



HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERSECTION EXTENDS SUZIE ZONE AND CONFIRMS ANDY WELL PROJECT UPSIDE

- High-grade quartz lode intersected with horizontal underground diamond hole
- Northern extension of Suzie Zone intersected - 0.5m @ 59.0g/t from 451.6mdh
- Intersection approximately 1000 m north of existing drilling and 135m below surface
- Confirms significant project upside at Andy Well and potential to increase mine life

Doray Minerals Limited (ASX: DRM, Doray, the Company) is pleased to announce that the horizontal underground diamond drill hole testing the footwall sequence to the Wilber Lode has been successful in intersecting high-grade gold mineralisation from the interpreted northern extension of the Suzie Zone.

As discussed in the December 2013 Quarterly Report, diamond drill hole WBUG0124 intersected a structure within a felsic porphyry unit, with associated quartz veining, at approximately 450m down hole. The intersection is interpreted to represent the far northern extension of the Suzie Zone structure (Figure 1). Recently received assay results have confirmed that the veining contains high grade gold mineralisation with **0.5m @ 59.0g/t Au** (451.6-452.2m) within a wider interval of **3.6m @ 8.8g/t Au** from 451.6m down hole. Drilling of the hole was partially funded by the WA Government through the Exploration Incentive Scheme.

Significantly, the intersection is approximately 1000 metres north along strike from the RC drilling which discovered the Suzie Zone mineralisation (see ASX announcement 17 October 2013). It should be noted that this new intersection is open in all directions and at depth, with no previous drilling either from surface or underground. The new high-grade intersection is approximately 135m below surface (Figure 2).

Doray's Managing Director, Allan Kelly, explained the significance of today's announcement.

"This new high-grade drill intersection is highly significant and confirms the substantial upside potential of Andy Well and the high probability of extending the Project mine life in the near term through systematic exploration," Mr Kelly said.

"To date, we have drill tested the first three (Wilber, Judy and Suzie) of several interpreted structures beneath shallow cover at Andy Well and proved each of them to host high-grade gold mineralisation. In the case of the Suzie Zone, mineralisation has now been intersected at several points over at least 1200 metres of strike and provides us with a well-defined target for further drilling in the near term" he added.

Drilling of WBUG0124 is now complete, with a final length of 1,001.6m. Compilation of geological data is ongoing and assays received from 0-677m down hole to date. While the interpreted northern extension of the Judy Zone was also intersected (as detailed in the December 2013 Quarterly Report), no significant assay results were received from this zone. Data generated from the drilling of this hole will be utilised to refine near-mine exploration targeting at Andy Well. It is anticipated that follow-up surface RC drilling will commence during this Quarter.



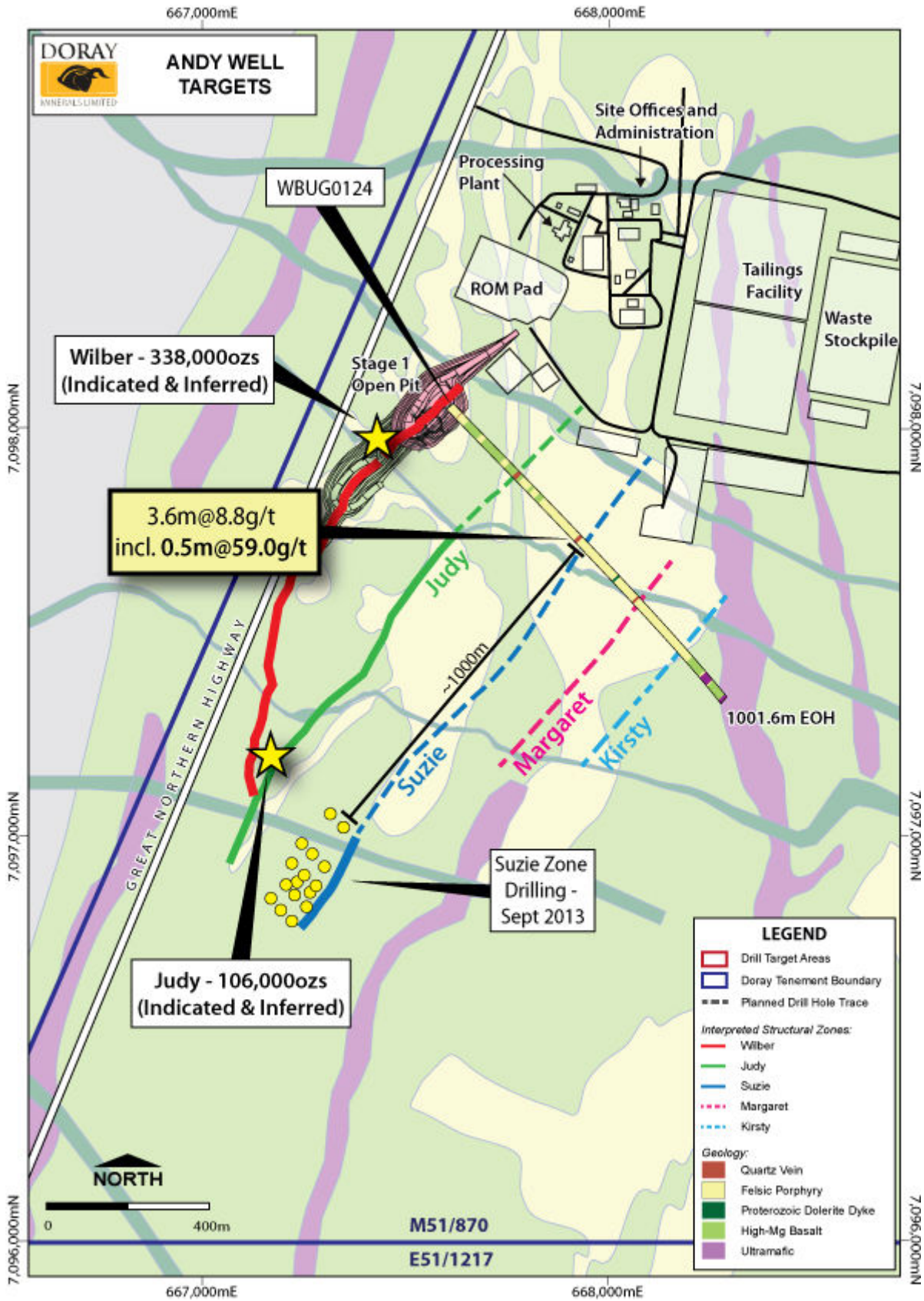


Figure 1. Interpreted geology plan of Andy Well showing the location of WBUG0124 with respect to the projected mineralised zones.

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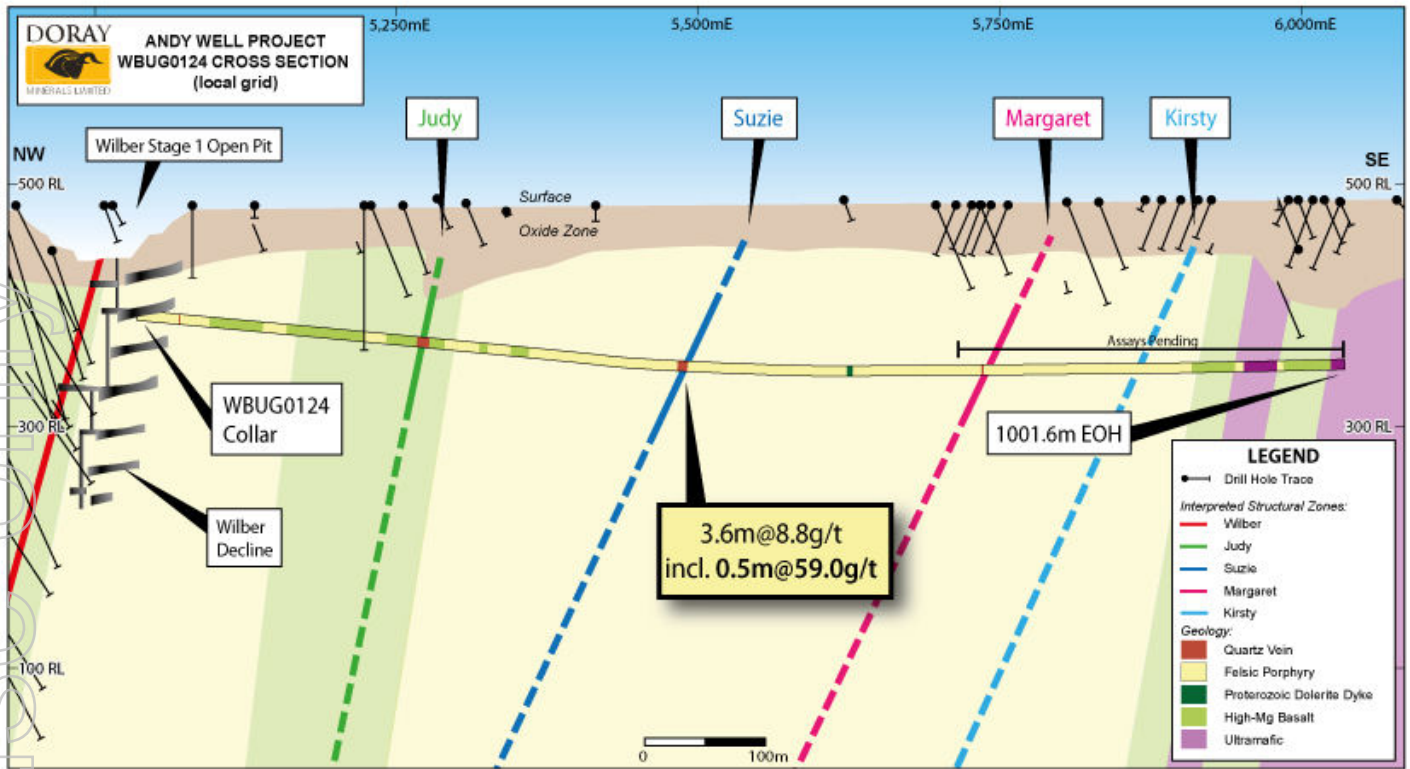


Figure 2 – Drill hole cross-section, showing location of Suzie Zone intersection in WBUG0124. (Note coordinates in Andy Well local grid).

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About Doray Minerals Limited

Doray Minerals Limited (**ASX: DRM**) is Western Australia's newest high-grade and low-cost gold producer. The Company began mining its high-grade Wilber Lode deposit at the Andy Well Gold Project in the northern Murchison region of Western Australia in November 2012 and commenced gold production in August 2013, approximately 3.5 years after the initial discovery.

Doray has a strategic portfolio of gold exploration properties within Western Australia and South Australia and each presents multiple discovery opportunities. The Company's Board and management team has expertise in discovery, development and production.

About the Andy Well Gold Project

Doray's 100%-owned Andy Well Gold Project is located approximately 45km north of Meekatharra, in Western Australia's northern Murchison region. In March 2010, Doray announced the discovery of the very high-grade "Wilber Lode" gold deposit, adjacent to the Great Northern Highway. Since announcing a maiden high-grade JORC-compliant gold Mineral Resource for the Wilber Lode in February 2011, the Company has announced subsequent increases to the Wilber Lode Resource in December 2011 and again in March 2012.

During 2012, Doray announced the maiden high-grade open pit and underground Mining Reserve for the project, completed a positive Bankable Feasibility Study, made a formal decision to mine, increased its ownership of the project to 100%, secured a project finance facility from the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and completed a capital raising to fund all operating, exploration and corporate costs prior to first gold production. Mining and site works commenced in November 2012 with first gold production in August 2013, approximately 3.5 years after the initial discovery.

In March 2013 Doray announced a maiden high-grade JORC-compliant gold Mineral Resource for the Judy Lode, a second high-grade gold deposit within the project, increasing the overall Andy Well Project resource inventory by 30%. In October 2013 the Company announced a third high-grade parallel zone, named the Suzie Lode, which has the potential to further add to the mine life of the Andy Well Gold Project.



Appendices

Table 1. Drill hole Summary Table – Andy Well Footwall Drilling*

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip /Azimuth	Total Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)
WBUG0124	667612	7098056	392	-05/135	1001.6	451.6	455.2	3.6	8.8
					Incl.	451.6	452.1	0.5	59.0

Note:

- All coordinates are MGA (GDA94 Zone 50). Azimuth is Magnetic Degrees.
- Intervals reported using minimum 1g/t cut-off for multi-sample intersections with maximum 1m of internal dilution.
- All assays are 25g Fire Assay assayed at Minanalytical Laboratories, Perth.

* Assays only received for 0-677mdh

Competent Person Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mark Cossom. Mr Cossom is a full time employee of Doray Minerals Ltd and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Cossom has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities, which he is undertaking. This qualifies Mr Cossom as a “Competent Person” as defined in the 2004 edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’. Mr Cossom consents to the inclusion of information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears.

The information that refers to Mineral Resources in this announcement was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since last reported.

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mark Cossom. Mr Cossom is a full time employee of Doray Minerals Ltd and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Cossom has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities, which he is undertaking. This qualifies Mr Cossom 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 Cossom consents to the inclusion of information in this announcement in the form and context in which it appears.



JORC Code 2012 Edition Summary (Table 1) – Andy Well Footwall Drilling

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"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarter core sampled diamond core, 0.5m to 1.3m down hole length; defined by the geologist.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill core is measured by tape and compared to downhole core blocks consistent with industry standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation determined qualitatively through: nature and abundance of sulphide/native gold in quartz; internal structure (massive, brecciated, laminated) of quartz. Mineralisation determined quantitatively via fire assay.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> Diamond core samples crushed to 2mm and pulverized to 75µm All samples analysed by 25g Fire Assay and AAS finish. All assays returned in excess of 5g/t, have a re-split requested for analysis. When visible gold is observed in diamond core, this sample is flagged by the supervising geologist for the benefit of the laboratory.
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 core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HQ and NQ sized underground diamond drill core (standard tube) drilled to a maximum down-hole depth of 1,000m. All core is oriented by Reflex system
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core assessed during drilling for loss, loss intervals recorded on core blocks and logged by Geologist, and stored in DRM database.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recoveries are very high due to competent ground. Any core recovery issues are noted on core blocks and logged. Samples are taken based on geological units as logged
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> As sample recoveries are generally very high, there is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes logged to a level of detail to support mineral resource estimation: lithology; alteration; mineralization; geotechnical (Diamond core only); structural.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative: lithology, alteration, foliation Quantitative: vein percentage; mineralization (sulphide) percentage; RQD measurement; structural orientation angles; assayed for gold, density from water displacement (4 holes); Drill core is photographed both wet and dry.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes logged for the entire length of hole.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HQ or NQ Core sawn quartercore – one quarter sent for analysis, and one quarter retained in the DRM core library. One half of the core is reserved for the WA State Government as part of the EIS Grant.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core is crushed to 10mm by a jaw crusher then the entire sample is pulverized to 75µm by a LM5 (85% passing) Gold analysis is determined by a 25g charge fire assay with an AAS finish.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pulp duplicates taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories discretion.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A for this hole due to WA State Government requirements for ½ of the core to be retained.
	<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"> Sample size appropriate for grain size of samples material.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire assay (25g), total technique, appropriate for gold AAS determination, appropriate for gold.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No geophysical data used.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> Certified reference material standards, 1 in 50 samples. 9 standard types between an Au grade range of 0.36 to 34.18 ppm. Blanks: A lab barren quartz flush is requested following a predicted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>high grade sample (i.e. visible gold).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lab: Random pulp duplicates are taken on average 1 in every 10 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff. Significant intersections are inspected by senior geological staff and DRM corporate staff. 2% of samples returned > 0.1g/t Au are sent to an umpire laboratory on a quarterly basis for verification.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable yet. This is the first hole drilled as part of this campaign
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DRM data is hard keyed into LogChief data capture software and synchronized with Datashed SQL based database on internal company server. Data is validated by DRM Database Administrator, import validation protocols in place. Visual checks of data is completed within Micromine or Surpac software by company geologists
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adjustments made to assay data. First gold assay is utilized for any resource estimation.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collars: surveyed by Andy Well underground survey team, utilizing reflectorless total station methods Downhole: surveyed with in-rod Reflex tool every 40m
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specification of the grid system used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes are located on Wilber Local grid initially; Plane transformation from Wilber Local Grid to MGA Zone 50
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not relevant, as the hole is collared and drilled underground. Underground positioning is based on mine survey pick-ups.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not relevant – only one hole drilled to date.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for indicated material is approximately 25 x 50m. All other areas where sample data is greater than 25 x 50m is inferred.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples taken on 0.5 to 1.3m in Diamond core. No Sample composites taken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drill capabilities and dip of orebody, sampling believed to be unbiased.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples are selected, cut and bagged in a tied numbered calico bag, grouped into larger polyweave bags and cable tied. Polyweave bags are placed into larger Bulky Bags with a sample submission sheet and tied shut. Consignment note and delivery address details are written on the side of the bag and delivered to Toll Express in Meekatharra. The bags are delivered directly to MinAnalytical in Canning Vale, WA who are NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance meetings held between a DRM and MinAnalytical representative are conducted monthly. QAQC data are reviewed with each assay batch returned, and on regular monthly intervals (trend analysis).

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 licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M51/870 is 100% owned by Andy Well Mining Ltd, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of DRM. M51/870 is located within the Yugunga-Nya Native Title Claim. M51/870 Heritage surveys have been conducted over active mining and exploration areas M51/870 is valid until 2033
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"> As this hole transects across 1,000m of the footwall sequence to the Wilber lode, phases of shallow exploration drilling has occurred over various sections of the stratigraphy. However, no previous exploration has focused on the structure of relevance to this announcement
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project scale geology consists of Archean aged high Mg Basalt units intruded by north-south striking porphyry intrusives. These are cross cut by east-west striking Proterozoic dolerite dykes. The mineralized quartz vein cross cuts the Archaen units but not the Proterozoic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		dykes.
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"> • Summary of all new drillhole data is attached to this release
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and 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 top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. • Average of all assays from the interval in question is reported (i.e. Au1, Au2, Au3). • Intercepts are reported on a geological basis (i.e. where quartz veining is present). Significant grade intervals are often intercepted external to quartz veining but are not included in the released figures, only those that have quartz veining associated. As a nominal guide, significant assays are reported above 1g/t Au, with a maximum of 1m internal dilution • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results
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"> • Drill holes oriented at right angles to strike of deposit, dip optimized for drilling purposes and dip of ore body. Mineralised intersections should approximate true widths. • Strike of various lodes at Andy Well is approximately 45°. Dips of various mineralized structures identified to date vary from 85° to 60°, all dipping to the west.
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"> • Refer to plan and cross section attached
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All holes drilled are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Exploration Results.</i>	
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All meaningful and material data is reported
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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"> • Information gathered from this hole will be integrated with previously drilled data, with follow-up surface drilling to be conducted on identified mineralised structures.