



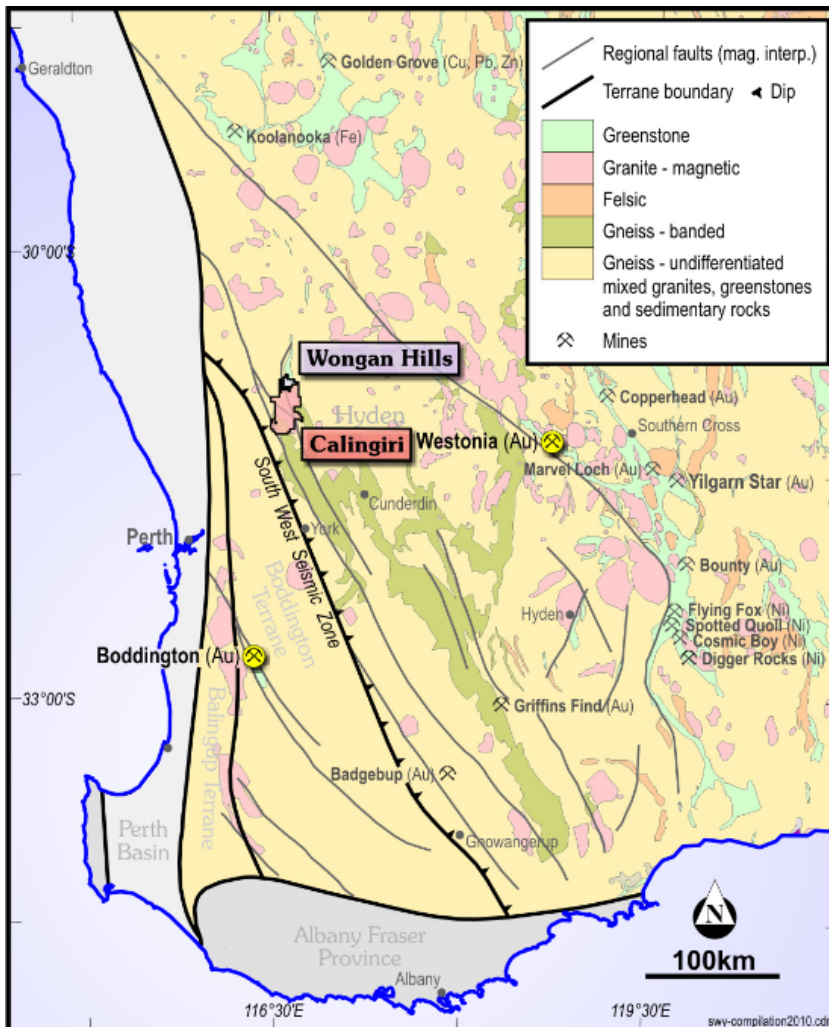
6 July 2010

EXTENSIVE ZONES OF COPPER MINERALISATION INTERSECTED IN INITIAL REVERSE CIRCULATION DRILLING PROGRAMME AT CALINGIRI

SUMMARY

Initial reverse circulation drilling at the **Bartel** and **Chapman Prospects** located within Dominion's 100% owned **Calingiri Project** has intersected broad zones of copper sulphide mineralization in each of the 3 holes drilled (e.g. **124 metres grading 0.27% copper**, including **75 metres grading 0.40% copper**), with higher grade intersections including **5 metres grading 1.4%**, **5 metres grading 1.0%** and **12 metres grading 0.9% copper**). The mineralized zones remain open at depth in all three holes. These results demonstrate the potential for large mineralized systems within an area where there has been little previous exploration.

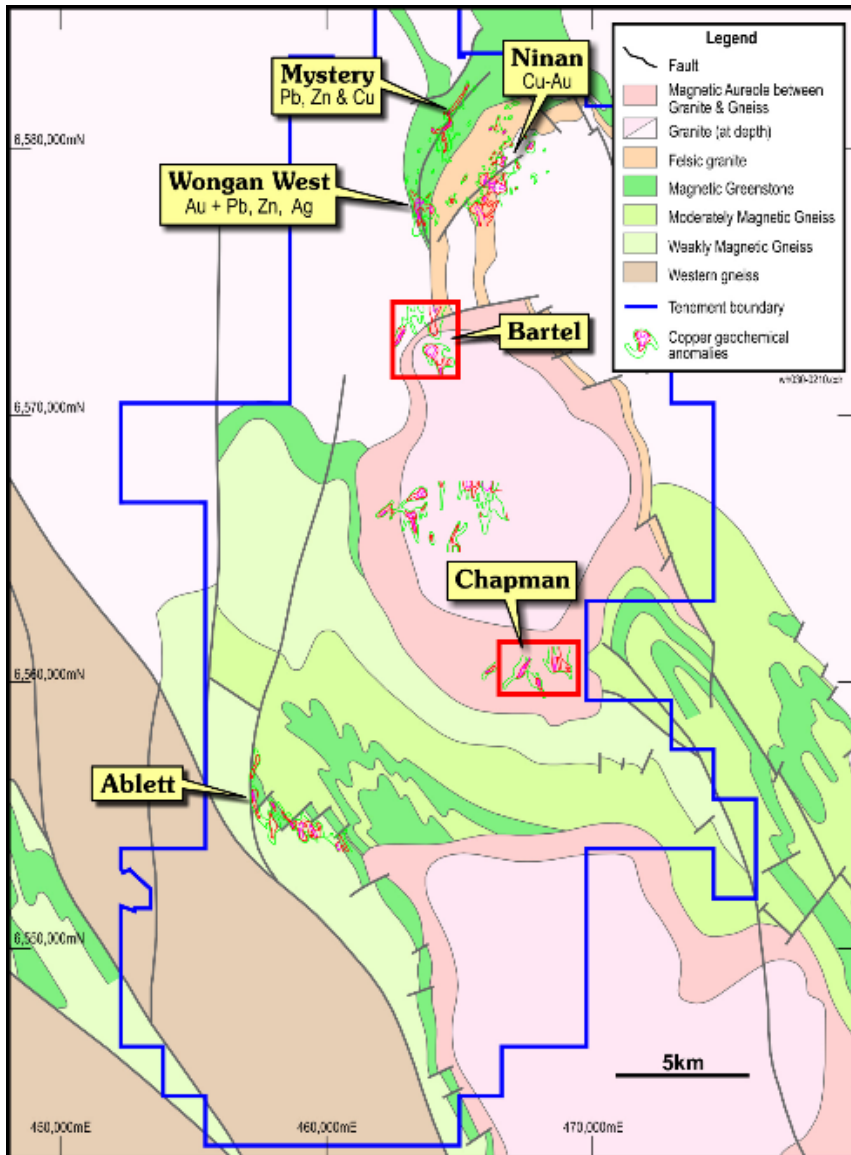
BACKGROUND



Dominion's previous exploration within the southern part of the Wongan Hills greenstone belt had outlined extensive copper – gold mineralization (including an intersection of 5 metres grading 3.79% copper and 1.87 g/t gold within a broader zone of 44 metres grading 0.75% copper from 36 metres) at the **Ninan Prospect**.

Following the availability of new regional airborne magnetic and radiometric data Dominion interpreted the probable continuity of prospective geology within an extensive area to the south of Wongan Hills. Initial reconnaissance roadside geochemical sampling outlined a series of, mainly, copper anomalies. Follow up, off road, sampling subsequently defined at least 4 distinct anomalous zones. Reconnaissance shallow 'interface' drilling at the **Bartel** and **Chapman Prospects** confirmed the development of both copper anomalism and visual copper sulphide mineralization.

Reconnaissance Induced Polarisation (IP) surveying carried out in the March 2010 quarter outlined strong chargeability anomalies at both prospects and two reverse circulation (RC) holes at **Bartel** (10CARC001 and 002), and one RC hole at **Chapman** (10CARC003) have been drilled to test these target areas.



Wongan Hills and Calingiri Projects

RESULTS

All three holes intersected continuous zones of visual copper sulphide (chalcopyrite) mineralization to the end of hole. Assay results for three metre composite samples and selected one metre splits have returned intersections including **5m @ 1.4% copper** from **Bartel** and **75m @ 0.4% copper** (including **5m @ 1.0% copper** and **12m @ 0.9% copper**) from **Chapman**.

Reverse Circulation drilling intersections (applying 0.3% copper lower cut off grade)

Hole ID	Coordinates (GDA 94)	Dip/Azi	Interval (m)	Width (m)	Cu %*
10CARC001	463920E / 6572500N	-60/088	30 - 42m	12	0.7
		<i>including:</i>	<i>33 - 38m</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1.4</i>
		-60/088	72- 75m*	3	0.5
10CARC002	463895E / 6573400N	-60/088	36- 60m*	24	0.3
			123-126*	3	0.6
			162-171*	9	0.4
10CARC003	468715E / 6560600N	-60/088	39 - 114m*	75	0.4
		<i>including:</i>	<i>48 - 53m</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1.0</i>
		<i>and</i>	<i>99 – 111m*</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>0.9</i>

* 3m composite samples, 1m splits are pending

It should be noted that the copper mineralization intersected in all three holes is open at depth. The following table demonstrates the minimum vertical extent of the mineralized system in each hole. In addition, previous shallow 'interface' drilling at both the **Bartel** and **Chapman Prospects** indicates that the mineralization intersected in the RC holes is potentially part of extensive mineralized systems.

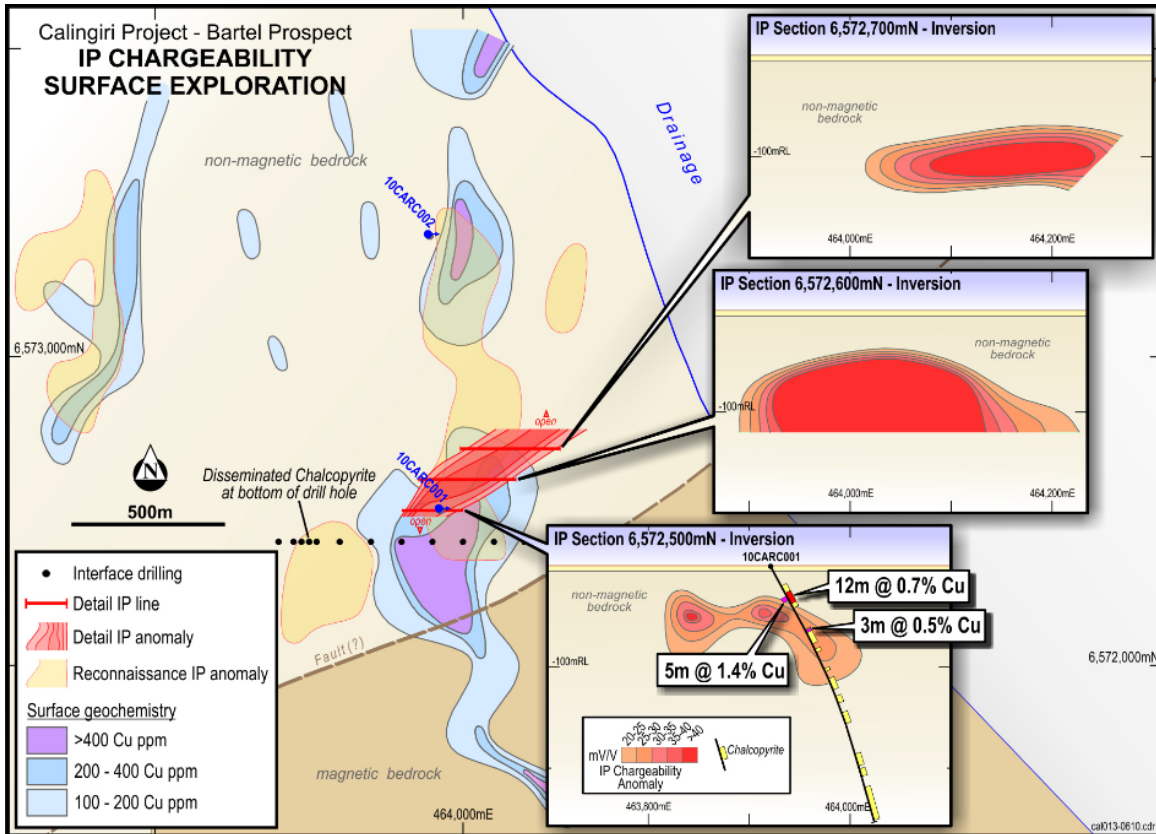
Reverse Circulation drilling intersections (no lower cut off grade applied)

Hole ID	Coordinates (GDA 94)	Dip/Azi	Interval (m)	Width (m)	Cu %	Prospect
10CARC001	463920E / 6572500N	-60/088	24 - 276m (EOH)	252	0.11	Bartel
10CARC002	463895E / 6573400N	-60/088	33 - 235m (EOH)	202	0.16	Bartel
10CARC003	468715E / 6560600N	-60/090	9 - 133m (EOH)	124	0.27	Chapman

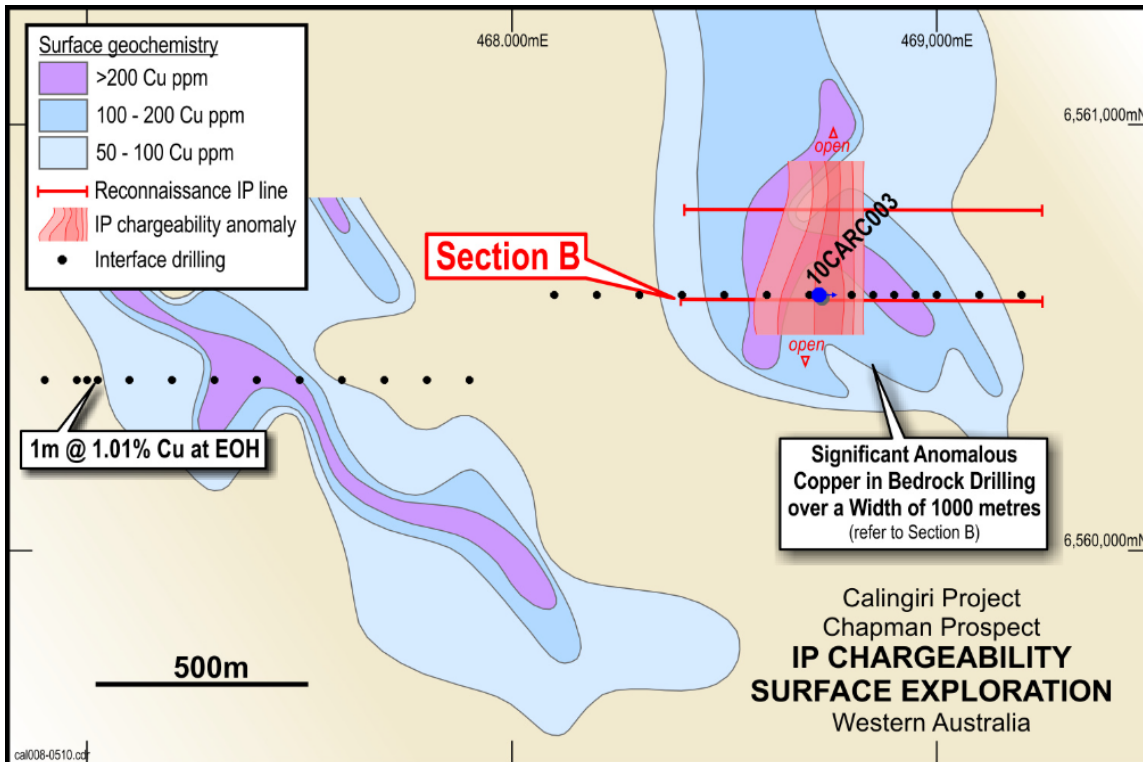
Limited multi element assay results show an **association of the copper mineralization with gold and molybdenum** at both prospects – e.g. 10CARC001 33 – 38 metres, 5 metres grading 1.4% copper, 172 ppb gold and 1,100 ppm molybdenum and 10CARC003 48 – 53 metres, 5 metres grading 1.0 % copper and 180 ppb gold. The potential for further target definition using these, and other potential 'pathfinder' elements, is being evaluated.

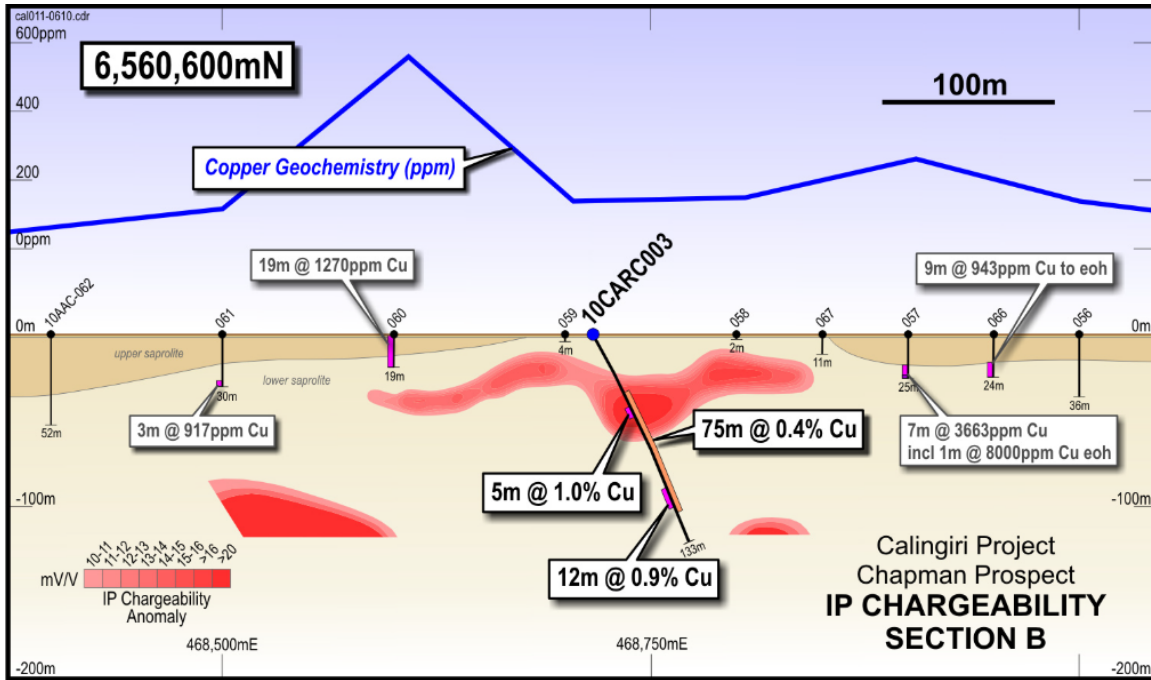
At **Bartel** the 2 holes (drilled 900 metres apart, respectively to 276m and 235m) were designed to test the southern and northern ends of the IP anomaly (as defined by the reconnaissance IP survey). The generally disseminated style of the copper sulphide (chalcopyrite) mineralization confirms that this mineralisation is the likely source of the IP (chargeability) anomaly. However, inconsistencies between the distribution of sulphides (as intersected in the drilling) and the previously modelled chargeability targets, suggests that the reconnaissance IP data does not effectively define the full sulphide geometry. Accordingly, further more detailed IP surveying was trialled.

Three detail IP lines directly at, and north of (at 100 metre spacing), the section line of the southernmost hole (10CARC001) appear to significantly upgrade the chargeability target and suggest that the best part of the sulphide zone is located immediately west of hole 10CARC001 and is around 150m wide plunging gently to the north east. This better defined IP anomaly, which is open in both directions, represents a priority target.



The RC hole at **Chapman** (10CARC003) targeted an interpreted shallow, flat lying IP (chargeability) anomaly and intersected disseminated copper sulphide mineralisation (5m @ 1.0% copper from 48 metres) at the same horizon as the modelled reconnaissance IP response. However continuing copper sulphide mineralisation in the hole, including the broad 75m @ 0.4% copper, with an internal 12m @ 0.9% copper intercept at 99m, was not predicted from the reconnaissance IP survey. Further evaluation, involving both detailed IP and drilling, is again a high priority.





These results at **Bartel** and **Chapman** are believed to significantly upgrade the prospectivity, not only of these prospects, but also of the extensive project area. The prospects are 15 kilometres apart and there are well defined copper geochemical anomalies, both between the prospects and elsewhere within the project, that have not been evaluated by either IP surveying or drilling. In addition geochemical coverage over much of the area has still to be carried out.

Aggressive follow up exploration, involving both detailed IP surveying and drilling, will be undertaken as soon as is practicable. However, delays may be experienced, in some areas, due to access issues during the cropping season.

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ATTRIBUTION

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Tony Poustie who is a full-time employee of the Company and a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Tony Poustie has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity, which he is undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Tony Poustie consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.