inferred</i>	<i>54,000</i>	<i>2.54</i>	<i>4,400</i>

*Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate.

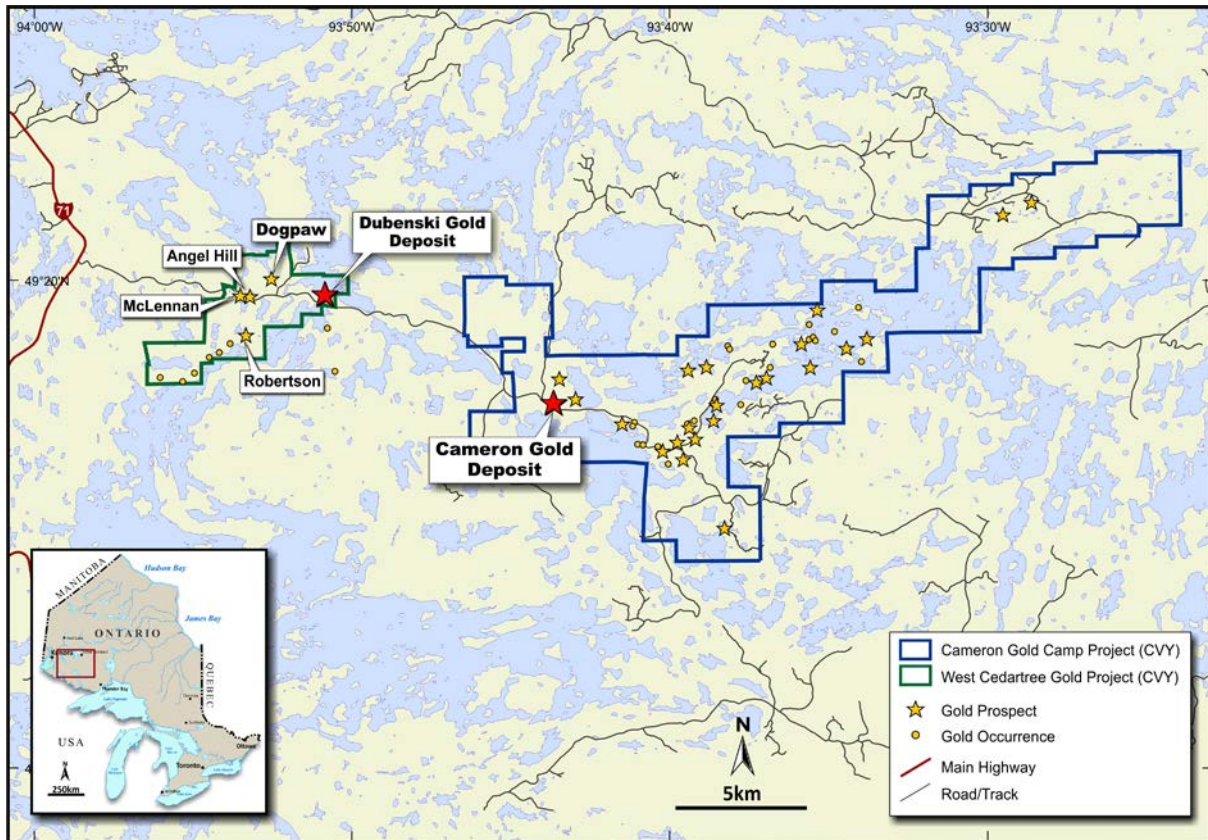


Figure 1 - Location map of the Cameron and West Cedartree Gold Projects, with main deposits highlighted, including the Dogpaw Gold Deposit, as well as gold prospects and occurrences.



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The Dogpaw mineral resource estimate was completed in accordance with the guidelines of NI 43-101 and JORC-Code (2012 edition) by independent consultants Datageo Geological Consultants, which audited and validated Coventry's geological deposit model. As part of the estimate process Coventry resampled 25% of previously sampled drill core to apply modern QAQC protocols and to validate historic assay data. This program produced statistically acceptable results validating the historic data.

It is understood that gold mineralisation at Dogpaw was first discovered in the early 1900's. The first recorded drilling was conducted by Noranda in 1944. Additional drilling was undertaken by Consolidated Golden Arrow and Nuinsco Resources during the 1960's and 1980's, however data derived from these programs is poorly-preserved. Between 1997 and 2008 Houston Lake completed an additional 102 diamond drill holes (11,811.9 metres). Data from the majority of these drillholes were utilised in the mineral resource estimate. As part of broader exploration at the West Cedartree Gold Project, Houston Lake also conducted extensive mechanical stripping and channel sampling at Dogpaw as well as at six other vein sets it identified.

In 1995, a 500 ton bulk sample was extracted from Dogpaw by selective open pit mining and processed at a third party facility. The average grade of this sample was 6.53 g/t gold. Removal of this material has been accounted for in the resource model.

The sections contained within Appendix 2 of this release are provided to ensure compliance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code for the reporting of mineral resource estimates for the Dogpaw Gold Deposit.



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ABOUT COVENTRY RESOURCES INC.

Coventry Resources Inc. is advancing the Cameron Gold Camp in northwestern Ontario, Canada towards production. In addition to the existing resource, Coventry has identified a number of exploration targets along the Cameron Lake Shear Zone and at its highly-prospective Rainy River District properties where the Company believes it can continue to expand Coventry's resource base. The Company is led by a strong management team with the proven ability to explore, develop, finance and operate mining projects.

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Neither the TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

QUALIFIED AND COMPETANT PERSONS

The mineral resource statement was prepared by Mr Peter Ball of Datageo Geological Consultants, an, "independent qualified person" as that term is defined in National Instrument 43-101. Datageo's Technical Report will be filed on SEDAR within the prescribed 45 days following the date of issuance of this news release.

Tony Goddard, Vice-President Exploration and Director of Coventry Resources Inc., who is supervising the Company's exploration at the Cameron Gold Camp Project of which the Dogpaw Gold Deposit is a part of, is the Company's Qualified Person, as defined by National Instrument 43-101 and is responsible for the content of this press release.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Peter Ball who is a Chartered Professional and Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Ball is the Director of DataGeo Geological Consultants. Mr Ball has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization 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. Mr Ball consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of Anthony Brendon Goddard. Mr Goddard is Vice-President Exploration and a Director of Coventry Resources Inc. and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Goddard has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and the activity 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". Mr Goddard consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This news release may contain "forward-looking statements" and/or "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities regulations in Canada and the United States (collectively, forward-looking information). Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is made as of the date of this news release. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, Coventry Resources Inc. ("Coventry") does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update this forward-looking information. Forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to,



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statements with respect to mineral resource estimates, drill plans, planned work programs, future upgrading of mineral resources and expected outcomes. Often, but not always, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", or "believes", or the negatives thereof or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might", or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved.

Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is based on certain assumptions that Coventry believes are reasonable, including, with respect to any mineral resource estimates, the key assumptions and parameters on which such estimates are based, that the current price of and demand for gold will be sustained or will improve, that general business and economic conditions will not change in a material adverse manner, that financing will be available if and when needed on reasonable terms, that supplies, equipment, personnel, permits and local community approval required to conduct Coventry's planned exploration and development activities will be available on reasonable terms and that Coventry will not experience any material accident, labour dispute, or failure of equipment.

However, forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Coventry to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking information. Such factors include, among others, risks and uncertainties relating to the actual results of exploration activities being different than anticipated, cost of labour increasing more than expected, cost of equipment or materials increasing more than expected, fluctuations in the price of gold and other commodities, currency fluctuations, mineral resources not being as estimated, unexpected variations in mineral resources, grade or recovery rates, risk of accidents, labour disputes and other risks generally associated with mineral exploration and unanticipated delays in obtaining or failing to obtain governmental or community approvals or financing. Although Coventry has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results to not be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information due to the inherent uncertainty thereof.

Appendix 1

NI 43-101 and JORC-Code (2004) compliant mineral resource estimate* for the Cameron Gold Deposit, part of the Cameron Gold Camp Project.

Cut-off grade (g/t gold)	Category	Tonnes	Grade (g/t gold)	Ounces of Gold
1.0	Measured	2,472,000	2.68	213,000
	Indicated	4,724,000	2.33	354,000
	Measured & Indicated	7,196,000	2.45	567,000
	<i>Inferred</i>	<i>12,226,000</i>	<i>2.11</i>	<i>829,000</i>

*Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate.

NI 43-101 and JORC-Code (2004) compliant mineral resource estimate* for the Dubenski Gold Deposit, part of the Cameron Gold Camp Project.

Cut-off grade (g/t gold)	Category	Tonnes	Grade (g/t gold)	Ounces of Gold
1.0	Indicated	806,000	2.28	59,000
	<i>Inferred</i>	<i>392,000</i>	<i>1.44</i>	<i>18,200</i>

*Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate.

Appendix 2

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	Explanation	Comments
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	The deposit was drilled and sampled by diamond drilling on variable spacings. The total metres within the immediate vicinity of the Deposit is 10,745m. The holes were drilled mostly towards grid south to intersect the north dipping mineralisation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> 	The first of three drill programs is assumed to have been drilled based on existing exploration information and an excavation for a bulk sample; this program identified the strike length and deepest extent of the mineralisation. The subsequent drill holes infilled and extended the mineralisation coverage. The holes were surveyed by Coventry employees with collars and orientation recorded. Down holes survey is recorded at collar or taken from information supplied with the project. The diamond core was logged for lithology and other geological features and the logs were supplied with the project.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	The diamond core was NQ sized and mineralised intervals and adjacent locations were sampled by cutting the core in 1/2 based on observation from the core remaining at site. The preparation and analysis was undertaken at an accredited commercial laboratory. Preparation details related to the holes are assumed based on the laboratory involved and other work carried out by the former project owners. The analysis was by fire assay with either atomic absorption finish or gravimetric determination.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	All diamond drilling is cored from surface and hole depths range from 29m to 251m. The core was not orientated.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> 	There is no recorded core recovery in the database but random selection of core from trays in the core yard indicated that core recovery was in excess of 90% - this was assessed by measuring core length against core run.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> 	None documented but the above assessment gives comfort that the recovery is acceptable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	Whilst no assessment has been reported by previous owners or undertaken by Coventry the competency of the core would tend to preclude any potential issue of sampling bias.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	Datageo is unaware of any geotechnical logging being conducted on this Project.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography</i> 	geological logging by the previous owners recorded both summary and detailed lithology, mineralisation content, some angle to core axis information, vein type, incidence and frequency, magnetic content
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	the entire length of all holes, apart from surface casing, was logged.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	based on information relating with the previous companies drilling in adjacent areas and observation of the core all core to be sampled was 1/2ed using a mechanical saw. It is not known if the core was consistently taken from one side of the stick.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. 	not applicable
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	based on information relating with the previous companies approach to using commercial laboratory facility the preparation is assumed to be industry standard practise although this cannot be verified.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	The previous company did not include any quality control samples.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	given the lack of QAQC information a 1/4 core resample program was undertaken which validated the average grade of the mineralised zones.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	given the relatively high local grade variance (typical of gold deposits) the diamond samples and subsequent sampling and analysis supported by the validation by re-sampling a significant number of intervals provides confidence in the overall grade of the deposit being fairly represented.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 	The assay techniques as recorded on the laboratory sheets and checked on the Laboratory website are appropriate for the determination of the level of gold in the sample. The technique was fire assay with either atomic absorption or gravimetric finish.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	no geophysical tools were utilised
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	No QAQC samples were included by the previous owners, this necessitated the re-sample program.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	mineralisation in the core was observed and verified by DataGeo when at site. The re-sample program confirmed the overall deposit grade.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes. 	On two occasions holes from the 1997 program had holes from the 2008 program drilled in close proximity with the comparison in both down hole interval length and grade providing variable results. The hole traces were within 3 to 5m thus variation in grade and vein thickness should not be considered unusual.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols 	primary data was recorded on hand written drill logs which was later entered into electronic spread sheets. There is no documentation on the method of validation on the contents of the logs hence the need for the audit.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	not applicable
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. 	The collar positions were resurveyed by Coventry from a known datum. The orientation and dip at surface was recorded from the casing (if present) in the holes. The margin of the excavation was surveyed and the depth of water contained measured in various places. There is no evidence of down hole orientation control other than acid tube dip determination on the 1997 drilling.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. 	The regional grid is UTM NAD83 Zone 15 and the Deposit is laid out on a local grid which has a control base line at 64° East of true North

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	Topographic control is taken from the collar surveys and is adequate for the control required as the area is generally relatively flat to only gently sloping.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	Spacing varies by depth with the first 100m drilled at 20x 20m approximately. Below that there are areas of similar spacing which broaden out to 40m x 40m
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	Successive drilling programs have infilled the previous and on the majority of occasions drilling has returned mineralisation in the expected locations. Together with surface exposure there is a high degree of confidence in the geological continuity except in the central part of the Deposit where there is apparent offset. The style of mineralisation does not provide evidence of grade continuity over significant distances along strike.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	The sampling reflects the geological conditions. For mineral resource estimation a 1m composite length was chosen given that this is the dominant sample length in dataset.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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> 	The drilling is oriented to grid south on the majority of occasions and thus designed to intersect the north dipping veins as near as possible in a perpendicular manner. Drilling in this orientation does not allow the identification any potential NS structures which may impact the mineralisation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	The chain of custody is unknown for this Deposit but if it is compared to the same companies approach for the nearby Dubenski Deposit then the procedures adopted are likely to be appropriate.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	DataGeo conducted a review of the core yard and audited approximately 10% of the drill holes in the database which intersected the Deposit and found no major errors

Section 2 - Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
<i>Database integrity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	The data audit compared laboratory results sheets and sample intervals on the drill logs to the contents of the database.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data validation procedures used.</i> 	The client entered all information provided into an Access database and did spot checks on accuracy. The above audit provided sufficient confidence in the database contents to state that it accurately represents the drill information.
<i>Site visits</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</i> 	A site visit was made in the period 20th to 22nd July 2012 at which time DataGeo reviewed the entire West Cedartree Project area including the Dogpaw Deposit. The surface exposure and drill hole collar locations were reviewed and core inspected.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</i> 	not applicable
<i>Geological interpretation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.</i> 	The confidence in the geological interpretation is considered good as it is supported by surface exposure and close spaced drilling. There is evidence of lateral displacement and some uncertainty in extent or influence of such displacement is reflected in the classification applied in this part of the Deposit. Overall this style of deposit is well represented in nearby deposits/prospects within similar the mafic and ultramafic settings.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made. 	Only physical data obtained in the field was utilised.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation. 	The application of hard boundaries to reflect the position of the veins is supported by the field and drilling observations. No other assessment style is thought appropriate at this time.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. 	The presence of quartz veins and shearing within the appropriate rock type provides the geological control and this combined with presence of gold is used to constrain the interpretation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology. 	The veins are subject to pinch and swell along strike and down dip and this combined with the natural variability of gold distribution affects the continuity of the mineralisation.
Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 veins within the Deposit occur over a 220m along strike (discontinuous) and vary individually between 2m to 8m (true thickness) across strike and extend to a depth averaging of 200m below surface. The surrounding shear system occurs for 260m along strike, up to 30m across strike and to the same depth as the veins.
Estimation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 larger veins (in terms of composites) were estimated using inverse distance to the power of 3 given their relatively discontinuous nature along strike and size. Veins with few composites had a grade assigned from the composites top-cut if necessary. Gold estimation was carried out in Vulcan™ application. The surrounding shear was estimated using ordinary kriging. Specific gravity was estimated using inverse distance methods. The composites were created within each vein and the shear and input to the grade estimation was restricted to those composites which were within the vein/shear being estimated. Top-cuts were applied to the composites based on statistical analysis. Estimated blocks were informed a three step strategy with orientation set to the orientation of the vein/shear being estimated. The initial (primary) search was 20m x 15m x 5m in strike, dip and across dip-strike plane. This search range was expanded by double the length for blocks were not informed in the primary search. This strategy informed 85% of the blocks within the veins to be estimated.
and modelling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. 	No significant production has occurred. One area was trial mined and a 500 ton sample was extracted to processing. The entire area excavated to obtain this sample has been excluded from the reporting. Previous estimates have occurred which in gross contained metal terms are supportive of the mineral estimate but these are not documented and targeted small tonnes at high grade.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. 	There are no by-products
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). 	There are no deleterious elements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. 	The block model was constructed using blocks which were 10mE (along strike) x 2mN (across strike) by 10m in the vertical plane. Sub-celling to 1/2 the block size in each direction was adopted to ensure accurate volume representation. Estimation was to the parent block size.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. 	not applicable
Estimation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any assumptions about correlation between variables. 	not applicable
and modelling techniques (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. 	Hard boundaries were applied to the veins and to the shear. Grade was estimated within these boundaries.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. 	Statistical analysis indicated that some veins and the surrounding shear had elevated coefficients of variation and thus to minimise the influence of outlier grades top-cuts were applied.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available. 	Volume validation was carried out by comparison of the solids representing the mineralisation to the block model. Grade validation was carried by both global comparison of the average estimated grade to the average input grade and spatially by comparison of the estimated grades to the input grades by position. Also visual comparison was used. The previous open cut information was also compared to the estimate.
Moisture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content. 	The tonnages were estimated using specific gravity determined by wet and dry measurements, and then modelling the result within the block model.
Cut-off parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied. 	A 0.5g/t Au boundary appears to define statistically and geologically the margins of the veins.
Mining factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	Mining of this deposit will be by open cut methods given the deposit's proximity to the surface.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made. 	No metallurgical test work has been conducted on this deposit however neighbouring deposits in mostly similar geological settings have been sufficiently tested by Coventry's consultants to allow the assumption that using a conventional fine grind and cyanide extraction a recovery of 90% is likely to be achieved.
Environmental factors or assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	No assumptions have been made but it is considered likely that the management of waste rock and process residue will be handled as part of the Cameron Gold Project.
Bulk density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	Specific gravity has been determined from 353 1/4 core samples using weight in the air and weight in water technique. The results were modelled using inverse distance techniques into the block model.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	The rocks do not display significant porosity given the setting is mafic volcanic, any voids produced at the time of emplacement have been filled by quartz.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials. 	The material is consistent as evidenced by the consistency in the specific gravity information.
Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. 	The classification is based on physical observation of the mineral system at surface supported by consistently spaced drilling information at depths to 120m below surface. Shortcomings in down hole positional control have been offset by the amount of drilling data with supportable assay information. Higher confidence areas have more supporting data, areas of lower geological support reflect a lower classification.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). 	The input data particularly in the first 100m from the surface is consistent and closely spaced enough to support the projection of the geological interpretation at depth which in terms of style of mineralisation is consistent with other deposits within the same geological setting. This is combined with the surface exposures of a large part of the system. The two later drilling programs have successfully infilled the first in terms of locations predicted by the initial program. The estimated grade correlates reasonably well with the input data given the nature of the mineralisation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. 	The Mineral Resource estimate reflects the Competent Persons understanding of the Deposit.
Audits or reviews.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates. 	No external audit has been conducted on this mineral resource estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. 	The procedures have been adopted to quantify relative accuracy as they are deemed unnecessary given the mineral resource is volume and sample constrained. The confidence in the mineral resource is defined by the classification adopted as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC code.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available. 	the excavation completed is small and has no supportable data apart from gross recovered figures.