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RESOURCES LIMITED

Bellevue Gold Mine
"A forgotten treasure"
 Historically produced
 800,000oz @ 15g/t gold

Unlocking the potential of
 one of Australia's historic
 great high-grade gold mines

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High grade drill results and further visible gold from ongoing drilling at the Tribune Discovery

Bellevue Gold Project

- Further very high-grade drill results from diamond drilling at the Tribune Lode discovery in the highly prospective Western Corridor adjacent the historical high-grade Bellevue Lode includes results of:
 - **12m @ 12.0 g/t gold** from 68 metres downhole in DRDD010.
 - **15m @ 5.8 g/t gold** including **0.3m @ 242 g/t gold** from 79.5 metres downhole in DRCD006.
 - **2.4m @ 21.9 g/t gold** from 162.8 metres downhole in DRDD013 - the deepest drill hole drilled to date at the Tribune Lode.
- Mineralization is open to the south and down dip.
- A further seven holes have been drilled with Bellevue style quartz sulphide lodes intercepted in all, with **visible gold** logged in several holes – assays are pending.
- Drilling has been accelerated with two diamond rigs and a reverse circulation rig to complete an initial 5,000 metres at the Tribune Discovery.
- Further assay results are expected over the coming weeks from the Tribune drilling as well as additional screen fire assaying which will help with quantifying the coarse gold component as seen with the large number of visual gold intersections.

Executive Director Mr Steve Parsons commented:

"Drill results and the observed mineralisation from the latest drill core have confirmed the continuity of the system from near surface to 180 metres vertical depth. Our focus is now on extending the down dip potential of this high-grade mineralised system below the current depth as well as stepping out."

The Tribune shear has been consistently intersected in every hole drilled so far and we are having an excellent success rate at hitting the very high-grade broad mineralised shoots. We have only just scratched the surface on this new discovery and look forward to keeping the market informed as results come to hand."

Tribune Lode Discovery - Located within the high priority Western Mineralized Corridor & similar in style and nature to the historic Bellevue Lode (historically mined 800,000oz @ 15g/t gold)

The Tribune Lode is a Bellevue parallel structure located immediately to the west of the Highway Fault and the historic Bellevue underground mine. This largely untested area is obscured by shallow transported sand cover and lake sediment to the south and is known as the 'Western Mineralised Corridor'.

Mineralisation has now been confirmed over a strike length of 550 metres with the drill grid open to the south where 850 metres further south the Southern Belle lode is hosted within the same structural horizon.

Results have now been received for a further 6 shallow diamond drill holes completed during December 2017.

- DRDD005 no significant result
- **DRDD006 17m @ 5.8 g/t gold from 79.5m (including 0.3m @ 242g/t gold from 79.5m)**
- DRDD008 1.9m @ 2.0 g/t gold from 58.1m
- **DRDD010 12m @ 12.0 g/t gold from 68m**
- DRDD011 3.5m @ 2.6 g/t gold from 52m (including 1m @ 6.97 g/t gold from 53.5m) and 1m @ 8.2 g/t gold from 62m
- DRDD012 0.4m @ 12.8 g/t from 103.5m and 0.35m @ 7.5 g/t from 153.8m
- **DRDD013 2.4m @ 21.9 g/t gold from 162.8m**

Previously reported drill results from the Tribune Deposit include (Refer to ASX Announcement dated 20 November 2017)¹:

- **DRCD004 5m @ 16.5 g/t gold from 25m**
- **DRRC1024* 7m @ 27.4 g/t from 93m**

* Previously announced as DRRC0024

Further south 850 metres along strike the unmined Southern Belle lode is hosted within the same structural horizon with no drilling in between, results include²:

- **3.15m @ 28.80g/t gold from 389m**
- **1.40m @ 33g/t gold from 408m**

At the Tribune Lode it is important to note that the deepest drill intersection to date in the Lode is DRDD0013 which intercepted 2.4m @ 21.9 g/t gold from 162.8m at a vertical depth of 140 metres below surface.

A total of 6 holes have subsequently been drilled at Tribune during January 2018 with results pending.

Visible gold has been observed in DRCD017, DRDD020 and DRDD023 and significant intervals of quartz sulphide veining have been intercepted in all 7 holes. Due to the significant amount of visible gold in drilling at the Tribune Lode the company will also be undertaking screen fire assaying to better quantify any potential high grade coarse gold component that might not be recognised in the current assaying technique. Results will be made available when they come to hand.

The geology intersected in DRDD0018 indicates a southerly plunge to the mineralisation (below DRDD005) and further drilling is continuing at depth and to the south and to test the strike and plunge extent.

Drilling has been accelerated on site with a dedicated RC rig completing pre-collars and 2 diamond rigs completing a 80m x 40m grid pattern to around 150m vertical and continuing on a 80m x 80m step out below this depth. **The initial program of approximately 5,000 metres drilling is intended test the lode to a depth of 350 metres depth over the strike of the Tribune lode.**

Table 1: Individual assays from Diamond hole DRDD010 demonstrate consistent gold mineralisation

Hole	From	To	Interval	Gold g/t
DRDD010	68.8	69.3	0.5	4.327
	69.3	69.8	0.5	68.58
	69.8	70.3	0.5	17.982
	70.3	70.8	0.5	0.258
	70.8	71.3	0.5	0.488
	71.3	71.7	0.4	17.785
	71.7	72.5	0.8	42.091
	72.5	73	0.5	0.622
	73	73.5	0.5	0.39
	73.5	73.9	0.4	0.147
	73.9	74.3	0.4	0.799
	74.3	74.8	0.5	1.34
	74.8	75.3	0.5	1.938
	75.3	75.8	0.5	2.533
	75.8	76.2	0.4	2.962
	76.2	76.6	0.4	1.933
	76.6	77	0.4	22.05
	77	77.4	0.4	4.48
	77.4	77.8	0.4	9.533
	77.8	78.3	0.5	22.576
	78.3	78.8	0.5	5.258
	78.8	79.3	0.5	2.385
	79.3	79.8	0.5	35.537
	79.8	80.3	0.5	6.907
	80.3	80.8	0.5	1.194

Figure 1: Diamond drill core from hole DRDD0010 showing a typical quartz sulphide veining, interval assayed 12m @ 12.0 g/t gold from 68m. Core shown is from 75.5-80.1m

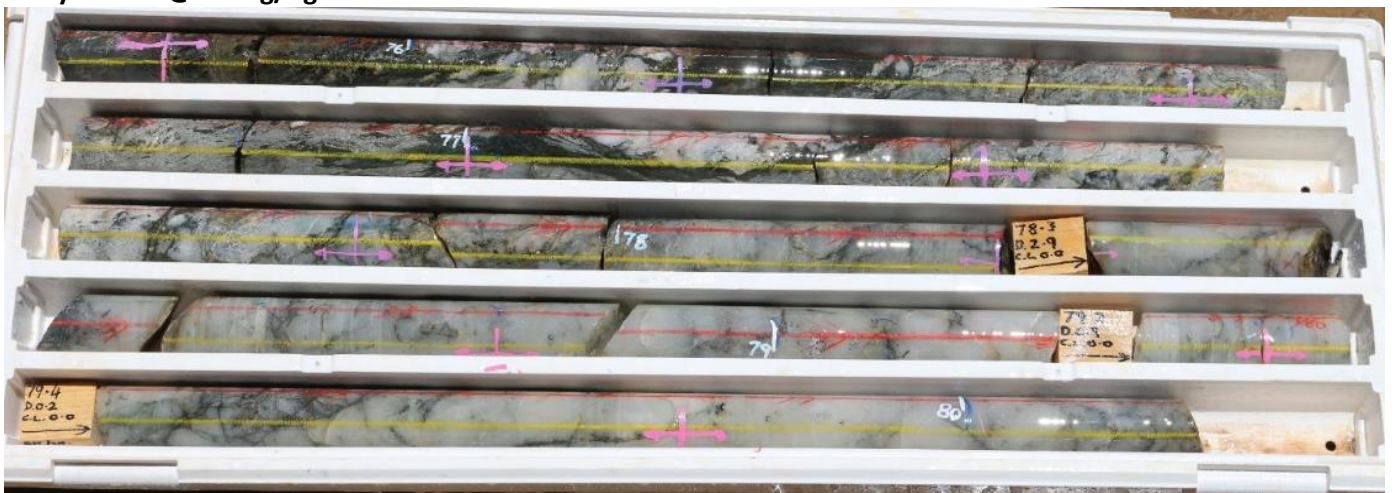


Figure 2: Map of drill collar locations of recently completed Diamond Drill holes

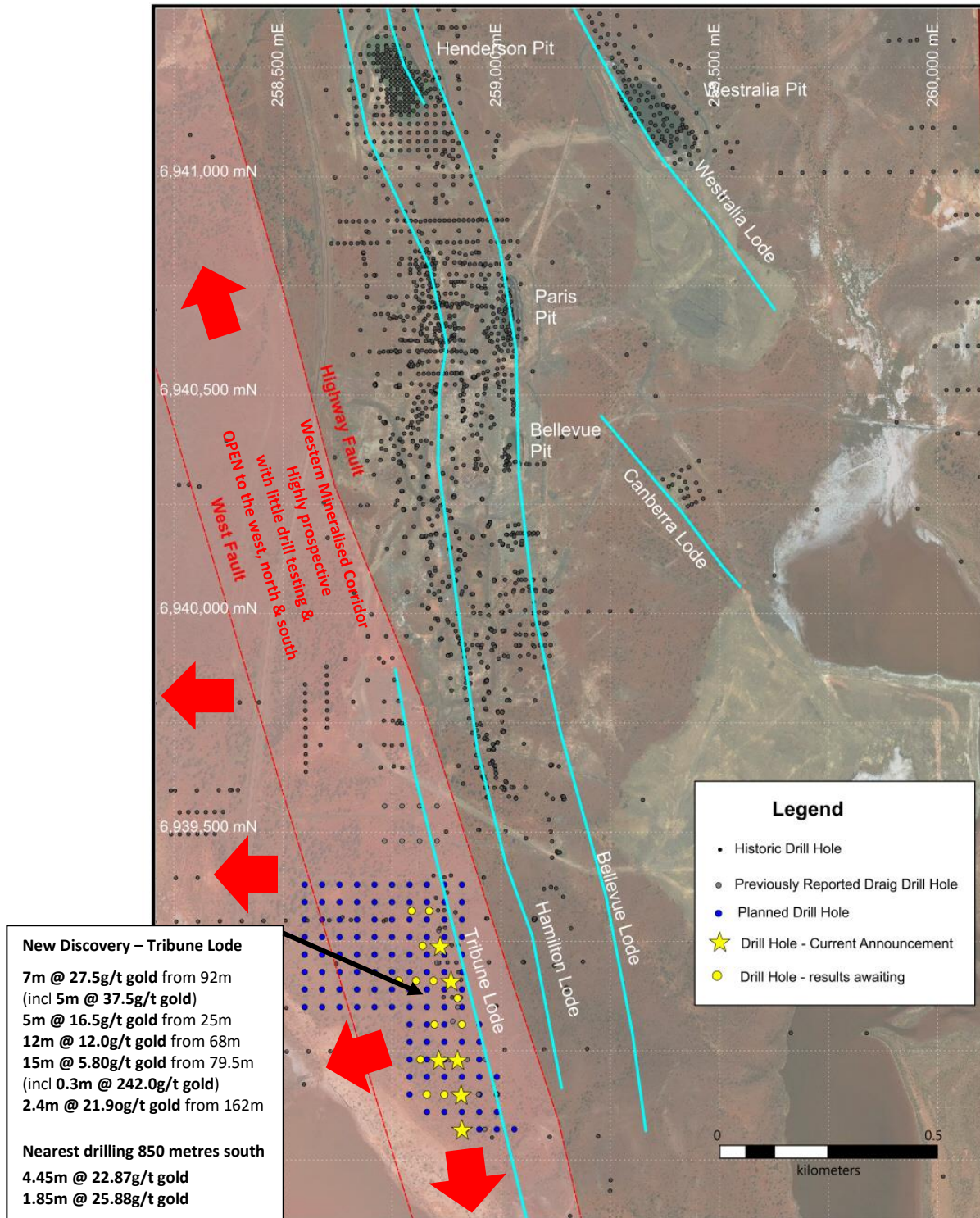


Figure 3: Long Section of Tribune Lode Drilling Within the Western Corridor

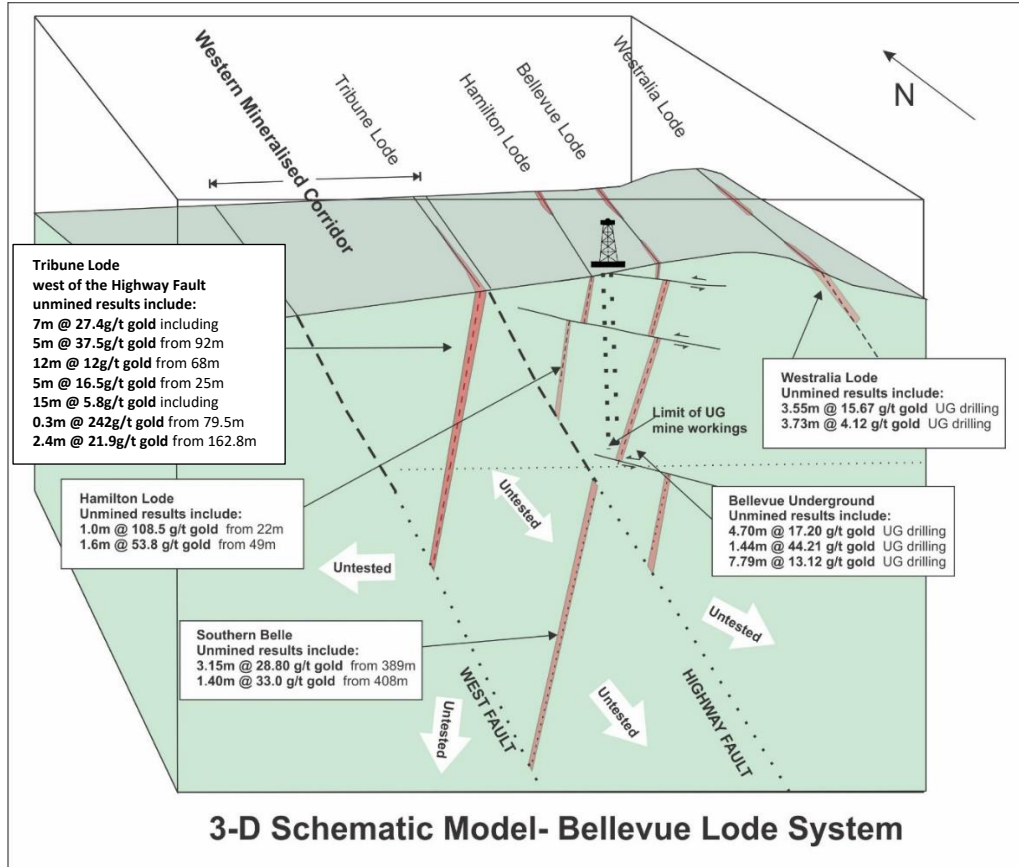
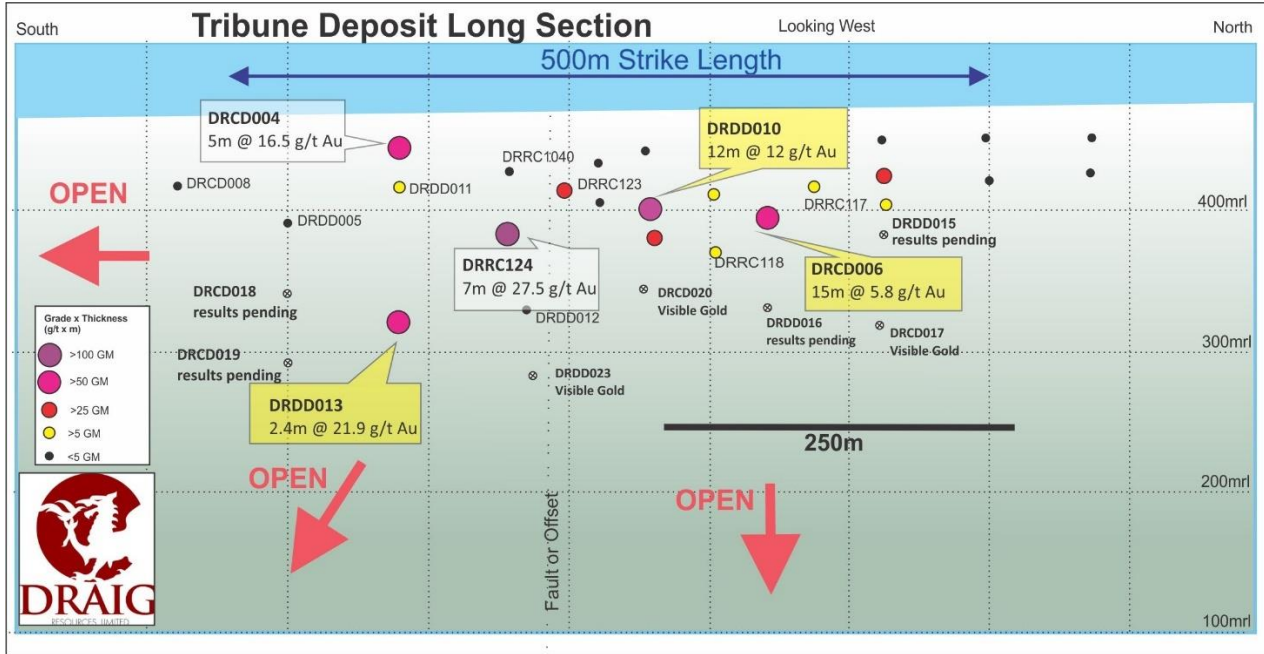


Table 2: Collar Locations of Draig Tribune Deposit Drilling

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	EOH	Azi	Dip	From	To	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
DRRC117	258857	6939275	100	90	-60	17	19	2	2.8
						70	73	3	2.4
DRRC118	258853	6939201	136	90	-60	30	32	2	8.7
						109	111	2	3.7
DRRC123	258900	6939100	82	90	-60	48	73	25	1.2
					including	60	65	5	2.5
DRRC124	258889	6939067	118	90	-60	92	99	7	27.4
					including	92	97	5	37.5
DRRC140	258916	6939066	467	90	-60	NSR			

Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	EOH	Azi	Dip	From	To	Interval	Gold
								(m)	(g/t)
DRDD004	258922	6938980	464	90	-55	25	30	5	16.6
DRDD005	258910	6938899	468	90	-60		0		
DRCD006	258856	6939241	469	90	-60	79.5	94.5	15	5.8
					including	79.5	79.8	0.3	242
DRCD008	258911	6938823	468	90	-60	58.1	60	1.9	2
DRDD010*	258885	6939160	468	90	-60	68	80	12	12
DRDD011*	258900	6938980	460	90	-55	52	55.5	3.5	2.6
						62	63	1	8.2
DRDD012*	258847	6939060	467	90	-60	75.1	75.4		8.5
						103.05	103.45		12.8
						153.8	154.15		7.513
DRDD013*	258861	6938981	460	90	-60	162.8	165.2	2.4	21.2
DRDD015*	258835	6939320	464	90	-60	Results pending			
DRDD016*	258820	6939240	466	90	-60	Results pending			
DRCD017*	258795	6939320	463	90	-60	Results pending		Visible Gold 163.8m	
DRCD018*	258870	6938900	465	90	-60	Results pending			

DRCD019*	258830	693890 0	464	90	-60	Results pending		
DRCD020*	258845	693916 0	465	90	-60	Results pending	Visible Gold 148- 149m	
DRCD023*	258810	693906 0	465	90	-60	Results pending	Visible Gold 216.9m	

*Denotes Draig Resources Drill hole from this current announcement

For further information regarding Draig Resources please visit the ASX platform (ASX:DRG) or the Company's website www.draigresources.com.au

Your faithfully,

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Shane Hibbird. Mr Hibbird is a full-time employee of Draig Resources and is a member of the AusIMM, Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and the Society of Exploration Geologists (SEG). Mr Hibbird has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are 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 Hibbird has provided his prior written consent as to the form and context in which the Exploration Results and the supporting information are presented in this announcement.

1. For full details of these Exploration results, refer to the said Announcement or Release on the said date. Draig Resources is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the said announcement.
2. These results are historical from Barrick Gold Corp historical data and details of sampling and assaying are not known.

Table 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The holes were sampled by NQ Diamond Core drilling. • Sampling was nominally at 1 m intervals however over narrow zones of mineralisation it was as short as 0.3 m. • QAQC samples were inserted in the sample runs, comprising gold standards (CRM’s or Certified Reference Materials) and commercially sourced blank material (barren basalt). • Sampling practice is appropriate to the geology and mineralisation of the deposit and complies with industry best practice.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond coring was undertaken with a modern truck mounted rig and industry recognized quality contractor. Core (standard tube), was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	drilled at HQ3 size (61.1mm) from surface until competent ground was reached. The hole was then continued with NQ size (45.1mm) to total depth. The core was orientated using a Reflex Ez-Ori tool.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond core recovery was measured for each run and calculated as a percentage of the drilled interval, in weathered material, core recoveries were generally 80 to 90%, in fresh rock, the core recovery was excellent at 100%. • There has been no assessment of core sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All core was geologically logged. Lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and weathering are recorded in the geology table of the drill hole database. Final and detailed geological logs were forwarded from the field following cutting and sampling. • Geological logging of core is qualitative and descriptive in nature.
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 wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core was cut in half, one half retained as a reference and the other sent for assay. • Sample size assessment was not conducted but used sampling size typical for WA gold deposits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples. 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. 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 and whether the technique is considered partial or total. 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assaying and laboratory procedures used are standard for the for the industry. Most samples were prepared and assayed at NATA accredited Minanalytical Laboratory Services in Perth. Samples for drill holes DRDD006 and DRDD0010 were submitted to NATA accredited Intertek Minerals Laboratory, Perth. All samples sent to Minanalytical are weighed, dried, coarse crushed and pulverized in total to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns (method code SP3010) and a 50 gm subsample is assayed for gold by fire assay with an AAS finish (method code FA50/AAS). The assay method is considered a total technique. All samples sent to Intertek are weighed, dried, coarse crushed and pulverized in total to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns (method code SP13) and a 50 gm subsample is assayed for gold by fire assay with an ICP OES finish (method code FA50/OE04). The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>assay method is considered a total technique.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to the Company QAQC samples (described earlier) included within the batch the laboratory included its own CRM's, blanks and duplicates.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intersection assays were documented by Draig's professional exploration geologists and verified by Draig's Exploration Manager. No drill holes were twinned. All assay data were received in electronic format from Minanalytical or Intertek, checked, verified and merged into Draig's database. Original laboratory data files in CSV and locked PDF formats are stored together with the merged data. There were no adjustments to the assay data.
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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill collars are located with hand held GPS. These positions are considered to be within 5 metres accuracy in the horizontal plane and less so in the vertical. The positions will be accurately surveyed with a differential GPS system to achieve x – y accuracy of 2 cm and height (z) to +/- 10 cm. All collar location data is in UTM grid (MGA94 Zone 51). Down hole surveys were by a north seeking gyroscope.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On completion of the current drilling program drill hole spacing will be nominally 80m x 40 m. When complete, is considered suitable to calculate an inferred resource, It is not suitable for mineral resource estimation at this time. • No 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 the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill lines are orientated approximately at right angles to the currently interpreted strike of the known mineralization. • No bias is considered to have been introduced by the existing sampling orientation.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were secured in closed polyweave sacks for delivery to the laboratory sample receival yard in Kalgoorlie by Draig personnel.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	No audits or reviews completed.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bellevue Gold Project consists of three granted mining licenses M36/24, M36/25, M36/299 and one granted exploration license E36/535. Golden Spur

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. 	<p>Resources, a wholly owned subsidiary of Draig Resources owns the tenements 100%.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no known issues affecting the security of title or impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical work reviewed was completed by a number of previous workers over 100 years. More recently and particularly in terms of the geophysical work reviewed the companies involved were Plutonic Operations Limited, Barrick Gold Corporation and Jubilee Mines NL
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bellevue Project is located within the Agnew-Wiluna portion of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone belt, approximately 40 km NNW of Leinster. The project area comprises felsic to intermediate volcanic sequences, meta-sediments, ultramafic komatiite flows, Jones Creek Conglomerates and tholeiitic meta basalts (Mt Goode Basalt) which hosts the known gold deposits. The major gold deposits in the area lie on or adjacent to north-northwest trending fault zones. The Bellevue gold deposit is hosted by the partly tholeiitic meta-basalts of the Mount Goode Basalts in an area of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		faulting, shearing and dilation to form a shear hosted lode style quartz/basalt breccia.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All requisite drill hole information is tabulated elsewhere in this release.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole intersections are reported above a lower cut-off grade of 1 g/t Au and no upper cut off grade has been applied. A minimum intercept length of 0.3 m applies to the sampling in the tabulated results presented in the main body of this release. Up to 5 m of internal dilution have been included. • No metal equivalent reporting has been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpretation of the mineralized shapes is ongoing and until 3D modeling is completed only down hole lengths are reported.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included elsewhere in this release.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>All results above 0.3 m at 1.0 g/t lower cut have been reported.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Down hole electromagnetic surveys support the in hole geological observations and will continue to be used to vector drill targeting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draig is drill testing strike, down plunge and faulted off-set extensions to known gold mineralization. The recent work has confirmed that the Tribune Lode has the potential to contribute significantly to future gold resources within the project is currently the companies major focus. Other targets exist in the project and the company continues to assess these.