

ASX Announcement

09 July 2018

SIGNIFICANT GOLD MINERALISATION INTERSECTED IN SECOND PROSPECT DRILLED AT NAPIÉ

Highlights:

- Mako Gold receives second batch of assay results from 16 reverse circulation (RC) holes testing a further 3 of the 9 high priority targets at the Napié Project in Côte d'Ivoire (Mako earning up to 75%¹).
- RC drilling on **all 3 of the southern high priority targets** intersected significant widths and grades of gold mineralisation with individual assays up to **14.7g/t Au** (hole NAR035) and separately, **widths up to 12m** (hole NARC025).
- Significant drill intersections returned from the southern targets I, J, and K² include:
 - **8m at 2.12g/t Au** from 29m in NARC021; including
 - **1m at 8.29g/t Au;**
 - **4m at 4.42g/t Au** (4m composite) from 64m in NARC023;
 - **4m at 3.81g/t Au** (4m composite) from 40m in NARC024;
 - **8m at 1.19g/t Au** (4m composite) from 24m in NARC025;
 - **11m at 2.32g/t Au** from 51m in NARC027; including
 - **1m at 7.03g/t Au;**
 - **4m at 2.35g/t Au** (4m composite) from 40m in NARC0032;
 - **3m at 2.66g/t Au** from 33m in NARC033;
 - **6m at 2.67g/t Au** from 42m in NARC034; including
 - **1m at 10.50g/t Au;**
 - **12m at 5.39g/t Au** from 11m in NARC035; including
 - **5m at 10.74g/t Au**
- Results outline a second new gold mineralised zone potentially up to 4km in length (Gogbala Prospect).
- Assay results have now been received for 36 of the 52 RC holes drilled to date.
- Assay results are pending from Target G (9th high priority target) and from follow-up drilling on Targets E and F, as well as the 6 diamond core (DD) holes from various targets.
- The current phase of RC and DD drilling completed on 7 July 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 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.



MAKO GOLD LIMITED

Mako Gold’s Managing Director, Peter Ledwidge commented:

“We are very pleased with the assay results received to date with significant widths and gold grades returned from initial wide-spaced drilling at 5 of the 9 high priority targets. These latest results once again boost our confidence in the prospectivity of the 23km long gold geochemical anomaly within the Napié Project and we look forward to reporting further results from the follow-up drilling in the weeks ahead.”

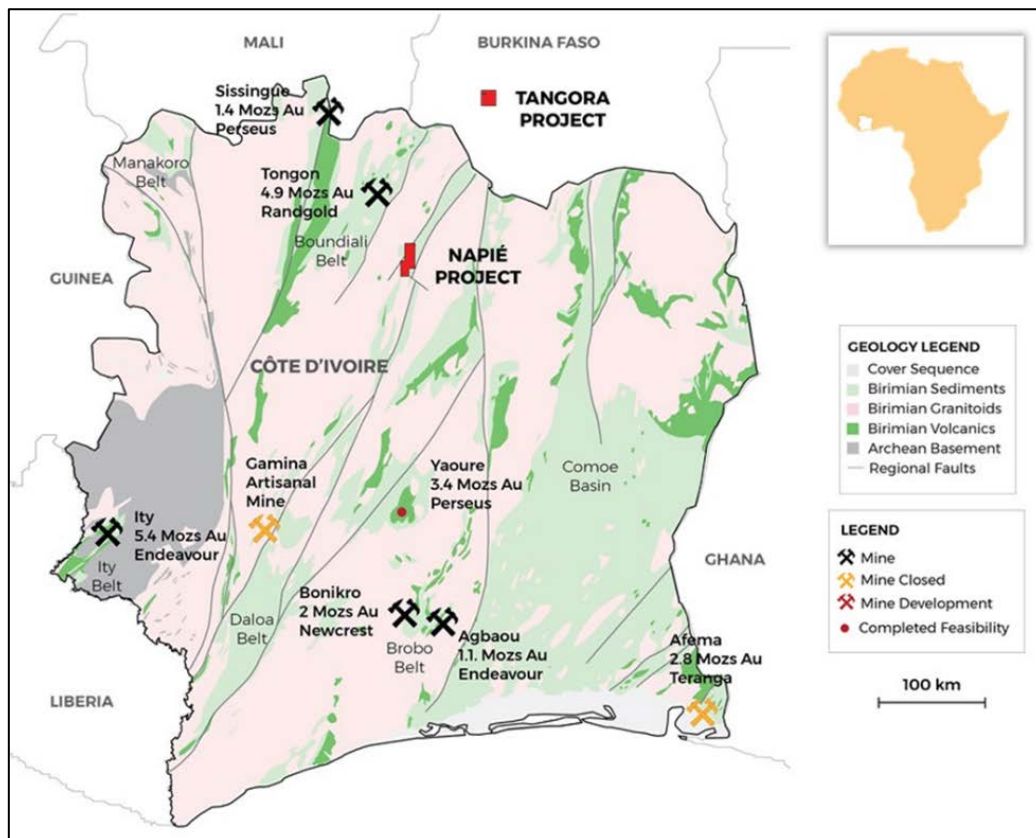


Figure 1: Napié Project location - Cote d’Ivoire

Second Batch of Assay Results Received from Maiden Drilling Program

Mako Gold Limited (“Mako” or “the Company”; ASX:MKG) is pleased to report on the second batch of assay results received from the Company’s maiden RC program at the Napié Project in Côte d’Ivoire (Figure 1). 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’s geologists 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 drilling program currently in progress 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.

This announcement reports assay results received from initial drill testing of Targets I, J, and K within the Gogbala Prospect in the southern part of the Napié Permit. All intervals above 0.5g/t Au cut-off are reported in Appendix 1.

³ Refer ASX announcement dated 14 May 2018

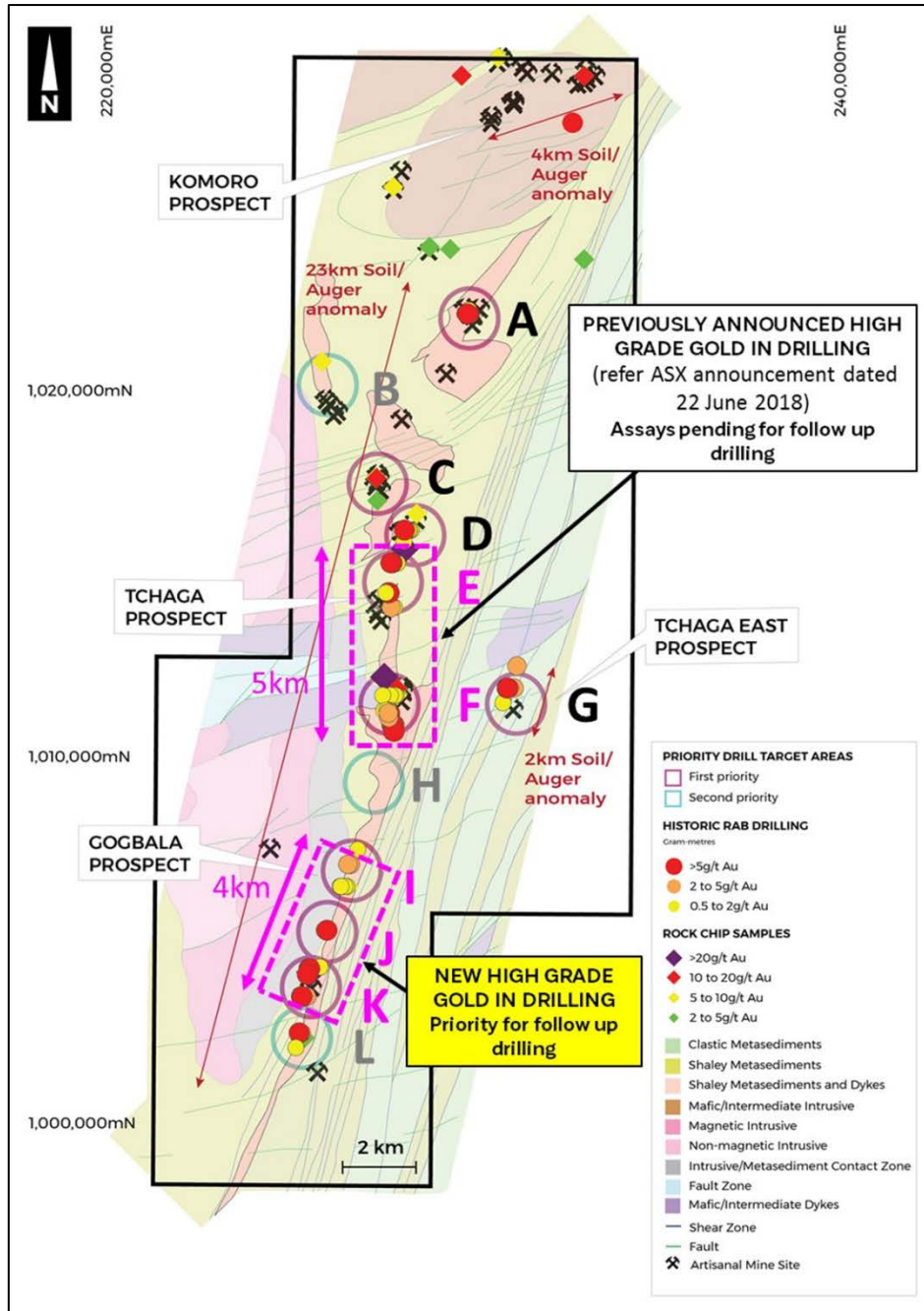


Figure 2: Napié Project priority targets with Gogbala and Tchaga prospects highlighted (pink outline)

Second High-Grade Gold Zone Identified at Gogbala Prospect

Significant gold mineralisation has now been intersected from recent wide-spaced drilling completed within Targets I, J and K along the 4km trend referred to as the Gogbala Prospect (Figure 3). Individual assays returned values up to 14.7g/t Au, and separately mineralised widths of up to 12m in multiple drill holes. The Gogbala Prospect is located approximately 3km south of the recently reported high-grade gold intercepts from drilling at the Tchaga Prospect⁴.

⁴ Refer ASX announcement dated 22 June 2018

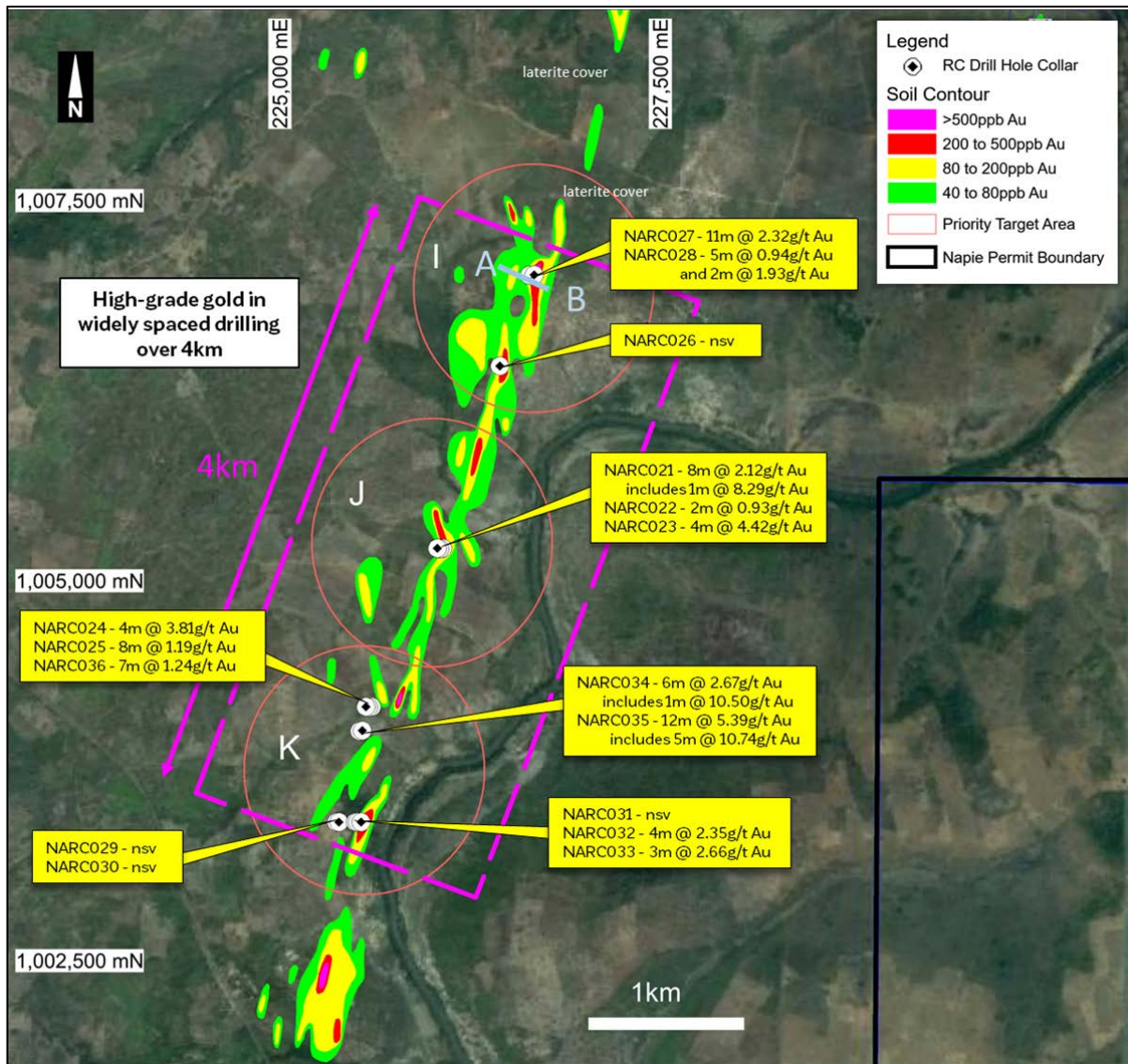


Figure 3: Gogbala Prospect - 4km long gold trend with collar locations and significant drill intersections

Significant drill intersections from the Gogbala Prospect (targets I, J, and K) include:

- **8m at 2.12g/t Au** from 29m in NARC021; including
 - **1m at 8.29g/t Au;**
- **4m at 4.42g/t Au** (4m composite) from 64m in NARC023;
- **4m at 3.81g/t Au** (4m composite) from 40m in NARC024;
- **8m at 1.19g/t Au** (4m composite) from 24m in NARC025;
- **11m at 2.32g/t Au** from 51m in NARC027; including
 - **1m at 7.03g/t Au;**
- **4m at 2.35g/t Au** (4m composite) from 40m in NARC0032;
- **3m at 2.66g/t Au** from 33m in NARC033;
- **6m at 2.67g/t Au** from 42m in NARC034; including
 - **1m at 10.50g/t Au;**
- **12m at 5.39g/t Au** from 11m in NARC035; including
 - **5m at 10.74g/t Au.**

Significant widths of low-grade mineralisation were encountered within the oxide zone, similar to the Tchaga Prospect, with the best results at both prospects confined to fresh rock generally coincident with the gold soil anomaly as depicted in the following cross-section (Figure 4).

Preliminary observations indicate that the elevated gold values are associated with intense shearing, silicification and quartz veining, and the presence of sulphides (mainly pyrite and occasionally arsenopyrite).

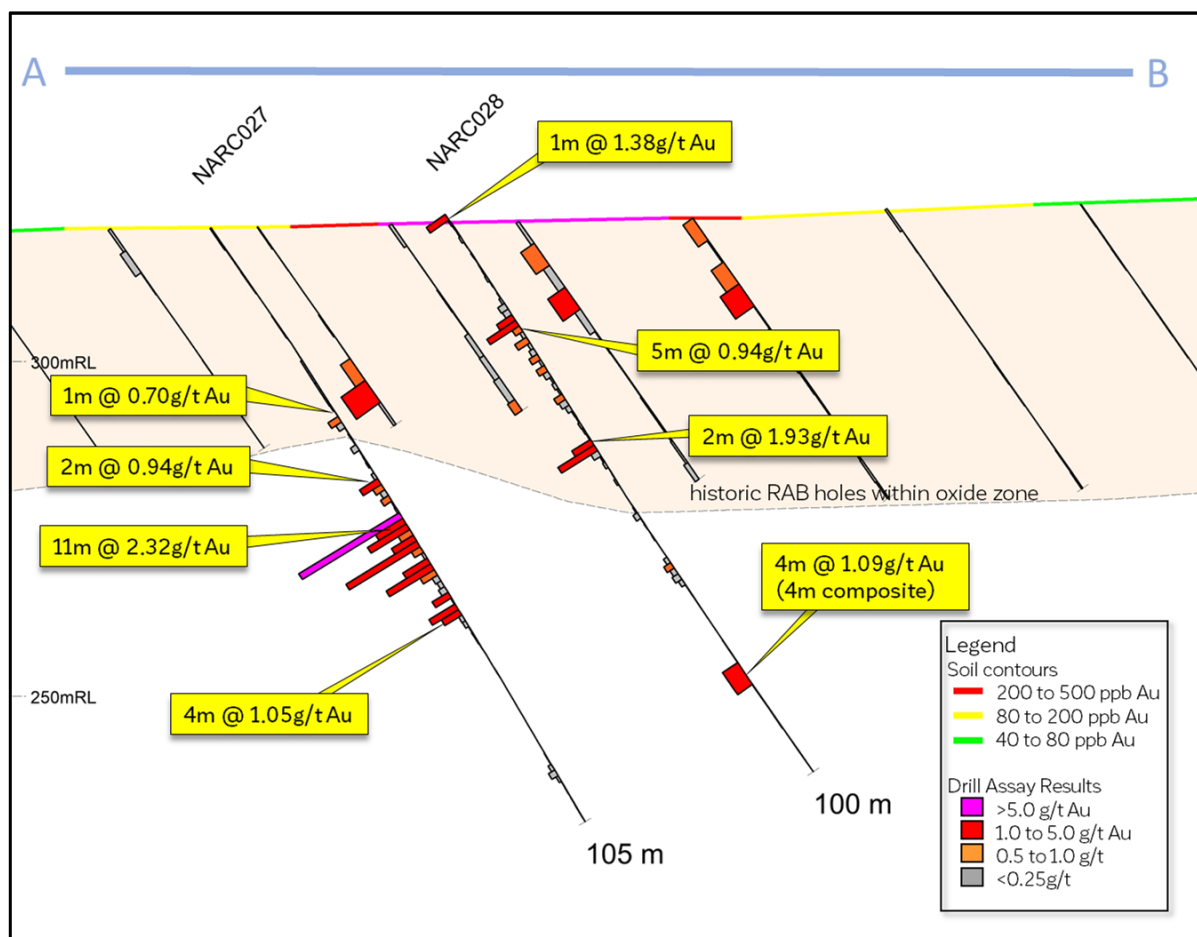


Figure 4: Gogbala cross-section looking north

Assay Results Pending and Planned Drilling

The current phase of drilling was completed on 7 July 2018, for a total of 4,171m drilled in 52 RC holes and 609m drilled in 6 DD holes. Assay results have been received for 36 of the RC drill holes with the DD holes currently being logged and sampled. The results reported to date are from first pass RC drilling within 8 of the 9 high priority targets.

Assay results are pending for the first pass RC drilling of Target G at Tchaga East (Figure 2), the RC holes drilled to follow-up the initial high-grade gold intersections previously reported from the Tchaga Prospect (Targets E and F)⁴, and for all DD holes drilled to date at various targets.

Further drilling is planned following the conclusion of the wet season. The program is planned to test the +23km of gold soil/auger anomalies along strike and at depth of significant gold mineralisation reported from this program.

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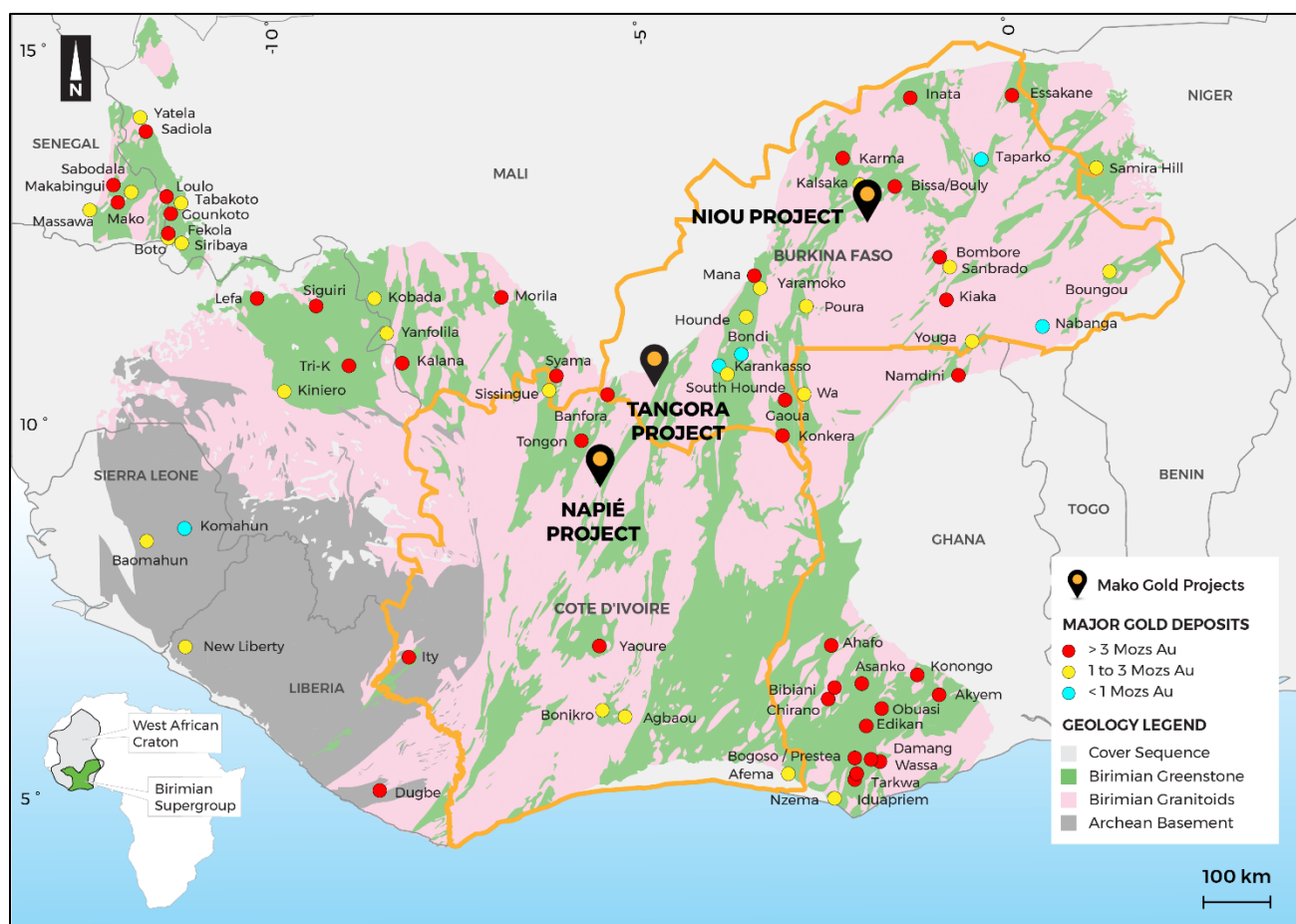
Competent Person's Statement

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 1 – Summary Drilling Results (0.5g/t cut-off grade)

Target Area	Hole No.	East (WGS84)	North (WGS84)	RL (m)	TD (m)	Dip	Az (true)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	
I	NARC026	226464	1006400	310	85	-55	90	NSV				
	NARC027	226655	1007000	320	105	-55	90	34	35	1.0	0.70	
								45	47	2.0	0.94	
								48	49	1.0	0.55	
								51	62	11.0	2.32	
								<i>Includes</i>	51	52	1.0	7.03
								<i>Includes</i>	56	57	1.0	4.96
	NARC028	226690	1007000	322	100	-55	90	65	69	4.0	1.05	
								0	1	1.0	1.38	
								18	23	5.0	0.94	
								25	26	1.0	0.58	
								27	28	1.0	0.58	
								32	33	1.0	0.57	
								40	42	2.0	1.93	
								62	63	1.0	0.50	
80	84	4.0 ⁵	1.09									
J	NARC021	226084	1005200	293	-55	90	94	7	8	1.0	0.53	
								10	13	3.0	2.08	
								17	18	1.0	0.82	
								29	37	8.0	2.12	
								<i>Includes</i>	34	35	1.0	8.29
	NARC022	226066	1005200	293	-55	90	94	39	40	1.0 ⁶	0.63	
								45	46	1.0	1.81	
								52	54	2.0	0.93	
	NARC023	226050	1005200	293	-55	90	94	56	57	1.0	0.62	
								4	8	4.0 ⁵	1.95	
64								68	4.0⁵	4.42		
93								96	3.0	0.57		
K	NARC024	225620	1004160	287	-55	90	94	97	99	2.0	0.87	
								16	24	8.0 ⁵	0.79	
									40	44	4.0⁵	3.81
	NARC025	225597	1004160	287	-55	90	94	24	32	8.0⁵	1.19	
	NARC029	225392	1003400	294	-55	90	94	NSV				
	NARC030	225408	1003400	294	-55	90	94	NSV				
	NARC031	225511	1003400	291	-55	90	94	NSV				
	NARC032	225527	1003400	291	-55	90	94	40	44	4.0⁵	2.35	
	NARC033	225551	1003400	292	-55	90	94	24	28	4.0 ⁵	0.64	
								33	36	3.0	2.66	
								<i>Includes</i>	34	35	1.0	4.56

⁵ Interval consists of 4m composite(s)

⁶ Drill hole ended in mineralisation

Target Area	Hole No.	East (WGS84)	North (WGS84)	RL (m)	TD (m)	Dip	Az (true)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
								85	86	1.0	3.76
								88	89	1.0	0.62
	NARC034	225542	1004000	290	-55	90	94	32	34	2.0	2.52
42								48	6.0	2.67	
<i>Includes</i> 47								48	1.0	10.50	
	NARC035	225580	1004160	287	-55	90	94	11	23	12.0	5.39
<i>Includes</i> 13								18	5.0	10.74	
	NARC036	225580	1004160	287	-55	90	94	33	40	7.0	1.24

Appendix 2 - 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. Six diamond drill holes have been drilled to date 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.
	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> o <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> o <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> o <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> o <i>hole length.</i> 	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. 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.
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.