



ASX Announcement

17th July 2018

Significant New High-Grade Gold Discovery

Visible gold identified in all five drill holes to date targeting Bellevue underground depth extension

- Broadly spaced (~250 metres apart) drilling defines a new high-grade gold zone over 800 metres strike length so far, drill results:
 - 2.5 m @ 13.1 g/t gold
 - 1.4 m @ 9.6 g/t gold
 - 0.5 m @ 16.2 g/t gold
 - 3.4 m @ 10.4 g/t gold and 0.3 m @ 44.4 g/t gold
 - 0.3 m @ 35.9 g/t gold
- Draig's second significant gold discovery at the Bellevue Project within six months of the initial Tribune Lode discovery.
- Strike length of this new discovery (800 metres & open) is already larger than the Tribune Lode (550 metres at surface) & is similar in strike to the historic Bellevue Lode at surface.
- Mineralisation is located only 250 metres from the Tribune Lode & 150 metres from the existing Bellevue underground workings.
- The mineralised shear zone is shallowly south-west dipping interpreted to be either a 'flattening' of the historic Bellevue Lode or a new Lode.
- Down Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) surveying confirms three substantial off-hole conductors within the shear zone.
- Extensional step-out and infill diamond drilling is underway.
- News flow in coming weeks:
 - Resource Estimate at the Bellevue Gold Project
 - New discovery Lode step-out, infill & DHEM drilling
 - Shallow infill drilling of Tribune Lode underway

Executive Director Mr Steve Parsons commented:

"The Company is pleased to report its second new significant high-grade gold lode discovery at the Bellevue Gold Project. This new discovery is currently defined over a strike length of 800 metres and we see significant potential to extend this as we step out with our current drill programme.

To consistently hit in all holes drilled this new mineralised shear zone and grades encountered over step-out drilling greater than 250 metres apart is extremely encouraging and points to the high quality of the mineralised lode system at the Bellevue Gold Project."

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

Significant landholding of
+4,500km² in a major gold
producing district

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New High-Grade Lode Discovery

The company is pleased to provide an update regarding a new gold discovery situated only 250 metres in the footwall of the Tribune Lode at the Bellevue Gold Project. A total of 5 holes, consisting of 3 re-entries of previously drilled Tribune Lode holes and 2 new holes from surface have now been completed and confirm mineralisation over 800 metres strike within what was known as the “Gap” target.

Drilling has consisted of scout framework drilling on approximately 240-300 metre step outs. The target is situated in a position that potentially represents the offset continuation of the historic Bellevue Lode (previously mined underground) to the west of the Highway Fault and is located in the footwall, below the recent Tribune Lode gold discovery.

The first drill hole into this new target area (DRDD059) was recently reported on the ASX 30/05/2018 and intercepted **3.4 m @ 10.4 g/t gold from 575.3m**¹ in pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, quartz veining with abundant fine visible gold inclusions.

Recent follow up scout drilling to both the north and south has defined an approximately 800 metre significant mineralised shear zone plunging shallowly to the south-west. Quartz-sulphide-gold veining was intercepted in the shear in every hole.

Table 1: Drill results returned in the discovery zone (from north to south) across 800 metres of strike:

<i>Northing</i>	<i>Hole Id</i>	<i>Intercept</i>
6939140mN	DRCD022*	2.5 m @ 13.1 g/t gold from 560.5 m <i>including 1 m @ 28.5 g/t gold</i> from 560.5 m
6939100mN	DRDD059	4.3 m @ 8.8 g/t gold from 575.3 m <i>including 3.4 m @ 10.4 g/t gold</i> from 576.2 m <i>and 0.3 m @ 44.4 g/t gold</i> from 584.3 m
6939100mN (80m west of DRDD059)	DRDD051*	0.5 m @ 16.2 g/t gold from 565.5 m
6938820mN	DRDD060*	1.4 m @ 9.7 g/t gold from 597.8 m <i>including 0.5 m @ 20.7 g/t gold</i> from 598.6 m
6938560mN	DRDD055	0.3 m @ 35.8 g/t gold from 627.2m

* re-entry of Tribune Lode drill holes. Note: all widths are reported as close to true widths

The strike appears to be open to the south where historic 240 metre x 120 metre spaced drilling reported anomalous mineralisation associated with shearing in unoriented diamond drill core, likely representing the continuation of the shear to the south. A number of significant un-tested historic geophysical DHEM plates are located in this mineralised corridor and the high-grade lode system of Southern Belle is immediately south again.

Follow up DHEM surveying conducted on the initial reconnaissance geological framework drill holes has detected the presence of three significant off hole and in hole conductors within the shear zone. Of note the modelled geophysical plates are of significantly larger response than the plates detected at the nearby Tribune Lode during the initial scout drilling phase at the deposit.

The correlation between gold mineralisation and the DHEM plates appears robust as the northern modelled DHEM plate now has two drill piercements (DRDD059 and DRCD022) that intersected 3.4 m @ 10.4 g/t gold and 2.5 m @ 13.1 g/t gold. This confirms the association with the conductive responses and shoot development, similar to what is seen at nearby historic Bellevue Lode and Tribune Lode. The two southern DHEM conductors are off hole conductors and are pending follow up drill testing over the coming weeks (refer figure 3).

Structural Position of the New Lode Discovery

The new Lode discovery is located to the west of the Highway Fault and at similar elevation to the termination of the Bellevue Lode and is situated in a position consistent with a sinistral offset of the Bellevue Lode.

It is also noted that the overall geometry of the new discovery Lode, although more shallowly dipping than the Bellevue Lode is approximately coincident with the plunge of the higher-grade mineralised shoots at the Bellevue Lode.

While it is early days and more work is required over the coming weeks, it is the current interpretation that this new discovery Lode likely represents the continuation and shallowing/flattening of the historic Bellevue Lode immediately below the old underground mine workings.

This is further reinforced by the mineralisation style and scale of shearing associated with the newly identified structure being very similar to that encountered at the Bellevue Mine. The lode is located only approximately 150 metres to the south-west of existing mine development.

Mineralisation at Bellevue is characterised by bonanza high-grade gold mineralised shoots with significant down plunge continuity within the overall shear framework. **The drill results received so far from this new discovery Lode are entirely consistent with historical results from the Bellevue Shear in widths and grade tenor from holes proximal to the higher-grade shoots.**

Update on Bellevue Gold Project Exploration Program and Resource Estimate

The company anticipates significant news flow from the Bellevue Gold Project this Quarter.

Significant progress has been made on the independent maiden Resource Estimate for the Bellevue Project and the company anticipates release in the coming weeks.

Diamond drilling is continuing at this new lode discovery infilling to ~ 120 metre centres across the known strike length of the shear zone as well as drill testing the DHEM plates. Drilling consists of a number of re-entries from Tribune Lode drill holes and some new holes to be completed from surface. Further results from this exciting new discovery will be made available at first opportunity.

A Reverse Circulation rig (RC) has commenced at the Tribune Lode to cover shallow expressions of the lode system on 40 metre drill centres. The shallow oxidised/broken zone mineralisation at the deposit was previously poorly tested due to predominantly diamond drilling being utilised. The company anticipates the program will be completed before the end of July with results available in August 2018.

The company is about to embark on a significant brownfield targeting review for the Bellevue Mine area. Well known technical consultants Model Earth Ltd has been contracted to assist the Draig Resources exploration team to complete this work in July/August 2018. This work will involve a significant review of both old and new drilling, geochemistry and structural setting to rank and prioritise exploration drilling at the project. A number of historical drill results and concepts have already been identified and will be incorporated into the review. It is anticipated that the company will begin drill testing the ranked targets in September 2018 following the targeting review.

Figure 1: Long Section View of the new gold discovery, Bellevue Gold Project (looking east)

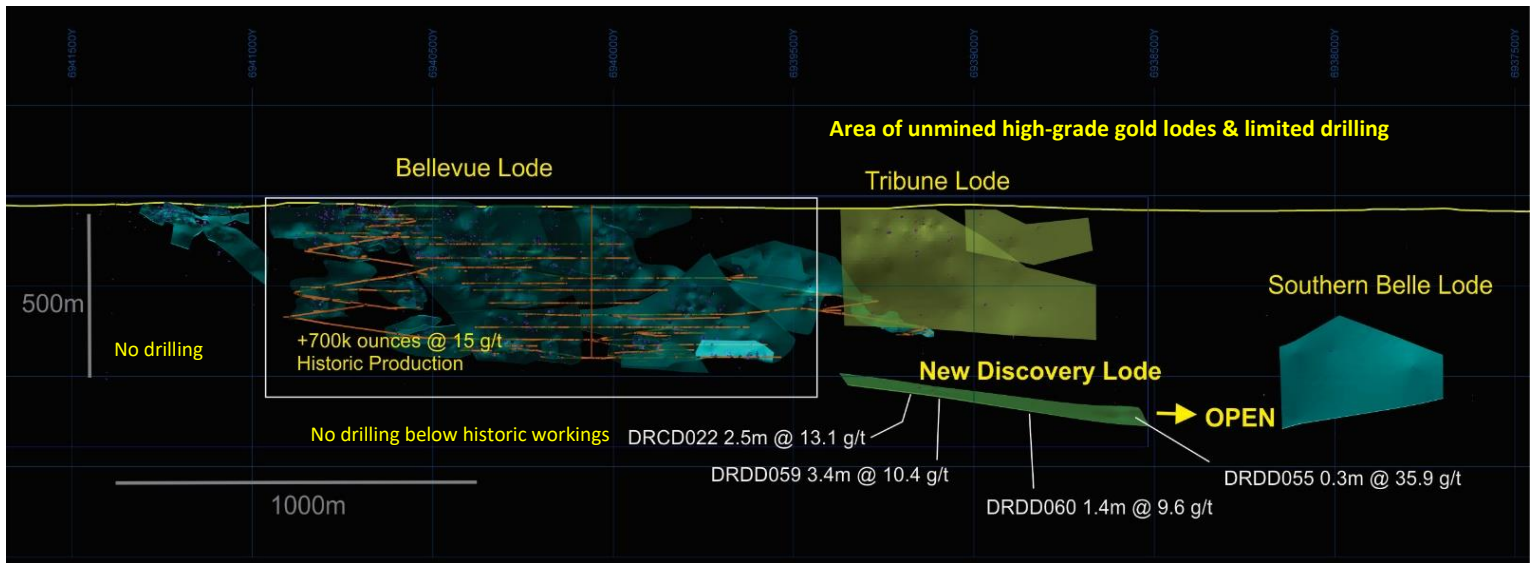


Figure 2: Cross Section View of the new gold discovery, Bellevue Gold Project (looking north)

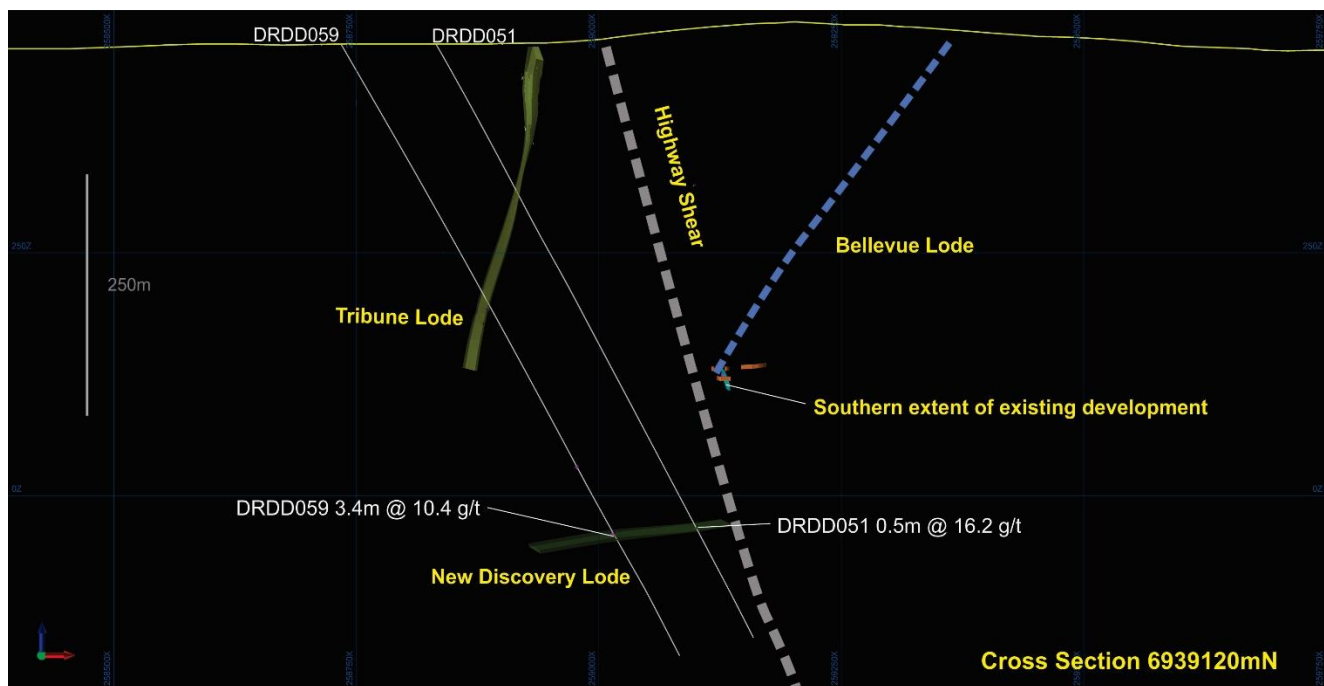


Figure 3: Plan View of New Discovery showing drill piercements and DHEM plates

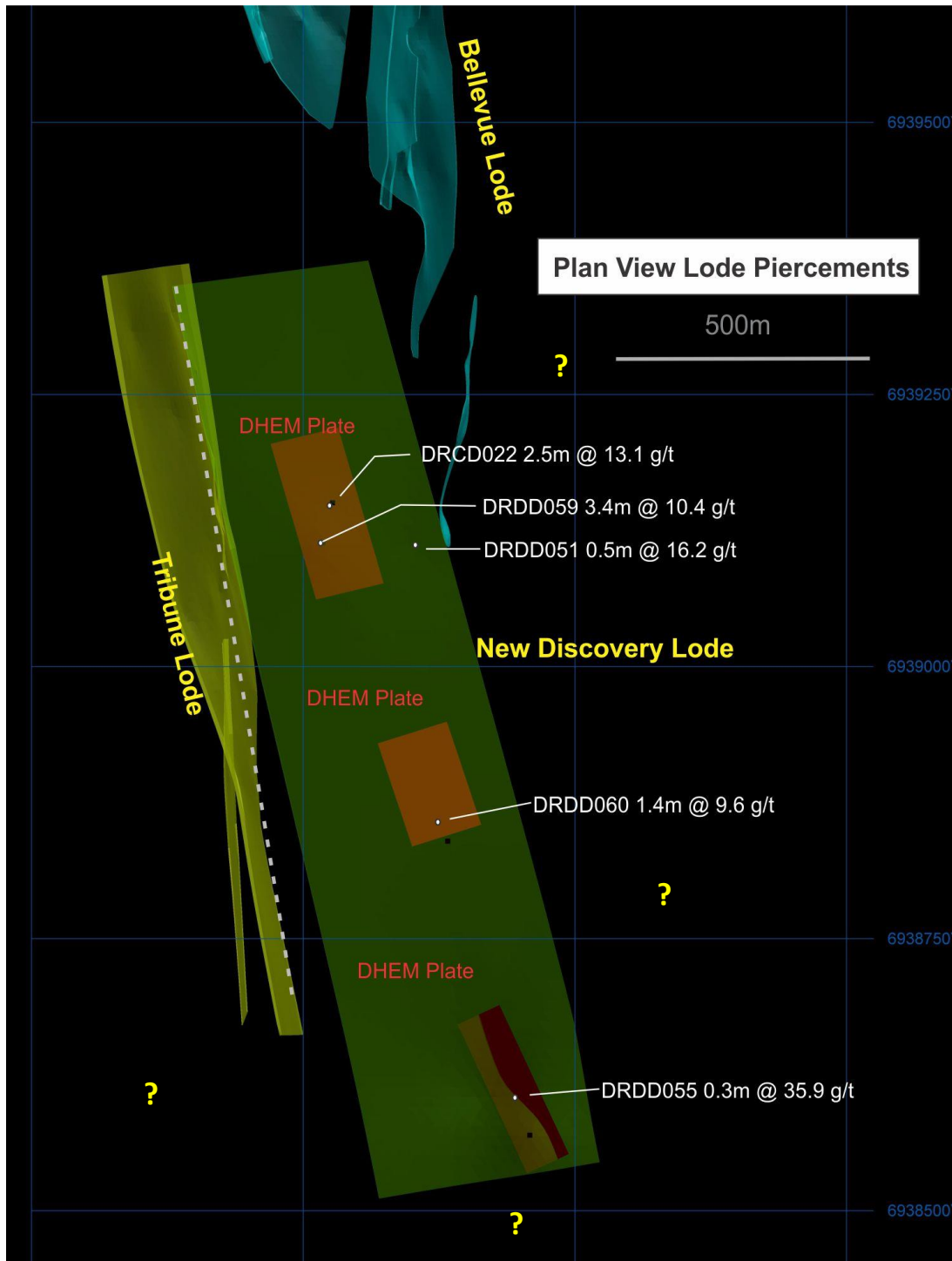


Figure 4a: Photo of drill core hole DRDD059 **4.3 m @ 8.8 g/t gold** from 575.3 m *including 3.4 m @ 10.4 g/t gold* from 576.2m *and 0.3m @ 44.4 g/t gold* from 584.3 m



Figure 4b: Photo of drill core hole DRCD022 **2.5 m @ 13.1 g/t gold** from 560.5 m *including 1 m @ 28.5 g/t gold* from 560.5 m

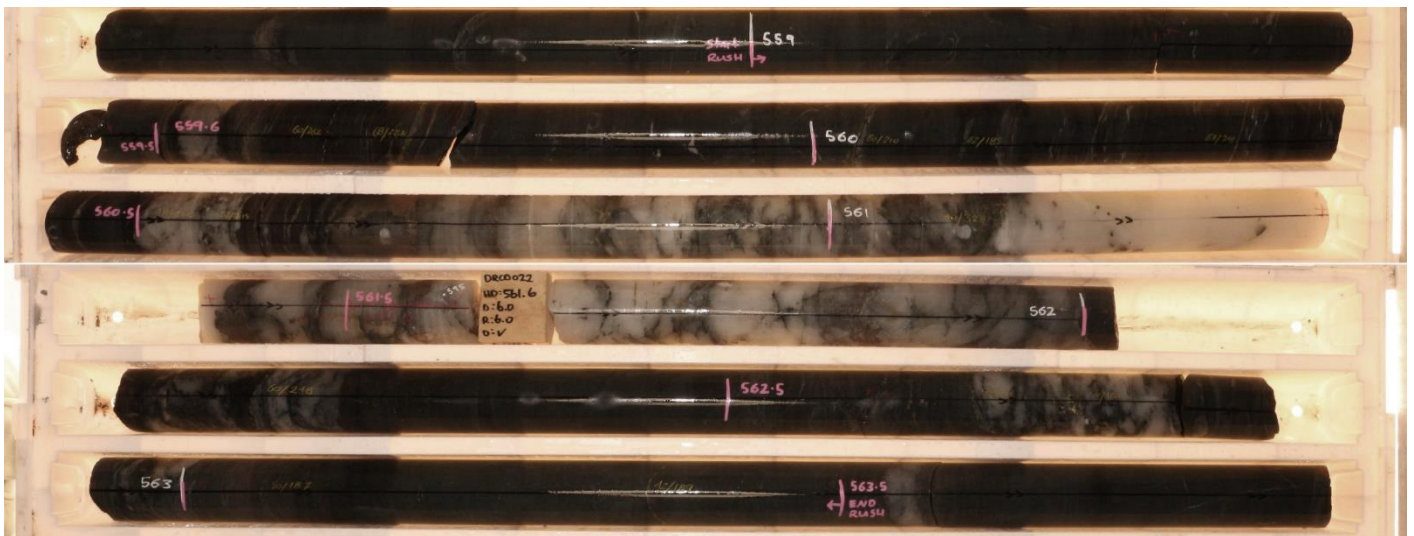


Table 2: New Discovery Drill Holes

Hole	East_MGA	North_MGA	RL	EOH	Dip	Azi
DRCD022	258767.88	6939160.19	463.602	597.6	-60	90
DRDD051	258831.28	6939119.17	464.309	693.7	-60	90
DRDD055	259012.75	6938784.4	461.357	750.6	-60	140
DRDD059	258735.02	6939101.66	463.367	720.72	-60	90
DRDD060	258870.94	6938859.62	461.847	690.7	-63	90

Table 3: Drill Hole Assays for New Discovery Intersections (Au best quoted)

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Au_ppm	Au1_ppm	Au_best	Lode
DRCD022	560.5	561	44.914	44.358	44.914	New Discovery
DRCD022	561	561.5	10.892	11.993	11.993	New Discovery
DRCD022	561.5	562	2.609	2.092	2.609	New Discovery
DRCD022	562	562.5	0.418	0.58	0.58	New Discovery
DRCD022	562.5	563	5.185	5.057	5.185	New Discovery
DRCD022	563	563.5	0.066	0.065	0.066	
DRDD051	564	564.5	0.276		0.276	
DRDD051	564.5	565	0.287		0.287	
DRDD051	565	565.5	0.848		0.848	New Discovery
DRDD051	565.5	566	12.219	16.201	16.201	New Discovery
DRDD055	499.5	500	0.666	0.628	0.666	Hanging Wall unknown steep lode
DRDD055	500	500.5	4.159	3.962	4.159	Hanging Wall unknown steep lode
DRDD055	500.5	501	0.53	0.504	0.53	Hanging Wall unknown steep lode
DRDD055	506	507	1.307	2.087	2.087	
DRDD055	563.5	564.3	0.5		0.5	
DRDD055	627.2	627.5	35.858		35.858	New Discovery
DRDD055	663.3	663.7	1.807	6.352	6.352	
DRDD059	498	499	9.391	8.514	9.391	Hanging Wall Unknown Shallow dip
DRDD059	499	500	0.336		0.336	Hanging Wall Unknown Shallow dip
DRDD059	500	501	2.677	3.578	3.578	Hanging Wall Unknown Shallow dip
DRDD059	575.3	575.7	5.636	4.431	5.636	New Discovery
DRDD059	575.7	576.2	0.213	0.195	0.213	New Discovery
DRDD059	576.2	576.7	8.605	3.851	8.605	New Discovery
DRDD059	576.7	577.2	19.94	35.626	35.626	New Discovery
DRDD059	577.2	577.7	3.763	6.804	6.804	New Discovery
DRDD059	577.7	578.2	0.374	0.438	0.438	New Discovery
DRDD059	578.2	578.5	1.001	1.483	1.483	New Discovery
DRDD059	578.5	579	10.292	16.181	16.181	New Discovery
DRDD059	579	579.3	1.958	1.218	1.958	New Discovery
DRDD059	579.3	579.6	1.813	2.057	2.057	New Discovery
DRDD059	579.6	580	0.01	0.016	0.016	New Discovery
DRDD059	580	580.5	0.034	0.038	0.038	New Discovery
DRDD059	580.5	581	0.019	0.021	0.021	New Discovery
DRDD059	581	581.5	2.887	0.525	2.887	New Discovery
DRDD059	584.3	584.6	44.406	32.282	44.406	Footwall
DRDD059	584.6	585	0.357	0.577	0.577	Footwall
DRDD059	585	586	0.01		0.01	Footwall
DRDD059	586	586.5	0.01		0.01	Footwall
DRDD059	586.5	587	2.921	0.683	2.921	Footwall
DRDD059	611	612	0.544	0.599	0.599	
DRDD060	597.8	598.2	1.782	1.774	1.782	New Discovery
DRDD060	598.2	598.6	1.244	1.195	1.244	New Discovery

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 4 - 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 a 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, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether 	<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 drilled at HQ3 size (61.1mm) from surface until competent

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	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. • 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 	<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
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p>situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assaying and laboratory procedures used are standard for the industry. Samples were prepared and assayed at NATA accredited Minanalytical Laboratory Services in 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. • 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, 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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"> The drill hole intersections at ~ 250 m apart are too broadly spaced 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 receipt

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>and tholeiitic meta basalts (Mt Goode Basalt) which hosts the known gold deposits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 faulting, shearing and dilation to form a shear hosted lode style quartz/basalt breccia.
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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. 	<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. Au Best values were used to calculate the intersection grade. • 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 	<p>All results above 0.3 m at 1.0 g/t lower cut have been reported.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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 (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draig is continuing to drill test this new lode with step out and infill drilling in conjunction with shallow infill work at the Tribune Lode, more information is presented in the body of this report. • Diagrams in the main body of this document show the areas possible extensions of the lodes. Other targets exist in the project and the company continues to assess these.

