

## 1. HIGHLIGHTS

- 10.6m interval of copper-rich massive sulphides intersected in CD15-14 - the first hole drilled to test the 175m-long Lense 7/8
- This intersection again provides further confirmation that high-grade mineralisation coincides with strong IP anomalies at the C
- 4 other very similar untested IP anomalies will be drill tested for the first time during the current 4,000m exploration diamond d
- The 5 priority targets being drill tested during the current program have a combined strike extent of >1,200m
- This demonstrates the considerable potential to discover additional high-grade mineralisation during the current drilling progra

## 2. INITIAL DRILLING AT THE LENSE 7/8 TARGET

[Coventry Resources Inc.](#) (ASX:CYY); ("Coventry" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that multiple intervals and significant th Project in Alaska, USA (the "Caribou Dome Project" or "the Project").

The Lense 7/8 Target comprises a strong, 175m-long Induced Polarisation ("IP") anomaly located between outcropping mineralisation

Only one shallow hole (DH36) had previously been drilled in the immediate vicinity of the Lense 7/8 Target. DH36 intersected 0.6m

### 2.1 Drill Hole CD15-14

Data from the Company's recently completed IP survey delineated a strong, broad IP anomaly immediately below the mineralisation

Initial visual inspection of diamond drill core from CD15-14 indicates six intervals of well-mineralised semi-massive to massive sulph thickness of the other observed intervals ranges from 0.3 to 2.1 metres.

To view Figure 1, please visit the following link: <http://media3.marketwire.com/docs/cove0827.pdf>

Diamond core is currently being processed in advance of submitting samples for laboratory analysis. Assay results are expected to

### 2.2 Follow-up Drilling - CD15-15

A second hole, CD15-15 is currently being drilled at the Lense 7/8 Target from the same drill pad used to drill CD15-14, with the drill below surface (see Figure 1).

## 3. ONGOING 4,000 METRE DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

On 20 August 2015 Coventry announced it had commenced a 4,000 metre drilling program focused on first-pass exploration of five

*Where there is known high-grade copper mineralisation across the project, there are coincident strong IP anomalies. Accordingly, th and/or high-grade mineralisation.*

Importantly, most of the mineralisation drilled previously in any detail extends over only approximately 250 metres of strike (~150 me hence these targets provide considerable opportunity to significantly add to the Project's resource base.

One diamond core rig continues to drill at the Project. A second drilling rig is currently in transit on its way to the Project to accelerat

Assay results are pending for four other holes (CD15-10 to CD15-13). These are expected within the next week.

To view the images associated with this press release, please visit the following link: <http://media3.marketwire.com/docs/covep0827>

To view Figure 2, please visit the following link: <http://media3.marketwire.com/docs/covefig20827.pdf>



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. In an adverse manner, that financing will be available if and when needed on reasonable terms, that supplies, equipment, personnel, permits, or 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 to differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information due to the i

## APPENDIX 1 -

### JORC CODE 2012 EDITION, TABLE 1 REPORT

#### JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

##### Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation
Sampling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific samples) appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma scan, or other 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 methods or systems used.</li><li>- Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Interest.</li><li>- In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done, this would be relative to the industry and used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g sample for analysis. An explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent variability or where mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed sampling methods.</li></ul>
Drilling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, etc.), diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, and what method, etc.).</li></ul>
Drill Sample Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and reasons for unrecoverable samples, such as drill bit design, presence of clay, water, etc.</li><li>- Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of samples.</li><li>- Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether corrective measures are taken, such as preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</li></ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged, in the case of core, whether wet or dry, and whether the logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) length, grade and other values, such as mineral content, are also recorded. The nature and location of logging should be stated.</li><li>- The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li></ul>
Sub-Sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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 in a consistent manner.</li><li>- For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation method.</li><li>- Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of the samples.</li><li>- Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material, such as field duplicate/second-half sampling.</li><li>- Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li></ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used, including whether the assays are considered partial or total.</li><li>- For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the nature of the tool, including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied, and the nature of the standard used.</li><li>- Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicate samples, etc.) and acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</li></ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative methods.</li><li>- The use of twinned holes.</li><li>- Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data reconciliation, and adjustments.</li><li>- Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li></ul>

Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</li> <li>- Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>- Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>
Data Spacing and distribution	<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 confidence in the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classification of those estimates.</li> <li>- Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible mineralisation, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>- If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralisation features has introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</li> </ul>
Sample Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The measures taken to ensure sample security</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data</li> </ul>

## Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in section 1 also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, and other arrangements.</li> <li>- The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any restrictions on the area</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</li> </ul>
Drillhole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the drillhole information for all Material drillholes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- easting and northing of the drillhole collar</li> <li>- elevation or RL (Reduced Level elevation above sea level in metres)</li> <li>- dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>- downhole length and interception depth</li> <li>- hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the exclusion would detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should state the reasons.</li> <li>- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, true width, high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be reported.</li> <li>- Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade intercepts, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some detail.</li> <li>- The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be stated.</li> </ul>
Contact	
Data aggregation methods <a href="#">Coventry Resources Inc.</a> Mike Haynes President and CEO +61 8 9226 1356 mhaynes@coventryres.com <a href="#">Coventry Resources Inc.</a> Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths Ian Cunningham Executive Director, CFO and Company Secretary +61 8 9226 1356 icunningham@coventryres.com Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>- If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole intercepts is not known, the relationship should be stated (e.g. 'true width, true length, true width not known').</li> <li>- If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, the relationship should be stated (e.g. 'true width not known').</li> <li>- Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of drillhole intercepts should be reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view and a section view.</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not possible, high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported, including geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk sample analysis; groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; and any other data that may impact on the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates.</li> </ul>
Further Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for late stage drilling).</li> <li>- Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, and any other areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>