MAIDEN DRILL PROGRAMME AT KING SOLOMON PROSPECT INTERSECTS HIGH GRADE GOLD MINERALISATION

- **Maiden Reverse Circulation ("RC") drill programme completed at the historic King Solomon /New Phoenix mining centre, 6km west of the Deflector Gold Copper Mine**
- **Drilling successfully intersected mineralisation continuing from historic mined areas as well as strike extensions due to interpreted fault offsets**
- **Mineralisation extended along strike over three parallel mineralised structures**
- **Significant intersections include:**
  - **KSRC001 – 2m @ 5.6g/t Au from 8m**
  - **KSRC002 – 4m @ 9.3g/t Au from 67m**
  - **KSRC012 – 1m @ 28.3g/t Au from 173m**

Doray Minerals Limited ("Doray" or "the Company") (ASX:DRM) is pleased to announce the results of its maiden RC drilling programme at the King Solomon / New Phoenix Prospect, located within its 100% owned Deflector Gold Copper Project, approximately 6km west of the Deflector mine (**see Figure 1**). Drilling was designed to both confirm remnant high grade gold mineralisation along three historically mined quartz lodes (King Solomon, New Phoenix and Christmas Gift), as well as to test for strike extensions to the mineralisation away from these mined areas from fault offsets interpreted from airborne magnetic data.

A total of 12 RC drillholes for 2,315 m were drilled. The drillhole locations with respect to the previous drilling and mining are illustrated in **Figure 2**.

The programme was successful in confirming mineralisation in the vicinity of historic mined areas of the lodes, and also in intersecting interpreted fault offsets to the mineralisation. Mineralisation is now not only open down dip of historic workings, but also along strike to the northeast as well as the southwest (**see Figures 3 and 4**). Significant intersections returned from the programme include:

- KSRC001 – **2m @ 5.6g/t Au** from 8m
- KSRC002 – **4m @ 9.3g/t Au** from 67m
- KSRC004 – **2m @ 9.2g/t Au** from 149m
- KSRC012 – **1m @ 26.3g/t Au** from 173m

Doray's Managing Director, Mr Leigh Junk said the recent drilling highlighted the exploration potential of the Deflector tenement package.

"Although extending the Deflector Resources and Ore Reserves is the main priority on these tenements, this programme highlights that there are numerous very exciting near mine opportunities for us to pursue" he said.

King Solomon / New Phoenix Prospect

The King Solomon / New Phoenix Prospect consists of a series of parallel, narrow quartz vein hosted gold lodes contained within a sequence of basalt and andesitic volcanic rocks. The lodes strike approximately east-northeast, and dip steeply to the north. The lodes are interpreted to be located within axial-plane structures resulting from regional folding of the host sequence at Gullewa.

Three main lodes are present, being King Solomon, New Phoenix and Christmas Gift (**see Figure 3**). Historic mining at King Solomon has occurred in several phases over the life of the Gullewa Mining Centre. Initially mining was carried out from the late 1800's to early 1900's, primarily on the King Solomon lode. Subsequent exploration during the mid-1990's resulted in the extension of known mineralisation at King Solomon, as well as the discovery of the New Phoenix lode. Underground mining on the King Solomon and New Phoenix lodes was undertaken in several phases during the operation of the Gullewa gold project in the late 1990's to early 2000's. The quartz lodes are typically narrow (between 0.3 – 2.0m wide), but exhibit high-grade gold mineralisation.

Recent RC Drilling

A programme of 12 RC drillholes for 2,315m was completed. These holes were designed to test various parts of the mineralised system with seven of the twelve holes drilled intersecting the intended targets. Drillholes were drilled on a random basis, not on a systematic grid or drillhole spacing. All holes were geologically logged, and sampled on 1m intervals. These split samples were submitted to Minanalytical Laboratories in Perth for gold analysis by fire assay. Mineralisation consisted of laminated quartz veining, with minor amounts of pyrite and rare chalcopyrite, as well as chlorite alteration within the host sequence. All three lodes were intersected at approximately the planned positions.

A follow-up RC programme will be planned for the near future, to both test the existing structures in a more systematic manner, as well as to scope out potential further extensions along strike.

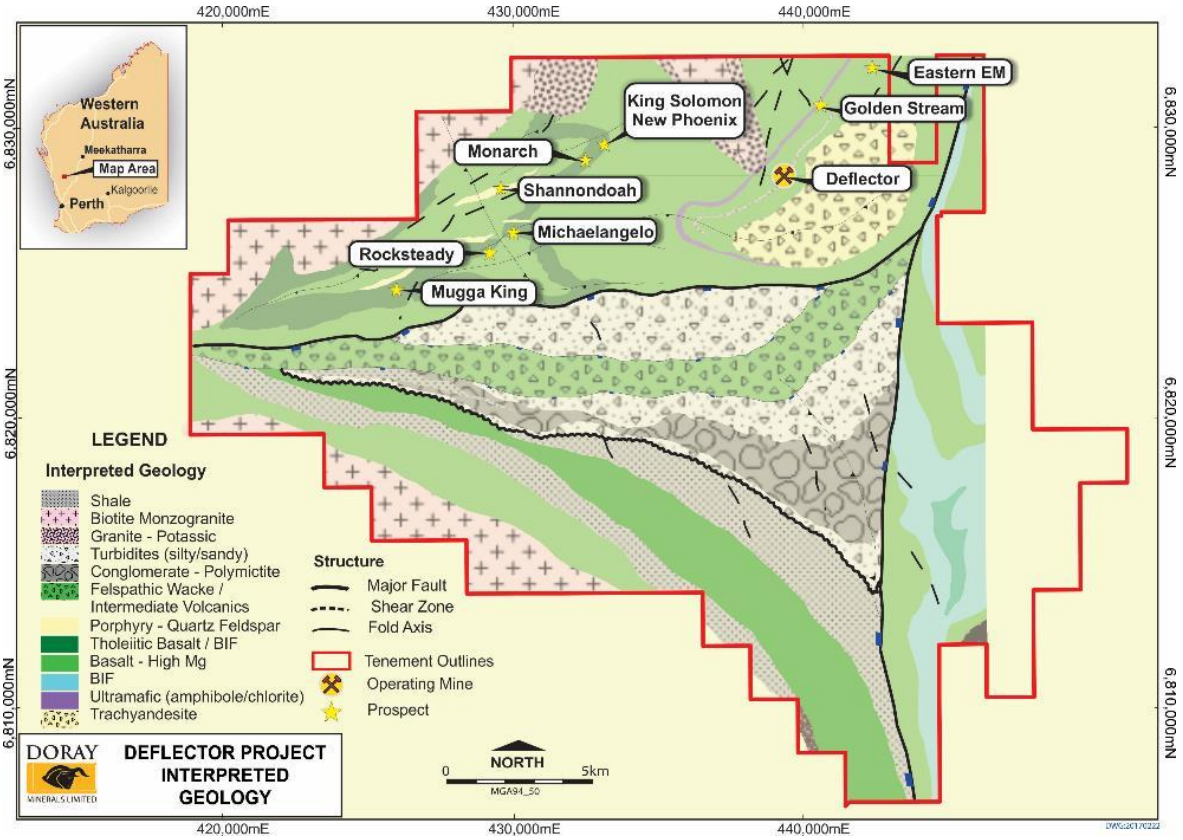

Figure 1. Location of the King Solomon/New Phoenix Prospect in relation to the Deflector Gold Project.

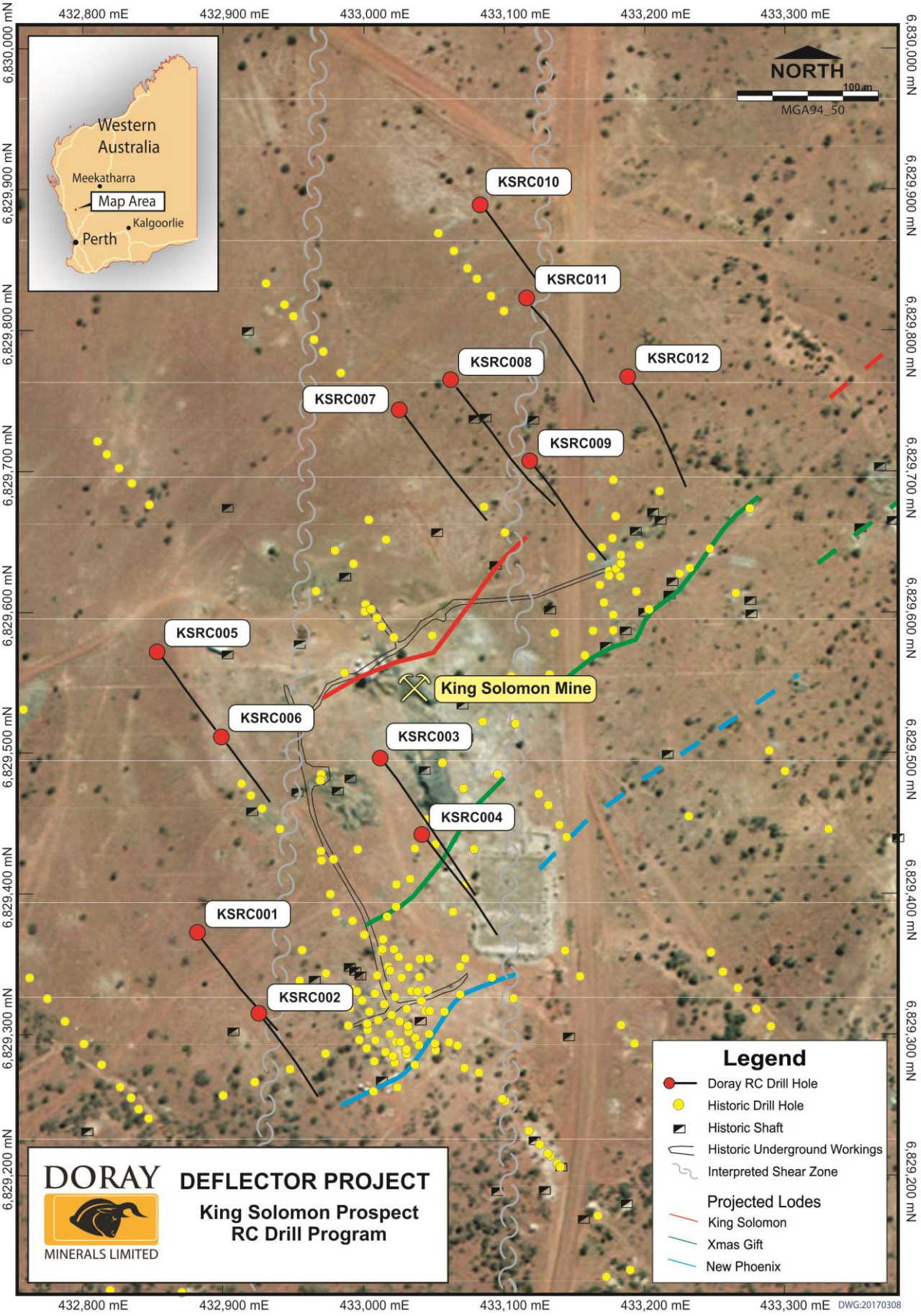

Figure 2. King Solomon/New Phoenix Prospect, drillhole location plan.

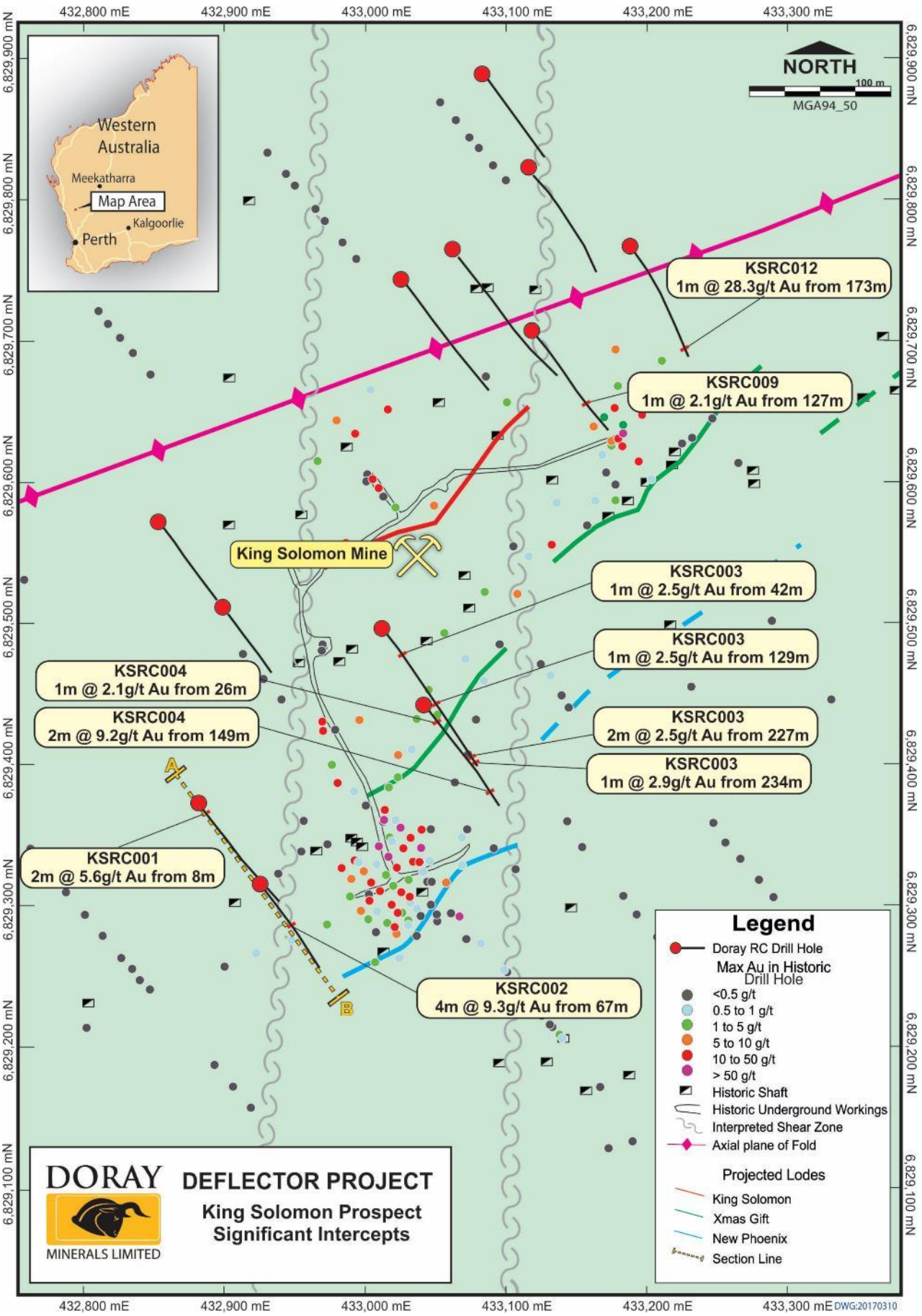

Figure 3. King Solomon/New Phoenix Prospect – Interpreted mineralisation with recent significant intercepts (Note Section line A-B for Figure 4).

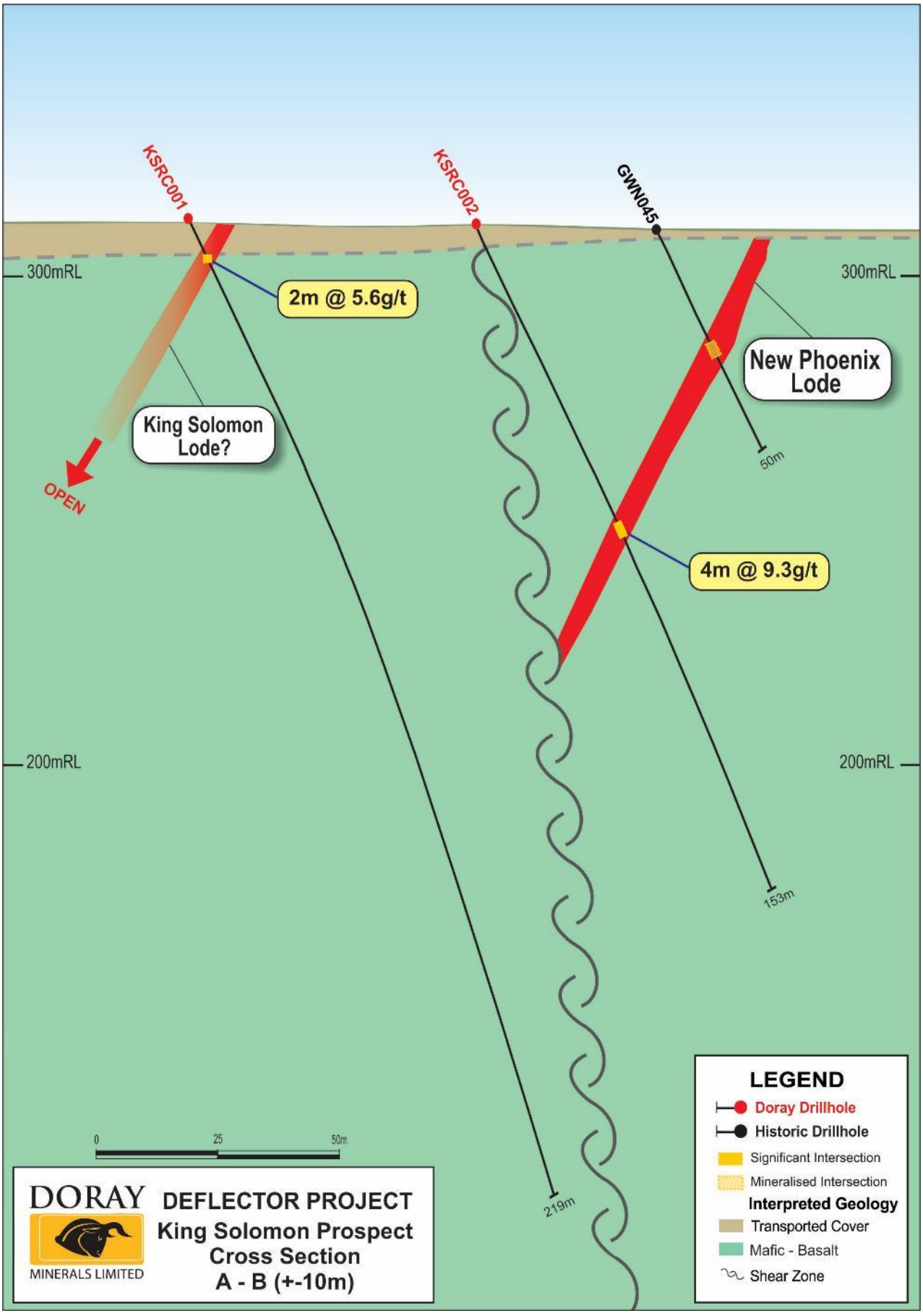

Figure 4. King Solomon/New Phoenix Prospect, Drillhole cross-section Section Line A-B

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About Doray Minerals Limited

Doray Minerals Limited is an Australian gold producer with two Western Australian gold operations: the Andy Well Gold Mine, which commenced production in August 2013; and the Deflector Gold Copper Mine, which commenced production in May 2016.

Doray also has a strategic portfolio of gold exploration properties. The Company's Board and management team has a proven track record in discovery, development, and production.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mark Cossom. Mr Cossom is a full time employee of Doray Minerals Ltd and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Cossom has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities, which he is undertaking. This qualifies Mr Cossom 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 Cossom consents to the inclusion of information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Cossom holds shares and performance rights in Doray Minerals Ltd.

Appendices

Table 1. Drill hole Summary Table with Significant Intersections (>2m @ 0.7g/t Au)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip /Azimuth	Total Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Comments
KSRC001	432,870	6,829,384	311	-60/140	219	**8**	**10**	**2**	**5.64**	
						42	43	1	1.52	
KSRC002	432,913	6,829,328	309	-60/140	153	**67**	**71**	**4**	**9.27**	
KSRC003	432,999	6,829,507	312	-60/140	249	36	37	1	1.93	
						42	43	1	2.46	
						49	50	1	1.35	
						80	81	1	1.07	
						129	130	1	2.51	
						198	199	1	1.53	
						209	210	1	1.4	
						219	220	1	1.89	
						227	229	2	2.47	
						234	235	1	2.94	
KSRC004	433,028	6,829,454	309	-60/140	183	26	27	1	1.1	
						144	145	1	1.06	
						149	**151**	**2**	**9.24**	
KSRC005	432,841	6,829,582	323	-60/140	153				NSA	
KSRC006	432,887	6,829,523	318	-60/140	129	121	122	1	1.96	
KSRC007	433,012	6,89,2753	313	-60/140	255				NSA	
KSRC008	433,048	6,829,773	312	-60/140	248				NSA	
KSRC009	433,104	6,829,717	310	-60/140	189	127	128	1	2.09	
KSRC010	433,069	6,829,898	309	-60/140	171				NSA	
KSRC011	433,102	6,829,831	310	-60/140	183				NSA	
KSRC012	433,173	6,829,776	308	-60/140	183	**173**	**174**	**1**	**28.3**	

Note:

- All coordinates are MGA (GDA94 Zone 50). Azimuth is Magnetic Degrees.
- Intervals reported using a minimum of 1m @ 1.0g/t Au with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution
- All Au assays are 25g Fire Assay with AAS finish assayed at Minanalytical Laboratories, Perth
- NSA – No Significant Assay

JORC Code 2012 Edition Summary (Table 1) – King Solomon/New Phoenix

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	• Reverse circulation (RC) percussion drill chips collected through a cyclone and sampled at the rig in 1 metre intervals via cone splitter.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• RC chips undergo a mass decrease through cone splitting to approximately 3kg. Splitter is levelled at the beginning of each hole.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• Mineralisation determined qualitatively through: presence of sulfide in quartz; internal structure (massive, brecciated, laminated) of quartz. • Mineralisation determined quantitatively via fire assay.
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• All samples pulverized to 75 µm and all samples analysed by 25g Fire Assay and AAS finish. • When visible gold is observed in RC chips, this sample is flagged by the supervising geologist for the benefit of the laboratory.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	• RC drilling collected using a face sampling hammer and 127mm (5") bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• RC drill chip recoveries recorded at the time of logging and stored in DRM database

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• RC Drilling: sample splitter is cleaned at the end of each rod to ensure no sample hang-ups have occurred. Sample bag weights are recorded and in general should be approximately 3kg. • Wet samples due to excess ground water were noted when present.
	• *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.*	• There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *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.*	• Holes logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation: lithology; alteration; mineralization.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*	• Qualitative: lithology, alteration, foliation • Quantitative: vein percentage; mineralization (sulphide) percentage; assayed for gold, • All RC holes are chipped and archive.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All holes logged and sampled for entire length of hole.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether Quarter, half or all core taken.*	• N/A
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• RC chips cone split, sampled dry where possible and wet when excess ground water could not be prevented. Sample condition (wet, dry or damp) is recorded at the time of logging.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• The entire ~3kg sample is pulverized to 75µm (85% passing) • Gold analysis is determined by a 25g charge fire assay with an AAS finish.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Pulp duplicates taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories discretion.
	• *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.*	• Samples are taken via a cone splitter, which is statistically representative of the drill spoil returned for each metre drilled.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample size appropriate for grain size of samples material.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• Fire assay (25g), total technique, appropriate for gold • AAS determination, appropriate for gold.
	• *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.*	• RT90 handheld magnetic susceptibility meter used.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Certified reference material standards, 1 in 50 samples • Blanks: A lab barren quartz flush is requested following a predicted high grade sample (i.e. visible gold). • Duplicates: o Lab: Random pulp duplicates are taken on average 1 in every 10 samples
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• All sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff. Significant intersections are inspected by senior geological staff and DRM corporate staff. • 2% of samples returned > 0.1g/t Au are sent to an umpire laboratory on a quarterly basis for verification.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twinned holes utilised
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Data stored in Datashed database on internal company server, logging performed on LogChief and synchronised to Datashed database, data validated by database administrator, import validate protocols in place. Visual validation in Micromine by company geologists.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for any resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *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.*	• Collars: surveyed with DGPS. • Downhole: surveyed with Reflex tool.
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• MGA94 - Zone 50
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Topographic control is based on survey pick-ups of drill sites, as well as historical surface surveys of the general area.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drilling planned on targeted features, with no designated interval.
	• *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.*	• Data spacing considered appropriate for the stage of exploration and geological conditions encountered
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Samples taken on a 1m basis for RC drilling. No Sample composites taken.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• Drill holes are oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drillability and dip of orebody, sampling believed to be unbiased.
	• *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.*	• Not Applicable
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples are bagged in a tied numbered calico bag, grouped into larger polyweave bags and cable tied. Polyweave bags are placed into larger bulky bags with a sample submission sheet and tied shut. Consignment note and delivery address details are written on the side of the bag and dispatched from Deflector minesite via Coastal Midwest Transport. The bags are delivered directly to MinAnalytical in Canning Vale, WA who are NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Performance meetings held between a DRM and MinAnalytical representative are conducted monthly. QAQC data are reviewed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		with each assay batch returned, and on regular monthly intervals (trend analysis).

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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.* • *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.*	• Doray Minerals Ltd controls a 100% interest in M59/49 via its 100% owned subsidiary Central Infrastructure Pty Ltd. • M59/49 is covered by three overlapping Native Title Claims, being those of the Amangu People, the Widi Mob and the Mullewa Wadjarri People. However, M59/49 was granted prior to the Commonwealth Native Title Act of 1996. • Heritage surveys have been conducted over active exploration areas • M59/49 is valid until 18 March 2029 • M59/49 is subject to the Gullewa Royalty, being a 1% royalty on gross revenue from the tenement, payable to Gullewa Ltd
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historic exploration and underground mining was carried out at King Solomon by various parties between 1897 and 2002. Modern exploration, consisting mainly of mapping, sampling and surface drilling, was carried out by RGC Ltd (1982-1986), National Resources Exploration ltd (1994-1996), King Solomon's Mines Ltd (1999-2000) and Menzies Gold Ltd (2001-2002).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Geology consists of Archean aged orogenic style mineralisation. Primary mineralisation is interpreted to be a series (~3) of parallel, quartz vein hosted gold lodes contained within a folded sequence of basalts and andesites. These veins are interpreted to be hosted within structures associated with the axial plane development from localised folding.
Drill hole Information	• *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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth*	• See table of significant Intersections

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *hole length.* • *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. • First assay from the interval in question is reported (i.e. Au1) • Aggregate sample assays calculated using a length weighted average • Significant grade intervals based on intercepts >1m @ 1.0g/t Au, with a maximum of 2m internal dilution. • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill holes are oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drilling purposes and dip of ore body. Down hole widths are reported with most drill holes intersecting the mineralised lenses at 30-40 degrees • Strike of mineralisation is approximately 050° dipping to the North at 80°
Diagrams	• *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.*	• Refer to plan and sections attached
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• All holes drilled are reported.
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk*	• All meaningful and material data is reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further drilling is to be conducted down dip and along strike of significant intersections to test for lateral extensions to mineralisation