

## **SHALLOW HIGH-GRADE DRILL RESULTS EXTEND TCHAGA STRIKE LENGTH TO 1.8KM**

### **HIGHLIGHTS**

- ❖ **Results received for 19 RC drill holes at Tchaga Prospect on Napié Project**
- ❖ **Select results received at Tchaga include:**
  - **NARC379: 9m at 6.26g/t Au from 16m (including 1m at 38.18g/t Au from 17m) contained within a total mineralised interval averaging 36m at 2.03g/t Au**
  - **NARC393: 11m at 3.28g/t Au from 8m**
- ❖ **Near-surface, high-grade gold drill intercepts extend Lode 1 gold mineralisation by 200m to southwest**
- ❖ **New drilling extends total north-south strike length of Tchaga Prospect to 1.8km**
- ❖ **All four mineralised lodes identified to date remain open along strike to the north-east and the south-west, as well as at depth**
- ❖ **Extensional and infill drilling on new zones currently underway**
- ❖ **Extension to mineralised zone to be included in the upcoming Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate**
- ❖ **Drilling ongoing at Tchaga Prospect and assay results pending for 47 RC and 8 DD holes**

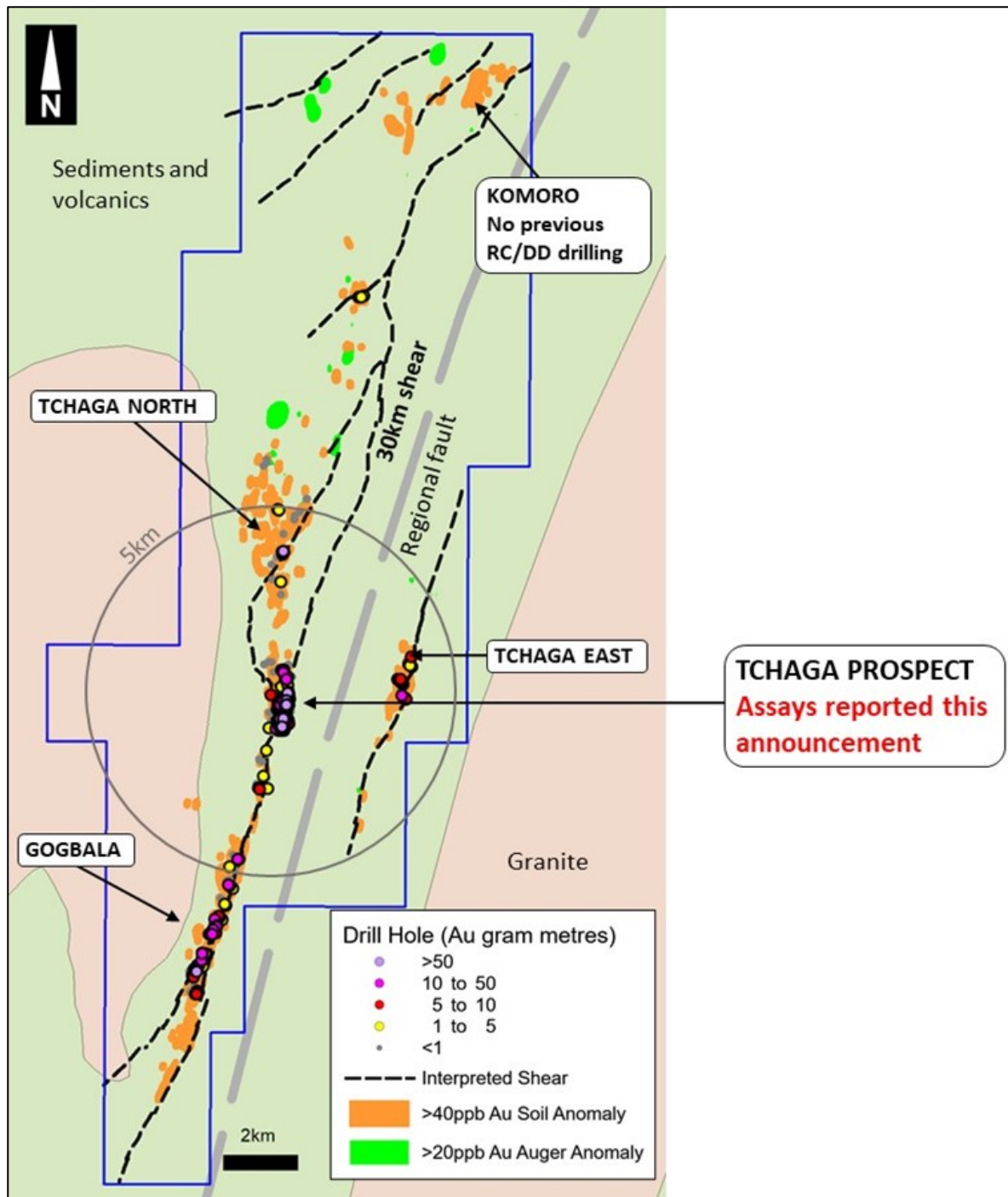
### **Mako's Managing Director, Peter Ledwidge commented:**

*"This extension of mineralisation significantly increases the footprint of Lode 1 and extends the southern limit of the resource area of the Tchaga Prospect. This bolsters our confidence in delivering a substantial maiden resource at Napié.*

*The new mineralised area was discovered through our disciplined and methodical approach of selecting individual drill targets based on soil geochemistry, geophysics, and previous drilling. Broad-spaced drilling has been employed to identify new targets which are then followed up by infill and extensional drilling as we work towards a maiden resource on the Tchaga Prospect.*

*The infill work in this exciting new mineralised zone is underway, with a multi-purpose drill rig working double shifts six days a week at Tchaga, averaging rates of 200m/day. We look forward to providing additional results on the Tchaga Prospect as assays are received from the two labs we are utilising".*

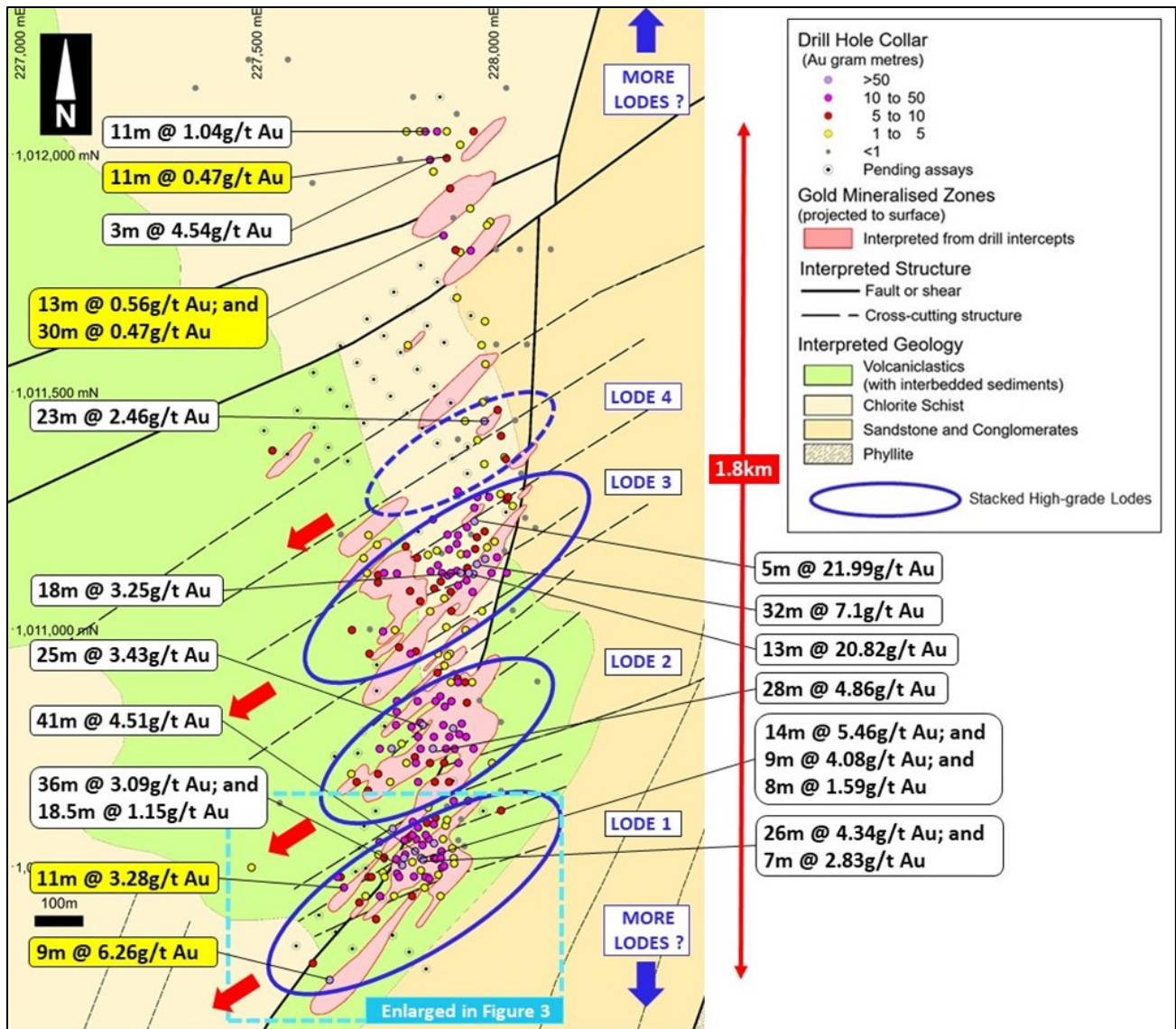
**Mako Gold Limited** (“Mako” or “the Company”; **ASX:MKG**) is pleased to advise that it has received the assay results for a further 19 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes from ongoing drilling at the Tchaga Prospect at the Company’s flagship Napié Project in Côte d’Ivoire. Tchaga is located on the +23km soil anomaly and coincident 30km-long interpreted structure (Figure 1).



**Figure 1: Napié Project – Prospect location map**

## WIDE AND HIGH-GRADE DRILL RESULTS EXTEND LODGE 1 BY 200M TO SOUTHWEST AND INCREASE RESOURCE TARGET AREA AT TCHAGA TO 1.8KM NORTH-SOUTH

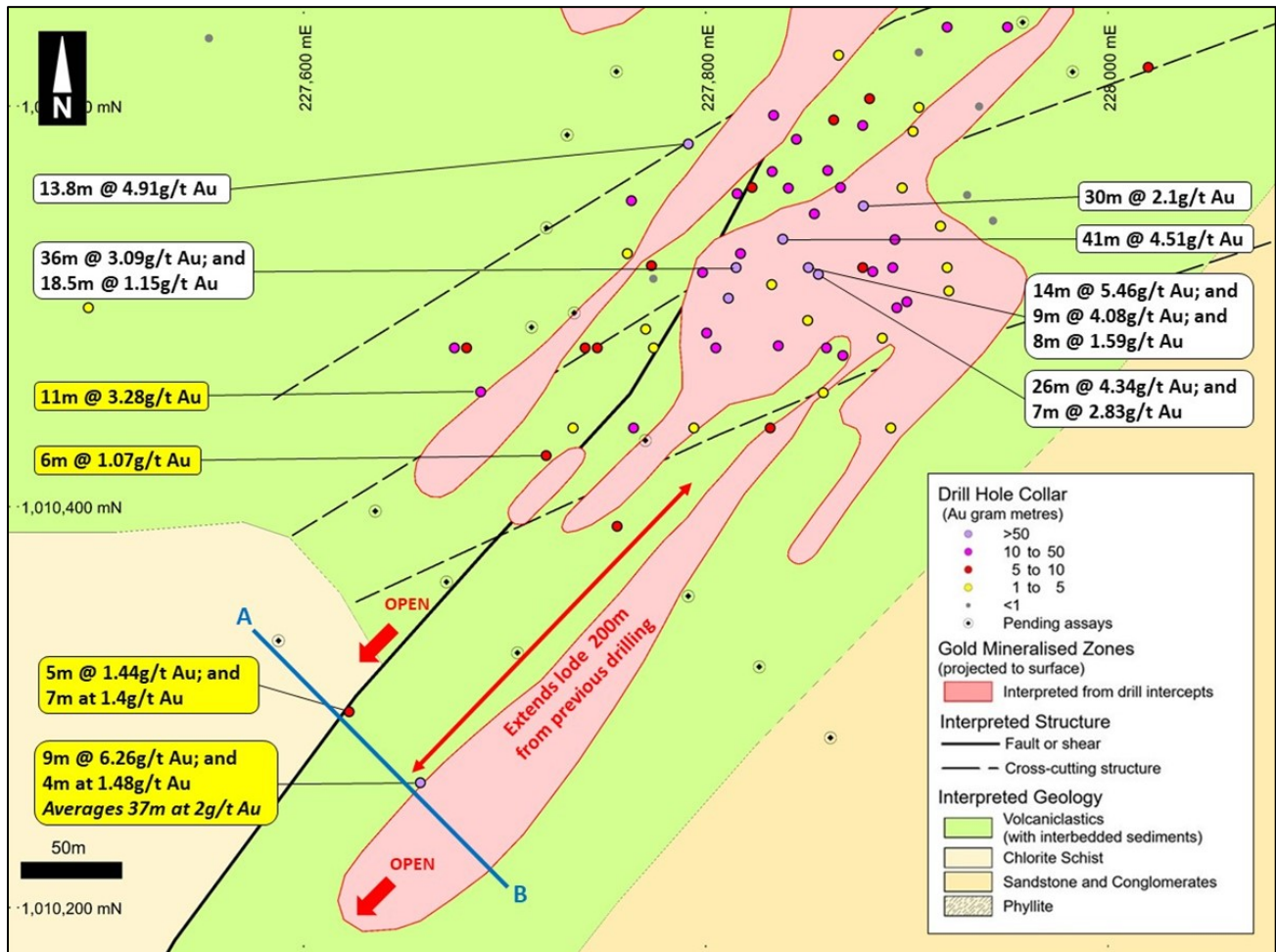
The latest results from the ongoing drilling program at Tchaga are from outside the main 1km-long area of recent focus for the upcoming maiden resource where 4 stacked mineralised lodes have been identified in drilling thus far (blue ellipses on Figure 2).



**Figure 2: Tchaga Prospect - Select new (yellow) and previous (white) gold intercepts – note the extended 1.8km strike-length of gold mineralisation – refer to enlargement of blue box in Figure 3**

New drilling in the south of the Tchaga Prospect intersected multiple shallow high-grade zones. **This extends the strike length of Lode 1 by 200 meters from previous drilling**, and the zone is open to the southwest and at depth. New drilling has also **increased the total north-south strike length of the Tchaga Prospect to 1.8km**.





**Figure 3: Enlargement of Lode 1 from Figure 2 with select new (yellow) and previous (white) gold intercepts – note the 200m extension of mineralisation from previous drilling in Lode 1**

Lode 1 has multiple high-grade intersections identified by previous drilling by the Company. It is significant that **mineralisation has been extended by 200m to the southwest** with the latest drilling. Further drilling has already been completed in this area and assays are pending, as shown on Figures 3 and 4. Further infill drilling is planned between the current 80m-spaced drilled fences aiming to include this extension in the upcoming maiden resource estimate. In addition drilling is planned to the southwest of the new results to target mineralisation and further extend the strike-length of Lode 1.

The current results validate the Company's two-tier strategy of extending mineralised lodes along strike as well as targeting new mineralised lodes. The extension of gold mineralisation in Lode 1 indicates that Mako's strategy can be applied to the other lodes to increase the footprint of mineralisation on each lode. In addition, exploration drilling to the north and south on Tchaga targets new parallel stacked lodes which could then be the focus of infill and extensional drilling with the aim of advancing the Tchaga Prospect and the greater Napié Project to a significant resource.

Intervals above 0.5g/t Au cut-off (unless noted otherwise) are reported in Appendix 1. A map of the Gogbala RC hole locations is shown in Appendix 2.

Significant new results from Tchaga drilling are shown on Figure, 2, 3 and 4 and include:

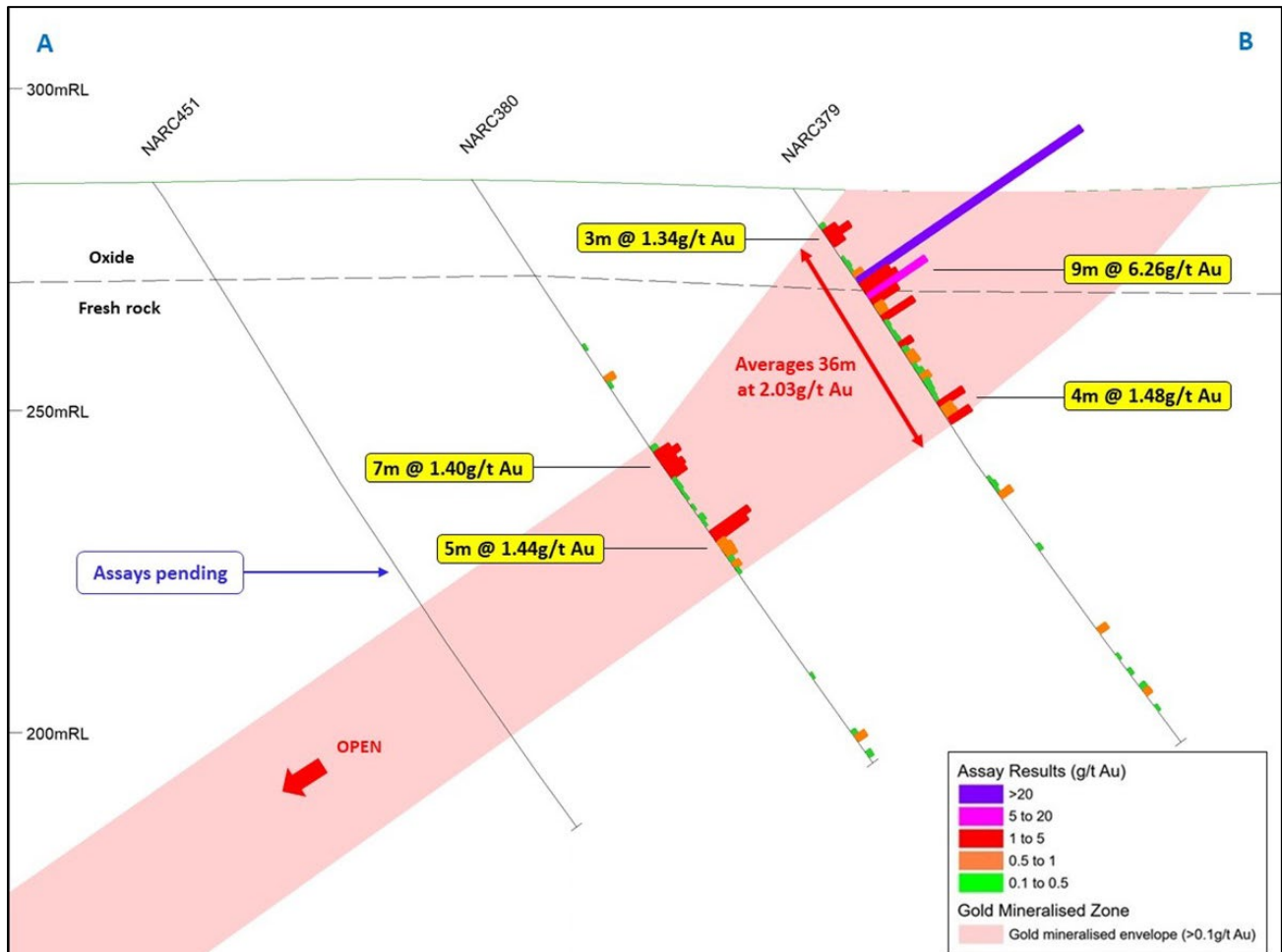
- **NARC379: 9m at 6.26g/t Au** from 16m (including **1m at 38.18g/t Au** from 17m); and
  - **4m at 1.48g/t Au** from 40m
  - **Total mineralised interval averages 36m at 2.03g/t Au**
- **NARC393: 11m at 3.28g/t Au** from 8m
- **NARC380: 5m at 1.44g/t Au** from 51m; and **7m at 1.40g/t Au** from 66m
- **NARC392: 6m at 1.07g/t Au** from 98m
- **NARC337: 13m at 0.56g/t Au** from 39m; and
  - **30m at 0.47g/t Au** from 78m; and
  - **12m at 0.98g/t Au** from 148m
- **NARC381: 3m at 2.72g/t Au** from 35m

Select significant results from previous drilling at Tchaga are shown alongside the new results in Figures 2 and 3 which include<sup>1</sup>:

- **41m at 4.51g/t Au** from 17m in NARC216
- **32m at 7.1g/t Au** from 13m in NARC184
- **13m at 20.82g/t Au** from 32m in NARC145
- **9m at 22.73g/t Au** from 36m in NARC184
- **36m at 3.09g/t Au** from 43m in NARC107
- **28m at 4.86g/t Au** from 83m in NARC057
- **26m at 4.34g/t Au** from surface in NARC214
- **25m at 3.43g/t Au** from 53m in NARC017
- **14m at 5.46g/t Au** from surface in NARC124
- **18m at 3.25g/t Au** from 39m in NARC080
- **23m at 2.46g/t Au** from 15m in NARC084
- **17m at 2.43g/t Au** from 86m in NARC055
- **7.7m at 11.65g/t Au** from 169m in NARC058DD
- **4m at 8.24g/t Au** from 70m in NARC130

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<sup>1</sup> Refer to ASX announcements dated 9 July 2018, 13 March 2019, 3 December 2019, 5 March 2020, 15 July 2020, 11 August 2020, 17 November 2020, 15 March 2021



**Figure 4: Section AB looking northeast showing continuity of mineralisation down-dip – assays are pending for hole NARC451**

New drill results have also been received from drilling at the northern end of Tchaga. The width (up to 30m) and continuity of gold mineralisation returned to date highlights the potential for vectoring in on high-grade lodes with more drilling. Notably assays are pending from 7 fences of drilling north of Lode 4 that were designed to target new lodes (Figure 2).

All mineralised lodes remain open along strike to the north-east and the south-west, as well as at depth.

**This announcement has been approved by the Board**

**For further information please contact:**

**Peter Ledwidge**

Managing Director

Ph: +61 417 197 842

Email: [pledwidge@makogold.com.au](mailto:pledwidge@makogold.com.au)

**Paul Marshall**

Company Secretary/CFO

Ph: +61 433 019 836

Email: [pmarshall@makogold.com.au](mailto:pmarshall@makogold.com.au)

## ABOUT MAKO GOLD

Mako Gold Limited (**ASX:MKG**) is an Australian based exploration Company focused on advancing its flagship Napié Gold Project (296km<sup>2</sup>) in Côte d'Ivoire located in the West African Birimian Greenstone Belts which hosts more than 70 +1Moz gold deposits. Senior management has a proven track record of high-grade gold discoveries in West Africa and aim to deliver significant high-grade gold discoveries.

Mako Gold entered into a farm-in and joint venture agreement on the Napié Permit with Occidental Gold SARL, a subsidiary of West African gold miner Perseus Mining Limited (ASX/TSX:PRU). Mako currently own a 51% interest in Napié and has the ability to earn up to 75% interest through the delivery of a Feasibility Study<sup>1</sup>.

In addition, Mako Gold has 100% ownership of the Korhogo Gold Project comprising two permits (296km<sup>2</sup>) covering 17km of faulted greenstone/ granite contact (high-grade gold targets) located within 30km of Barrick's operating Tongon Gold Mine (4.9Moz Au) in a highly prospective greenstone belt that also hosts Montage Gold's 3.2Moz Kone gold deposit, both located in Côte d'Ivoire, as well as Endeavour's 2.7Moz Wahgnion gold mine across the border in Burkina Faso (Figure 5).

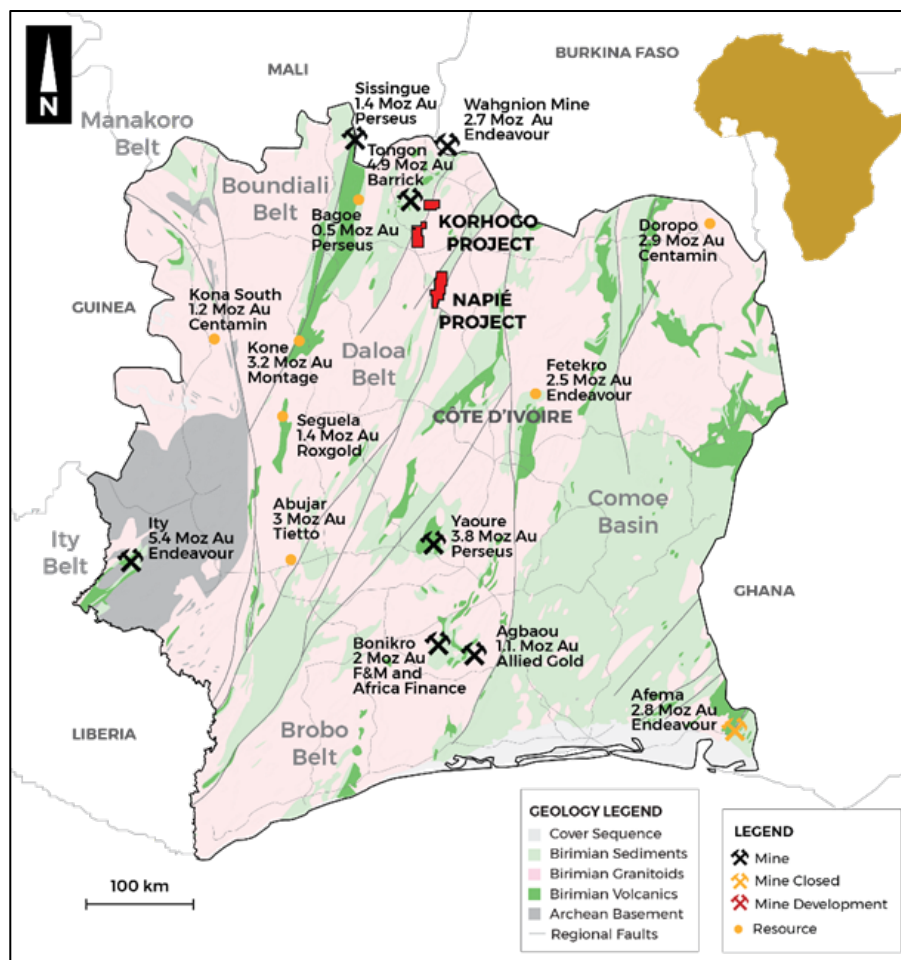


Figure 5: Côte d'Ivoire - Mako projects on simplified geology with mines and deposits

<sup>1</sup> For details of the agreement please refer to Section 9.1 of Mako Gold's Prospectus and section 4.6 of Mako Gold's Supplementary Prospectus, lodged on the ASX on 13 April 2018.

**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 Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mrs Ledwidge is a full-time employee and a 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.

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## Appendix 1 – Summary of drilling results

Hole No.	East (WGS84)	North (WGS84)	RL (m)	Length (m)	Dip	Az (true)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
NARC336	227934	1011796	311	108	-55	135	45	53	8	0.58
							59	60	1	1.21
							79	82	3	0.7
							88	89	1	3.93
NARC337	227898	1011831	308	177	-55	135	26	28	2	0.72
							39	52	13	0.56*
							78	108	30	0.47*
							134	137	3	0.85
							148	160	12	0.98
NARC338	227920	1011866	309	149	-55	135	36	37	1	0.99
NARC339	227990	1011852	313	104	-55	135	7	11	4	0.55
							29	33	4	0.85
							41	42	1	2.03
NARC340	227955	1011888	312	108	-55	135	73	83	10	0.26*
NARC379	227658	1010263	284	105	-55	135	8	11	3	1.34
							16	25	9	6.26
							Incl 17	18	1	38.18
							29	36	7	0.59
							40	44	4	1.48
NARC380	227623	1010298	286	110	-55	135	51	56	5	1.44
							66	73	7	1.4
NARC381	227913	1011930	309	107	-55	135	3	6	3	0.94
							15	16	1	1.76
							35	38	3	2.72
NARC382	227877	1011965	308	110	-55	135	37	43	6	0.58*
							51	54	3	0.45*
NARC383	227905	1011994	310	105	-55	135	77	88	11	0.47
NARC384	227849	1012050	309	149	-55	135	112	122	10	0.44*
							133	134	1	1.27
							143	146	3	0.85*
NARC385	227934	1012022	311	102	-55	135	37	42	5	0.48*
NARC386	227905	1012050	311	110	-55	135	3	5	2	0.85
							13	15	2	0.68
							90	91	1	1.89
NARC387	227962	1012050	313	100	-55	135	29	31	2	2.72
NARC389	227835	1012121	309	142	-55	135	No significant results			
NARC390	227927	1012086	313	107	-55	135	No significant results			
NARC391	227756	1010391	284	101	-55	135	42	45	3	0.64
							53	54	1	6.16

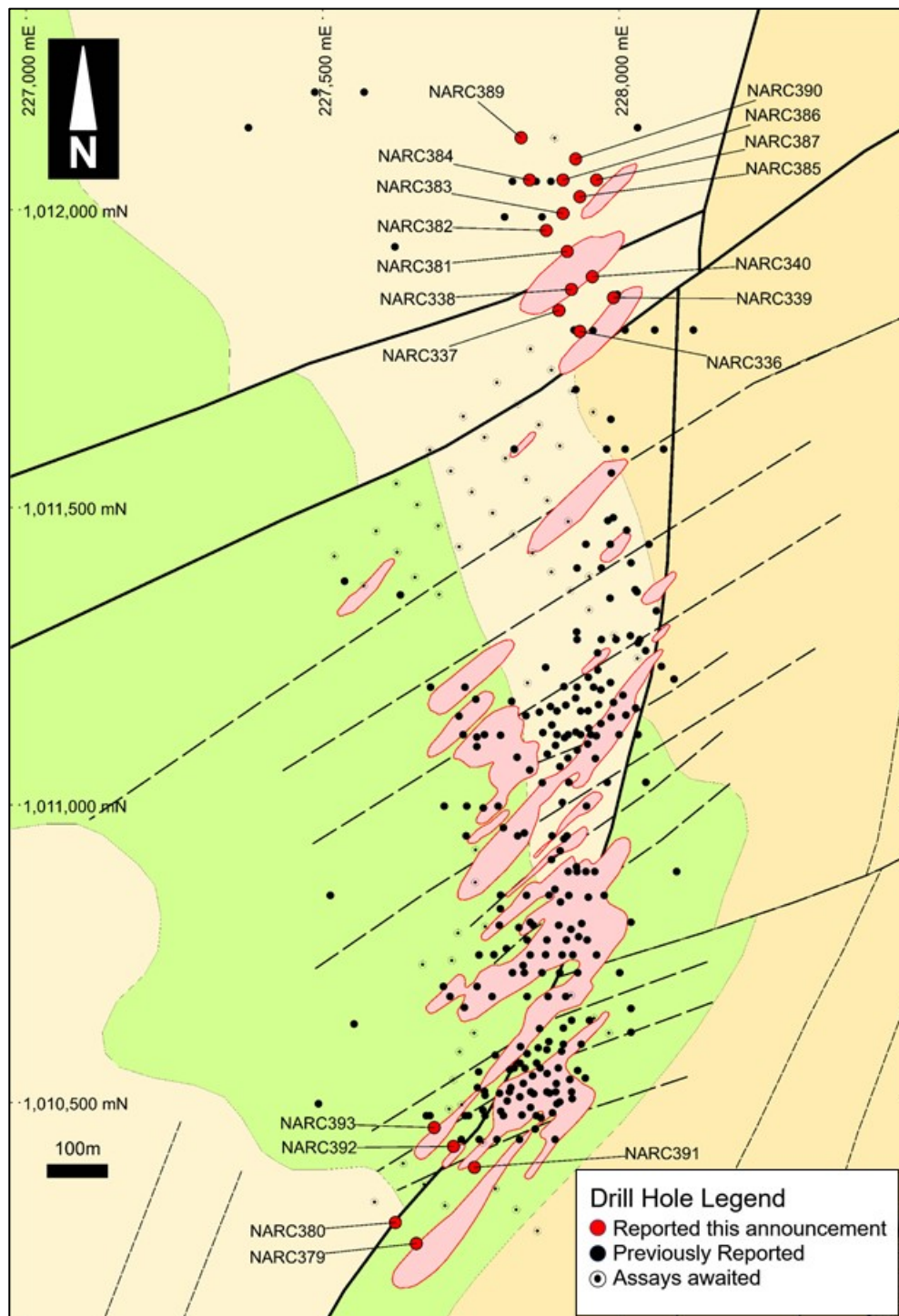
Hole No.	East (WGS84)	North (WGS84)	RL (m)	Length (m)	Dip	Az (true)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
							93	94	1	1.19
NARC392	227721	1010426	284	105	-55	135	14	20	6	0.65
							98	108	6	1.07**
NARC393	227688	1010458	284	100	-55	135	8	19	11	3.28
							49	50	1	1.01
							73	75	2	1.03

\*0.25g/t cut-off

\*\*0.25g/t cut-off and 3m internal waste

Results are reported with a 0.5g/t cut-off grade with 2m internal waste unless noted otherwise. Intercepts of 1m at less than 1g/t Au are not considered significant and are not reported. Areas shaded in blue represent assays between 5 to 10 gram/metres (length x Au grade), and areas shaded in yellow represent assays over 10 gram/metres and are considered significant.

## Appendix 2 –Location map for drill holes reported in current announcement



## Appendix 3 - JORC 2012 Table 1 Reporting

### Section 1 - Sampling techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<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. Drilling on the Napié Permit is at an early stage. The focus of this program was on exploration drilling to test the lateral and strike continuity in areas of previously reported gold intercepts at the Tchaga Prospect.
	<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. Each 1m RC drill hole interval was collected in a plastic sample bag. A sub-sample was collected using a riffle splitter to obtain a 3-6kg sample for laboratory analysis.
	<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>	Samples were submitted for lab analysis as 1m intervals. The samples submitted to the lab consisted of a 3-6kg riffle split of the 1m interval. Samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Minerals in Abidjan for sample preparation during which the field sample was dried, the entire sample crushed to 70% 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 assayed for gold by 50g fire assay with AAS finish.
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<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 was carried out using a 5 3/8-inch face sampling hammer using an Austex900 drill rig.
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<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.
<b>Logging</b>	<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, and 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.
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<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 3-6kg sample per metre drilled, with the splitting method (single tier or 3-tier) based on the original sample weight. Splitting method is recorded for each sample. 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, consisting of a minimum of 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.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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.
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<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 Bureau Veritas Minerals in Abidjan 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 and reviewed regularly by Mako's Database Geologist.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<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. The database is maintained in Microsoft Access.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	All samples returning assay values below detection limit are assigned a value of 0.005g/t Au (half of the lower detection limit). No other adjustments have been applied to assay data.
<b>Location of data points</b>	<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 handheld 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.
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	RC drill holes are irregularly located, as they are based on wide-spaced exploration targets. A limited number of drill holes are drilled along sections spaced 40m to 50m apart at the Tchaga Prospect.
	<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>	No sample compositing was done.
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<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.
<b>Sample security</b>	<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 collection from site by laboratory personnel. Documentation is prepared to record handover of samples to laboratory personnel.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	A cursory review of the sampling techniques and data, appropriate to this early stage of exploration, was previously conducted. As a result of the review, sample size was increased from a nominal 2kg to 5kg.

## Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<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 on 19 December 2016. The second, three-year renewal was granted to Occidental Gold by decree No: 00018/MIM/DGMG on 21 March 2019. 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. Mako has achieved the 51% earn-in ahead of schedule.
	<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.
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<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.
<b>Geology</b>	<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.
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<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"> <li>o easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>o dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>o down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>o hole length.</li> </ul>	Drill collars are shown in the figures within the report and in Appendix 2. Significant intervals have been reported in the body of the report. A summary of drill information is contained in Appendix 1 of this report.
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<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>	Unless otherwise stated, 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. Intercepts of 1m less than 1g/t Au are not considered significant and have not been reported. 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.
	<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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<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 uncertain at this time (although an approximation has been provided on some sections with higher drillhole density) as the orientation of mineralisation is not understood at this early stage of exploration.
<b>Diagrams</b>	<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.
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<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 with the exception of intercepts of 1m less than 1g/t Au which are not considered significant and have not been reported.
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<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
<b>Further work</b>	<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 along strike and at depth to follow up the results reported in this announcement. An IP survey and follow up drilling is planned at the Gogbala Prospect.