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Latest News

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ASX Symbol: SOC

Sovereign Gold Company is exploring for large Intrusion-Related Gold Systems in New South Wales.

Sovereign Gold's project area covers over 2,650 square kilometres.

The principal project is located around the township of Uralla, 21km southwest of Armidale, New South Wales, Australia, with superb infrastructure logistics. It is close to major roads, rail, airport, labour source, university, power, and engineering.

Available production records indicate that the Rocky River-Uralla Goldfield yielded 5,193 kg (approximately 167,000 ounces) of gold mostly from Tertiary deep leads during the period 1858-1967.

Sovereign Gold's exploration objective is to locate the hard rock ore sources.

2012 Drilling Target Snapshot

Melvaines Mine - Martins Shaft Look-a-Like

- Sheeted vein and disseminated gold mineralisation in dyke – Martins Shaft Style mineralisation
- Gold grades up to 13.75 grams per tonne associated with sheeted veins
- Walk-up drill target mineralisation exposed at surface

A newly discovered gold mine shaft, not in the records of Geological Survey of New South Wales, has been located on the south side of Kentucky Creek, headwaters of the Rocky River. The landowner refers to the shaft as Melvaines Mine but it is unknown if it was sunk by Maurice Melvaine or his father, both renowned prospectors.

The gold mineralisation is significant as it is present as sheeted veins and disseminated mineralisation in a large dyke, Martins Shaft style mineralisation. The massive Donlin Creek Intrusion-Related Gold Deposit (30 million ounces gold) of Alaska is principally hosted by sheeted veins in dykes. Melvaines Mine is located 4.3km southeast of Martins Shaft, further confirming the large scale of the Rocky River-Uralla Goldfield IRGS.

Kentucky Creek was incredibly rich in alluvial gold and it is apparent

that the prospector who sunk this shaft loamed (method of methodically panning soil samples) his way up a tributary until he located the hard rock

Historical Note:

Kentucky Creek Gold

The alluvial gold in Kentucky Creek, where Thunderbolt the Bushranger was shot in 1870, was so rich that in 1863 a party of Chinese and German miners drilled and blasted the granite in the basement of the creek to recover gold from the crevices in the granite.

Blasted blocks of granite up to five tonnes were hauled by two man winch teams to form a gigantic stonewall many metres long and several metres high.

Considerable gold must have been shed from the hard rock source to justify this effort.

Clearly this prompted the miner who sunk the shaft to seek the source.

Arnold Goode President, Uralla Historical Society

		Au-AA25
Sample Type	Location	Au ppm
Rock, Shaft	S413	0.47
Rock, Shaft	S414	13.75
Rock, Shaft	S415	1.3
Rock, Shaft	MM1	2.12
Rock, Shaft	MM2	0.64

Assays of mineralisation collected from waste piles at Melvaines Mine (samples MM1 and MM2 - ALS Certificate of Analysis BR11031277; Samples S413, S414 and S415 - ALS Certificate of Analysis BR11018995)

source. He then sunk a shaft by hand through solid rock. Much of the excavated material lies strewn around the collar of the shaft and samples were collected and assayed. It is clear the narrow sheeted vein style of the gold mineralisation defeated the old timer. The narrow veins assay up to 13 grams per tonne but were not wide enough to mine individually. Such deposits are now readily mineable with modern technology and current high gold prices.

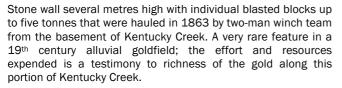
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Melvaines Mine, Sample S414, 13.75 grams/tonne Gold, 2cm wide sheeted quartz-sulphide vein in quartz-sericite altered dyke.



Melvaines Mine, Sample MM1, 2.12 grams/tonne Gold. Narrow sheeted quartz-sulphide veins in altered dyke like those drilled at Martins Shaft.



Melvaines Mine, standing beside shaft, (I-r) Dr Paul Ashley (Adjunct Associate Professor University of New England), Richard Robertson (Geologist, Sovereign Gold) and Dr Phillip Blevin (Senior Geoscientist, Strategic Assessments, Geological Survey of NSW).



Melvaines Mines, miarolitic textures with tourmaline (black mineral), a classic diagnostic IRGS characteristic. Indicative of the late stage volatile portion of the magma becoming trapped within the body of the dyke. The last magmatic stages are frequently associated with gold deposition in IRGS. This is clearly the case at Melvaines Mine.

Qualifying Statements

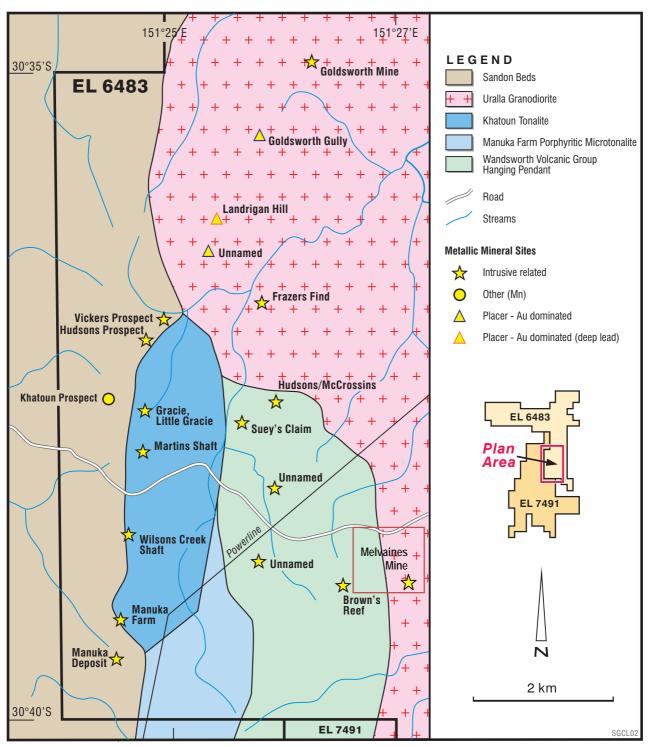
The information in this Report that relates to Exploration Information is based on information compiled by Michael Leu who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

Mr Leu is a qualified geologist and is a director of Sovereign Gold Company Limited.

Mr Leu has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Resources. Mr Leu consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the Exploration Information in the form and context in which it appears.

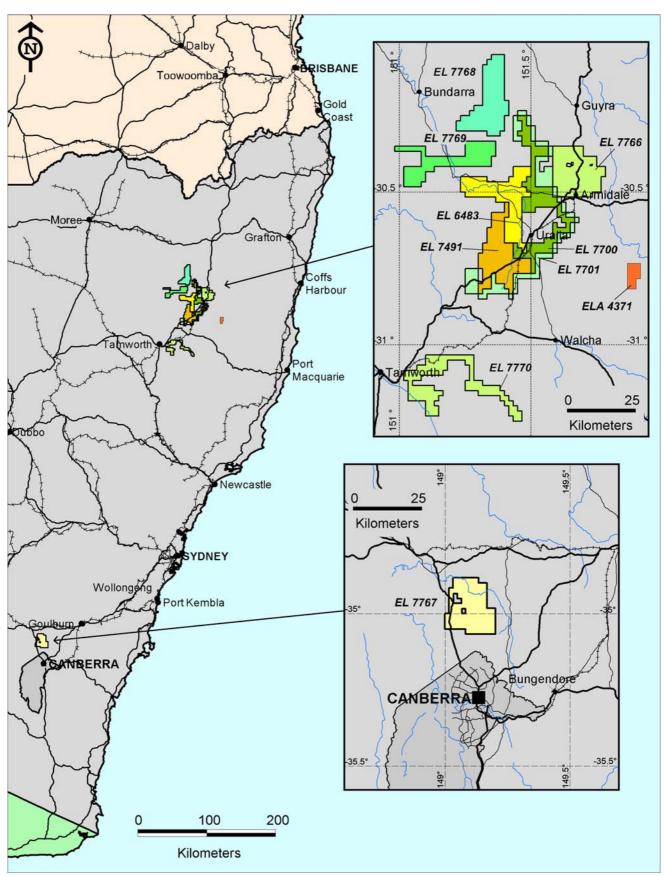
References to Mines refer to geographical names, and no inference should be made that Sovereign Gold is operating any mines at this stage of its development.





Melvaines Mine Location





Sovereign Gold Tenements