



9 February 2017

DGR Global Limited

ASX Announcement



Subsidiary Identifies Strong Gold and Cobalt Targets During Initial Field Work

The Directors of DGR Global Limited (ASX: DGR) wish to advise that its wholly owned subsidiary Coolgarra Minerals Pty Ltd (Coolgarra) has identified several strong gold and cobalt targets during initial field work on EPM 19270 north west of Charters Towers, Qld.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Large gold soil anomalies at Wally's Hope Prospect, with a one metre wide surface exposure of non-veined sediments assaying 40.3 g/t (grams per tonne) gold – over 1¼ ounces per tonne**
- **Potential for “Carlin” style disseminated gold in altered calcareous sediments**
- **Walk up drill targets accessible from existing tracks**
- **Surface cobalt and manganese rocks at Wade's Prospect assayed 1.1% Cobalt, 0.13% Copper and 0.54% Nickel**
- **Substantial gold and cobalt soil anomalies at Wade's, with maximum soil cobalt of 0.13% and soil gold of 1.1 g/t**

Coolgarra Minerals Pty Ltd holds 2 Exploration Permits (EPMs) and 4 EPM applications for gold, cobalt, nickel and antimony mainly north west of Charters Towers and south west of Greenvale in Qld as shown in Figure 1. After the completion of a detailed examination of available historical data an initial field exploration program was undertaken on the granted southern EPM 19270 late in 2016, the results of which have now been received.

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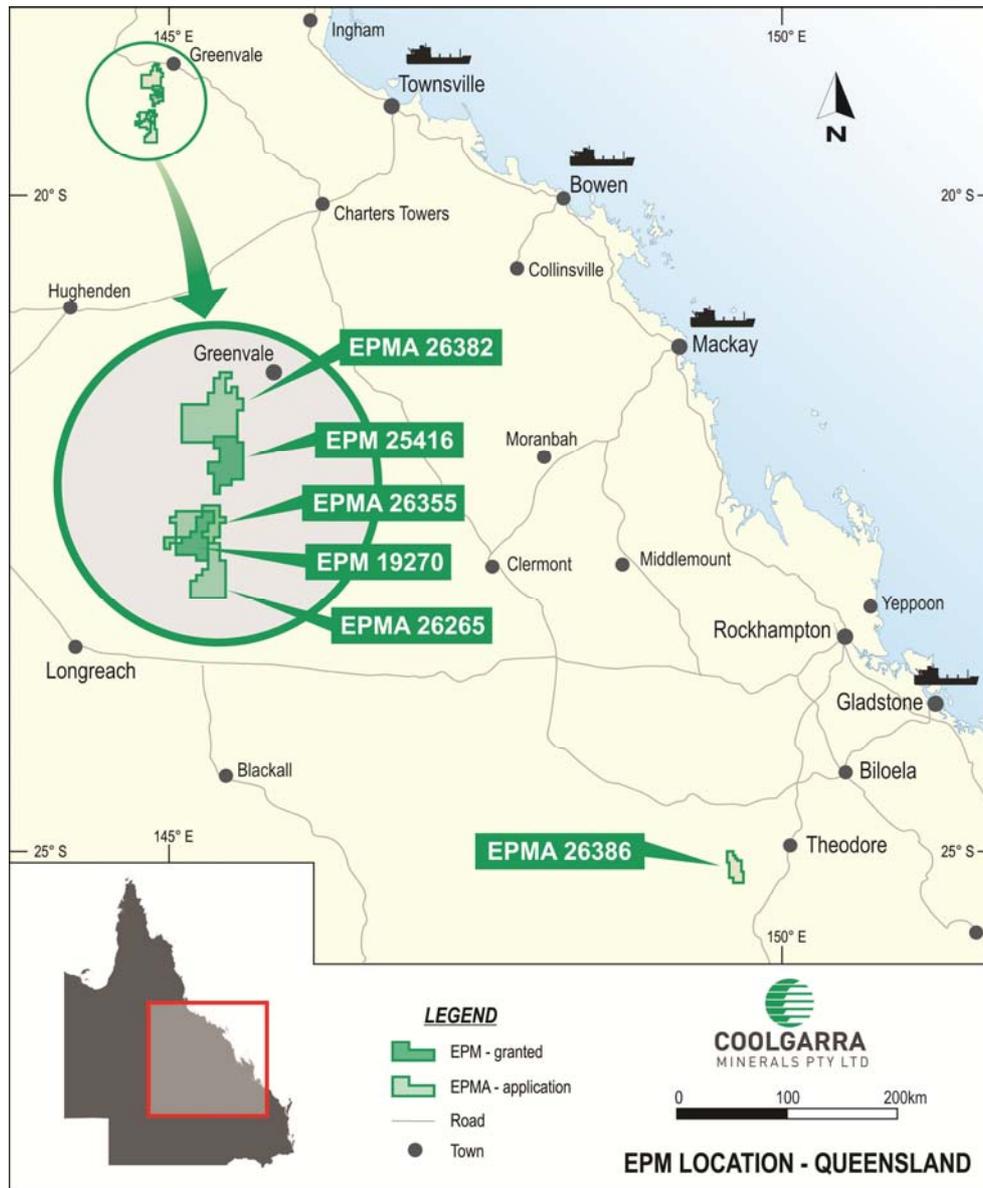


Figure 1: Location of Coolgarra Minerals Exploration Tenements

The initial exploration program was focused around several historical small scale mining areas, in particular Wally's Hope and Janelle's Hope Prospects in the southern section of EPM 19270, and what is recorded as a long (several kilometres) stratabound gold occurrence in the northern section now referred to as Wade's Prospect.

Figure 2 is a satellite image of the southern section of EPM 19270 showing the soil grid lines, where each red diamond indicates a soil sample taken and assayed. A macro overview of the soil gold concentrations is evident by plotting the soil gold contours at >25 ppb (parts per billion), > 50 ppb, and > 100 ppb.

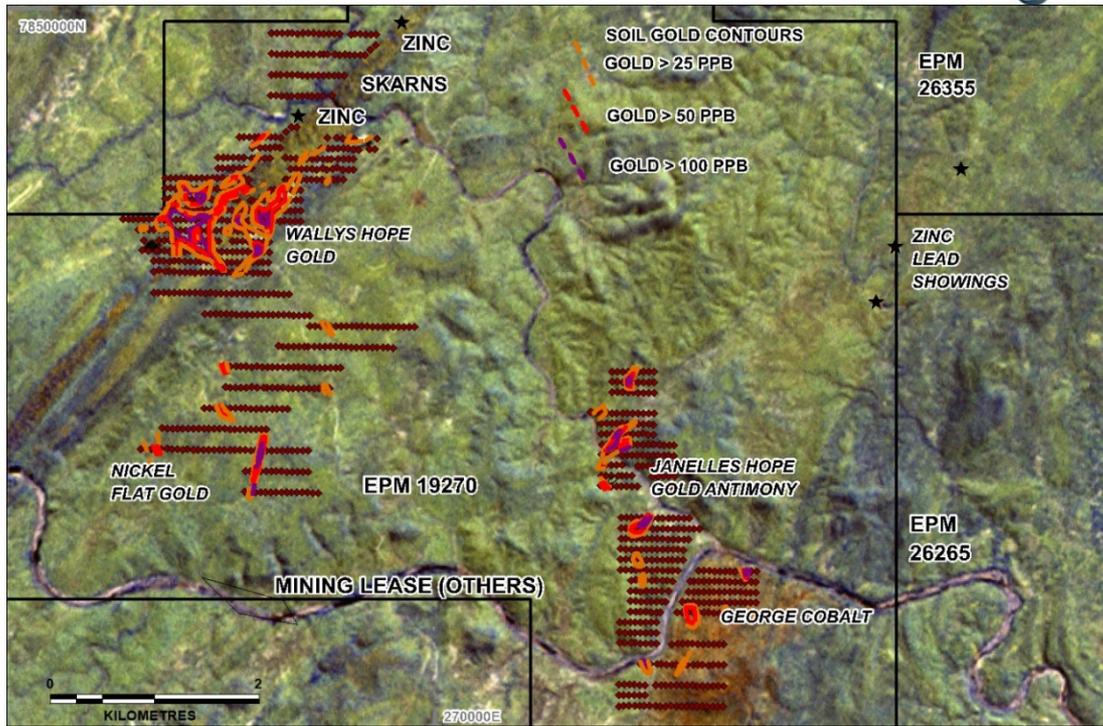


Figure 2: Soil Sample Grid on southern section of EPM 19270

Figure 3 shows a close up view of the Wally's Hope Prospect on the left in Figure 2. To make the image as uncluttered as possible the soil grid lines and background have been removed. Individual rock chip samples have been included (black stars) and higher grade assay results are shown in ppm (parts per million) or g/t. The rock chip samples were predominately focused on quartz vein outcrop, though a channel sample across a one metre width of non-veined sediments (shown as "Photo Site") returned an incredible assay of 40.3 g/t (or over 1¼ ounces per tonne) – see Figure 4 below.

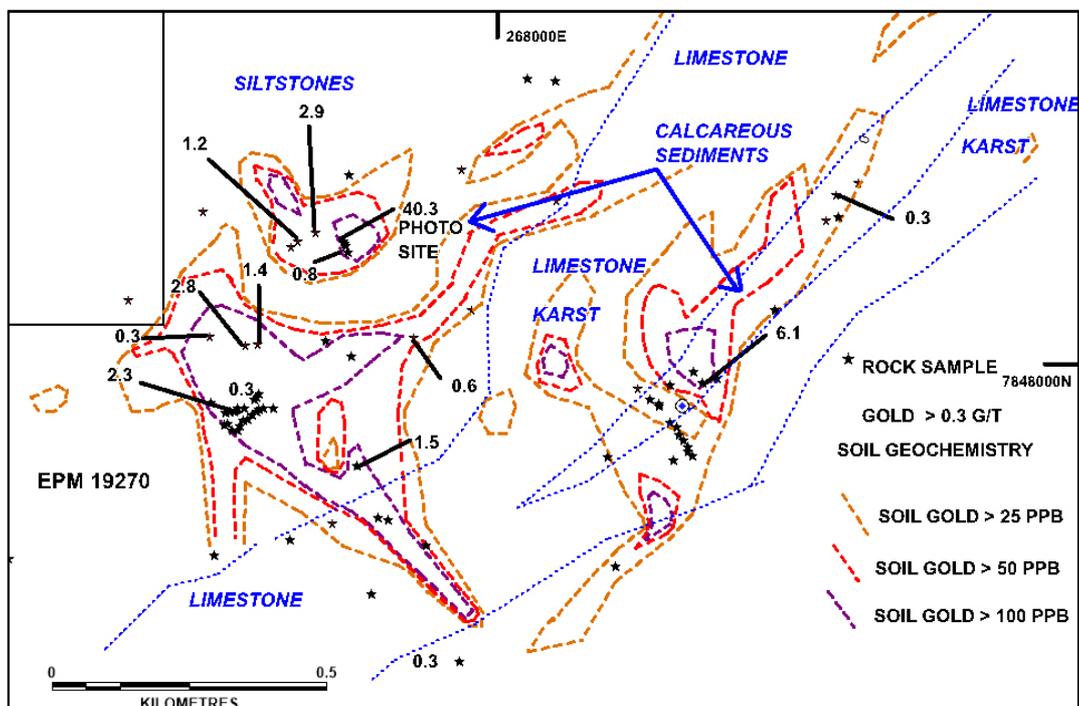


Figure 3: Wally's Hope Prospect – gold soil contours and rock chip samples (ppm or g/t)



Figure 4: High grade gold in non-veined sediments –western section of Wally’s Hope (see Figure 3)

The Wally’s Hope Prospect clearly presents several walk up gold drill targets which are accessible from existing tracks on the EPM. As evident from the underlying geology shown in Figure 3, the gold would seem to occur mainly as disseminations in calcareous sediments, and over several kilometres. The potential therefore exists for a large scale gold discovery.

Figure 5 shows an overview of the northern section of EPM 19270 on magnetic imagery. Again, the red diamonds indicates a soil sample taken and assayed. Stream sediments were also taken for cobalt, and several rock chip samples are shown by the blue dots. Coolgarra Minerals has an uncontested application for an exploration permit over the northern extension of the Wade’s Prospect where historical data suggests the gold mineralization continues stratabound for several kilometres beyond the recent exploration.

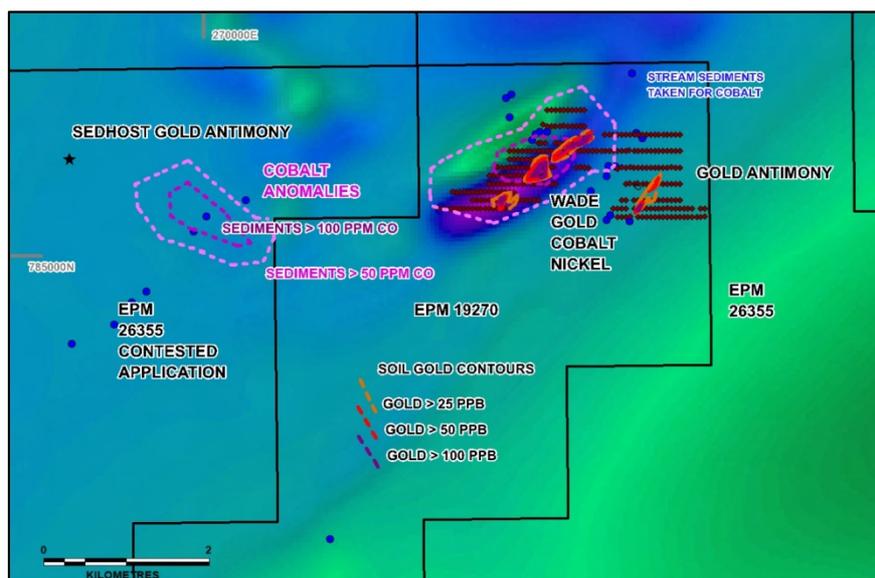


Figure 5: Wade’s Prospect Soil Sample Grid on northern section of EPM 19270

Figure 6 (below) focuses on the gold mineralization revealed at Wade’s Prospect. As indicated in Figures 2-5, the red diamonds indicate soil samples taken and assayed, with the black stars showing rock chip samples. As revealed at the Wally’s Hope Prospect much further south, the soil sampling indicates that the gold occurs as disseminations within calcareous sediments. The highest gold in soil recorded was 1.1 ppm, or 1.1 g/t. The company considers this to indicate “Carlin” style potential. Quartz veins did not return gold values over 0.3 g/t.

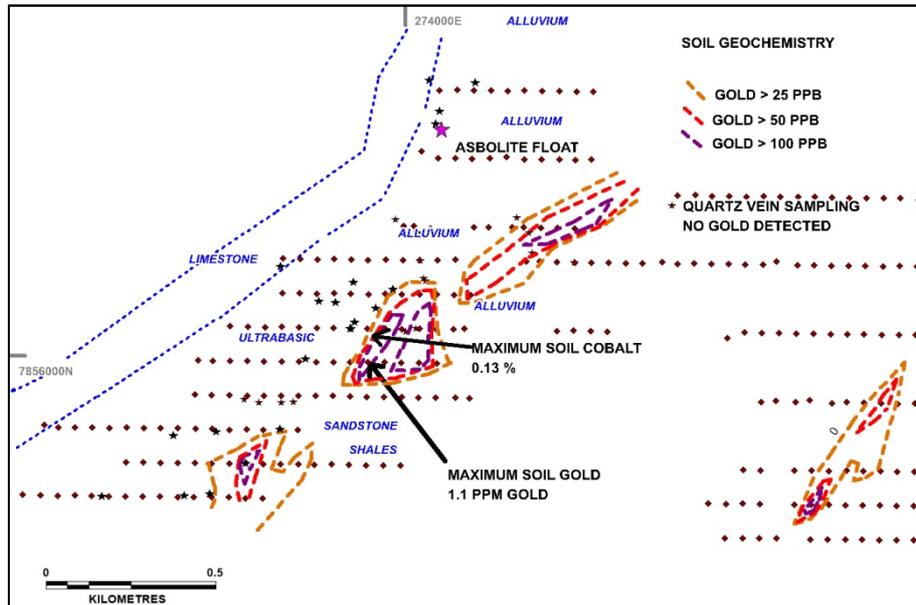


Figure 6: Gold Mineralization at Wade’s Prospect on EPM 19270

Wade’s Prospect has equally demonstrated that it is highly prospective for cobalt. As shown in Figure 7 below, the soil sampling revealed extensive cobalt mineralization, with a maximum soil result of 0.13% Co. To the north of the cobalt mineralized area revealed by the soil sampling, rock chip sampling of asbolite float (location shown by purple star, and in Figure 8) assayed 1.1% Co, 0.13% Cu and 0.54% Ni.

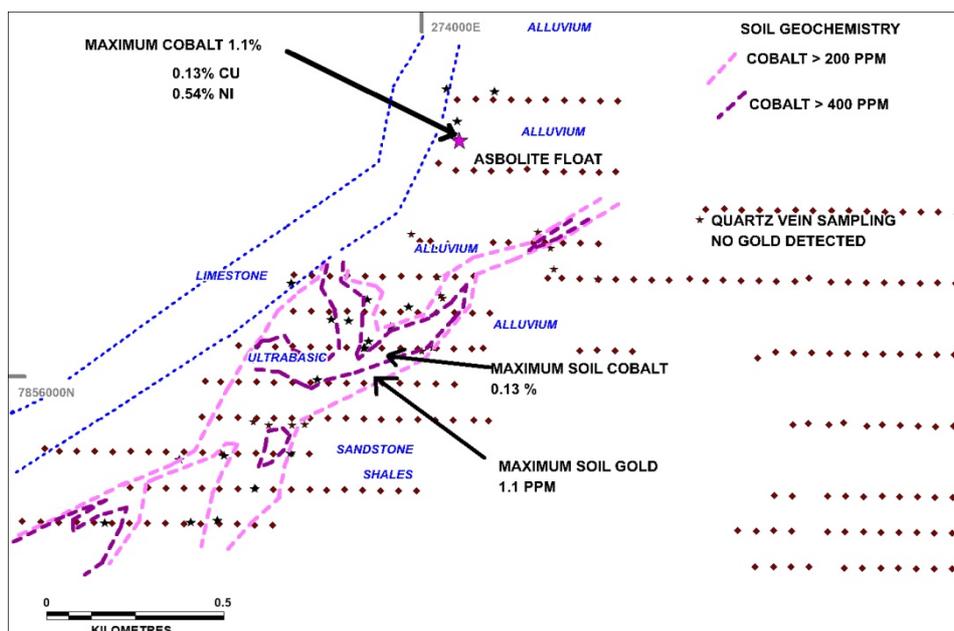


Figure 7: Cobalt Mineralization at Wade’s Prospect



Figure 8: Cobalt/Manganese surface rock assaying 1.1% Cobalt, 0.13% Copper and 0.54% Nickel

As with the Wally's Hope Prospect further south on EPM 19270, Wade's Prospect clearly presents several walk up drill targets for gold and cobalt. DGR Global will now consider the forward exploration program and options for funding an initial drill campaign later in the year.



On behalf of the Board
Karl Schlobohm
Company Secretary

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to the exploration results and exploration targets on EPM 19270 is based on information compiled by Mr Neil Wilkins M.Sc. Exploration and Mining Geology, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Wilkins is employed by Ascry Pty Ltd, which provides certain consultancy services to DGR Global Ltd and its subsidiary Coolgarra Minerals Pty Ltd. Mr Wilkins has visited the Coolgarra prospects and Mr Wilkins has more than five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit being reported and to the activity, which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves' (the JORC Code). This public report is issued with the prior written consent of the Competent Person(s) as to the form and context in which it appears.

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About DGR Global Limited

DGR Global's business is the creation of resource exploration development and mining companies.

The business uses the skills of a core team of talented geoscientists to identify resource projects capable of yielding world class discoveries of attractive commodities.

This is achieved through:

- The identification of commodities with a favorable 20 year price outlook.
- Geological terranes with:
 - A demonstrated strong endowment for that commodity;
 - An under-explored history;
 - Opportunity for the application of recently developed exploration techniques;
 - Jurisdictions with improving socio-economic and regulatory frameworks;
 - Extensive available tenures.

DGR provides initial seed funding and management support to secure these assets in subsidiaries and develop these assets to more advanced funding stages. The Company has a pipeline of projects in daughter companies at various stages of emergence, and in early 2015 crystallised a significant return through the sale of its 15% holding in Orbis Gold for \$26million. Further development of its holdings in AIM listed SolGold and IronRidge Resources and ASX Listed AusTin Mining, Dark Horse Resources and Armour Energy and unlisted Archer Resources, are expected over the coming years.

The previous resource exploration and funding activities of DGR's key personnel underscore the opportunities provided by the DGR business model.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stream sediment samples were taken from the upstream sides of vehicle crossings. Samples were sieved and particles larger than 4mm diameter were removed. Soil samples similarly sieved were taken from a depth of 20cm at 100m and 50m intervals along east west lines, using a hand held GPS to record locations. Soil and stream sediment samples were submitted to Australian Laboratory Services (ALS) for industry standard analyses for a variety of metals including nickel cobalt copper and gold. Only the external ALS analyses are reported. Rock samples were taken from the few locations where it was possible, and were assayed by ALS.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 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 maximise 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The method of surface sampling is typical for outlining leached mineralization prior to geophysical surveys and drilling. The area is leached with no obviously mineralized outcrops, meaning it is not possible to bias the sampling survey or results. Specimens of quartz vein were selectively taken for rock assay but this subset did not have a notably higher gold content. The soil sampling is highly representative and the results are consistent with geological observations, which have determined the extent of barren limestones and masking cover material. The sample size was a minimum of 500 grams, which is appropriate for soils, rock specimens and stream sediments
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The analyses are regarded as near total. The samples were pulverized to pass 75 microns and split for two 30 gram analyses. One split was for base metals by technique aqua regia digest ME-ICP41, and the other for gold by fire assay and ICP-MS finish. The samples were collected in two different batches, including an infill phase, and the results were internally consistent.
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"> The samples were collected at different times by often different personnel, and the results are consistent for soils and stream sediments.
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"> GPS locations accurate to within 4metres. The GPS readings are consistent with map locations.
Data spacing	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All values reported. There is no resource. The results are indicative of a major new

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>and distribution</i>	<p><i>Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	exploration target.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The soil sampling is along lines nearly perpendicular to the axis of highest values.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The various batches of samples were numbered sealed and delivered by company personnel.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits, as the various batches give internally consistent results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results are from fully granted Exploration Permits 19270, which is 100% owned by Coolgarra Minerals Pty Ltd. There are no other parties with interests in the prospect area which lies on partly cleared pastoral land held as leasehold. The Coolgarra tenements are in good standing.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been a history of previous gold production at Wally's Hope. The surface soil and weathered rock has been extensively removed for washing in a nearby alluvial plant. At Wade, all the streams and much of the soil has been mined for alluvials. These activities mainly took place during the 1980's, and no production records are available.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sediment hosted gold within calcareous Palaeozoic sediments. The cobalt is hydrothermal with supergene enrichment.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. ● Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. ● The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No drilling
Relationship between mineralization 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No drilling and no sections 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"> ● Maps supplied
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All results reported
Other substantive	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Geological observations reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>exploration data</i>	<i>method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work is ongoing along extensions