MAKO GOLD LIMITED

ASX Announcement

9 October 2018

FURTHER HIGH-GRADE GOLD MINERALISATION INTERSECTED IN DIAMOND DRILLING ON NAPIÉ PROJECT CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Highlights:

- Mako Gold receives diamond drilling (DD) assay results from maiden drilling program on the Napié Project in Côte d'Ivoire (Mako earning up to 75%[1]).
- Two styles of gold mineralisation observed in the broad mineralised zone;
    - Gold associated with silicification and sericite alteration of host rock and;
    - Quartz veins with visible, high-grade gold
- Twinning of previously reported NARC017 by NADD006 extends gold mineralised zone deeper
- Significant gold intersections in DD holes on Tchaga Prospect include:
    - **1m at 215.53g/t Au** from 65m in NADD004
    - **21.5m at 0.72g/t Au** from 14m in NADD005
    - **7.5m at 1.40g/t Au** from 2m in NADD006; and
      1.7m at 3.01g/t Au from 42.1m; and
      4.15m at 1.96g/t Au from 46.85; and
      3.3m at 6.98g/t Au from 62.3m; and
      8.7m at 1.31g/t Au from 109.3m
- The extreme high-grade gold hosted in quartz in NADD004 may suggest potential higher-grade gold mineralised shoots within the broader gold-mineralised altered rock package.

Diamond Drill Assay Results Received from Maiden Drilling Program

Mako Gold Limited ("Mako" or "the Company"; ASX:MKG) is pleased to report assay results received from the Company's recently completed diamond drilling (DD) program at the Napié Project in Côte d'Ivoire (Figure 1).

Six DD holes totalling 609m were completed as part of the maiden drilling program. These were drilled primarily to get a better understanding of the structural controls of gold mineralisation at the Napié Project. The DD holes were strategically placed to test artisanal gold mine workings and to follow-up gold-bearing RC drill holes. A plan view of DD holes with significant values can be found on Figure 2. Significant assay results are summarised in Appendix A.

[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.

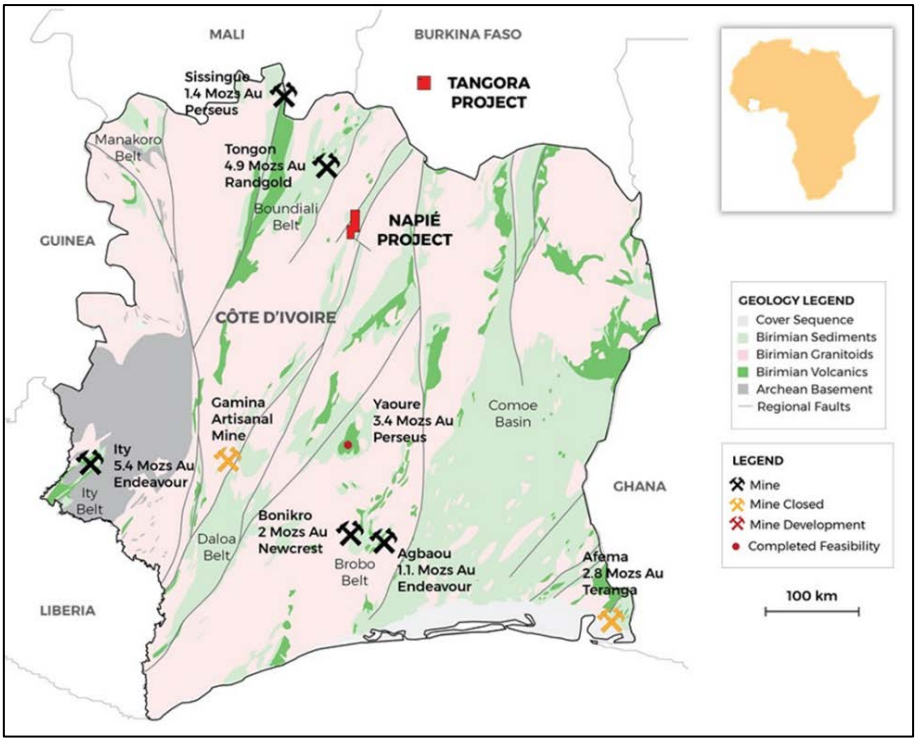

Figure 1: Napié Project location - Côte d'Ivoire

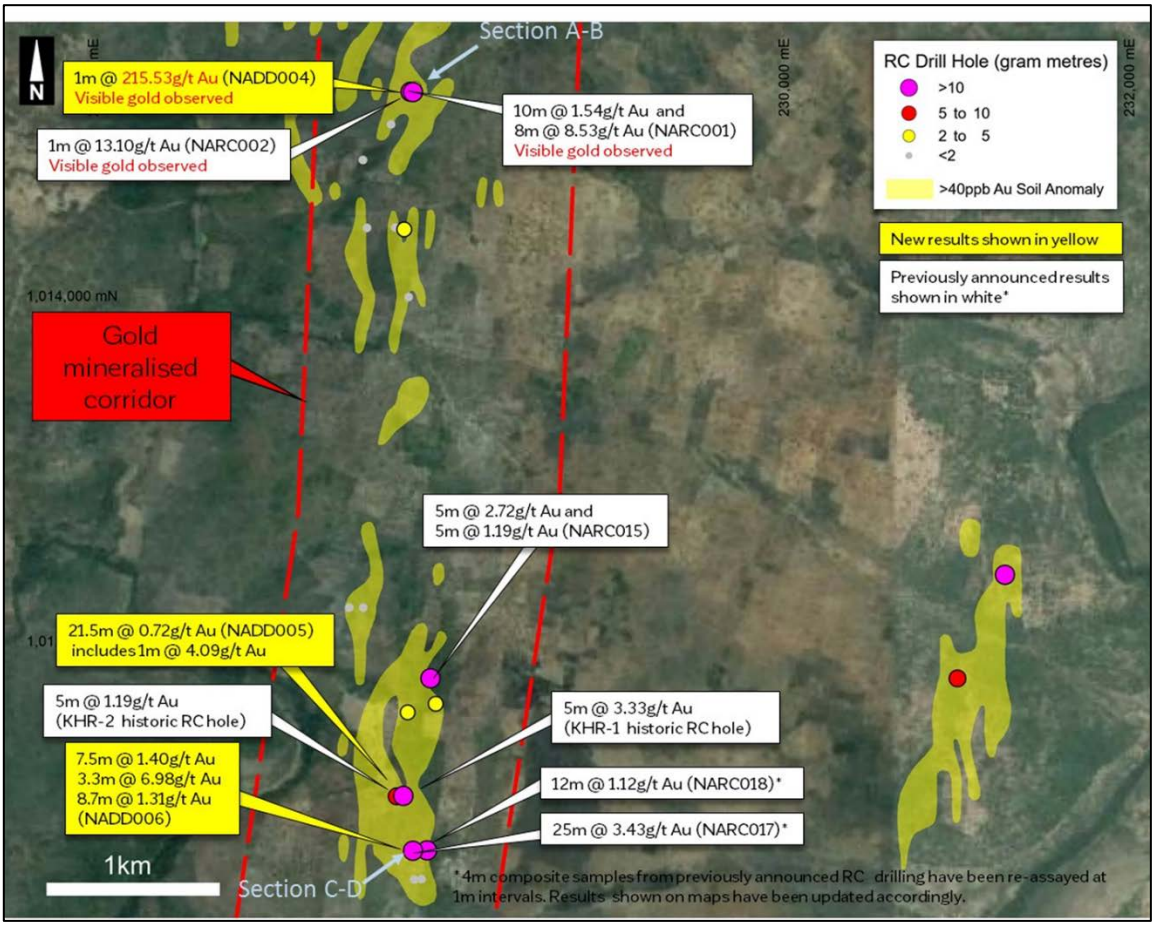

Figure 2: Significant DD hole intersections

Extreme High-grade Intersection in NADD004 Suggests Second Gold-mineralised Zone

NADD004 was drilled as a follow-up hole to NARC001 which had the following previously announced gold assay results[2]

- **10m at 1.54g/t Au** from 10m in hole NARC001; including
  - **1m at 5.36g/t Au**; and

8m at 8.53g/t Au from 31m; including

- **2m at 30.17g/t Au** with **visible gold observed**

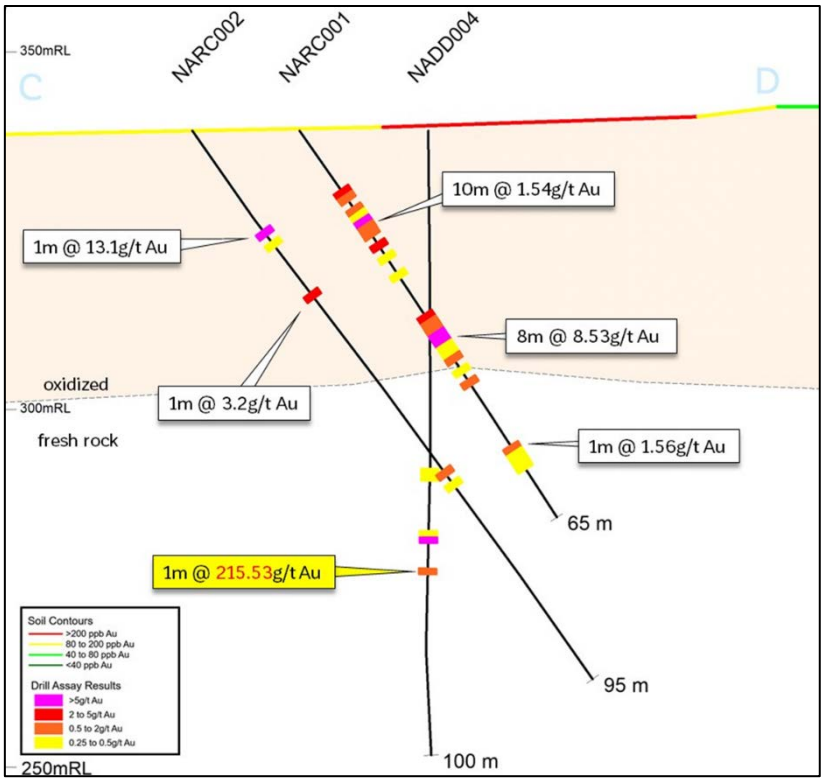

Figure 3: Cross-section looking north showing relative positions of NARC001 and NADD004

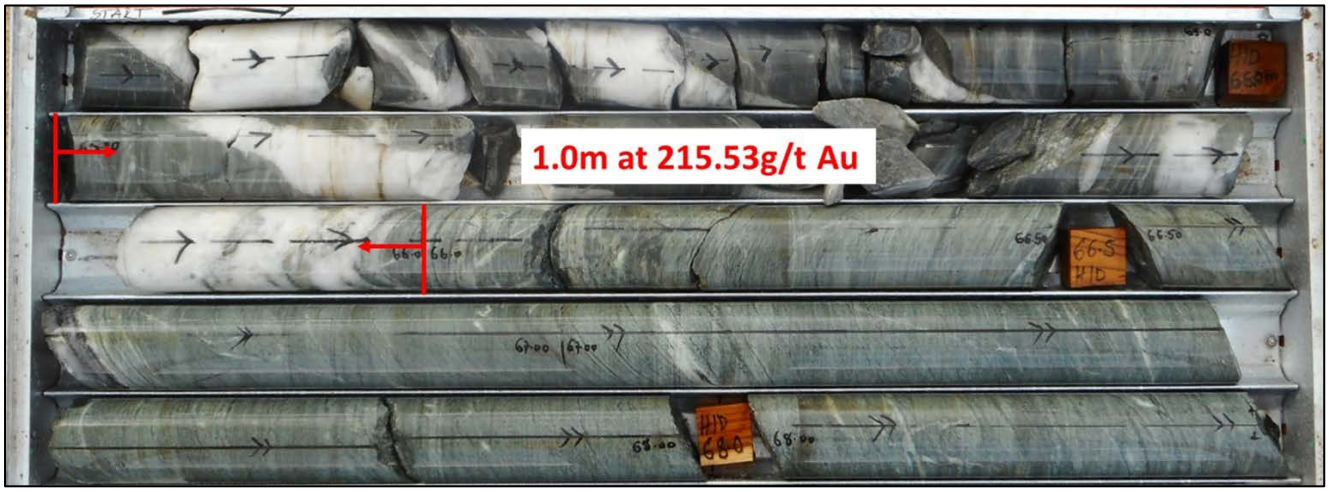

Figure 4: NADD004- Silicification and quartz veining in extreme high-grade diamond drill core

[2] Refer ASX announcement dated 22 June 2018

NARC001 had been drilled from west to east as shown in Figure 3. NADD004 was drilled from north to south to attempt to get a 3-dimensional interpretation at the mineralised area surrounding NARC001. NADD004 was collared 23m north and 18m to the east of NARC001. It appears that the extreme high-grade gold (**215.52 g/t Au**) encountered at 65m depth in NADD004 (Figure 4) may be a separate mineralised shoot deeper than the previously reported 8m at 8.53g/t Au in NARC001 within the broad mineralised zone. The area encompassing these holes will be a focus for follow-up drilling in the next phase of exploration.

NADD006 Extends Mineralisation and Displays Significant Alteration

NADD006 was drilled to twin NARC017 in which Mako had a previously reported assays of 26m at 3.85g/t Au[3]. NARC017 had ended in mineralisation at 100m. NADD006 extended the mineralised zone slightly deeper from NARC017 including a new drill intersection of 8m of 1.31g/t Au from 109.3m.

Highlights of NADD006 include:

- **7.5m at 1.40g/t Au** from 2m;
- **1.7m at 3.01g/t Au** from 42.1m;
- **4.15m at 1.96g/t Au** from 46.85;
- **3.3m at 6.98g/t Au** from 62.3m;
- **1.15m at 2.36g/t Au** from 89.85m;
- **1.0m at 2.9g/t Au** from 105m;
- **8.7m at 1.31g/t Au** from 109.3m

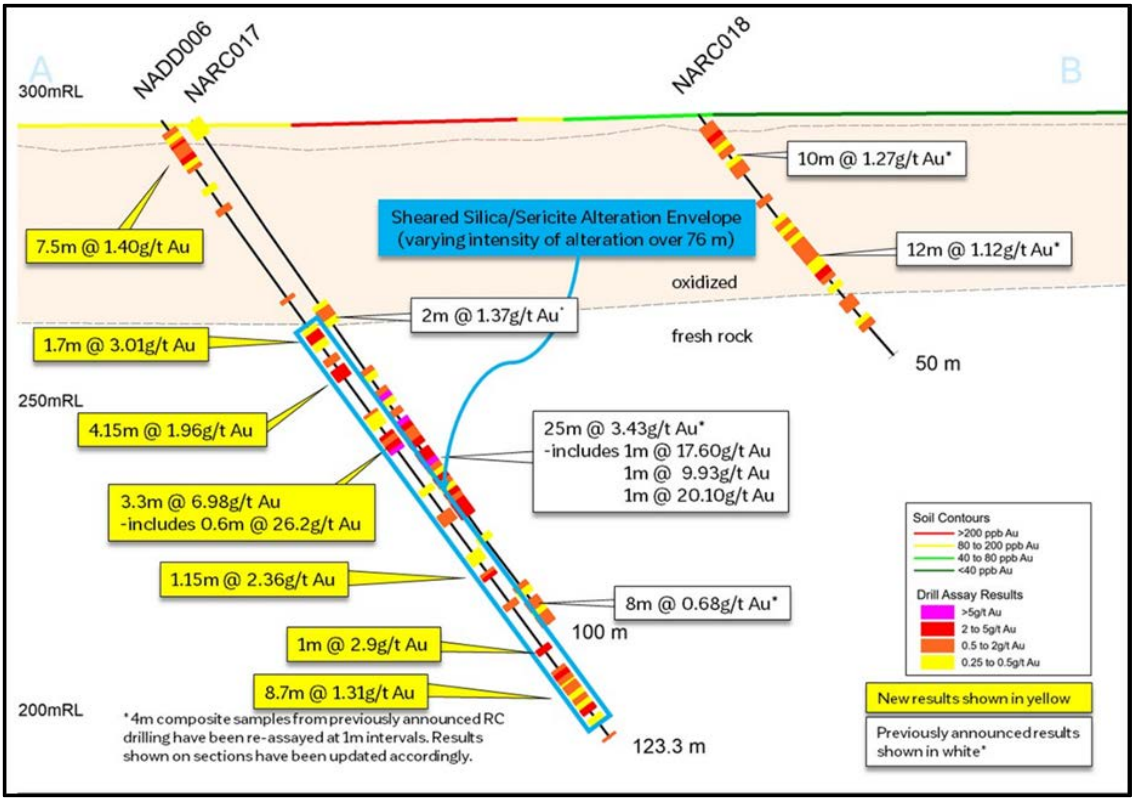

Figure 5: NADD006 Extends mineralised zone deeper

[3] Refer ASX announcement dated 22 June 2018

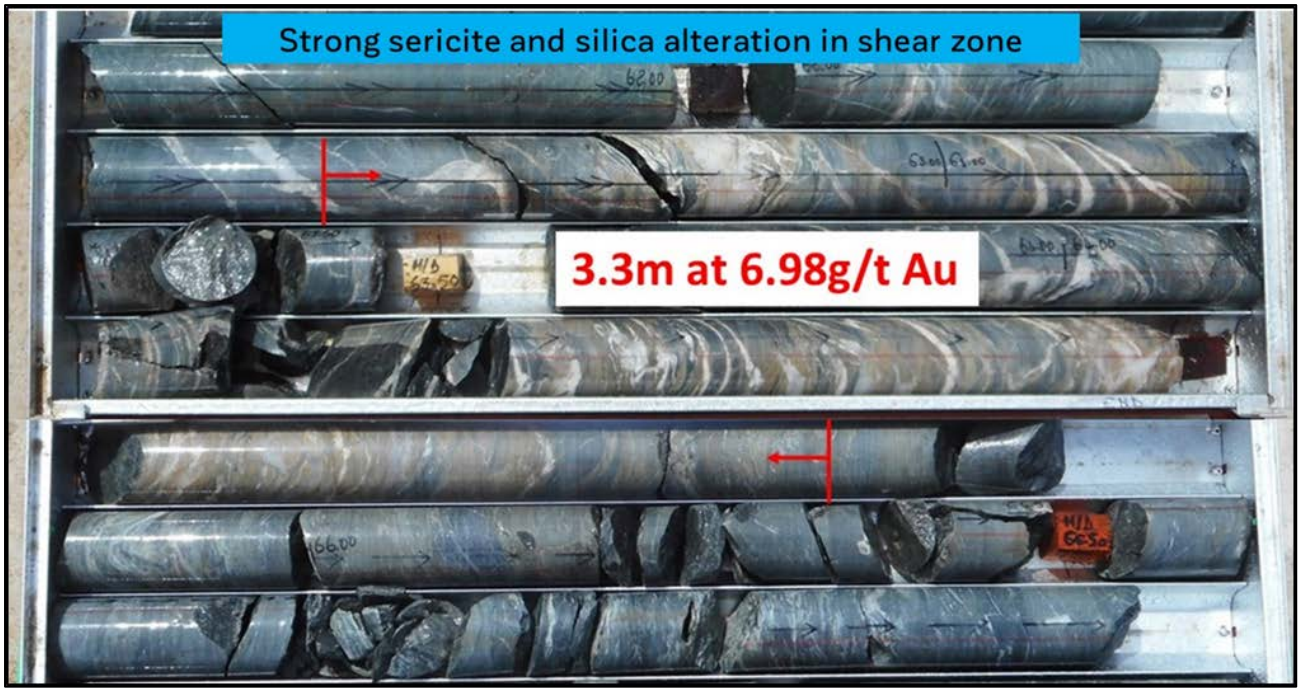

Figure 6: NADD006 - high-grade gold assays associated with silicification and sericite alteration

Hole NADD006 is particularly interesting as it clearly shows an association between gold mineralisation and the alteration mineral assemblages. There is a marked visual association between sheared, sericite and silica altered rock, and gold mineralisation. Figure 6 is a typical example of the altered sheared core which returned high-grade gold assays. Figure 5 is indicative of the relationship between gold mineralisation and the 76m-long alteration zone, which ranges from strong to weak alteration. The upcoming IP geophysical survey should be able to pick out silicified zones as resistivity highs. The DD program has confirmed the association between sulphide percentage (pyrite and minor arsenopyrite) and gold mineralisation. The disseminated sulphides should also respond well to IP and should highlight the conductive areas where sulphides are present. The above observed associations will make IP geophysics an ideal tool for selecting drill holes to target high-grade gold.

Other DD Results

NADD005 was drilled to validate the only two historic RC drill holes with historic results reported up to 5m @3.33g/t Au.

Highlights of NADD005 include

- **21.5m at 0.72g/t Au** from 14m including;
  - **1m at 4.09g/t Au** and
- **1m at 3.38 g/t Au** from 60m

The validation of gold and the structural information obtained by the oriented core will help the Company in its future drill planning.

Holes NADD001-NADD003 were designed to test outcropping metre-wide quartz veins on artisanal gold mining sites. As is common in Birimian terrains, quartz veins pinch and swell along strike and at depth. As a result, the veins were not intersected in NADD001-NADD003 and no significant values were returned for those holes.

Structural Geology Expert Contracted to Review DD Core

Mako has contracted a structural geology consultant to visit the Napié Project with a view to better understand the structural characteristics which control the gold mineralisation. The consultant will inspect the DD core and outcrops on the property to develop a geological model to help in the selection of drill hole locations for the next phase of drilling.

Sample Handling and Analysis

Twinning of RC drill holes revealed that assay results from diamond drilling show a variance from assay results obtained from RC drilling. This indicates the variability of the mineralisation in this part of the system. Mako has a thorough Quality Assurance Quality Control (QAQC) program which includes standards, blanks and duplicates. The variance in assays results suggests the possibility of nuggetty gold distribution, which is corroborated by the observation of visible gold in NADD004, NARC001, NARC002 as well as in outcrop. Composite samples from previously announced RC drilling and assays have been split and re-assayed at 1 m intervals. The variations encountered in the results of the composite splitting also suggest the terrain may contain nuggetty gold.

As a result, a selection of high grade intersects will be re-assayed using metallic screen analytical method, to evaluate the possibility of a nugget issue. Metallic screen assays use a sieve in the assaying process to catch the larger gold particles (nuggets) which are then re-introduced pro-rata into the final sample. This process gives a more representative assay in nuggetty terrains. A size distribution study will also be undertaken to understand the optimum sample size for submission to the laboratory. Changes to sampling and analytical protocols will be made according to findings.

Upcoming Exploration

In addition to the structural consultant visiting the Napié site, Mako is planning an IP geophysical survey following the conclusion of the wet season to assist in targeting new drill holes. A drill program is planned to follow the results of the IP program. The Company looks forward to providing future updates on its exploration programs.

Mako Gold's Managing Director, Peter Ledwidge commented:

"We are pleased to have gained a better understanding of the mineralisation and alteration from our diamond drilling program. Through the DD program we have identified two styles of gold mineralisation on the Napié Project. We have also seen some very high-grade drill assay results returned, confirming our belief that we are exploring in the right area.
Mako believes that the information gathered thus far by diamond drilling, including the report to be obtained from the structural geological consultant, will help the Company to move the project forward in the hopes of outlining a gold resource."

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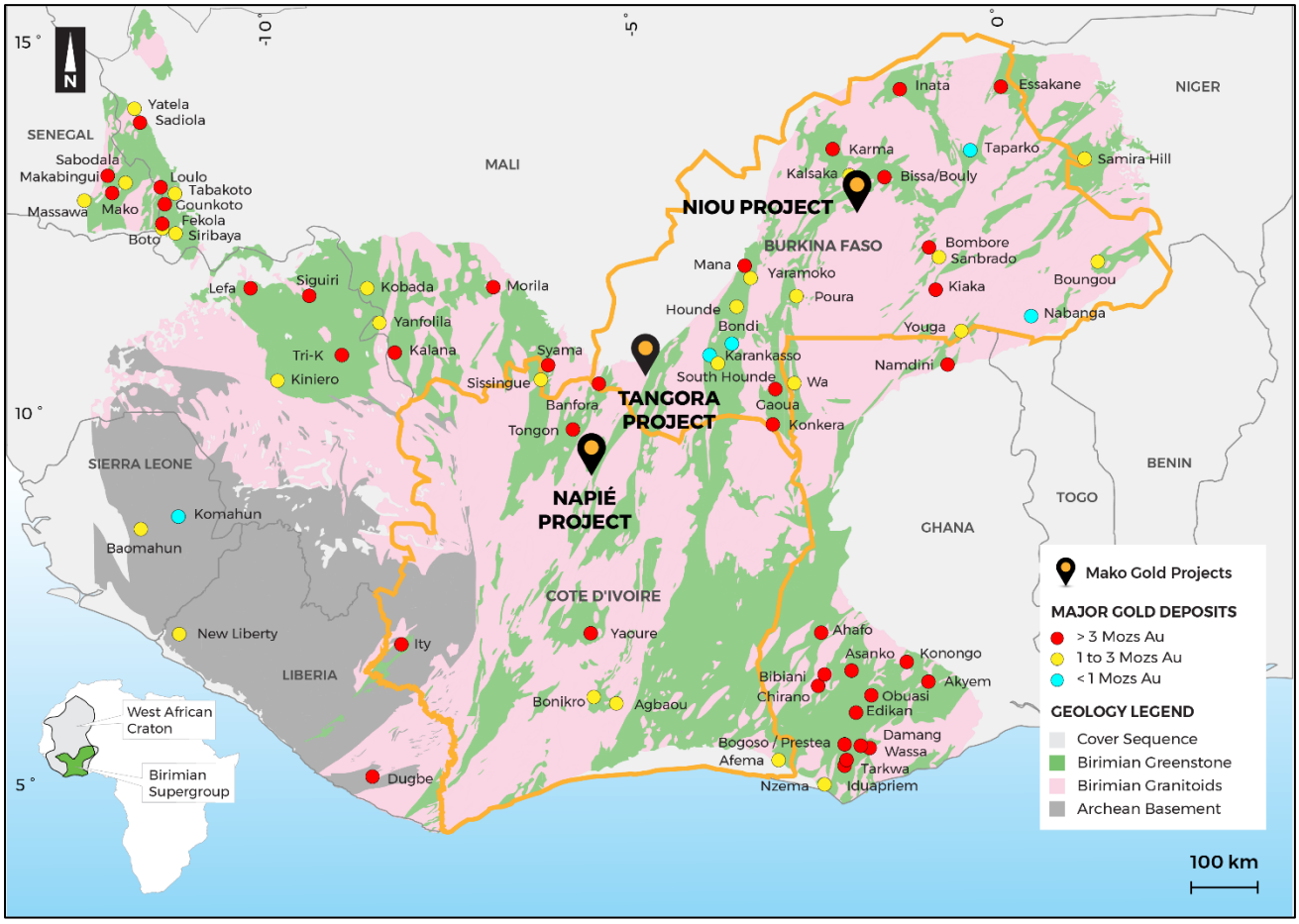
Further information on Mako Gold can be found on our website www.makogold.com.au

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 Diamond Drilling Results (0.5g/t Au cut-off grade).

Hole No.	East (WGS84)	North (WGS84)	RL (m)	TD (m)	Dip	Az (true)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
NADD001	227786	1014401	329	75.1	-55	90	NSV			
NADD002	228194	1015999	350	60.1	-55	90	NSV			
NADD003	227447	1017521	356	130.4	-55	270	NSV			
NADD004	227874	1015219	335	100	-60	180	65	66	1.0	215.53
							70	71	1.0	0.74
NADD005	227773	1011120	322	120	-55	90	14	35.5	21.5	0.72
							Includes 22	23	1.0	4.09
							39	41.3	2.3	0.75
							44	46.5	2.5	0.71
							60	61	1.0	3.38
NADD006	227850	1010805	301	123.3	-55	90	2	9.5	7.5	1.4
							Includes 4.5	8	3.5	2.33
							17	18	1.0	0.98
							42.1	43.8	1.7	3.01
							46.85	51	4.15	1.96
							Includes 49	51	2.0	3.68
							62.3	65.6	3.3	6.98
							Includes 65	65.6	0.6	26.2
							78	80	2.0	0.61
							89.85	91	1.15	2.36
							96	97	1.0	0.51
							105	106	1.0	2.90
							109.3	118	8.7	1.31

Appendix B - Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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.*	This report relates to results for diamond (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling on the Napié Permit. Assays have now been received for all holes drilled to date, including the six diamond drill holes, on the Napié Permit. 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, gold soil anomalies and gold intercepts identified in shallow historic RAB drilling.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling was undertaken along the entire length of drill holes. RC drill hole samples were collected at 1m intervals with approximately 5kg riffle split and preserved for future assay as required. DD holes were cut and sampled at nominal 1m lengths, except where lengths were altered to match geological boundaries.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Based on geological logging by Mako geologists, samples were submitted for lab analysis as 1m intervals or, where indicated, as 4m composites in RC holes, or sampled according to geological contacts in DD holes. The 1m RC 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. All RC 4m composites over 0.25g/t were re-assayed at 1m intervals. Diamond core was cut in half to provide 1 to 2kg samples for submission to the laboratory. 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	*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).*	RC drilling is carried out using a 5 $^{3}/_{8}$-inch face sampling hammer using a UDR650 drill rig. DD drilling used the same UDR650 drill rig to produce HQ size core.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	RC recoveries were determined by weighing each drill metre bag. DD recoveries were measured by comparing the length of core relative to the length drilled.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The RC drill metre intervals collected were weighed to ensure consistency of sample size and monitor sample recoveries. DD drilling used triple tube technique to maximize recovery in poorly consolidated ground.
	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.	Studies will be undertaken to determine if a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	*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.*	Geological logging was carried out on all RC chips and diamond core by Mako Gold geologists. This included lithology, alteration, intensity of oxidation, intensity of foliation, sulphide percentages and vein percentages. Structural measurements were also collected on core.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	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. Structural measurements are quantitative 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. The half-core not sent to the laboratory (or quarter-core in the case where a duplicate sample was collected) remains in core trays marked with the hole number and metre marks indicating length drilled.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	All diamond core was sawn in half, with one half being collected at nominal 1m intervals (with some interval lengths being altered to coincide with lithological contacts). The sawn half-core was sent to the lab and the other half-core retained in the core trays. A duplicate sample (quarter core) was collected from one sample interval in each DD hole as part of the QAQC program.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	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.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	A riffle splitter is used for RC samples to provide representative sub-samples. A core saw is used to cut DD samples in half, as per industry standards. Industry standard sample preparation is conducted under controlled conditions within the laboratory and is considered appropriate for the sample types.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	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.
	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.	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.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	A study will be undertaken to determine the suitability of sample sizes and preparation techniques in relation to gold grain size.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	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.
	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.	No geophysical tools have been used to determine assay results for any elements.
	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.	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	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Significant intersections are routinely monitored through review of drill chip and core photographs and by site visits by the General Manager Exploration.
	The use of twinned holes.	Two RC holes were twinned with diamond core holes. Although the total gold between holes is comparable, some variations in length/grade have been noted which may be due to geological complexity and/or sample size of the two drilling methods producing volume differences of samples. Studies will be undertaken to better understand structural controls and to determine the suitability of sample sizes and preparation techniques in relation to gold grain size.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data is collected on field sheets and then compiled on standard Excel templates for validation and data management.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	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). Two intervals in the core returned no sample and a null value was assigned to that interval in the assay file. Neither interval was within a reported gold mineralised intersection. No other adjustments have been applied to assay data.
Location of data points	*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.*	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.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system used is WGS84. A northern hemisphere zone is applied that is applicable to the location of individual project areas.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	A detailed topographic survey of the project area has not been conducted.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	All drill holes are irregularly located, as they are based on wide-spaced exploration targets.
	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.	Drilling reported is at an early stage of exploration and has not been used to estimate any mineral resource or reserve.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	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 was re-split as individual 1m samples. Mineralised intersections were recalculated using the 1m re-split assay results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	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.
	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.	No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	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	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	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	*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 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.
	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.	The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	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	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	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	*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:* 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 with significant values are shown in Figure 3. Significant intervals have been reported in the body of the report. A summary of drill information, including location and results, for all diamond holes is contained in Appendix A of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	*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.*	A nominal 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off has been applied incorporating up to 2m of continuous 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.
	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.	High grade intervals contained within broader zones of mineralisation are routinely specified in the summary results tables.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values have been used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	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	*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.*	Refer to Figures contained within this report.
Balanced reporting	*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.*	All results are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*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.*	No other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report
Further work	*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.*	RC and diamond drilling is planned to follow up the results reported in this announcement.