ASX: EAF

18 June 2014

Detailed Geology Mapping Program Completed at Datlaa Gold Project

- **Detailed geological mapping (and interpretation) over 14km^2 of the project area**
- **Limited channel sampling program returns results up to 2.35g/t Au**
- **One of three grab samples returns 183ppm tungsten**

East Africa Resources Limited ("East Africa" or "the Company") (ASX: EAF) reports the completion of a detailed geological mapping program at its Datlaa Gold Project located in Eastern Rift, Tanzania.

The Company contracted Mr. Jim Brigden, of Leader Geoservices Pty Ltd, to conduct detailed geological mapping and inspection of the Datlaa Prospect located in the north east of Tanzania, within PL7309/2011, which is part of the Eastern Rift Project area (Figure 1). A limited channel sampling program of 30 samples was conducted and the samples were submitted for routine fire assay analyses. In addition, three grab samples were analysed for multi-element determinations.

Field work was directed towards geological mapping and a limited channel/rock chip sampling program. The objective of the geological mapping and sampling was to better understand the scope and controls of mineralisation and alteration zones from previously reported sampling programs and to identify quartz reefs/vein stockworks between the main zones of mineralisation already mapped and sampled. All field work was completed along the existing mineralised zones at Datlaa, except Hassama.

Executive Summary

While the mapping results have yielded important information, when combined with surface geochemistry, these results have not generated economic targets for any follow-up drilling exploration activities.

Due to the narrow nature of the mineralisation and the lack of continuity of gold mineralisation between veins, no further exploration activity is planned for the Datlaa Gold Project at this time. There is scope for further sampling and trenching in the Hassama zone.

Geological Mapping and Interpretation

The historical and recent mapping has identified complexly folded trends in four structural / lithological domains moving from east to west in the licence and prospect area. The geology has also been interpreted using satellite imagery. A preliminary fact and interpreted map is shown in Figure 2.

ABN 36 060 774 227
288 Stirling Street, Perth WA 6000 PO Box 8260, Perth Business Centre, WA 6849
Tel: +61 8 9227 3270 Fax: +61 8 9227 3211
Email: info@eastafricaresources.com.au

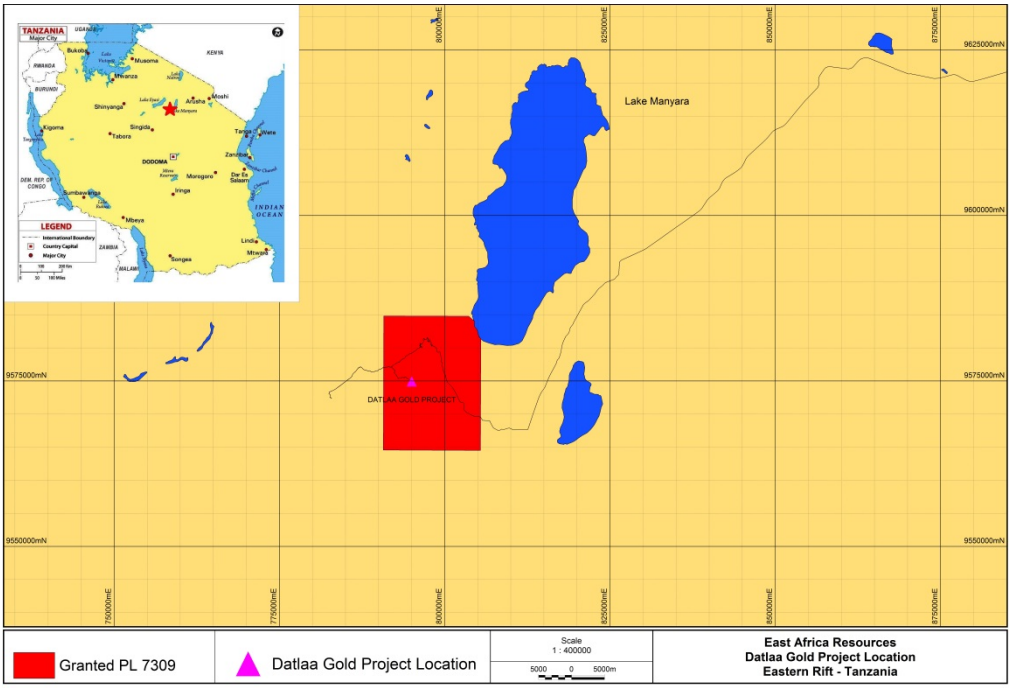

Figure 1: Datlaa Gold Project location and active prospecting Licenses-(Eastern Rift)

Mineralisation of the Datlaa Prospect Area

Host Rocks

The host rocks of the recognised gold mineralisation at the Project are generally coarse to very coarse grained quartz-feldspathic gneiss; or occasionally sheared pelitic gneiss.

Bedrock Mineralisation

The recognised gold mineralisation is narrow, recrystallised quartz-gold-pyrite reef mineralisation. The mineralisation occurs within localised shears along rheology contacts between deformed coarse grained feldspathic gneiss and more massive equivalents or pelitic gneiss. The dominating quartz veins that form the reefs have been recrystallised and locally, brittley deformed. Vein styles are either single veins (<0.5m) lenses or rarely sheeted multiple narrow veins (over a total width of less than 2m). At the Project area three mineralised vein sets are recognised.

- NW orientated, moderate to steep easterly dipping shears (Zone 2, Hassama)
- NS to NE orientated, generally steep dipping to east between 50° and 80° (Zones 1 and 2)
- NS orientated, moderate (45^{o}) west dipping shears (Zones 3 and 4)

Five zones of mineralisation have been recognised at Zone 1, 2, 3, 4 and Hassama. Small, isolated lenses of quartz-alteration are numerous, but the more significant lenses are tabled below with their location, attitude and general comment.

Geological Model of the Datlaa Prospect Area Mineralisation

The gold mineralisation and localised silica-pyrite alteration are mesothermal, orogenic vein systems associated with localised shearing.

The main controls on the mineralisation appear to be a series of NW cross faults and where these intersect either the hinge zone of folded sequences (Zone 2) or as splays that dilate along pre-existing intense NNE to NE regional gneissic fabric. The timing of the mineralisation is post peak-metamorphism. Veins though have been deformed by subsequent later movement (possibly Tertiary).

The channel sampling program did not identify significant new gold anomalism at surface or between previously reported face sampling/rock chip sample points. The best result was 2.35g/t Au while the other 29 samples were all less than 0.9g/t Au with an average of 0.14g/t Au. Three grab samples were sent for multi-element analysis and the most interesting result was 183ppm tungsten in one sample.

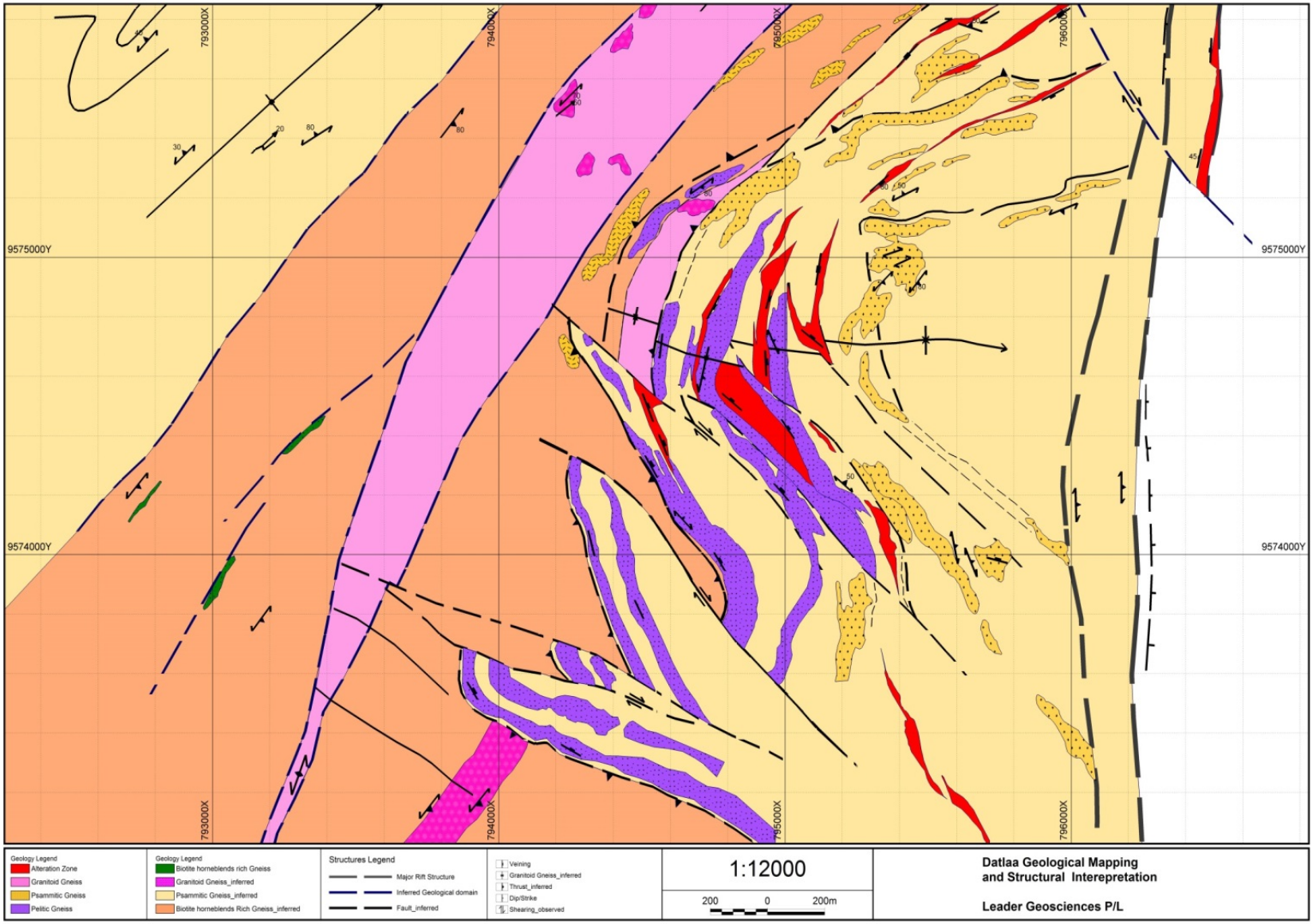

Figure 2. Geology and Structural Setting – Datlaa Prospect

Table 1. Recognised Mineralisation Lenses as shown in Figure 3

Lense	E	N	Max. Strike m	True Width m	Dip and Dip Direction	Comment
1A	795850	9575780	220	<2	80° to 150°	Sub vertical shear
1B	795590	9575790	130	2-3	45° to 020°	Dextral dilational jog in NE structure, within sub-vertical NE shear
2A	795060	9574730	150	2-6?	50° to 060°	On splay point along NW structure
2B	795120	9574930	170	2-5	80° to 100°	Sub-vertical, backfilled stopes
2C	794960	9574950	140	1-3	45° to 090°	Multiple lenses in miners camp
2D	794780	9574920	130	2-3	50° to 090°	Narrow confined structure on fold hinge
2E	794520	9574510	100	3-5	45° to 050°	Interesting splay structure with diffuse veins in saprolitic, leached bedrock.
2F	794820	9574500	130	2-5	45° to 040°	Several short strike length lenses in broad (>100m) wide NW trend.
2G	795330	9574120	120			Diffuse veining in saprolitic, leached bedrock
2H	795500	9575420	50	2-3	80° to 150°	Narrow, higher grade
3	796500	9575680	50			Uncertain, slippage has covered working
4	796460	9575350	150	2-4	45° to 280°	Will terminate approx. 200m down dip against the main scarp fault
Hassama						Uncertain, not mapped

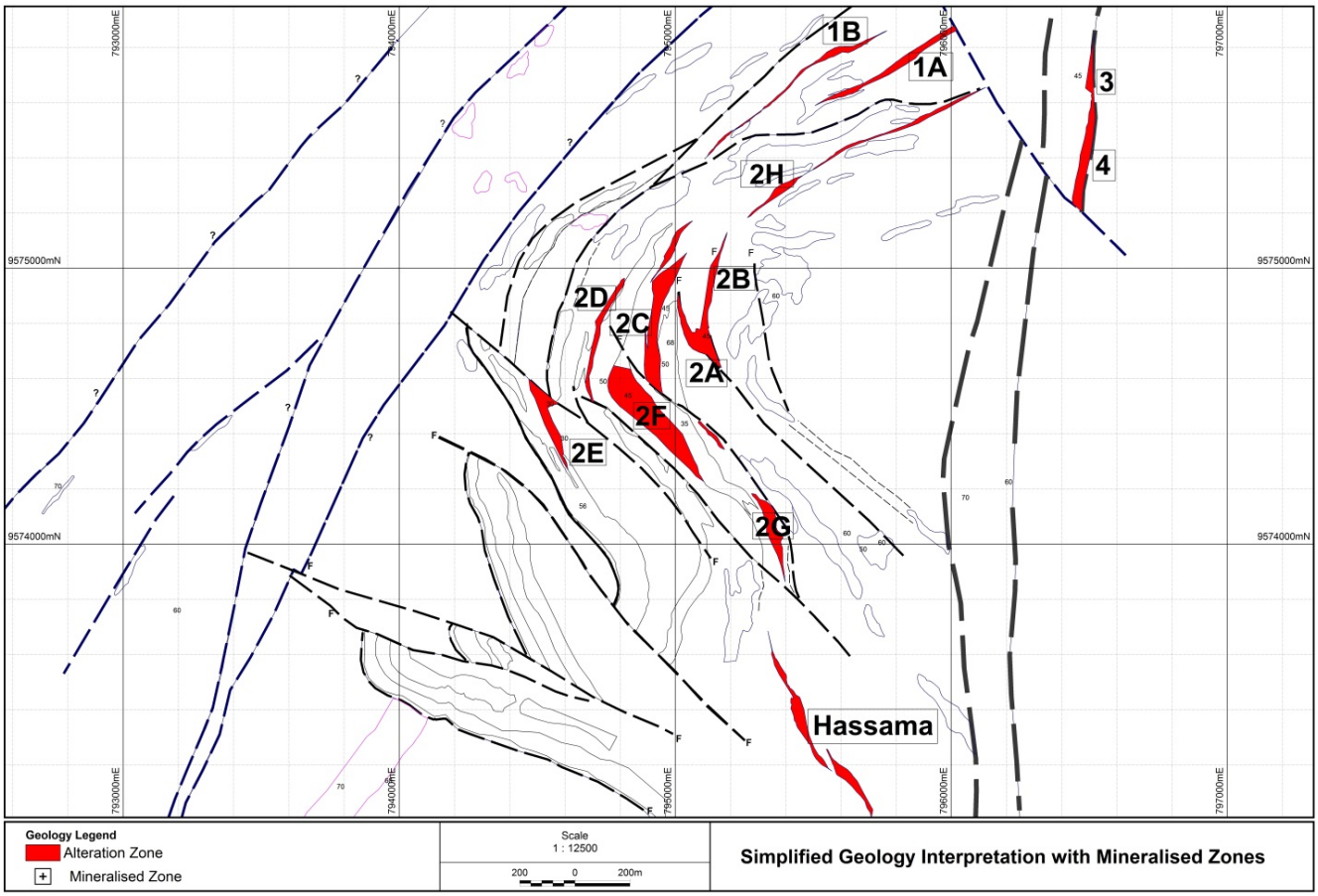

Figure 3: Datlaa Gold Project - recognised mineralised zones

Table 3: Limited channel sampling assays results from Datlaa

Sample No	Datum	Zone	E_m	N_m	RL_m	True wideth_m	Gold g/t	Host Lithology
A2217	UTM	36M	794920	9574833	1711	3.0	0.05	gneiss (fel-qtz-bio)
A2218	UTM	36M	794910	9574706	1722	2.0	0.07	gneiss (fel-qtz-bio) + peg
*A2219	UTM	36M	794912	9574706	1722	0.1	0.17	gneiss (fel-qtz-bio) + peg
A2220	UTM	36M	794925	9574649	1730	3.0	0.07	gneiss (fel-qtz-bio)
A2221	UTM	36M	794928	9574652	1730	3.0	0.07	gneiss (fel-qtz-bio)
A2222	UTM	36M	794822	9574528	1710	3.0	0.02	gneiss (qtz-fel-bio)
A2223	UTM	36M	794825	9574528	1710	1.0	0.21	gneiss (qtz-fel-bio) + peg
A2224	UTM	36M	794943	9574445	1730	3.0	0.08	gneiss (fel-qtz-bio)
A2225	UTM	36M	794995	9574425	1746	3.0	0.02	gneiss (fel-qtz-gar)
A2226	UTM	36M	794987	9574355	1737	2.0	0.08	schist (bio-fel)
A2227	UTM	36M	794989	9574355	1737	0.3	0.06	gneiss (fel-qtz-bio) + peg
A2228	UTM	36M	795690	9573968	1809	2.0	0.02	gneiss (fel-qtz-bio)
A2229	UTM	36M	794541	9574383	1804	1.5	0.19	gneiss (fel-qtz-bio)
A2230	UTM	36M	794543	9574383	1804	1.5	0.77	gneiss (fel-qtz-hlb-bio)
A2231	UTM	36M	795094	9574746	1711	2.0	0.01	gneiss (fel-qtz-bio)
A2232	UTM	36M	795097	9574746	1711	2.0	0.05	gneiss (fel-qtz-bio)
A2233	UTM	36M	795099	9574746	1711	2.0	0.03	gneiss (fel-qtz-bio)
A2234	UTM	36M	795101	9574746	1711	2.0	0.04	gneiss (fel-qtz-bio)
A2235	UTM	36M	795103	9574760	1710	2.0	0.04	gneiss (fel-qtz-bio)
*A2236	UTM	36M	795094	9574746	1711	1.5	0.89	gneiss (fel-qtz-bio)
*A2237	UTM	36M	795093	9574746	1711	0.5	2.35	gneiss (fel-qtz-bio)
A2238	UTM	36M	795360	9575270	1727	2.0	0.07	gneiss (fel-qtz-bio)
A2239	UTM	36M	795362	9575270	1727	1.5	0.16	gneiss (fel-qtz-bio)
A2240	UTM	36M	795364	9575270	1727	2.0	0.2	gneiss (fel-qtz-bio)
A2241	UTM	36M	795825	9575741	1734	2.0	0.06	gneiss (fel-qtz-bio)
A2242	UTM	36M	795827	9575741	1734	3.0	0.22	gneiss (fel-qtz-bio)
A2243	UTM	36M	795825	9575741	1734	3.0	0.17	gneiss (fel-qtz-bio)
A2244	UTM	36M	795577	9575777	1680	2.2	0.25	gneiss (fel-qtz-bio)
A2245	UTM	36M	796313	9580488	1461	2.0	0.01	gneiss (fel-qtz-bio)
A2246	UTM	36M	796311	9580488	1461	2.2	<0.01	gneiss (fel-qtz-bio)

*Denotes associated multi-element suit (Table 4)

Table 4: Multi-element assays from 3 grab samples

SAMPLE ID	Au-AA26 Au ppm	ME-MS61 Ag ppm	ME-MS61 Al %	ME-MS61 As ppm	ME-MS61 Ba ppm	ME-MS61 Be ppm	ME-MS61 Bi ppm	ME-MS61 Ca %
A2219	0.17	0.27	7.31	7.1	270	1.31	1.42	4.12
A2236	0.89	0.43	5.49	15.1	1050	1.35	2.86	0.67
A2237	2.35	0.09	3.91	20.9	430	1.22	3.75	0.36

Table 4: Multi-element assays from 3 grab samples (continued)

SAMPLE ID	ME-MS61 Cd ppm	ME-MS61 Ce ppm	ME-MS61 Co ppm	ME-MS61 Cr ppm	ME-MS61 Cs ppm	ME-MS61 Cu ppm	ME-MS61 Fe %	ME-MS61 Ga ppm
A2219	0.74	40.2	2.6	8	0.32	90	6.85	27.4
A2236	4.85	19.25	1.1	14	3.31	123.5	2.58	28.3
A2237	0.06	43.1	1.9	16	2.14	9.9	1.37	10.95

SAMPLE ID	ME-MS61 Ge ppm	ME-MS61 Hf ppm	ME-MS61 In ppm	ME-MS61 K %	ME-MS61 La ppm	ME-MS61 Li ppm	ME-MS61 Mg %	ME-MS61 Mn ppm
A2219	0.17	1.2	0.217	0.73	18.8	10.7	0.1	2180
A2236	0.15	2.3	0.297	1.43	8	6.2	0.05	446
A2237	0.17	2.4	0.006	2.51	16.5	19.7	0.12	185

SAMPLE ID	ME-MS61 Mo ppm	ME-MS61 Na %	ME-MS61 Nb ppm	ME-MS61 Ni ppm	ME-MS61 P ppm	ME-MS61 Pb ppm	ME-MS61 Rb ppm	ME-MS61 Re ppm
A2219	2.95	4.27	16	2.3	860	29.7	8.3	<0.002
A2236	1.66	2.97	9.1	2.7	120	17.8	45.5	0.003
A2237	2.05	1.23	6.2	3.7	210	22.1	132.5	<0.002

SAMPLE ID	ME-MS61 S %	ME-MS61 Sb ppm	ME-MS61 Sc ppm	ME-MS61 Se ppm	ME-MS61 Sn ppm	ME-MS61 Sr ppm	ME-MS61 Ta ppm	ME-MS61 Te ppm
A2219	1.37	0.21	23.5	2	3	290	1.05	0.22
A2236	1.04	0.13	4.9	1	5.7	108	0.61	0.12
A2237	0.01	0.17	1.3	<1	1.5	97.4	0.53	0.12

SAMPLE ID	ME-MS61 Th ppm	ME-MS61 Ti %	ME-MS61 Tl ppm	ME-MS61 U ppm	ME-MS61 V ppm	ME-MS61 W ppm	ME-MS61 Y ppm	ME-MS61 Zn ppm
A2219	5.3	0.602	0.07	1.8	<1	2.3	48.1	551
A2236	5.9	0.205	0.3	1.4	1	183	21.6	337
A2237	17.7	0.092	0.71	3.5	10	1.4	5.7	23

Enquiries

The Company:

Katina Law
Executive Director/Chief Executive Officer
+61 8 9227 3270

Ernie Myers
Company Secretary
+61 8 9227 3270

Email: info@eastafricaresources.com.au

Competent person's statement

The information in this report that relates to Gold Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr. James Sullivan, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr. Sullivan is a full-time employee of East Africa Resources Limited. Mr. Sullivan has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code). Mr. Sullivan consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About East Africa Resources Limited

East Africa Resources Limited (EAF) has direct and joint venture interests in a portfolio of uranium exploration tenements in East Africa (see Figure 4). The Company's projects include sandstone-hosted roll-front type uranium targets within the highly-prospective Karoo-age sediments of southern Tanzania (Mkuju, Mkuju South JV Project, Madaba Project and Hemedi Project) and gold targets within the Eastern Rift.

The Company has an established in-country exploration team in Tanzania and is focusing on the application of modern exploration technologies and targeted drilling, to evaluate the potential of its uranium exploration projects.

The Mkuju South Joint Venture contains two tenements (totaling 566km2) which are the subject of a joint venture with Korea Resources Corporation (KORES). A drilling program has recently been completed at the project.

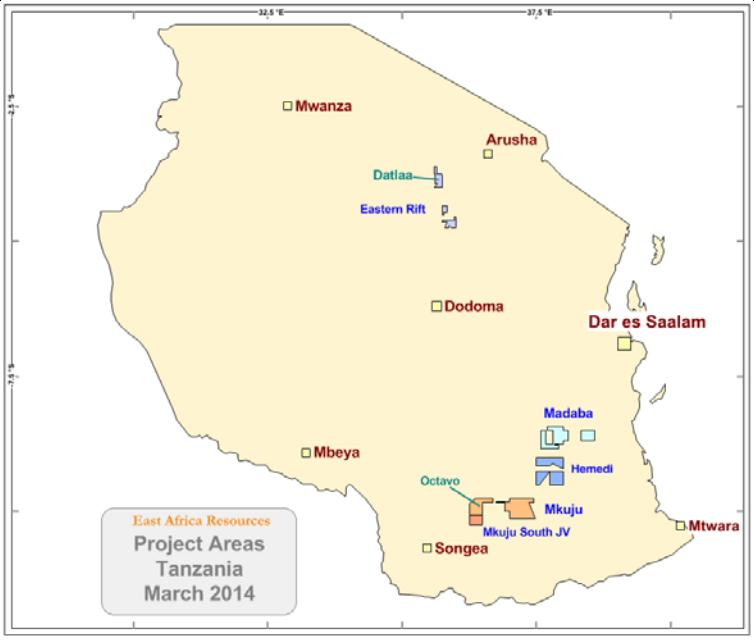

Figure 4: East Africa Resources Project Locations

The Company announced the discovery of a gold project at Eastern Rift in August 2013. A groundwork program has recently been completed at the project, known as Datlaa.

The Madaba Uranium Project is highly prospective for U-in-sandstone mineralization. Work carried out between 1979-1982 by Uranerzbergbau GmbH identified high grade uranium at surface. A Preliminary Environmental Assessment is now underway to enable access to the Selous Game Reserve.

The Mkuju project includes the 40km-long Octavo anomalous uranium zone which is along strike from Uranium One's Mkuju River deposit of 35,888 tonnes contained U3O8 @ 250ppm1. These tenements are located within the Selous Game Reserve and World Heritage Area and an Environmental Impact Assessment is now underway.

The Hemedi Project covers an area which is largely outside the Selous Game Reserve and World Heritage Area and therefore available for exploration. The Company is currently considering options for exploring this project.

[1] http://www.uranium1.com/index.php/en/development/mkuju-river-tanzania

The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) edition requirements for the reporting of exploration results.

Table 1 - Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data – Datlaa Gold Project

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.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *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.*	The exposed rocks were sampled using channel and grab sampling and techniques, including quartz veins and host lithology collected from the outcrops and artisanal workings and pits. Sampling consisted of 1.5-3m true width channel samples that ranged in weight between 3-5kg. In addition three grab samples of quartz and quartz-sulphide alteration were recommended for multi-element analyses to define the pathfinder geochemistry of the lode / reef systems. 30 samples routinely analysed for gold using the 50 gram Fire Assay digest technique with an AAS finish. 3 samples analysed for Multi-element analyses were done using ME-MS61 and four acid digest technique for the following elements; Au, Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, S, S, S, S, T, T, T, T, T, , V, W, Y, Zn, Zr.
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).*	Not applicable – drilling results not reported
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *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.*	Not applicable – drilling results not reported
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.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature.* *Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All samples are geologically logged. Geological logging contains all the required detail for defining geological and ore boundaries and is appropriate for exploration results. Logging of the samples records geological unit and lithology.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *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.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Not applicable – drilling results not reported Sample preparation is done by crushing the whole sample, splitting by riffle splitter to a subsample size of 150g and then pulverizing the whole subsample. Whilst no historical information is available it is of the belief that the sample size would be sufficient to detect a shear hosted gold deposit. For EAF, the sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralisation located at this project. The sample size is also appropriate for the sampling methodology employed and the gold grade ranges returned. Multi-element analyses were done using ME-MS61 with the four acid digest technique. This is considered partial for some REE.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* *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.* *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.*	The primary assay method used is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are appropriate for the testing of gold at this project given its mineralisation style. The technique involves using a 20-50g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an AA machine. This method is considered appropriate for assessing narrow, free milling , nuggetty gold vein style deposits that exist in the area. Quartz Flushes were used after every sample Certified Reference Materials, blanks and duplicates were NOT inserted in the sample batches being reported. Internal ALS Chemex Laboratory QAQC is routinely done QAQC samples are monitored on a batch-by-batch basis •
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	EAF Geologists have inspected the rock chips where possible in the field to verify the correlation of mineralised zones between assay results and lithology/alteration/mineralisation. Field note books and ticket books were used to record primary data in the field. Primary data was then entered digitally and is stored and archived to EAF's server in Excel format and imported to an industry standard SQL database by the database geologist using data entry procedures and database import tools. Data is visually checked and validated prior to import and additional validation is carried out upon entry to the database. No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
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.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Handheld GPS were used to locate Artisanal workings and other sample locations. Handheld GPS's have an accuracy of approximately +/-10m. Grid Co-ordinate system used is WGS84_UTMZone 36S Sampled points were corrected using Satellite imagery to match locations, including pits and roads derived from the Satellite image. Original Handheld GPS co-ords are maintained in the database. Corrections have been used and errors up to 10m have been recorded from Handheld GPS co-ords. This is considered appropriate at this early stage of exploration.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *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.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Sample spacings were approx. 1.5-3m true width channel samples that ranged in weight between 3-5kg. Sampling focused on evaluating the resource tonnage upside about recognised, narrow mined veins. 3 grab samples were taken samples results being reported were random spacing's, and ranges from 10 to 75 in strike length, which is considered sufficient to define geological and grade continuity for inferred resource and control purposes. This is supported with mapped and continuous quartz veins from artisanal pits and outcrops. Compositing has not been applied to reporting of exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Channel samples are collected wherever possible perpendicular to the in-situ quartz vein sample direction.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*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.*	Structural logging of orientated quartz veining and surface mapping supports the sampling direction and sampling method to produce a representative sample.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were collected in the by EAF geologists. All samples were delivered by courier to ALS Chemex in Mwanza Tanzania.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews were undertaken due to the 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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	The results reported in this Announcement pertain to granted Prospecting License 7309/2011 held by Sterling Resources Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of East Africa Resources Limited. At this time the tenements are believed to be in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate, other than those set out by statutory requirements which have not yet been applied for.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No historical exploration has been done other than the current Artisanal mining activities
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Datlaa– The gold mineralisation occurs as a series of steeply dipping/vertical quartz reefs up to 1m meter wide within a Metamorphic Gneiss host. Interpreted north-east/south west striking structures, defined by the regional foliation appear to cross cut and influence the epithermal gold mineralisation. Mapping of the pit walls highlights a strong relationship between quartz veining and gold mineralisation. The Datlaa Gold Project is located within the active East African Rift System.
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:* *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar* *dip and azimuth of the hole* *down hole length and interception depth* *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Not applicable – drilling results not reported
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.* *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*	All gold values are reported (Table 3). No upper or lower cuts have been used. A weighted average grade is calculated as the sum of the products of sample length and grade for each sample in the relevant interval, divided by the total length of the interval. No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	shown in detail. *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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').*	Results are considered to be close to true width.
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.*	Location plans and sample sites for each resource area are contained within this announcement in Figures 2 and 3 and Table 2.
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 channel and grab sampling results are reported in Table 2 and 3.
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.*	Geological observations have been summarised. Results of the previous Rock chip/face sampling programs have been previously reported. No geotechnical work has been undertaken, to date.
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.*	No further exploration activity is planned for the Datlaa Gold Project at this time.