

ASX Announcement

7 August 2018

FURTHER GOLD MINERALISATION INTERSECTED IN RC DRILLING ON NAPIÉ PROJECT CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Highlights:

- Mako Gold receives new reverse circulation (RC) assay results from maiden drilling program on the Napié Project in Côte d'Ivoire (Mako earning up to 75%¹).
- New gold intersections reported from the Tchaga Prospect (Targets D, E and F) include²:
 - **1m at 4.27g/t Au** from 28m in NARC037
 - **1m at 1.00g/t Au** from 98m in NARC038
 - hole ended at 100m in low-grade mineralisation- 1m at 0.44g/t Au from 99m
 - **4m at 0.28g/t Au** from 4m (4m composite sample*) in NARC043
 - **4m at 0.40g/t Au** from 76m (4m composite sample*) in NARC048
 - **4m at 0.37g/t Au** from 88m (4m composite sample*) in NARC051
 - **4m at 1.08g/t Au** from 12m (4m composite sample) in NARC052
- Mineralised intervals in RC drill holes NARC037, NARC038 and NARC043 (Target D) extend the potential gold mineralized zone on the Tchaga Prospect.
- Gold mineralisation intersected in first pass drilling on the Tchaga East Prospect (Target G) include²:
 - **2m at 2.52g/t Au** from 5m and
1m at 0.87g/t Au from 14m in NARC040
 - **7m at 1.91g/t Au** from 0m (including one 4m composite) and
3m at 0.57g/t Au from 12m and
1m at 1.09g/t Au from 28m and
4m at 0.51g/t Au from 35m and
1m at 0.51g/t Au from 41m and
1m at 1.24g/t Au from 47m in NARC041
- All assay results now received from the 4171m RC phase of the maiden drilling program.
- Assay results from 609m diamond drilling (DD) phase of the maiden drilling program pending.
- Induced Polarisation (IP) and additional drilling planned post wet season (November 2018).

¹ Refer to Section 9.1 of Mako Gold's Prospectus and Section 4 of Mako Gold's Supplementary Prospectus, lodged on the ASX on 13 April 2018, for details of the Mako Gold/Occidental earn-in JV.

² Reported intersections are downhole lengths and are not representative of true widths. They are assayed at 1m intervals except where indicated. No top cuts have been applied. Mineralised intervals are reported with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution of less than 0.5g/t Au with the exception of 4m composite samples indicated with * which are reported at a lower cut-off of 0.25g/t Au.

Mako Gold's Managing Director, Peter Ledwidge commented:

"We are pleased to have extended the potential gold mineralised trend on the Tchaga Prospect and to have intersected gold during initial drill testing of the Tchaga East Prospect. We have now confirmed significant gold mineralisation from wide-spaced drilling at 6 of the 9 high priority targets in our maiden drilling program. The wet season will enable us to review these positive results and to plan our next phase of drilling to focus on targets with the highest chance of making a significant gold discovery."

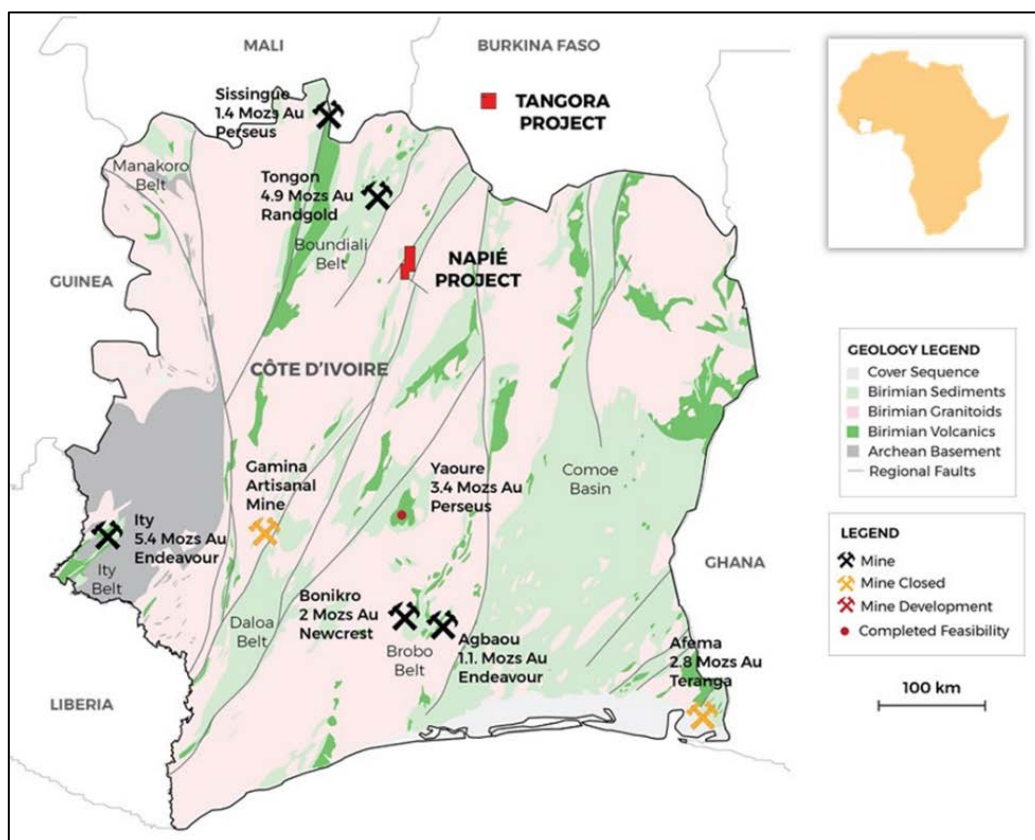


Figure 1: Napié Project location - Cote d'Ivoire

New RC Assay Results Received from Maiden Drilling Program

Mako Gold Limited ("Mako" or "the Company"; ASX:MKG) advises that it has received new RC assay results from the Company's recently completed maiden drilling program at the Napié Project in Côte d'Ivoire (Figure 1). All assay results have now been received for the 4171m RC phase of the maiden drill program. Assay results from the 609m diamond core phase of the program are pending. Mako is earning up to a 75% interest in the Napié Project under a farm-in and joint venture agreement with Occidental Gold SARL, a subsidiary of West African gold miner Perseus Mining Limited (ASX/TSX:PRU)¹.

Mako previously identified 9 high priority targets within the Napié Project for drill testing³ based on multiple coincident anomalies, including soil geochemistry, historic rotary air blast (RAB) drilling and the presence of artisanal workings. The drill program was designed to test all 9 high priority targets (A, C, D, E, F, G, I, J and K) as indicated by the red circles on Figure 2.

³ Refer ASX announcement dated 14 May 2018

This announcement reports assay results received from new RC drilling on Targets D, E and F within the Tchaga Prospect, where high-grade gold assays results were previously reported⁴ and initial RC drilling on Target G on the Tchaga East Prospect.

Assay results from RC drill holes have now been received for all 9 high priority targets.

Appendix A reports all intervals above a 0.5g/t Au cut-off in 1m samples, and all intervals above a 0.25g/t Au cut-off for 4m composite samples.

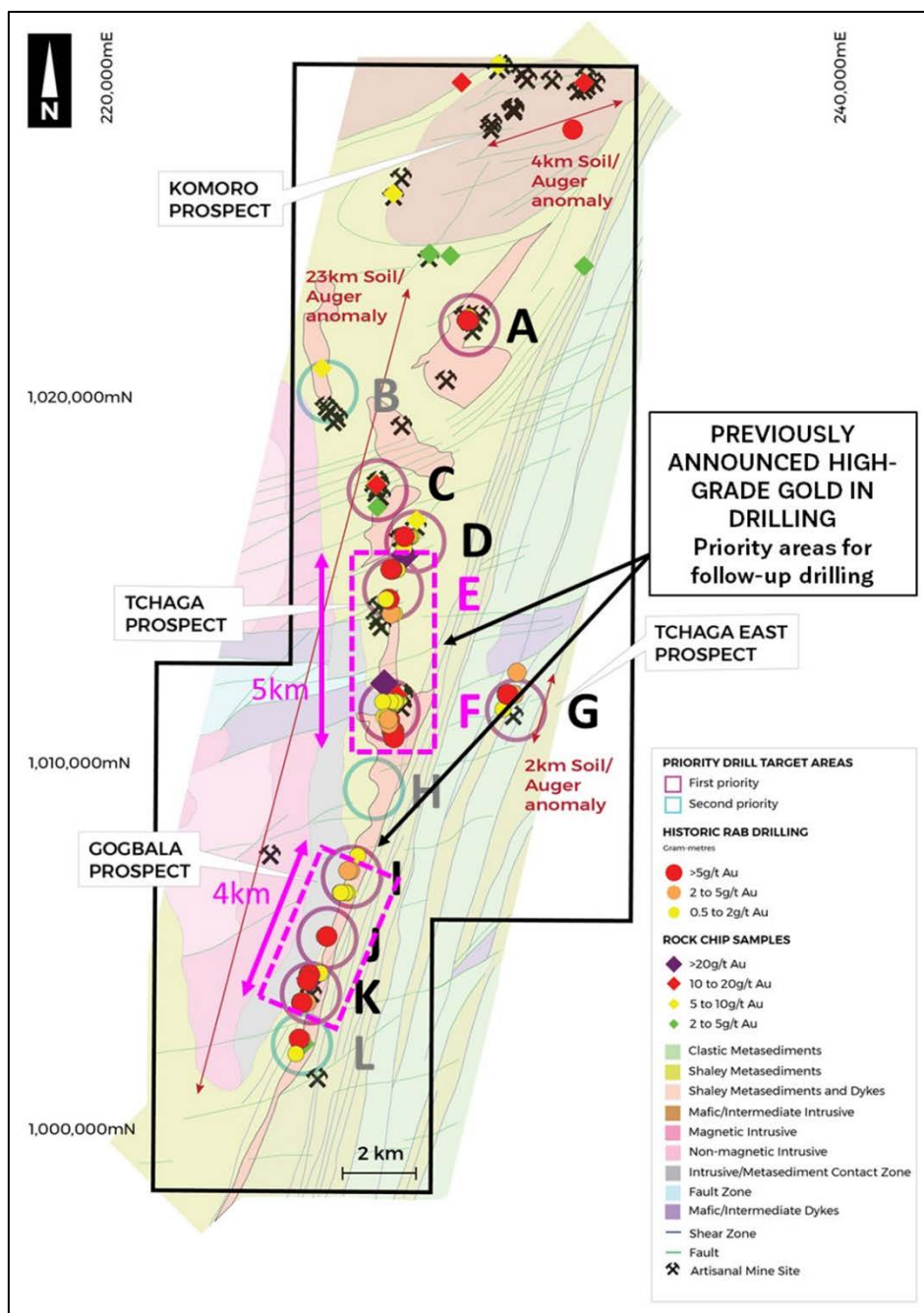


Figure 2: Napié Project priority targets with Gogbala and Tchaga prospects highlighted (pink outline)

⁴ Refer ASX announcement dated 22 June 2018

Tchaga Prospect - Potential Gold-Mineralised Zone Extended

The new assay results returned extend the potential gold-mineralised trend of the Tchaga Prospect by 1km to the north. The previously announced gold mineralised trend of the Tchaga Prospect is outlined in pink on Figure 2.

New gold intersections reported from the Tchaga Prospect (Targets D, E and F) include²:

- **1m at 4.27g/t Au** from 28m in NARC037
- **1m at 1.0g/t Au** from 98m in NARC038
 - hole ended at 100m in low-grade mineralisation- 1m at 0.44g/t Au from 99m
- **4m at 0.28g/t Au** from 4m (4m composite sample*) in NARC043
- **4m at 0.40g/t Au** from 76m (4m composite sample*) in NARC048
- **4m at 0.37g/t Au** from 88m (4m composite sample*) in NARC051
- **4m at 1.08g/t Au** from 12m (4m composite sample) in NARC052

The drill collar locations are shown in Figure 3.

RC drill holes NARC037, NARC038 and NARC043 in the west of Target D were designed to test artisanal mine workings in which visible gold was observed at surface. The positive assay results indicate the presence of gold 1km to the north of previously announced NARC001 which returned values of 10m at 1.54g/t Au and 8m at 8.53g/t Au⁵.

No significant assays were received from drilling in Target E focussed on a potential north-easterly trending structure/gold soil anomaly oblique to the main north-south gold soil anomaly. Drilling of isolated soil highs in the northwest of Target F, to test a potential parallel western zone, also did not return significant assays.

All drilling assay results reported to date are from widely spaced drill holes which were planned to give Mako an initial evaluation of the prospect. The latest results received will help in planning follow-up drilling on the Tchaga Prospect after the end of the wet season which will focus on the areas showing the greatest potential for high-grade gold.

⁵ Refer ASX announcement dated 22 June 2018

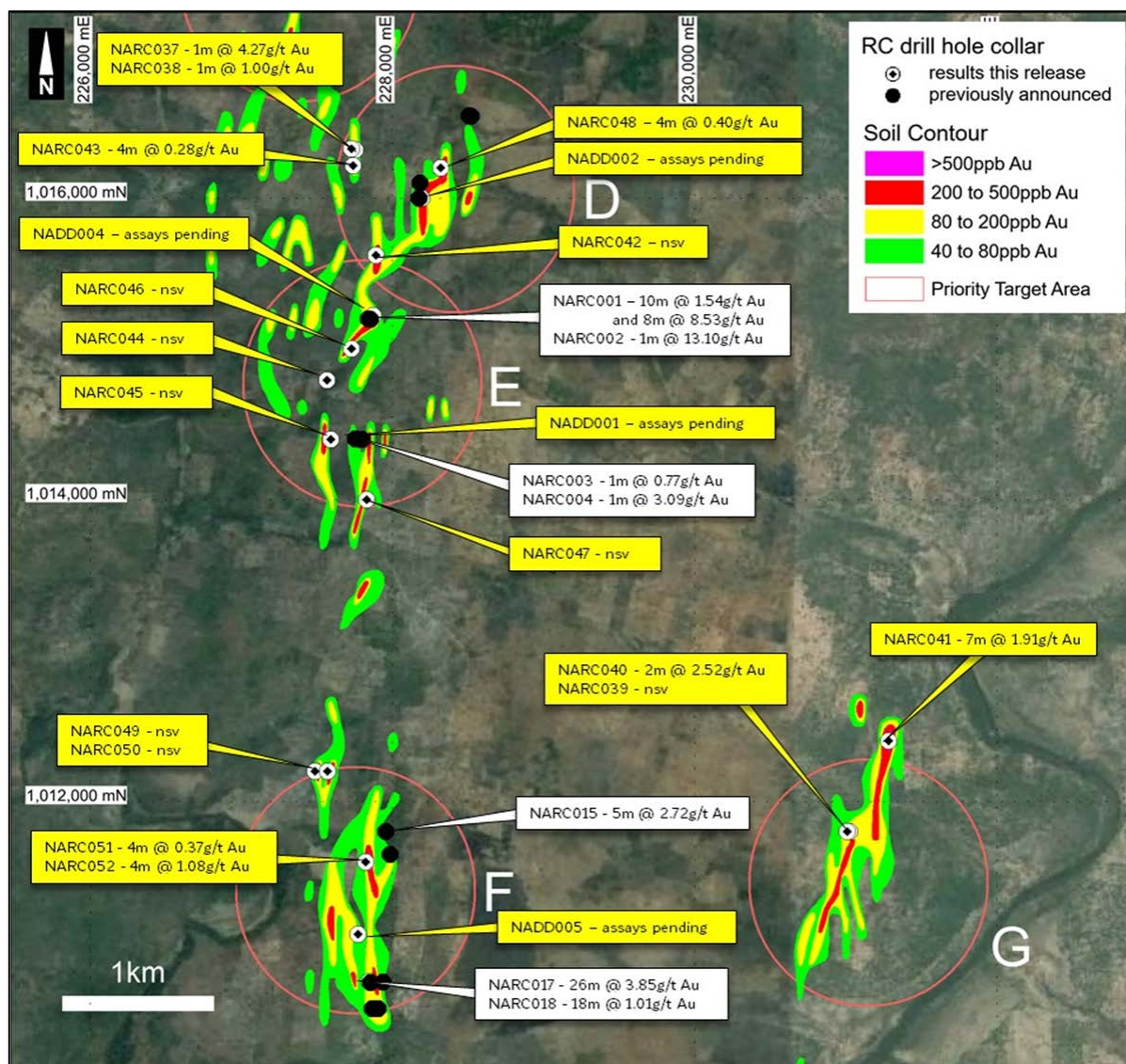


Figure 3: Tchaga and Tchaga East Prospects – RC drill collars (results from this announcement in yellow and previously released results in white)

Tchaga East – Gold Intersected in Initial Drilling

First pass drilling of the Tchaga East Prospect (Target G) targeted two discrete areas along the 2km-long soil anomaly with three RC drill holes (Figure 3). Of the 3 drill holes, 2 returned significant assay results, with mineralised widths up to 7m and individual grades up to 2.72 g/t Au. The encouraging results confirm gold mineralisation on the prospect, which warrants follow-up drilling.

- Significant drill intersections returned from the Tchaga East Prospect (Target G) include²:
 - **2m at 2.52g/t Au** from 5m and **1m at 0.87g/t Au** from 14m in NARC040
 - **7m at 1.91g/t Au** from 0m (including one 4m composite) and **3m at 0.57g/t Au** from 12m and **1m at 1.09g/t Au** from 28m and **4m at 0.51g/t Au** from 35m and **1m at 0.51g/t Au** from 41m and **1m at 1.24g/t Au** from 47m in NARC041

Diamond Drilling Assays Results and Future Work

Six DD holes totalling 609m were completed as part of the maiden drilling program. The DD holes were strategically placed to test artisanal gold mine workings and to follow-up gold-bearing RC holes in order to understand the structural controls of gold mineralisation. Logging of the DD holes is complete and splitting and sampling is currently under way. Assay results of the DD program are expected in the coming weeks.

An IP geophysical survey is proposed following the conclusion of the wet season to assist targeting new drill holes. A drill program is planned following the results of the IP program to test the +23km of gold soil/auger anomalies, both along strike and at depth of significant gold mineralisation reported from this program. The Company looks forward to providing future updates on its exploration programs.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mrs Ann Ledwidge B.Sc.(Hon.) Geol., MBA, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mrs Ledwidge is a full-time employee and a substantial shareholder of the Company. Mrs Ledwidge has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she is 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'. Mrs Ledwidge consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Mako Gold

Mako Gold Limited (**ASX:MKG**) is an Australian based exploration company with gold projects in Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso in the gold-bearing West African Birimian Greenstone Belts which hosts more than 60 +1Moz gold deposits.

The Company's focus is to explore its portfolio of highly prospective projects with the aim of making a significant high-grade gold discovery. Senior management has a proven track record of high-grade gold discoveries in West Africa.



Appendix A – Summary Drilling Results for holes shown in Figure 3 (0.5g/t Au cut-off grade, ¹0.25g/t cut-off grade in 4m composite sample, ²4m composite sample, ³includes one 4m composite sample).

Target Area	Hole No.	East (WGS84)	North (WGS84)	RL (m)	TD (m)	Dip	Az (true)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
D	NARC037	227753	1016318	346	100	-70	107	28	29	1.0	4.27
								82	83	1.0	0.54
	NARC038	227731	1016326	348	100	-70	107	98	99	1.0	1.00
	NARC043	227740	1016214	348	100	-70	107	4	8	4.0 ¹	0.28
	NARC048	228319	1016200	348	100	-55	90	76	80	4.0 ¹	0.40
E	NARC042	227893	1015619	349	100	-55	130	NSV			
	NARC044	227568	1014794	346	100	-55	120	NSV			
	NARC045	227591	1014400	322	100	-55	270	NSV			
	NARC046	227730	1015000	335	100	-55	270	NSV			
	NARC047	227832	1014000	322	100	-55	270	NSV			
F	NARC049	227487	1012200	301	100	-55	90	NSV			
	NARC050	227570	1012200	302	100	-55	90	NSV			
	NARC051	227823	1011600	305	100	-55	270	88	92	4.0 ¹	0.37
	NARC052	227823	1011600	305	100	-55	90	12	16	4.0 ²	1.08
G	NARC039	231024	1011800	305	70	-55	270	NSV			
	NARC040	231008	1011800	305	45	-55	270	5	7	2.0	2.52
								14	15	1.0	0.87
	NARC041	231284	1012400	301	60	-55	90	0	7	7.0 ³	1.91
								12	15	3.0	0.57
								28	29	1.0	1.09
								35	39	4.0	0.51
								41	42	1.0	0.51
								47	48	1.0	1.24

Appendix B - Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	This report relates to results for reverse circulation (RC) drilling on the Napié Permit. Assays have now been received for all RC holes drilled to date. Six diamond drill holes have been drilled on the Napié Permit, however sampling has not yet been conducted on the drill core, therefore no results for diamond drilling will be discussed. Drilling on the Napié Permit is at an early stage. Initial exploration drilling is reconnaissance in nature and is focussed on areas of untested artisanal workings and gold intercepts identified in shallow historic RAB drilling.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Sampling was undertaken along the entire length of RC drill holes. RC drill hole samples were collected at 1m intervals with approximately 5kg riffle split and preserved for future assay as required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	Based on logging of drill chips by Mako geologists, samples were submitted for lab analysis as 1m intervals or, where indicated, as 4m composite samples. The 1m interval samples consisted of a 2-3kg riffle spit for laboratory analysis. The 4m composites consisted of each 1m RC sample split using a riffle splitter to an approximate 500g sample and composited over a 4m interval resulting in an approximate 2kg sample sent for laboratory analysis. Samples were submitted to SGS laboratory in Yamoussoukro for sample preparation during which the field sample was dried, the entire sample crushed to 75% passing 2mm, with a 1.5kg split by riffle splitter pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns in a ring and puck pulveriser. From this, a 200g subsample was collected and shipped to SGS laboratory in Ouagadougou and assayed for gold by 50g fire assay with AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	RC drilling is carried out using a 5 ³ / ₈ -inch face sampling hammer using a UDR650 drill rig.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	RC recoveries were determined by weighing each drill metre bag.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	The drill metre intervals collected were weighed to ensure consistency of sample size and monitor sample recoveries.
	<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>	No relationship has been observed between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<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>	Geological logging was carried out on all RC chips by Mako Gold geologists. This included lithology, alteration, intensity of oxidation, intensity of foliation, sulphide percentages and vein percentages.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	A standard lithological and alteration legend is used to produce consistent qualitative logs. This legend includes descriptions, however, as exploration is at an early stage, this does not yet include a visual legend with representative photos for comparison purposes. Sulphide and vein content (expressed as %) are quantitative in nature. Intensities are qualitative in nature. A sample of RC chips are washed and retained in chip trays marked with hole number and down hole interval. All RC chip trays are photographed.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All drill holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Not applicable to RC drilling.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	RC samples are riffle split in the field to a notional 2-3kg sample per metre drilled. The use of a booster and auxiliary compressor provide dry samples for depths below the water table.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	A riffle splitter is used for RC samples to provide representative sub-samples. Industry standard sample preparation is conducted under controlled conditions within the laboratory and is considered appropriate for the sample types.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	QAQC samples (2 blanks, 1 duplicate and 1 standard) were submitted with each drill hole. Regular reviews of the sampling were carried out by the supervising geologist to ensure all procedures were followed and best industry practice carried out. Sample sizes and preparation techniques are considered appropriate.
	<i>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.</i>	Duplicate sampling results are reviewed regularly. RC chips are inspected in areas with reported gold assay results to visually ascertain that results are consistent with the style of mineralisation expected.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the nature of mineralisation within the project area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	RC samples were assayed at SGS laboratory in Ouagadougou using 50g fire assay for gold which is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Fire assay is considered total assay for gold.
	<i>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.</i>	No geophysical tools have been used to determine assay results for any elements.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Monitoring of results of duplicates, blanks and standards is conducted regularly. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by SGS and reviewed regularly.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intersections are routinely monitored through review of drill chip photographs and by site visits by the General Manager Exploration.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinning of holes was undertaken in this program which is at an early stage of exploration.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Primary data is collected on field sheets and then compiled on standard Excel templates for validation and data management.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	All samples returning assay values below detection limit (0.01g/t) are assigned a value of 0.005g/t Au (half of the lower detection limit). No other adjustments have been applied to assay data.
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	Drill hole collar locations are initially set out (and reported) using a hand-held GPS with a location error of +/- 5m. Collar positions are subsequently located using a hand-held GPS set to average for a minimum of 5 minutes. Elevations are extracted from digital terrain model data as hand held GPS elevations are inconsistent. Down hole surveys are routinely commenced from 6m down hole depth and additional readings taken at approximately 30m intervals thereafter.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is WGS84. A northern hemisphere zone is applied that is applicable to the location of individual project areas.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	A detailed topographic survey of the project area has not been conducted.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	RC drill holes are irregularly located, as they are based on wide-spaced exploration targets.
	<i>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.</i>	RC drilling reported is at an early stage of exploration and has not been used to estimate any mineral resource or reserve.
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Where indicated, RC samples were riffle split from 1m drill runs to an approximate 500g weight and composited to 4m intervals which were then submitted for assay. Approximately 5kg was riffle split from the 1m drill sample and retained and any 4m composite assay returning greater than 0.25 g/t Au will be re-split as individual 1m samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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>	Exploration is at an early stage and, as such, knowledge on exact location of mineralisation and its relation to lithological and structural boundaries is not accurately known. However, the current hole orientation is considered appropriate for the program to reasonably assess the prospectivity of known structures interpreted from surface and other data sources.
	<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>	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples are stored securely on the project site under supervision of security guards and/or Company personnel. Company personnel maintain chain of custody of the samples prior to either collection from site by laboratory personnel or drop off at the laboratory by Company personnel. Documentation is prepared to record handover of samples to laboratory personnel.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	There have been no external audits or reviews of the sampling techniques or data at this early stage of exploration.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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>	The Napié Permit was granted to Occidental Gold SARL, a 100% owned, Ivorian registered, subsidiary of Perseus Mining Ltd, by decree No. 2012-1164 on 19th December 2012 and was valid for three years. The first, three-year, renewal of the permit was granted to Occidental Gold by decree No: 181 /MIM/DGMG DU and is valid to the 18th December 2018. On 7th September 2017 Mako Gold Limited signed a Farm-In and Joint Venture Agreement with Occidental Gold SARL. The agreement gives Mako the right to earn 51% of the Napié Permit by pending US\$ 1.5M on the property within three years and the right to earn 75% by sole funding the property to completion of a Feasibility Study.
	<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>	The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Previous exploration was conducted by Occidental Gold (the permit owner) and consisted of surface geochemical sampling, auger sampling, an airborne geophysical survey and interpretation, RAB drilling and limited RC drilling (2 holes). Refer to Section 4.6 and Annexure A of Mako Gold's Prospectus lodged on the ASX on 13 April 2018 for details on previous exploration.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Napié Permit is located within the Lower Proterozoic Birimian Daloa greenstone belt. The style of mineralisation sought is structurally controlled orogenic gold, within an interpreted shear zone related to a regional-scale fault and secondary splays.
Drill hole Information	<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"> o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. 	All drill collars reported on are shown in Figure 3. Significant intervals have been reported in the body of the report. A summary of drill information is contained in Appendix A of this report.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i>	A nominal 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off has been applied incorporating up to 2m of internal dilution below the reporting cut-off grade. A 0.25g/t Au lower cut-off has been applied to 4m composite samples where indicated in the text of this announcement. All reported assays have been length weighted. No density weighting or high-grade cuts have been applied.
	<i>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.</i>	High grade gold intervals internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. High grade intervals contained within broader zones of mineralisation are routinely specified in the summary results tables.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalent values have been used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>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').</i>	Intersection lengths are reported as down hole lengths (the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace). True widths are unknown at this time as the orientation of mineralisation is not understood at this early stage of exploration.
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Refer to Figures contained within this report.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	All results are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<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>	No other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.</i>	RC and diamond drilling is planned to follow up the results reported in this announcement. The area for follow up drilling is highlighted in Figure 3.