

1. HIGHLIGHTS

- Analytical results received for 3 more holes drilled recently at the Caribou Dome Copper Project in Alaska
- Multiple zones of thick, shallow high-grade mineralisation were intersected, including:
 - 10.6m @ 5.4% Cu from 30.6m
 - 8.9m @ 5.0% Cu from 32.6m
 - 3.3m @ 10.1% Cu from 5.9m
- Results continue to confirm considerable high-grade copper mineralisation is present
- A second drilling rig has commenced operation to accelerate the ongoing 4,000m drilling program, which will test multiple high

2. NEW ANALYTICAL RESULTS

[Coventry Resources Inc.](#) (ASX:CYY) ("Coventry" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has received analytical results for

2.1 Drilling at Lenses 5 and 6

CD15-12 and CD15-13 were confirmatory holes drilled to evaluate the shallow mineralisation at Lenses 5 and 6 (see Figure 1).

CD15-12 was drilled adjacent and parallel to historic hole DH39 (drilled in 1967; which intersected 18.4m @ 6.2% copper). Analytical

- 8.9m @ 5.0% Cu from 32.6m

CD15-13 was drilled adjacent and parallel to historic hole DH37 (drilled in 1966; which intersected 10.4m @ 7.9% copper and 5.9m

- 3.3m @ 10.1% Cu from 5.9m, and
- 10.6m @ 5.4% Cu from 30.6m

Results from both CD15-12 and CD15-13 are very much in-line with expectations and (i) provide further confidence in the reliability of the data following the completion of the current drilling program.

Figure 1. Geology around the nine known lenses of mineralisation at the Caribou Dome Copper Project, together with surface traces of Coventry's involvement in the Project are not shown on this plan. To view Figure 1, visit: <http://media3.marketwire.com/docs/102382>

2.2 Drilling at the Lense 2 Target

CD15-11 was the fifth hole the Company drilled to begin evaluation of the 250m long corridor where outcropping mineralisation coincides with shallow mineralisation immediately above the strong IP anomaly.

Analytical results show CD15-11 intersected:

- 0.3m @ 3.0% Cu from 100.7m

It is encouraging that relatively high-grade mineralisation is present along strike from the mineralisation intersected in the other three

- 3.4m @ 4.8% Cu from 51.6m
- 10.0m @ 1.6% Cu from 62.5m, and
- 8.7m @ 1.7% Cu from 54.3m

Accordingly the Company continues to believe there is considerable potential to delineate additional high-grade mineralisation at Lense 2 (see below).

Analytical results from CD15-10, which was drilled directly above CD15-11 at an inclination of 55° rather than 75° (for CD15-11), are

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, the and/or high-grade mineralisation.

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

3.1 Recent Drilling Progress

One diamond core rig has been drilling at the Project since 20 August. A second drilling rig is now on site and has commenced operation and evaluation of the deeper IP anomaly at Lense 2.

3.1.1 Drilling at the Lense 7/8 Target

Following the announcement of the intersection of 10.6 metres of copper-rich massive sulphides in drill hole CD15-14 at the Lense 7/8 at 57° (as opposed to 45° for CD15-14) and drilled ~50m below the thickest zone of mineralisation in CD15-14. Several narrower zones

Analytical results for CD15-14 are expected within the next 7-10 days. Analytical results for CD15-15 are expected 1-2 weeks later.

3.1.2 Drilling at the Lense 6 East Target

The first hole drilled to commence evaluation of the Lense 6 East Target is currently in progress. This hole has been collared to test

3.2 Forward Plans

The Company intends initially drilling 1-2 holes at each of the five highest priority targets (Lense 2, Lense 6 East, Lense 4 West, Car and to optimise the Company's objective of delineating considerable additional high-grade mineralisation at the Project as quickly as practicable.

Results will be regularly reported as new information comes to hand.

Figure 2. "100-metre depth slice" of inverted 3DIP chargeability data - showing the chargeability of the modelled source of 3DIP and modelled to be greater than and less than 100 metres deep - so not all targets appear as intense anomalies in the 100m depth slice

Table 1. Collar details for the drill holes completed to date during the Company's 2015 drilling program.

Name	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Inclination	Total Depth (m)	Significant Intercepts			
							From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	% Cu
CD15-01	492800	7001137	1401	302	-55	89.9	39.8	52.0	12.2	3.23
						<i>Incl.</i>	39.8	45.5	5.7	5.15
CD15-02	492758	7001153	1418	130	-75	53.4	39.0	49.1	10.1	7.09
CD15-03	492750	7001195	1437	328	-55	59.4	4.4	55.5	51.1	5.29
						<i>Incl.</i>	4.4	6.7	2.3	17.08
						<i>and</i>	10.7	24.8	14.1	10.60
						<i>and</i>	29.7	35.4	5.7	3.60
						<i>and</i>	39.8	43.1	3.3	9.03
						<i>and</i>	45.0	46.9	1.9	2.87
						<i>and</i>	52.3	55.5	3.2	9.57
CD15-04	492559	7001035	1433	130	-55	74.7	54.2	62.9	8.7	1.72
CD15-05	492559	7001035	1433	130	-75	102.1	62.5	72.5	10.0	1.59
CD15-06	492688	7001121	1444	327	-45	45.7	3.0	7.6	4.6	10.61
						<i>and</i>	14.5	17.7	3.2	8.73
CD15-07	492691	7001119	1444	140	-55	89.9	No Significant Intercept			
CD15-08	492658	7001080	1426	140	-45	118.8	No Significant Intercept			
CD15-09	492557	7001032	1433	200	-75	77.7	51.6	55.0	3.4	4.83
						<i>and</i>	67.9	71.4	3.5	1.87
CD15-10	492590	7001070	1453	150	-55	97.5	Assay results pending			

CD15-11	492590	7001070	1453	150	-75	123.4	100.7	101.0	0.3	2.99
CD15-12	492725	7001101	1428	10	-45	48.8	32.6	41.5	8.9	4.95
CD15-13	492810	7001171	1407	220	-45	54.9	5.9	9.2	3.3	5.88
						and	30.6	41.2	10.6	5.38
CD15-14	492968	7001446	1453	145	-45	201	Assay results pending			
CD15-15	492968	7001446	1453	145	-57	240.8	Assay results pending			

Note: Within the reported mineralized intervals in CD15-03 and CD15-04, in both holes, there were two separate intervals of 0% core recovery that totaled 1.2 metres per hole. Within the first reported mineralized interval in CD15-06, there was a 1.2m interval of 0% core recovery and in the second reported mineralized interval there was a 0.7m interval of 0% core recovery. Within the first reported mineralized interval in CD15-13 there was a 0.3m interval of 0% core recovery. These intervals have been assumed to be mineralized at the average grade of the overall mineralized interval.

CARIBOU DOME COPPER PROJECT - BACKGROUND

Mineralisation was first discovered at the Caribou Dome Copper Project in 1963. Between 1964 and 1970 nine lenses of sediment-hosted copper were discovered, concentrated on just 250 metres of strike. Exceptional results were returned, including:

- 18.1m at 9.34% copper
- 18.4m at 6.25% copper
- 15.4m at 7.01% copper
- 13.1m at 7.20% copper
- 11.0m at 8.20% copper
- 10.4m at 7.94% copper
- 12.8m at 5.78% copper

Very limited exploration had been undertaken since 1970, until Coventry secured the rights to explore the Project in February 2015. Since then, a drilling program. Coventry's initial results have been very promising.

Qualified and Competent Person

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results for the Project is based on information compiled by Mr Ben Vallerine, a Qualified Person in accordance with the experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking. Mr Vallerine consents to the inclusion in the report of the information in accordance with the Canadian National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Mr Vallerine consents to the inclusion in the report of the information in accordance with the Canadian National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

Forward Looking Statements

This news release may contain "forward-looking statements" and/or "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities legislation. Except as required under applicable securities legislation, [Coventry Resources Inc.](#) ("Coventry") does not intend, and does not warrant, any forward-looking information, and does not make any representation or evaluation and expected outcomes. Often, but not always, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of words such as "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. Any forward-looking information contained in this news release is based on certain assumptions that Coventry believes are reasonable, that financing will be available if and when needed on reasonable terms, that supplies, equipment, personnel, permits and licenses will be obtained, that there will be no 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 from those anticipated. Factors that may cause such differences include, among others, risks and uncertainties relating to the actual results of exploration activities being different than anticipated, changes in market conditions, labour disputes and other risks generally associated with mineral exploration and unanticipated delays in obtaining or failing to obtain necessary permits, licenses or approvals. In addition, if any of the events described in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results to not be as anticipated, estimated or intended. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information due to the inherent uncertainty thereof.

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
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Sampling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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, etc. Examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the methods or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Interest. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done, this would be relatively brief, but would include details of the sampling methods used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g sample for analysis. In cases where the sampling method used to obtain samples is not 'industry standard' 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.
Drilling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.).
Drill Sample Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and relevant measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of sample. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether there is any differential or preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged, in the case of core, whether the logging is continuous and/or at intervals and the nature of the observations made. Core logging should include Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) logging should include (if quantitative): - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections 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. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled in a consistent manner. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation method. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of sample. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material distribution, for example, field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
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; whether the testing was considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters checked, including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied, and the nature of the standard used. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicate samples) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative methods. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage, access and recovery. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole locations), including the accuracy and quality of the locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.
Data Spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - 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 results. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures, and whether the orientation of sampling is consistent with the orientation of the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralising structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.
Sample Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The measures taken to ensure sample security
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data
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"> - Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including whether it is a joint venture, partnership, overriding royalties, native title interests, etc. and any other arrangements relating to the tenure held at the time of reporting along with the area. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.

Geology	- Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation
Drillhole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A summary of all information material to the understanding of the information for all Material drillholes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- easting and northing of the drillhole collar -- elevation or RL (Reduced Level elevation above sea level in m) -- dip and azimuth of the hole -- downhole length and interception depth hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that th detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Pers
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging technique high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should b - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high gr procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent val
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole - If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, th length, true width not known').
Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan views - Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading rep - Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be re geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk sam bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; - The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for later drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, i areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.
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Other substantive exploration data	
Further Work	