

DRAIG

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

Corporate Directory

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Step-out drilling confirms further high grade gold at the Tribune Discovery

Bellevue Gold Project

- Latest drill results extend high grade gold mineralization at depth and along strike to the south at Tribune discovery, results include:
 - **2.5m @ 29.0g/t gold** from 147.5m and **3.8m @ 5.2g/t gold** from 133m downhole in DRCD020.
 - **4m @ 9.0g/t gold** from 57m downhole in DRCC033.
 - **2.4m @ 16.6 g/t gold** 102.4m downhole in DRDD036.
 - **7m @ 7.20g/t gold** including **2m @ 17.8g/t** from 288m downhole in DRCD034 the **southernmost drill intersection to date and confirms mineralisation is open to the south.**
 - **9m @ 5.4 g/t gold** from 375m including **2m @ 15.2g/t gold** in DRDD031 the **deepest drill intersection to date and confirms high grade gold mineralization at depth.**
- Tribune Lode appears analogous in lithology, alteration, mineralization and width to the nearby Bellevue Lode (historically produced 800,000oz gold at 15g/t gold).
- Step-out historical drilling 800 metres to the south along strike has intersected **4.45m @ 22.87g/t gold & 1.4m @ 33.10g/t gold** which Draig Resources intends to drill test in the coming weeks. (ASX 20 Nov17) ¹
- Recent fully underwritten institutional placement secures exploration funding for the company to fast track key targets including:
 - Step-out extensions of the high-grade Tribune Lode.
 - Further mineralization in the "Western Mineralised Corridor".
 - Drill testing Bellevue Mine Lode deeper targets.
 - Regional targeting over 20 kilometres of potential strike.
 - Initial first pass targeting at the South Yandal Gold Project located on the Bronzewing-Darlot-Jubilee gold belt only 40 kilometres to the east of the Bellevue Gold Project.
- Resource estimate for Bellevue Gold Project anticipated in Q3 2018

Executive Director Mr Steve Parsons commented:

“The company is pleased to update the market on the progress of the high-grade Tribune Lode discovery. Our most recent step-out extensional drilling has confirmed the high-grade mineralised system is very much alive to the south, at depth and down plunge, with numerous high-grade drill intersections received from this latest round of results.

With the recent fully underwritten institutional placement completed the company now has the opportunity to aggressively augment drilling at the Tribune Lode and explore for further high-grade zones within the highly prospective Western Corridor and beyond. We see a real opportunity to significantly grow the Bellevue Gold Project into a standout high-grade gold project.”

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.**
- **Open to the south where, 800 metres further south the Southern Belle Lode is hosted within the same structural horizon.**
- **Recent drilling has confirmed the continuation of significant gold mineralisation to a vertical depth of approximately 350 metres below surface in hole DRDD031 with an intersection of 9m @ 5.4 g/t including 2m @ 15.2 g/t Au from 375m downhole.**
- **The most southern drill hole DRDD034 intersected the Tribune Lode with an intersection of 7m @ 7.2 g/t gold including 2m @ 17.8 g/t from 289m downhole.**
- **Step-out drilling over the coming weeks is anticipated to test the southern extension between Tribune Lode and Southern Belle Lode.**

Down dip continuity of the Tribune mineralised structure has been tested to a vertical depth of approximately 380 metres with broad spaced drilling. Below this level the Tribune lode crosses the West Fault, an interpreted strike slip feature expected to offset the mineralisation. The West Fault/Tribune Lode intersection is analogous to the Highway Fault/Bellevue Lode intersection to the east with both shear zones part of the same shear array.

The order of the offset is currently poorly constrained however evidence from the Highway Fault would suggest a west block south movement on the order of a few hundred metres. The evaluation of the relative movement and potential for offset of the high grade mineralised zones is a high priority for further drill testing.

The mineralised intersections from recent drilling have confirmed a strong association between massive to semi-massive pyrrhotite and milled quartz clasts with high gold grades in the Tribune system with evidence of hanging wall, footwall and total shear lodes within the overall Tribune Shear.

Results have now been received for a further 15 diamond drill holes completed during 2018 listed below:

- DRDD014 No significant result
- DRCD015 0.5m @ 1.6 g/t gold from 81.5m
- DRCD016 0.5m @ 4.8 g/t gold from 118m
- DRCD017 8.15 @ 1.0 g/t gold from 163.7 including 1.35m @ 3.5 g/t gold from 170.5m
- **DRCD018 0.9m @ 12.3 g/t gold from 144.6m, 0.4m @ 11.2 g/t from 170m and 0.58m @ 5.5 g/t from 177.7m**
- DRCD019 4.4m @ 0.9 g/t gold from 237m
- **DRCD020 3.8m @ 5.2 g/t gold from 133m and 2.5m @ 29 g/t gold from 147.5m**
- DRCD023 2.15m @ 4.1 g/t gold from 216.74m including 0.42m @ 13.8 g/t gold from 218.47m
- DRDD024 6.4m @ 0.9 g/t gold from 204.7m
- DRDD027 2m @ 1.1 g/t gold from 325m
- DRDD031 9m @ 5.4 g/t gold from 375m including 2m @ 15.2 g/t gold from 375m
- **DRCC033 8m @ 5.0 g/t gold from 53m including 4m @ 9.0 g/t gold from 57m**
- **DRDD034¹ 7m @ 7.2 g/t gold including 2m @ 17.8 g/t from 289m**
- **DRDD036 2.4m @ 16.6 g/t gold from 102.4m**
- DRDD037 4.25m @ 2.4 g/t gold from 108.75m

Previously reported drill results from the Tribune Lode include (Refer to ASX Announcements dated 20 November 2017, 11 December 2017 and 07 February 2018)¹:

- **DRCD004 5m @ 22.9 g/t gold from 25m¹**
- **DRRC1024² 7m @ 27.4 g/t gold from 93m**
- **DRDD006 15m @ 5.8 g/t gold from 79.5m (including 0.3m @ 242g/t gold from 79.5m)¹**
- **DRDD010 12m @ 12.0 g/t gold from 68m**
- **DRDD013 2.4m @ 21.9 g/t gold from 162.8m**

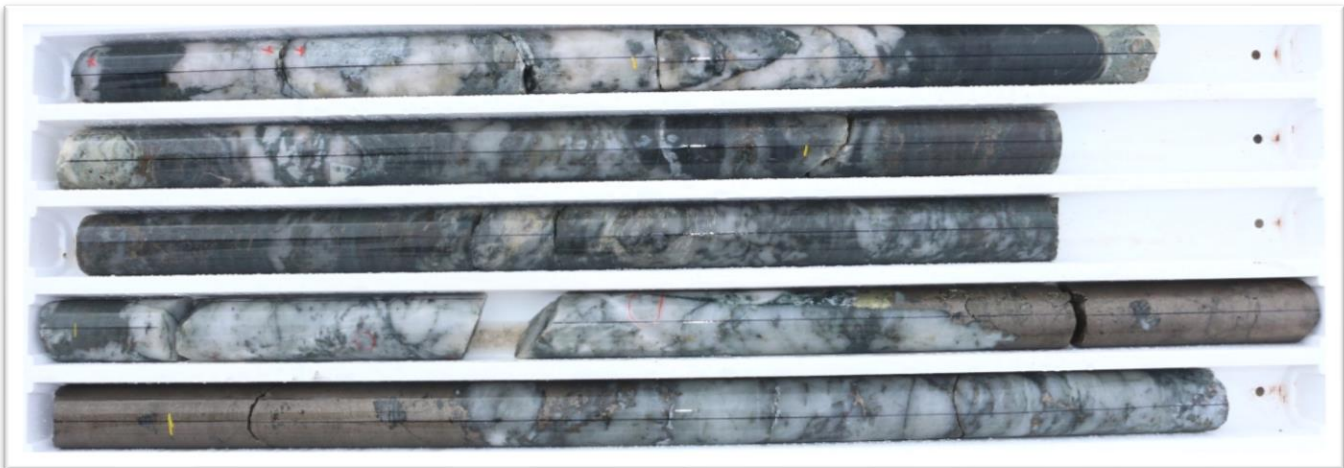
1. Updated with screenfire assay results refer page 4&5 of this announcement

2. Previously announced as DRRC0024

Further south, 800 metres along strike, the Southern Belle Lode is hosted within the same structural horizon with no drilling in between, historical drill results include:

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

Figure 1: Diamond drill core from hole DRCD020 showing a typical quartz sulphide veining with massive to semi-massive pyrrhotite, interval assayed 3.8m @ 5.2 g/t from 133m & 2.5m @ 29.0 g/t gold from 147.5m. Core shown is from 143m-147.5m



Down Hole Electro-Magnetic (DHEM) Survey and Further Targeting

The Tribune drill grid is currently being followed up with DHEM to highlight high grade mineralised shoot positions within the overall structure. Recent drilling has confirmed a strong relationship with massive/semi-massive pyrrhotite and high-grade mineralisation (see above Figure 1), analogous to the historically mined Bellevue Lode as reported by previous workers. The mineralisation has a strong EM response which enables the targeting of mineralised shoot positions within the overall shear.

The mineralisation at the historic Bellevue Mine was characterised by bonanza grade mineralised shoots containing the bulk of the mined ore within the overall lode system. These shoots generally had an up-dip component of approximately 20-40 metres and a significant greater down plunge component of several hundred metres at the historic Bellevue underground mine. These represent a relatively small target on the current exploration drill grid (generally 80metre x 80metre drilling piercements below 150metres depth below surface). It is anticipated that the potentially strong DHEM response of these bonanza style gold shoots will allow the direct drill targeting of these shoot positions within the overall shear envelope.

Screen Fire Test Work

A total of 124 screen fire assays have now been received from the original 50g fire assays. In general, the original fire assays performed well versus the screen fire checks with low discrepancies. This is interpreted to be related to the close association of the gold mineralisation with the pyrrhotite in the mineralised system. Two holes where coarse free gold was noted in the logging were significantly upgraded:

DRCD004 re-assayed **5m @ 22.9 g/t gold** versus the original grade of 5m @ 16.7g/t gold (ASX 11/12/17)¹

And

DRRD006 re-assayed **15.5m @ 6.8 g/t gold** versus the original grade of 15m @ 5.8 g/t gold (ASX 7/2/18)¹

Screen fire test work will not be routinely applied unless coarse free gold is noted in the logging. Preference has been given to screen fire assays in the reporting of results. Removing the two assays relating to the intervals above resulted in average difference between the methods of 0.5%

Ongoing Exploration

Drilling is continuing at the Tribune Lode with two diamond drill rigs working on double shift. Current work is focused on testing target southern extensions of the high-grade Tribune mineralised system. Upon completion of the downhole EM program, work will also focus on targeting mineralised shoot positions within the greater Tribune mineralised envelope. Wide spaced deep drilling is also planned to cover the current completely untested footwall position of the Tribune Lode eastwards and at depth to the Highway Fault.

Following the recently announced fully underwritten placement of \$8million (refer ASX 16/3/18), the company is now in a position to begin follow up drilling of deep targets within the Western Corridor and beyond, targeting repeat lode mineralisation and potential offset mineralised positions of the Bellevue and Tribune Lodes.

The Western Mineralised Corridor has previously been subject to limited exploration drilling on very coarse centres and a number of priority targets have been identified for follow up including the Southern Belle Lode where historic drilling has returned a number of significant intersections (refer page 3 above).

Drilling will also target a number of historically identified and untested DHEM plates within the Western Mineralised Corridor as well as to begin to step out further west of the West Fault, an area which has seen almost no drill testing.

Draig Resources has received a co-funding grant of \$200k for a single drill hole as part of the EIS scheme for the testing of these deeper EM plates which it intends to test in the coming weeks.

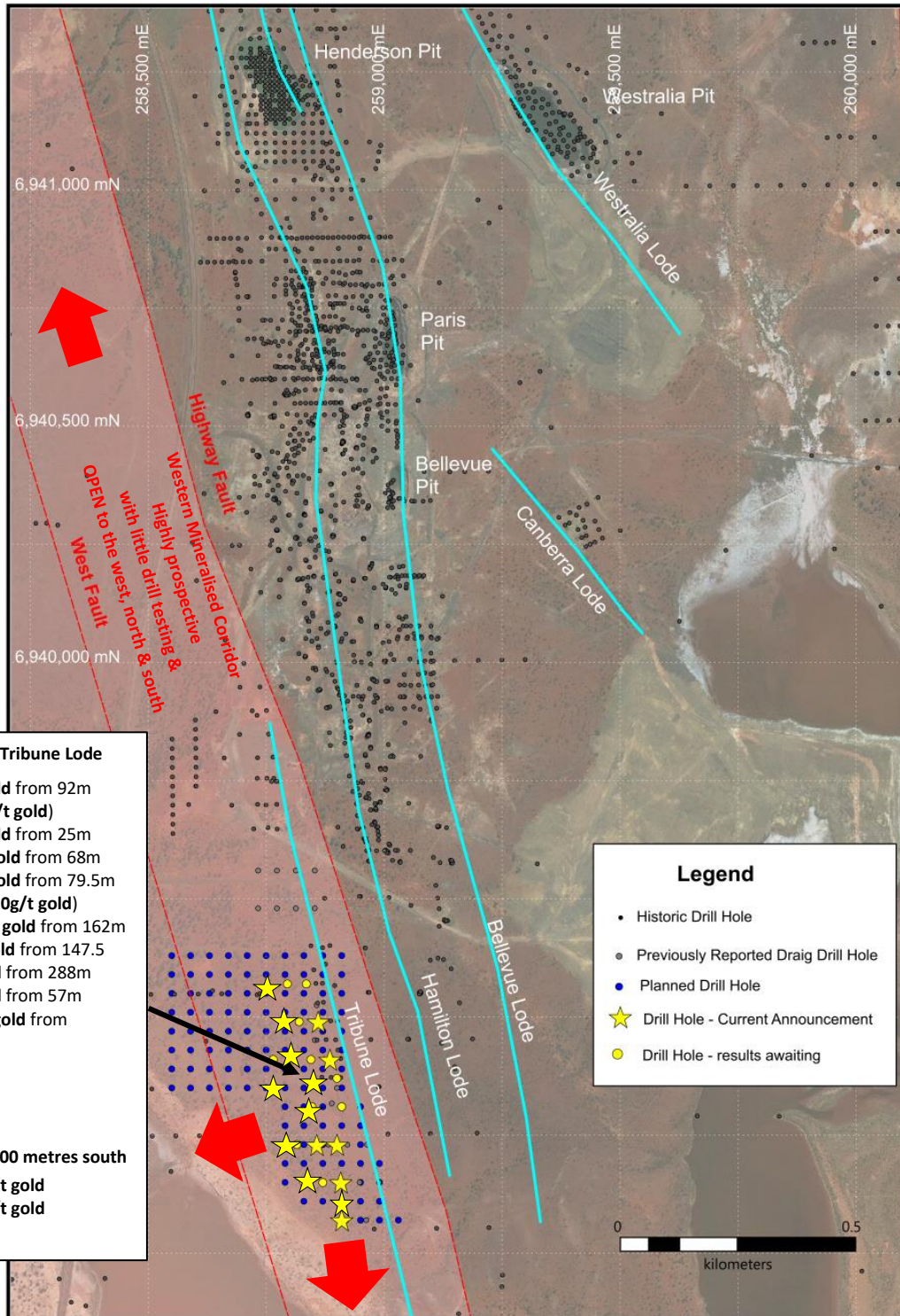


Figure 3: Long Section of Tribune Lode Drilling Within the Western Corridor

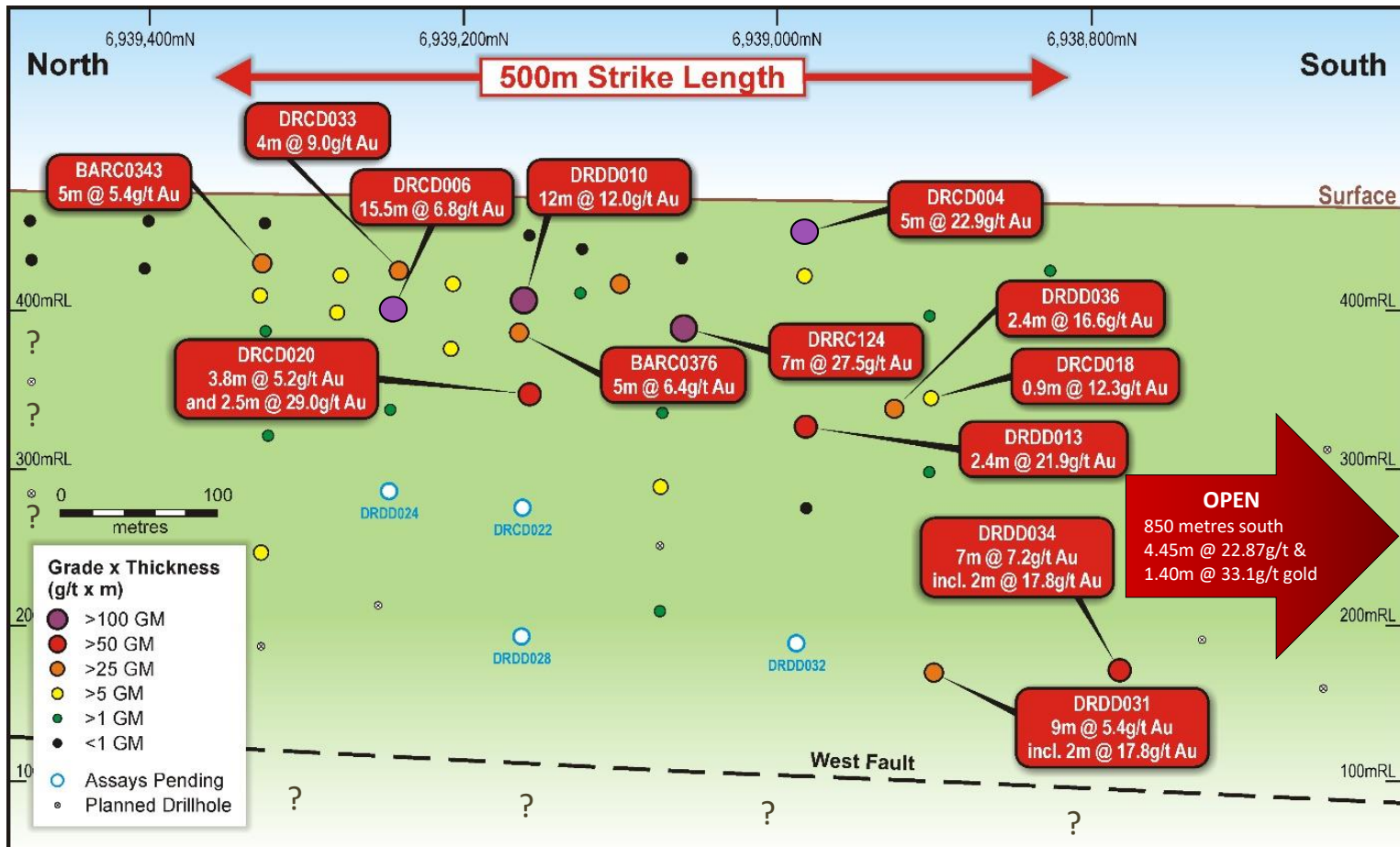


Figure 4: Schematic Overview of the Bellevue Gold Project Geology and Mineralisation

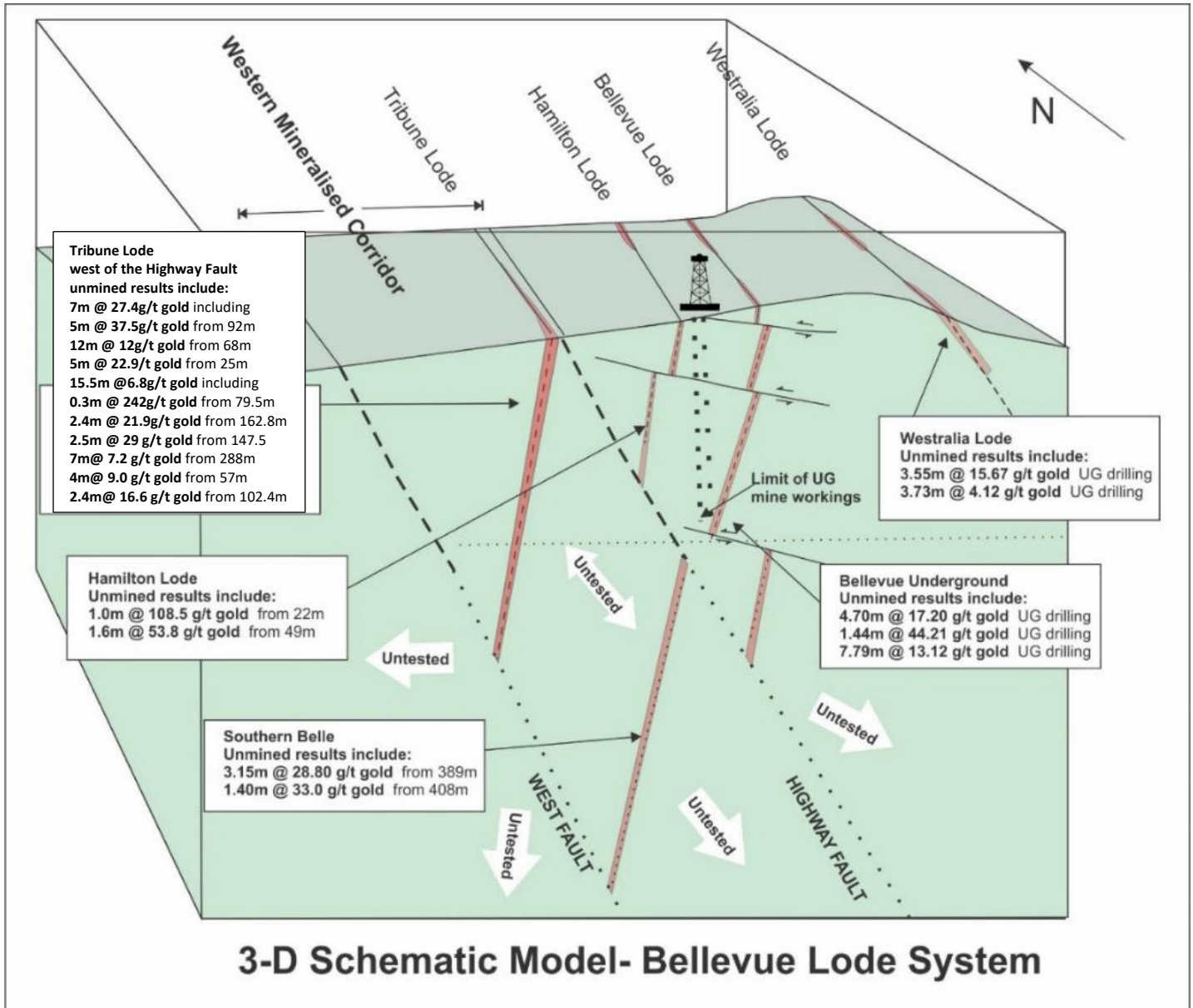


Table 2: Collar Locations of Tribune significant intersections

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	Interpreted Lode Position
								(m)	(g/t)	
DRDD004 ¹	258922	6938980	464	90	-55	25	30	5	22.9	
DRDD005	258910	6938899	468	90	-60		0			
DRCD006 ¹	258856	6939241	469	90	-60	79.5	95	15.5	6.81	
					including	79.5	79.8	0.3	284.4	Hanging wall Lode
					including	91	94	4	4.4	Footwall Lode
DRCD008	258911	6938823	468	90	-60	58.1	60	1.9	2	
DRDD010	258885	6939160	468	90	-60	68	80	12	12	Shoot
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		7.5	
DRDD013	258861	6938981	460	90	-60	162.8	165.2	2.4	21.2	Shoot
DRDD015*	258835	6939320	464	90	-60	81.5	82	0.5	1.6	
DRDD016*	258820	6939240	466	90	-60	118	118.5	0.5	4.8	
DRCD017*	258795	6939320	463	90	-60	163.7	171.85	8.15	1.0	
							170.5	1.35	3.5	

DRCD018*	258870	6938900	465	90	-60	144.6	145.5	0.9	12.3	
						170	170.4	0.4	11.2	Hanging wall Lode
						177.7	178.28	0.58	5.5	Footwall Lode
DRCD019*	258830	6938900	464	90	-60	237	241.4	4.4	0.9	
DRCD020* ²	258845	6939160	465	90	-60	133	136.8	3.8	5.4	Hanging wall Lode
						147.5	150	2.5	29	Footwall Lode
DRCD022	258768	6939159	465	90	-60	Core being processed				
DRCD023*	258810	6939060	465	90	-60	216.74	218.89	2.15	4.1	
					including	218.47	218.89	0.42	13.8	Footwall Lode
DRDD024	258780	6939240	465	90	-60	204.7	211.1	6.4	0.9	
DRCD025	258716	6939320	465	90	-60	Core being processed				
DRCD027	258731	6939060	466	-90	-60	325	327	2	1.1	
DRCD028	258685	6939160	465	90	-60	Core being processed				
DRCD029	258987	6938819	465	90	-60	Core being processed				
DRCD030	258770	6939060	465	90	-60	Core being processed				
DRDD031*	258801	6938897	465	90	-70	375	384	9	5.4	Hanging wall Lode
					including	375	377	2	17.8	
DRCD032	258737	6938980	465	90	-60	Core being processed				
DRDD034*	258997	6938899	463	200	-71	289	288	7	7.2	
DRDD035	258997	6938899	463	215	-73					

DRDD036 *	258874	6938919	461	90	-60	102.4	104.6		2.4	16.6	Shoot
DRDD037 *	258847	6939279	469	90	-55	108.75	113		4.25	2.4	Shoot
DRDD038	258897. 8	6939140	465. 41	90	-60	124	Core being processed				
DRDD039	258960	6938820	460	150	-68	250	Core being processed				

*Denotes Draig Resources Drill hole from this current announcement

¹ Denotes Screenfire assay reported

² Denotes assay on whole core Au1 and Au2 averaged for interval, (significant variability in assays)

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.

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. 	
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<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> <p>A selection of mineralized samples were re-submitted for screen fire assay at both Minanalytical and Intertek Laboratories.</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 survey with a differential GPS system to achieve x – y accuracy of 2 cm and height (z) to +/- 10 cm.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All collar location data is in UTM grid (MGA94 Zone 51). • Down hole surveys were by a north seeking gyroscope.
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, 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 license to operate in the area. 	<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 Resources, a wholly owned subsidiary of Draig Resources owns the tenements 100%. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>north-northwest trending fault zones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bellevue gold deposit is hosted by the partly tholeiitic meta-basalts of the Mount Goode Basalts in an area of 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 	<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

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	<p>usually Material and should be stated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>sampling in the tabulated results presented in the main body of this release. Up to 5 m of internal dilution have been included.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No metal equivalent reporting has been applied.
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>

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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 density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<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.
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.