Maiden Drill Results at Satama Confirm Shallow Gold Discovery

Highlights

- **Maiden RC and air core drilling at the recent Satama auger discovery intersects significant gold mineralisation over greater than 3kms of strike within a regional scale +8km shear zone with associated anomalous soil geochemistry**
- **Mineralisation is from surface and is completely open along strike and at depth**
- **Initial drill results from less than 60m vertical depth include**:
  - **12m @ 3.80g/t gold from 24m** (STAC0031)
  - **20m @ 1.61g/t gold from surface** (STAC0016)
  - **19m @ 1.62g/t gold from 56m** (STAC0015)
  - **7m @ 2.78g/t gold from 27m** (STRC012)
  - **7m @ 2.52g/t gold from 2m** (STRC009)
  - **11m @ 1.54g/t gold from 3m** (STRC001)
  - **16m @ 1.23g/t gold from 75m** (STRC008)
- **Drilling has highlighted multiple subparallel shallow gold zones**
- **Supported by trenching results of 6m @ 3.36g/t gold and 10m @ 1.27g/t gold**
- **Anomalous gold-in-soil geochemistry extends for several additional kilometres of untested strike**
- **Drilling is ongoing with the programme at Satama expanded, along with planned geophysical surveys**
- **Maiden RC drilling at the Bouake North prospect to commence in the next 1-2 weeks**
- **Strong financial position with approximately ~$14M cash**

Turaco Gold Limited (**ASX | TCG**) ('**Turaco**' or the '**Company'**) is pleased to announce drilling results from first pass, reconnaissance style, reverse circulation (RC) and air core (AC) drilling at the recently defined Satama auger anomaly within eastern permit of the Eburnea Gold Project in central Côte d'Ivoire (refer Figure One). The Eburnea Gold Project is located between Endeavour Mining's 2.5Moz Au Fetekro project to the north and Allied Gold's 2.5Moz Au Bonikro and 1.0Moz Au Agbaou gold mines to the south (refer Figure One and Four).

Managing Director, Justin Tremain commented:

"**These initial drilling results at Satama confirm the presence of shallow gold mineralisation beneath the recently announced auger results. Initial drilling was wide spaced and confirmed the presence of gold mineralisation along 3 kilometres of strike which is open and supported by anomalous geochemistry. The results reinforce Satama as a high priority target for Turaco with the potential to host significant gold mineralisation**."

TURACO GOLD

ASX Announcement
2 February 2022

Investment Highlights

Issued Capital	426.3m
Share Price	12 cents
Market Cap (12c)	$51m
Cash (31 Dec 2021)	$14m

Contact
Corporate Office
Level 1, 50 Ord Street
West Perth WA 6005
Phone: +61 8 9380 6062

Registered Office
Level 2, Suite 9
389 Oxford Street
Mount Hawthorn WA 6016
ACN 128 042 606

https://turacogold.com.au/

@TuracoGold

Turaco Gold

Eburnea Gold Project

The Eburnea project covers two granted permits covering 690km^2 (refer Figure One). The Bouake North permit is positioned on the Oume-Fetekro belt which hosts the 2.5Moz Au Fetekro gold project approximately 35km to the north and the 2.5Moz Au Bonikro and 1.0Moz Au Agbaou gold mines 200km to the south. The Satama permit covers a significant north-east trending shear splaying off the crustal scale Ouango-Fitini shear, which marks the margin of the Birimian Comoé basin.

Turaco is drilling across both Satama and Bouake North with RC, AC and auger drilling ongoing, along with further soil geochemistry and a planned detailed airborne magnetic survey.

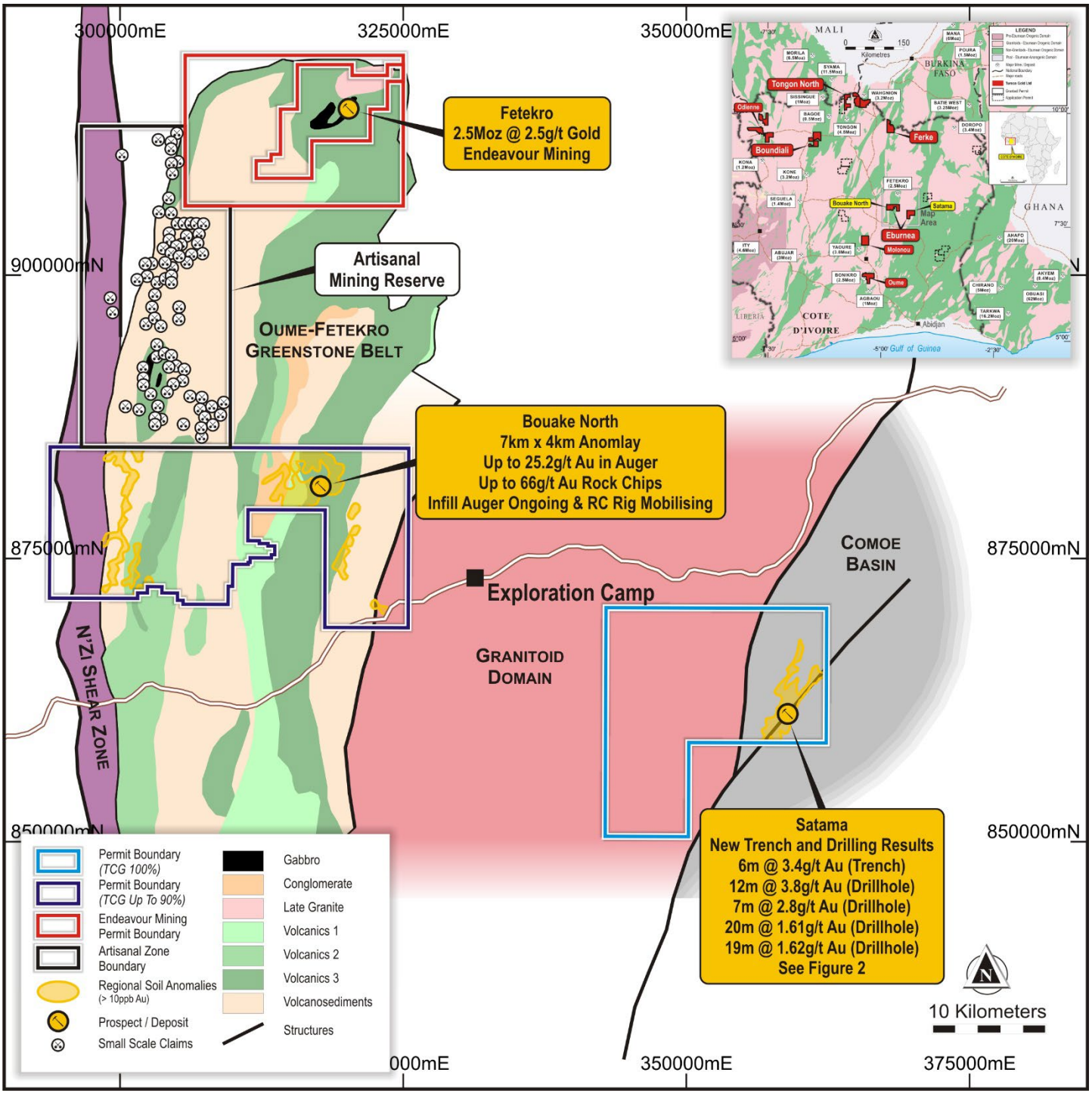

Figure One | Eburnea Gold Project Location and Geology

Satama Discovery (Turaco 100% Interest)

A maiden combined RC/AC drilling and trenching program at Satama has returned highly encouraging results, demonstrating the potential for significant gold mineralisation. This program was targeting shallow gold mineralisation coincident with the previously reported auger anomaly on the Satama permit (refer ASX announcement of 13 October 2021).

Results confirm the presence of gold mineralisation at shallow depths along the Satama trend with multiple subparallel trends open along strike and depth (refer Figure Two).

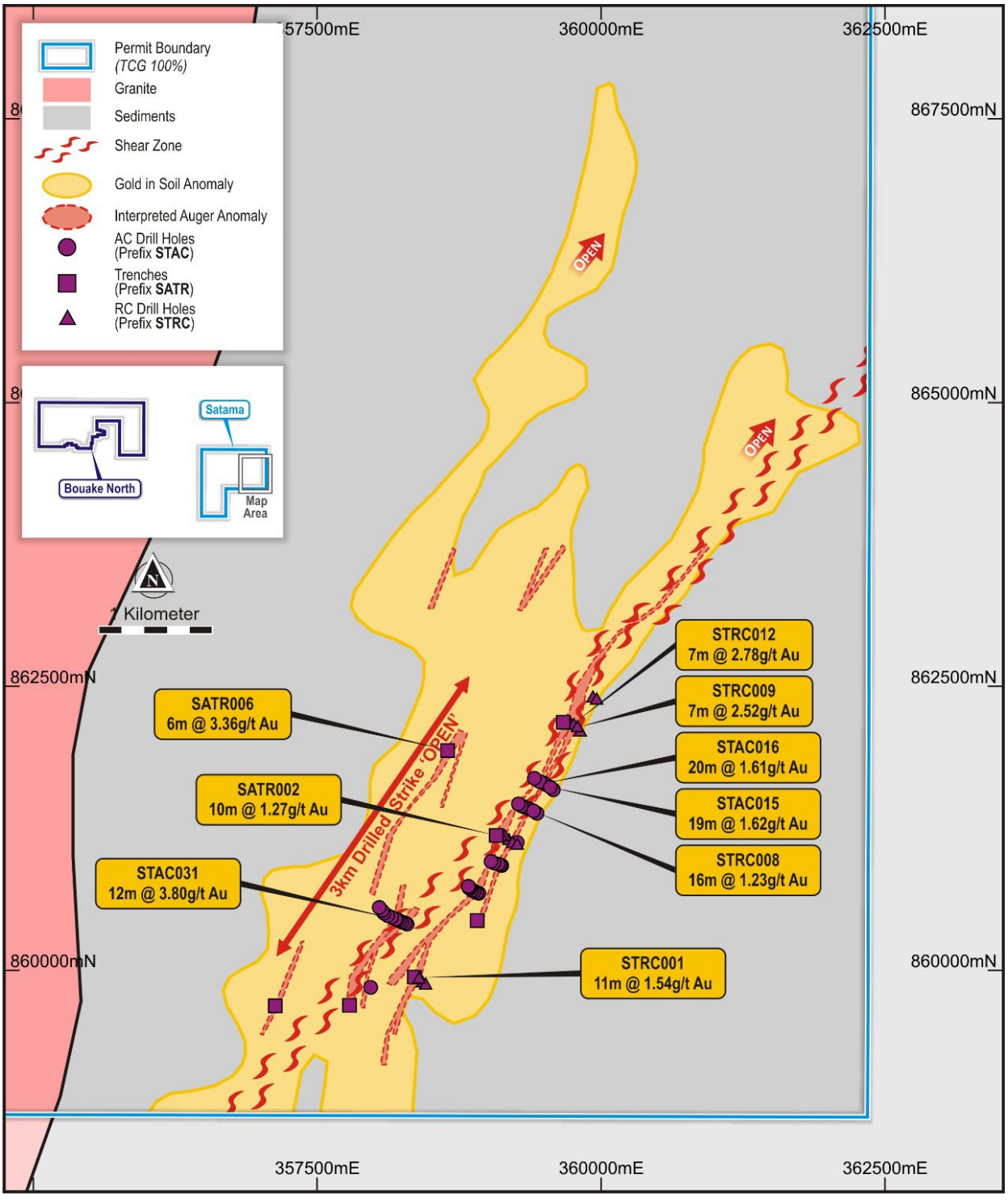

Figure Two | Satama Drill Plan, Geochemistry and Geology)

The maiden drilling program comprised wide 240 metre to 280 metre spaced sections drilled over 3km of strike. Significant results (+10gm) along the 3kms of strike drilled include (refer Appendix One for full details):

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold Grade (g/t)
STRC001	3	14	11	**1.54**
STRC008	40	46	6	**1.39**
and	75	91	16	**1.23**
STRC009	2	9	7	**2.52**
STRC012	27	34	7	**2.78**
STAC0015	56	75	19	**1.62**
STAC0016	0	20	20	**1.61**
STAC0031	24	36	12	**3.80**

Table One | Significant Drill Results

The maiden program comprised 7 trenches for 800m, mechanically dug using an excavator, five traverses of AC holes (37 in total) for 2,150m and 14 RC holes for 1,300m using a small multipurpose drill rig. RC drilling was employed initially to ensure adequate depth penetration before moving to faster AC drilling once the depth of oxide was established. The oxide profile extends to 80m in depth in some sections. Trenches were simultaneously employed to confirm the dip direction of the auger anomaly. Trenching returned 6m @ 3.36g/t gold and 10m @ 1.27g/t gold (refer Appendix One for full details).

Significant gold mineralisation was intersected in all drill lines. Mineralisation is from surface and is completely open along strike and at depth. This first round of drilling targeted only the southern 3kms of the 4.5kms auger anomaly which remains open with ~2.5kms of additional untested gold-in-soil anomalism (refer Figure Two).

Next steps at Satama will include:

- Immediate infill and step-out (along strike and down dip) utilising both AC and RC;
- Extensional auger drilling on the full ~8km soil anomaly;
- Induced polarisation (IP) survey of the Satama trend to evaluate the structural fabric and chargeable-resistivity anomalies; and
- Flying the entire permit with high resolution airborne magnetics and radiometrics.

Bouake North (Turaco Up to 90% Interest)

In addition to drilling at Satama, exploration has continued at Bouake North with auger drilling ongoing, testing the central 2.4km high tenor soil anomaly extending from initially defined auger anomalies (refer ASX announcement of 6 December 2021). Given the excellent results received at Satama, drilling has been extended there and an additional drill rig is expected to mobilise to Bouake North within the next 1-2 weeks to commence first pass drilling at Bouake North. Drilling will commence to the south where high-grade rock chips of up to 66g/t gold have been returned (refer Figure Three).

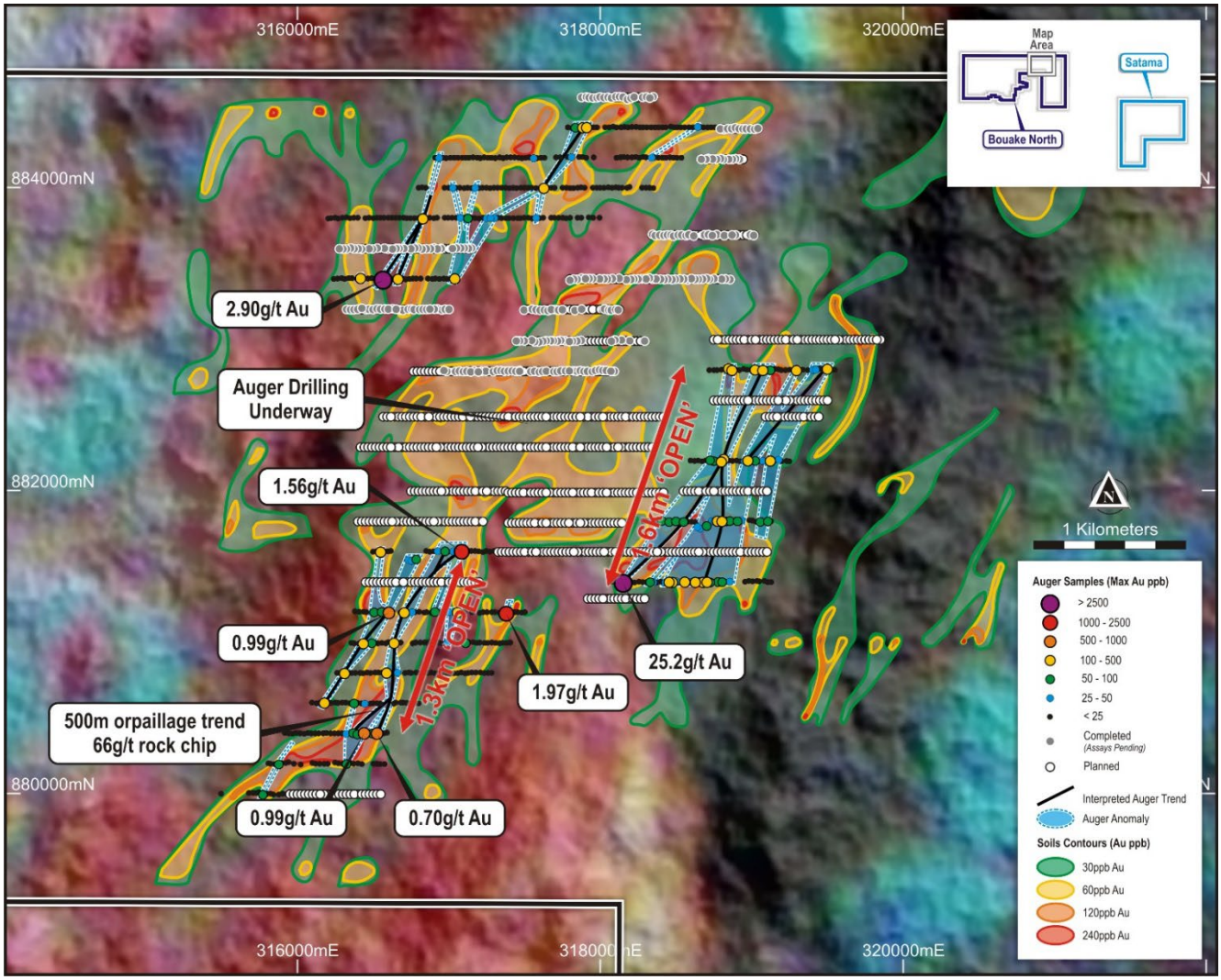

Figure Three | Bouake North Soil Geochemistry with Auger Drilling

This announcement has been approved for release to the ASX by the Managing Director.

ENDS

For further information, please contact:

Justin Tremain
Managing Director
Turaco Gold Limited
E: info@turacogold.com.au
T: +61 8 9380 6062

Lucas Robinson
Investor Relations
Corporate Storytime
E: lucas@corporatestorytime.com
T: + 61 408 228 889

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Elliot Grant, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Grant is a full-time employee of Turaco Gold Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Grant consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon his information in the form and context in which it appears.

References may have been made in this announcement to certain past ASX announcements, including references regarding exploration results. For full details, refer to the referenced ASX announcement on the said date. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these earlier market announcements.

Turaco's Côte d'Ivoire Gold Projects

Turaco has amassed a large exploration package of approximately 8,300km^2 of highly prospective Birimian greenstones, located predominately in northern and central-east Côte d'Ivoire. Turaco's focus is on the Boundiali, Ferke, Tongon North and Eburnea Gold Projects (refer Figure Four).

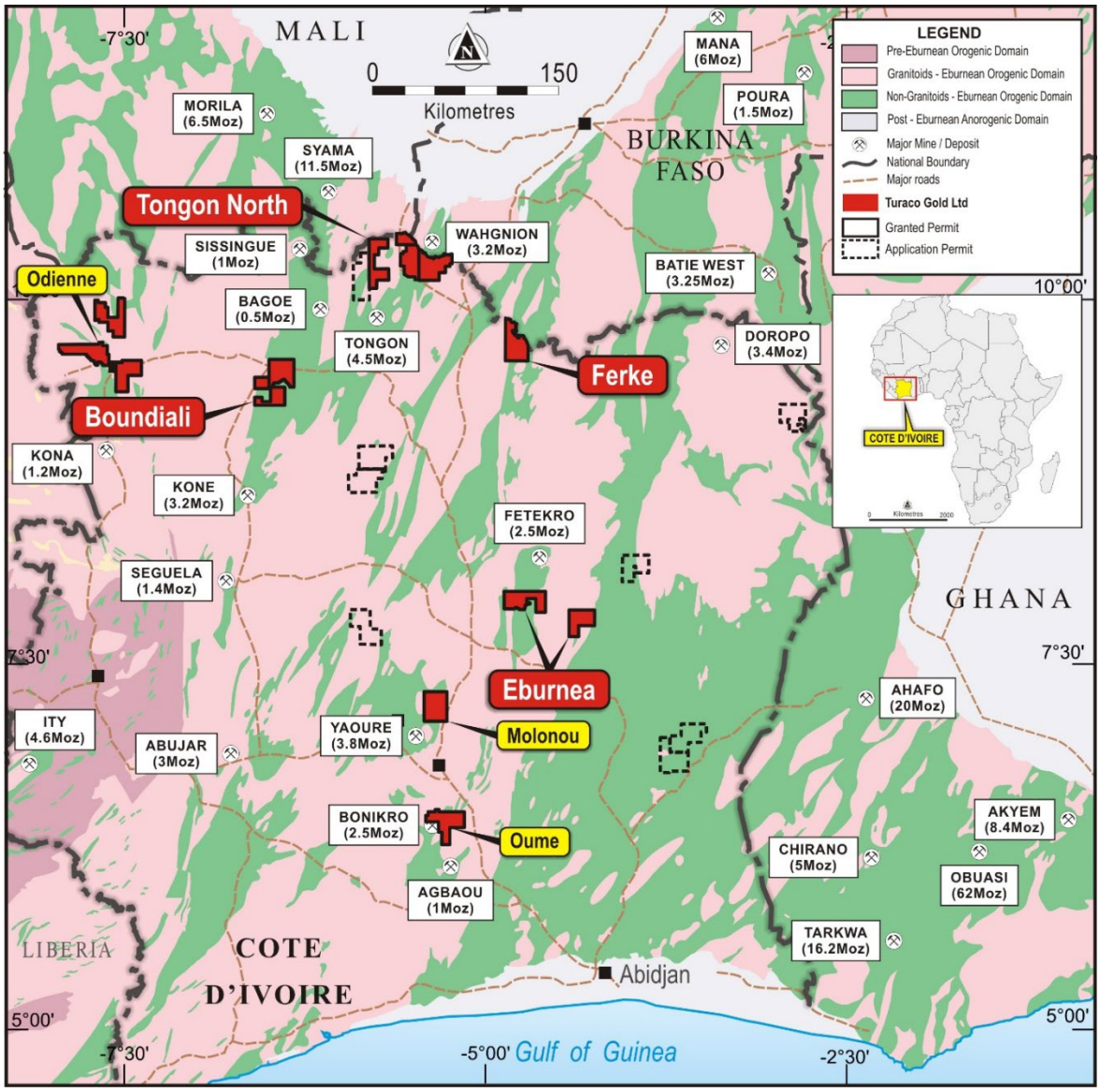

Figure Four | Turaco Gold's Côte d'Ivoire Project Locations

Appendix One

Drilling Details, Satama

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip (⁰)	Azi (⁰)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold Grade g/t
STRC001	358398	859958	197	82	-50	300	**3**	**14**	**11**	**1.54**
							40	42	2	1.12
STRC007	359220	861153	190	91	-50	300	79	87	8	0.87
STRC008	359262	861137	178	97	-50	300	**40**	**46**	**6**	**1.39**
							75	**91**	**16**	**1.23**
STRC009	359793	862173	209	94	-50	300	**2**	**9**	**7**	**2.52**
							22	56	34	0.76
STRC010	359817	862134	207	109	-50	300	76	101	25	0.73
STRC012	359759	862192	213	109	-50	300	**27**	**34**	**7**	**2.78**
STAC0001	358925	860689	154	46	-60	300	36	40	4	0.59
STAC0002	358907	860695	154	44	-60	300	12	16	4	0.14
STAC0006	358837	860737	162	41	-60	300	0	4	4	0.44
STAC0009	359126	860934	172	33	-60	300	4	24	20	0.42
STAC0010	359113	860940	171	38	-60	300	0	38	38	0.88
STAC0011	359096	860947	168	72	-60	300	0	12	12	0.25
STAC0012	359058	860956	177	61	-60	300	40	52	12	0.22
STAC0013	359032	860970	175	56	-60	300	8	16	8	0.23
STAC0015	359405	861415	204	75	-60	300	**56**	**75**	**19**	**1.62**
STAC0016	359367	861432	190	80	-60	300	**0**	**20**	**20**	**1.61**
							36	52	16	0.21
STAC0018	359299	861459	197	70	-60	300	36	40	4	0.11
STAC0019	359273	861476	187	75	-60	300	24	32	8	0.27
							56	64	8	0.34
STAC0022	359515	861647	204	38	-60	300	24	38	14	0.80
STAC0023	359501	861658	194	71	-60	300	0	24	24	0.16
							64	71	7	0.52
STAC0024	359464	861672	195	80	-60	300	24	32	8	0.36
							44	48	4	0.46
STAC0026	358292	860417	178	49	-60	300	0	4	4	0.12
							16	20	4	0.87
STAC0030	358208	860456	173	35	-60	300	24	28	4	0.52
STAC0031	358192	860461	169	57	-60	300	4	8	4	0.15
							24	**36**	**12**	**3.80**
STAC0032	358156	860479	98	72	-60	300	0	4	4	0.20
STAC0033	358122	860493	169	75	-60	300	0	4	4	0.19
							60	64	4	0.47
							72	75	3	0.11
STAC0034	358090	860514	162	76	-60	300	20	32	12	0.37
STAC0037	357972	859860	187	70	-60	300	64	68	4	0.10

Trenching Details, Satama

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold Grade g/t
SATR001	358356	859950	190	89	22	31	9	0.55
SATR002	359078	861199	185	221	**131**	**141**	**10**	**1.27**
					176	181	5	0.91
SATR003	359669	862195	209	113	94	103	9	0.62
SATR005	358910	860450	185	70	58	59	1	2.73
SATR006	358649	861946	195	139	**27**	**33**	**6**	**3.36**

Appendix Two | JORC Code (2012) Edition Table 1

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. ▪ 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.	▪ Both Reverse Circulation drilling (RC) and Air Core drilling (AC) angled drill holes from surface. ▪ RC and AC 1m samples collected from a rig mounted cyclone. ▪ 1m RC samples split through a riffle splitter. ▪ 1m AC samples split through a riffle splitter then composited into 4m samples. Composites reporting greater than 0.1ppm Au will have duplicate samples resubmitted to 1m sampling. ▪ Trenches were channel sampled on a 1m basis. Approximately 10kg of material was collected per meter in as uniform volume as possible. The 10kg sample was dried and manually crushed before going through a riffle splitter. ▪ Average sample weight for all types (RC, AC and trench) sent to the laboratory was 3kg. A duplicate sample was retained on site as a backup and for future sampling. ▪ QAQC comprising certified reference material, blanks and field duplicates were inserted each 25m. ▪ All samples sent for analysis by 50g fire assay and reported at a 0.01g/t detection limit.
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).	▪ Multipower Prospector 2 RC/AC drill rig with 200PSI air capacity through onboard and booster compressor. ▪ RC utilized a 5.5 inch face sampling hammer bit. ▪ AC utilized a standard blade bit to refusal.
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.	▪ Samples sieved and logged at 1m intervals by supervising geologist, sample weight, quality, moisture and any contamination also logged. ▪ The splitter is cleaned after each sample pass. ▪ Cyclone is cleaned at the end of the hole, and more often if any wet zones are encountered. ▪ Sample quality and recovery was good, with generally dry samples of consistent weight obtained using the techniques above. No material bias expected in high recovery samples obtained.
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.	▪ Recording of rock type, oxidation, veining, alteration and sample quality carried out for each 1m sample. ▪ Logging is mostly qualitative. ▪ Samples representing the lithology of each metre of drilling is collected and sorted into chip trays for future geological reference. ▪ The entirety of each drill hole was logged and assayed.
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.	<u>RC Drilling</u> ▪ 1 metre samples collected from the cyclone and passed through a riffle splitter to reduce sample weight. ▪ The splitter is cleaned after each sample pass. ▪ This technique is considered industry standard and effective assay technique for this style of drilling. ▪ Samples were generally dry and representative of drilled material. ▪ Certified reference standards, blank samples and field duplicates were inserted every 25 metres. ▪ Sample sizes averaging 1.9kg are considered sufficient to accurately represent the gold content of 1 drilled metre at this prospect ▪ 1 metre bulk samples for each metre remain in the field for future assay if required.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Air Core Drilling ▪ 1 metre samples collected from the cyclone and passed through a riffle splitter to reduce sample weight. ▪ 1m samples are composited to 4m for submission to the laboratory. ▪ The splitter is cleaned after each sample pass. ▪ This technique is considered industry standard and effective assay technique for this style of drilling. ▪ Samples were generally dry and representative of drilled material. ▪ Certified reference standards, blank samples and field duplicates were inserted every 25 metres. ▪ Sample sizes averaging 1.9kg are considered sufficient to accurately represent the gold content of 1 drilled metre at this prospect ▪ 1 metre bulk samples for each meter remain in the field for future assay if required. AC samples reporting greater than 0.1ppm Au will be submitted for analysis. Trenching ▪ 1 metre samples collected as a channel sample 1m above floor of the trench in upper saprolite. ▪ Approximately 10kg of material was collected trying to maintain an equal volume across the merte. ▪ Samples were dried, crushed and then reduced through a riffle splitter. ▪ Certified reference standards, blank samples and field duplicates were inserted every 25 metres. ▪ Sample sizes averaging 1.9kg are considered sufficient to accurately represent the gold content of 1 drilled metre at this prospect ▪ 1 metre bulk samples for each meter remain in the field for future assay if required. AC samples reporting greater than 0.1ppm Au will be submitted for analysis.
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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	▪ Sample collected from the project areas by site geologist and transported from the field camp by Bureau Veritas to their lab in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. ▪ Samples are crushed and pulped, and a 50g split of whole pulped sample assayed for gold with the lab code FA51. This method consists of a 50g charge fire assay for gold with AAS finish. ▪ Quality control procedures consist of certified reference materials, blanks and field duplicates were inserted at a rate of approximately 10%. The results demonstrated an acceptable level of accuracy and precision.
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.	▪ The significant intersections were produced and verified by two different company personnel. ▪ The sample numbers are handwritten on to geological logs in the field while sampling is ongoing and checked while entering the data into a sample register. The sample register is used to process raw results from the lab and the processed results are then validated by software (Excel, Access, Datashed, ArcMap, Micromine). A hardcopy of each file is stored, and an electronic copy saved in two separate hard disk drives. ▪ No adjustment to assay data was carried out.
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.	▪ For RC drilling, each collar located using a DGPS with horizontal accuracy of 2cm. ▪ AC and trench lines were traversed using DGPS. ▪ Data are recorded in a modified WGS 1984, UTM_Zone 30 (northern hemisphere) projection. ▪ Topographic control established with DGPS to 1cm vertical accuracy for most RC holes, or Garmin GPS to <10 metres accuracy where DGPS not available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		▪ Hand-held GPS provides only approximate elevation control. Sample locations are draped onto DEM in GIS software for elevation control.
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.	▪ Trenches were sited along previously reported anomalous auger results to assess the relict fabric preserved in saprolite and quartz veins to indicated dip direction. ▪ AC and RC traverses were drilled on NW-SE orientated lines approximately perpendicular to the strike of the geochemical anomaly. Spacing of traverses was approximately 240m to 280m. ▪ Drilling and trenching is considered reconnaissance in nature and further infill is required.
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. ▪ 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.	RC Drilling ▪ Drillholes were orientated 300 azimuth to test the interpreted north-south to north-northwest-south-southwest strike of the prospect. ▪ AC drilling employed a -60 degrees to achieve heel-to-toe coverage RC employed -50 degree dip. ▪ There is no known sampling bias related to orientation of key mineralised structures.
Sample security	▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	▪ Samples collected in the field are brought back to the camp and placed in a storage room, bagged and sealed ready for lab collection. ▪ Bagged samples collected from the camp by the analysis company and transported directly to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ No external audit or review completed due to early-stage nature 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 licence to operate in the area.	▪ Exploration results for Satama included in this announcement are from within granted exploration permit PR544 located in central Côte d'Ivoire. The permit is held by Resolute Côte d'Ivoire SARL, being a 100% owned subsidiary of Turaco. ▪ Permit PR544 was granted 30 November 2016 and the application for the first renewal of the permit is currently being processed. ▪ Exploration results for Bouake North included in this announcement are from within granted exploration permit PR575 located in central Côte d'Ivoire. The permit is held by Eburnea Gold Resources SARL. Turaco holds a contractual right to an 80% interest in the permit with a right to acquire a further 10% to provide a total interest of 90%. ▪ Permit PR575 is valid until 4 February 2024 and renewable beyond that. ▪ There are no impediments to working in the areas.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	▪ Exploration work undertaken at Satama prior to Turaco comprised regional soils and limited auger drilling by Resolute. ▪ There is no known exploration work undertaken at Bouake North prior to Turaco.
Geology	▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	▪ The Eburnea project is located on the Oume-Fetekro greenstone belt and along the margin of the Birimian Comoé basin.
Drill hole Information	▪ A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a	▪ Drill hole locations shown in figure in main body of announcement and all locations and dip/azimuth

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 metres) 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.	details are provided in tables in the announcement and Appendix One and Two.
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 shown in detail. ▪ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	▪ RC and trench assay results reported >1m @ >1.0 g/t gold or >3m @ >0.5g/t gold are reported with intercepts calculated with max 2m internal dilution at a cut-off grade of 0.2g/t gold. ▪ AC assays results are all >0.1ppm Au across 4m composite sample.
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').	▪ Drillholes were orientated towards the northwest on a 300 azimuth to test the interpreted N-NE geological strike orientation of mineralization. ▪ Trenches were orientated east-west to confirm with auger traverses. ▪ RC Drill holes were inclined -50 below the horizontal. AC drill holes were inclined -60 below the horizontal.
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.	▪ Appropriate diagrams relevant to material results are shown in the body of this announcement.
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.	▪ For RC drilling, all mineralised and significantly anomalous RC results >1m @ >1.0 g/t gold or >3m @ >0.5g/t gold reported in Appendix One. ▪ For auger drilling, all individual assays over 100ppb Au 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.	▪ Reported RC drill traverses were designed to test for gold mineralization proximal to previous surface sampling, auger and aircore drilling, depending on location.
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.	▪ The next stage of exploration will comprise further infill RC drilling. ▪ Diagrams included in body of this announcement are deemed appropriate by Competent Person.