



Boundiali Drilling Extends & Defines New Gold Zones

Highlights

- **Eight hole step out diamond drilling program at the Nyangboue prospect within the Boundiali Project, testing for strike and down-dip extensions, returns:**
 - **4m @ 8.34g/t gold from 21m** (NDC018)
 - **17m @ 1.09g/t gold from 189m** (NDC016)
 - **20m @ 1.29g/t gold from 211m** (NDC016)
 - **12m @ 2.14g/t gold from 244m to EOH** (NDC016)
 - **2m @ 13.57g/t gold from 130m** (NDC017)
 - **6m @ 2.60g/t gold from 134m** (NDC014)
 - **15m @ 1.20g/t gold from 167m** (NDC013)
- **Air core (AC) drilling testing anomalous geochemistry immediately to the north-northwest of Nyangboue drill grid highlights new subparallel, shallow zone of gold mineralisation with a strike length of 400m which remains OPEN**
- **Initial AC results received, with further assays (610m) pending**

Results to date include:

 - **12m @ 1.68g/t from 32m** (BDAC0395)
 - **24m @ 1.45g/t from 24m** (BDAC0356)
 - **16m @ 1.37g/t from 16m** (BDAC0355)
 - **12m @ 1.38g/t from 0m** (BDAC0369)
- **Assay results pending for over 7,000 drill samples across the Eburnea and Tongon North Projects**
- **Drilling is continuing at the Eburnea and Tongon North Projects**
- **Turaco remains well funded with cash of ~\$10 million (31 May 2022)**

Turaco Gold Limited (**ASX | TCG**) ('**Turaco**' or the '**Company**') is pleased to report new gold assay results from recently completed diamond core and AC drilling at the Nyangboue prospect, within the 89% owned Boundiali Project in northern Côte d'Ivoire. Turaco's Boundiali Project is located immediately south of Perseus Mining Ltd's 0.5Moz Bagoé project (acquired for ~A\$80m in Sept 2020) and immediately north of Barrick Gold & Endeavour Mining's Mankono exploration project (being acquired by Montage Gold Corp. for C\$30m plus 2.5% NSR).

These latest assay results confirm extensions to previously drilled mineralisation at the Nyangboue prospect, along with a new parallel zone of mineralisation at surface over 400m in strike. Mineralisation remains open in all directions at Nyangboue.

Managing Director, Mr Justin Tremain commented: ***"These latest results demonstrate the potential to continue to extend mineralisation defined at the Nyangboue prospect, along strike, at depth and from new gold zones at surface."***

Turaco currently has over 7,000 samples at the laboratory from drilling across the Eburnea and Tongon North Projects and drilling is ongoing."

**TURACO
GOLD**

**ASX Announcement
17 June 2022**

Directors

John Fitzgerald
Non-Executive Chair

Justin Tremain
Managing Director

Alan Campbell
Non-Executive Director

Bruce Mowat
Non-Executive Director

Susmit Shah
Company Secretary & CFO

Elliot Grant
Chief Geologist

Investment Highlights


Issued Capital	427.7m
Share Price	6.5 cents
Market Cap	~\$28m
Cash (31 May '22)	~\$10m

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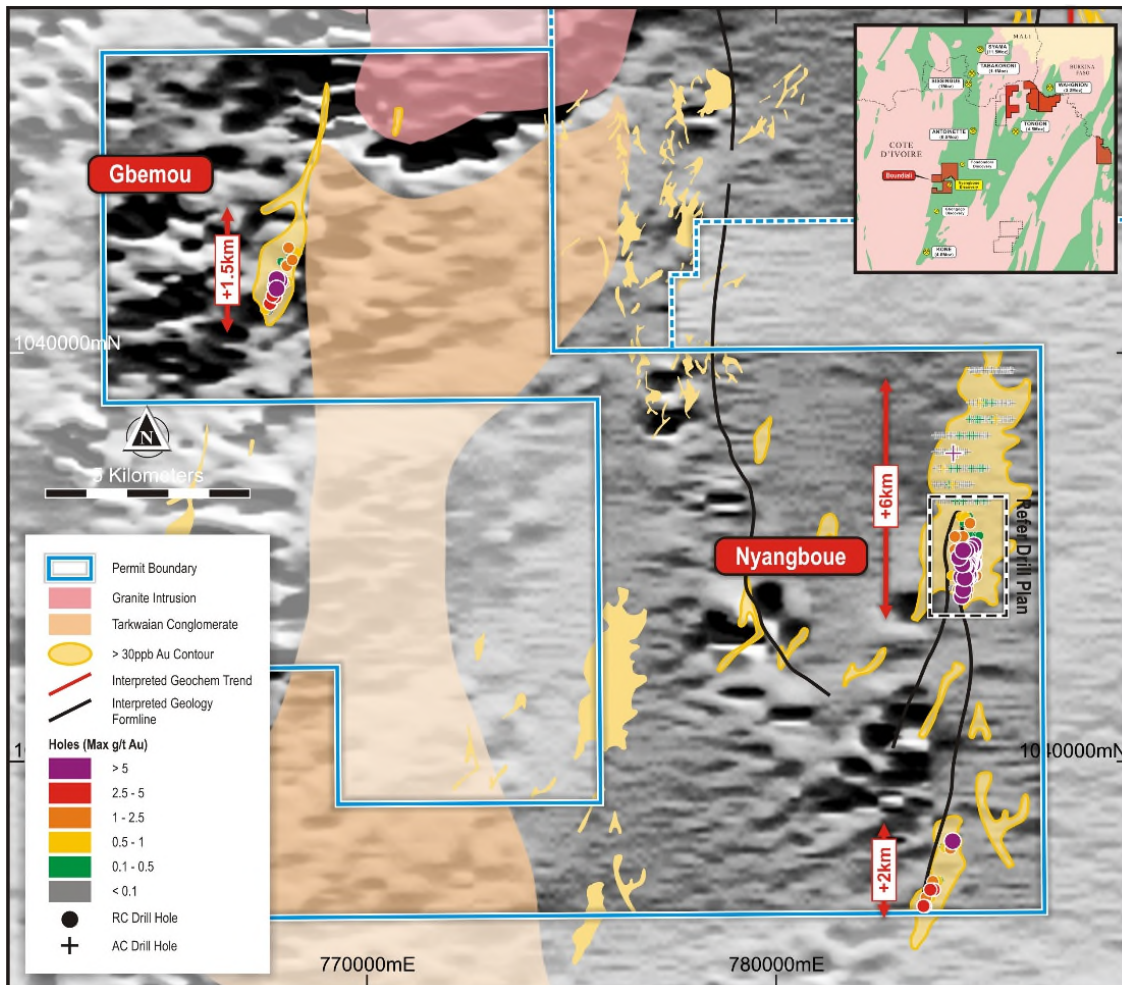
 [Turaco Gold](https://www.linkedin.com/company/turaco-gold)





Boundiali Project (Turaco 89% Ownership)

The Boundiali project is positioned on the highly prospective Boundiali-Syama greenstone belt which hosts Resolute Mining Ltd's Syama gold operation and Tabakoroni deposit in Mali. On the belt's southern extension into Cote d'Ivoire several smaller high-grade deposits have been discovered, including Perseus Mining Ltd's Sissingué gold operation and Bagoe deposits and Montage Gold's recent 4.6Moz Kone gold deposit to the southwest where the Boundiali-Syama greenstone belt merges with the Senoufo belt (refer Figures One and Four).



Nyangboue Drilling

At the end of 2021, Turaco completed a reverse circulation (RC) drill program, testing for extensions to previous drill results at the Nyangboue Prospect (refer ASX announcement dated 12 November 2021 and Figure Two), and successfully intersected mineralisation down-dip into fresh rock.

The Company has followed up that RC drilling with a small diamond drill program comprising 8 holes (NDC011-NDC018) for a total of 1,771m. Diamond drilling was undertaken to test for depth extensions where previous RC drilling had ended in mineralisation and to gain a better understanding of the geological controls to the mineralisation assisting in targeting extensions, and new mineralised zones along the Nyangboue trend. Visual inspections of the drill core show gold mineralisation to be coarse (nuggety) and hosted in quartz veining.

Results confirm northerly down-plunge and dip extensions to the mineralisation including (refer Appendix One, Figures Two & Three):

- 15m @ 1.20g/t gold from 167m and 6m @ 1.35g/t gold from 191m and 10m @ 1.10g/t gold from 220m (NDC013)
- 6m @ 2.60g/t gold from 134m (NDC014)
- 4m @ 8.34g/t gold from 21m, incl. 2m @ 16.36g/t gold from 21m (NDC018)
- 17m @ 1.09g/t gold from 189m and 20m @ 1.29g/t gold from 211m and 12m @ 2.14g/t from 244m EOH (NDC016)
- 2m @ 13.57g/t gold from 30m (NDC017)
- 11m @ 1.08g/t gold from 134m (NDC011)
- 7m @ 1.11g/t gold from 122m, incl. 1m @ 6.56g/t gold from 122m (NDC012)

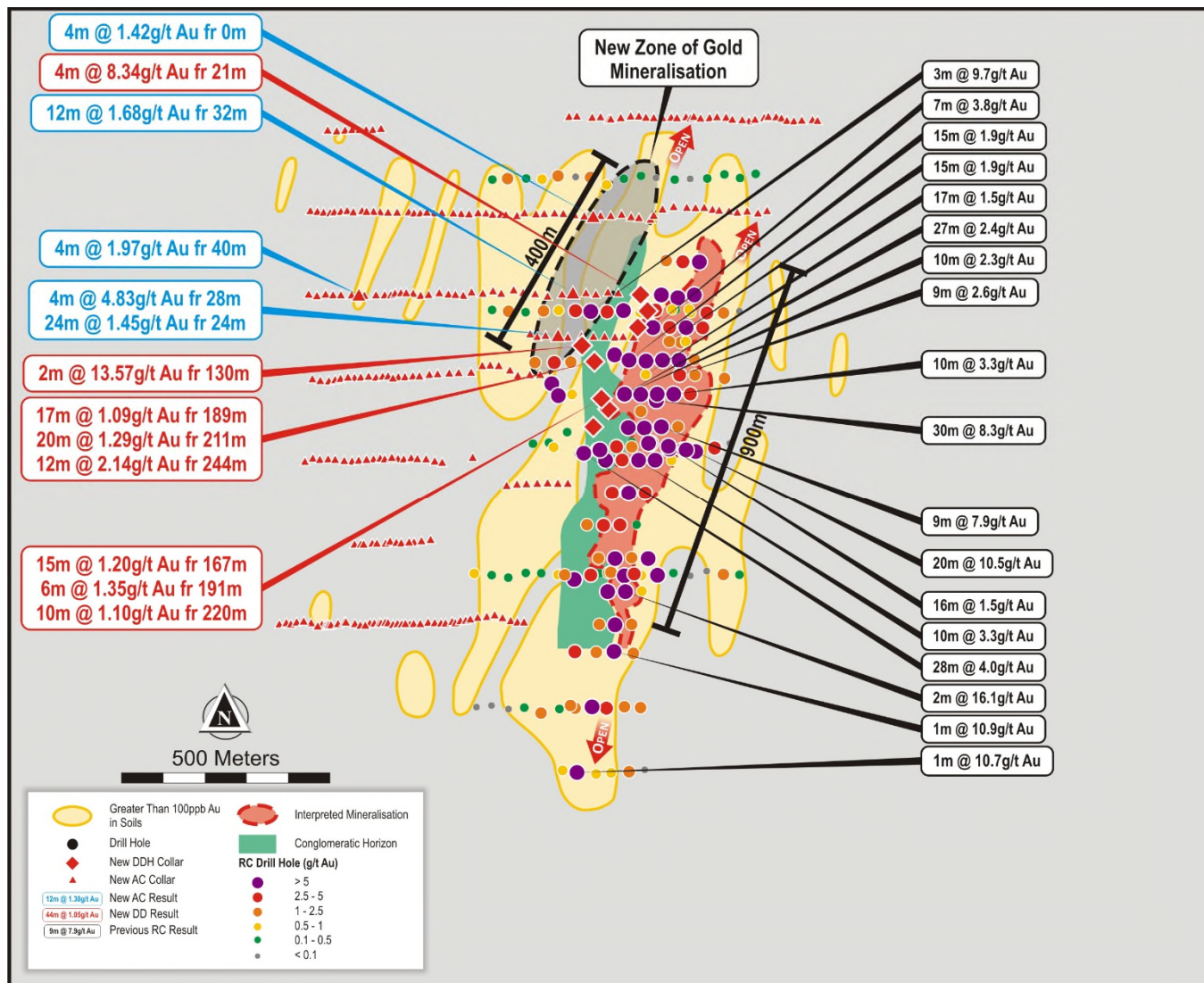


Figure Two | Drill Plan with Gold-in-Soils Anomalies and Geology

Mineralisation encountered occurs as discrete higher-grade zones within a broad low-grade envelope with a folded sedimentary package comprising alternating sandstones and shales with minor intraformational conglomerates.

Extensive sulphide and carbonate alteration occurs with higher grade zones being associated with structurally controlled zones of quartz veining with visible gold. Oxidation extends to approximately 50m vertical depth and being a sedimentary protolith is soft and friable.

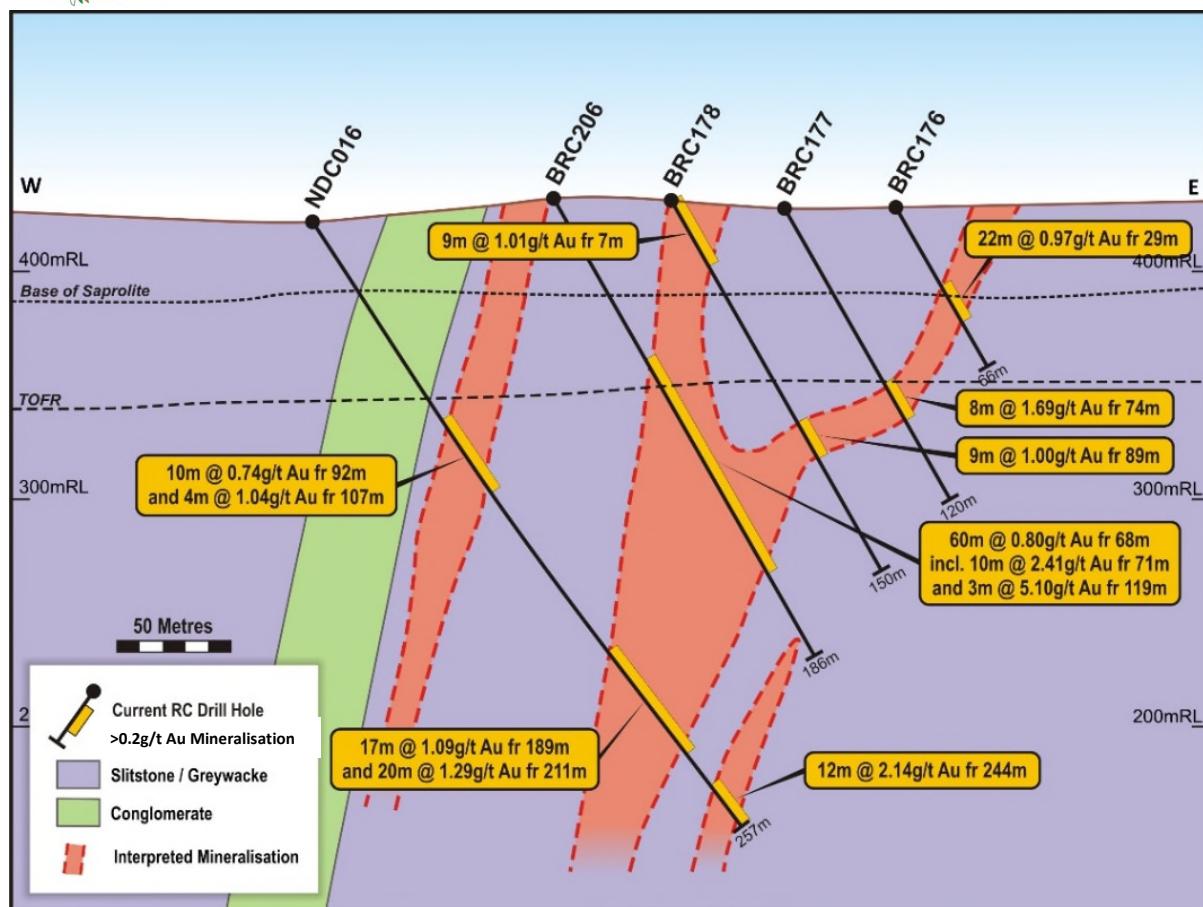


Figure Three | Nyangboue Cross Section

In addition to this diamond drilling, an AC program of 298 holes (11,387m) across 13 drill traverses was completed at the Nyangboue prospect (refer Figure Two). The AC program was testing for parallel in-situ mineralisation beneath anomalous gold-in-soil geochemistry that had previously been untested, or sub-optimally tested by previous shallow, broad AC drilled subparallel to the dip of mineralisation at Nyangboue.

Assay results have been received for 285 holes (10,777m) of this program which have highlighted a new zone of gold mineralisation located immediately to the north-northwest of the existing drill grid at Nyangboue. This new zone of mineralisation extends for 400m across 3 traverses of AC drilling and remains open to the north. Results include (refer Appendix One):

- 16m @ 1.37g/t gold from 16m, incl. 4m @ 4.83g/t gold from 28m (BDAC0355)
- 46m @ 0.83g/t gold from 20m, incl. 24m @ 1.45g/t gold from 24m (BDAC0356)
- 4m @ 1.97g/t gold from 40m (BDAC0362)
- 12m @ 1.38g/t gold from 0m, incl. 4m @ 3.86g/t gold from 0m (BDAC0369)
- 12m @ 1.68g/t gold from 32m (BDAC0395)

Mineralisation in the AC drilling is associated with moderately foliated siltstones and shales with abundant chlorite and sericite alteration.



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

ENDS

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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 8,300km² 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 Eburenea Gold Projects (refer Figure Four).

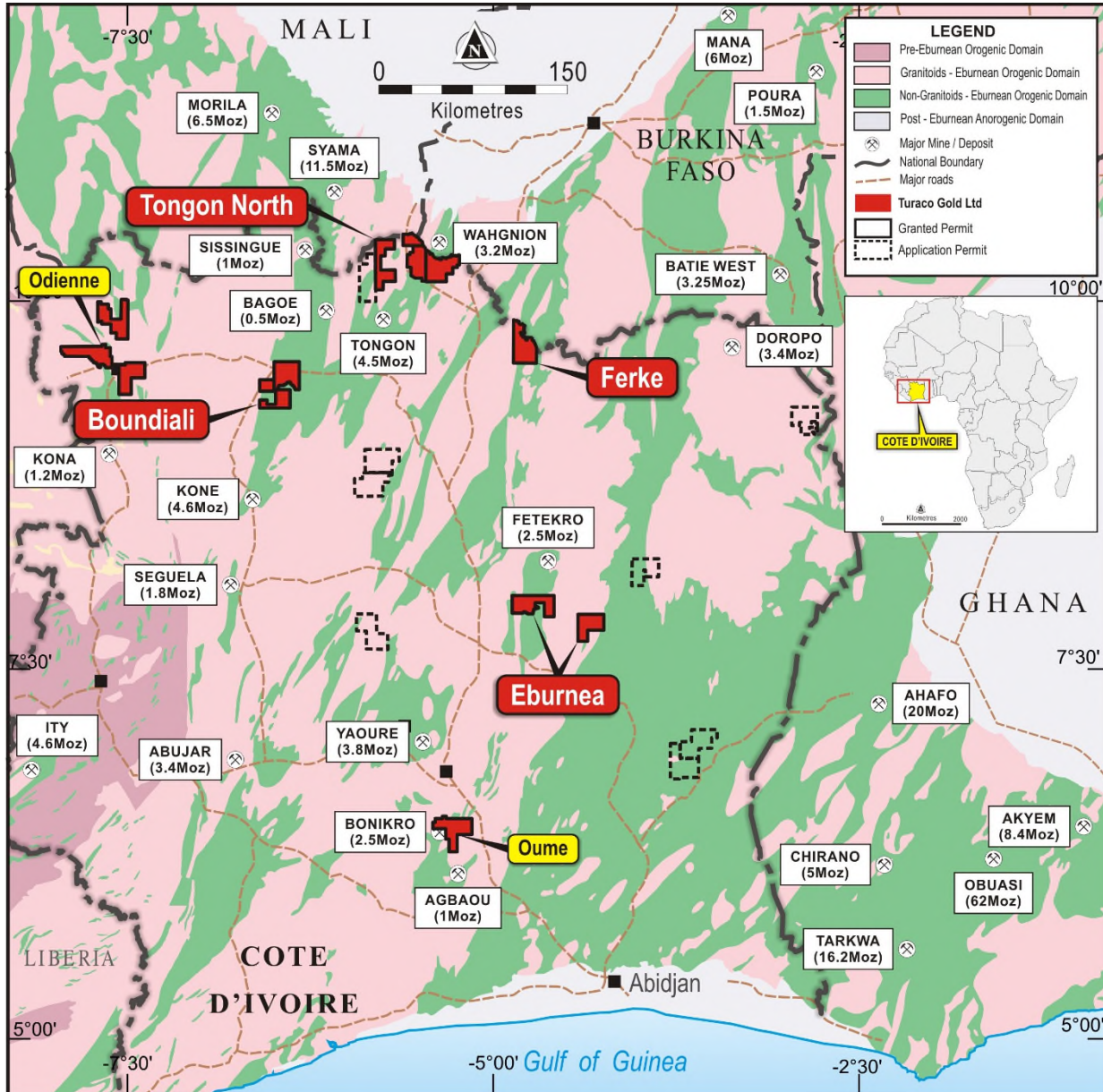


Figure Four | Turaco Gold's Côte d'Ivoire Project Locations





Appendix One – Drill Hole Details

Diamond Core Drilling, Nyangboue Prospect- Boundiali Project

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azi	Dip	RL	EOH (m)	0.2g/t Cut-Off				0.5g/t Cut-Off			
							From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold Grade (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold Grade (g/t)
NDC011	784596	1034939	90	-50	430	183	72	73	1	1.34	72	73	1	1.34
							127	145	18	0.71	134	145	11	1.08
							158	183	25	0.41	158	166	8	0.59
											170	177	7	0.50
NDC012	784630	1034979	90	-60	430	250	122	129	7	1.11	122	123	1	6.56
							141	160	19	0.47	142	145	3	0.64
											154	160	6	0.97
							165	189	24	0.41	167	176	9	0.81
							194	217	23	0.55	204	214	10	0.91
							235	238	3	0.80	236	238	2	0.96
NDC013	784602	1035016	90	-60	430	280	83	85	2	1.90	83	84	1	3.41
							167	197	30	0.96	167	182	15	1.20
											191	197	6	1.35
							220	239	19	0.73	220	230	10	1.10
NDC014	784697	1035179	90	-60	416	182	19	22	3	1.35	20	22	2	1.87
							48	50	3	2.57	49	51	2	3.66
							104	110	6	1.06	104	107	3	1.94
							133	140	7	2.26	134	140	6	2.60
							145	161	16	0.49	149	161	12	0.59
NDC015	784723	1035225	90	-60	415	180	5	13	8	0.31	10	11	1	1.14
NDC016	784595	1035099	90	-55	418	257	10	13	3	1.10	10	13	3	1.10
							84	86	2	0.90	84	86	2	0.90
							92	111	19	0.64	92	102	10	0.74
											107	111	4	1.04
							173	174	1	1.30	173	174	1	1.30
							182	231	49	0.98	182	183	1	1.92
											189	206	17	1.09
											211	231	20	1.29
							243	256	13	2.00	244	256	12	2.14
NDC017	784566	1035135	90	-55	417	225	97	98	1	1.92	97	98	1	1.92
							30	32	2	13.56	30	32	2	13.57
							202	212	10	0.57	208	211	3	1.40
							218	222	4	0.73	218	222	4	0.73
NDC018	784707	1035261	80	-60	415	215	21	25	4	8.34	21	23	2	16.36
							56	57	1	2.48	56	57	1	2.48
							170	171	1	3.63	170	171	1	3.63





Air Core Drilling, Nyangboue Prospect- Boundiali Project

							0.2g/t Cut-Off				0.5g/t Cut-Off			
Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Azi	Dip	RL	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold Grade (g/t)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold Grade (g/t)
BDAC0355	784510	1035161	90	-60	415	55	16	32	16	1.37	28	32	4	4.83
							44	48	4	0.75				
DBAC0356	784535	1035158	90	-60	416	66	20	66	46	0.83	24	48	24	1.45
BDAC0359	784596	1035160	90	-60	416	52	16	44	28	0.55	28	44	16	0.66
BDAC0362	784691	1035157	90	-60	417	80	40	72	32	0.45	40	44	4	1.97
BDAC0369	784030	1035263	90	-60	400	36	0	12	12	1.38	0	4	4	3.86
BDAC0393	784546	1035261	90	-60	413	60	12	32	20	0.56	20	32	12	0.86
BDAC0395	784601	1035261	90	-60	414	54	24	54	30	0.79	32	44	12	1.68
BDAC0434	784594	1035450	90	-60	407	36	8	28	20	0.54	8	20	12	0.73
BDAC0449	784923	1035463	90	-60	402	46	0	4	4	1.42	0	4	4	1.42
							12	24	12	0.62	12	24	12	0.62



Appendix Two | JORC Code (2012) Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both diamond (DD) and air core drilling (AC) are angled drill holes from surface. DD holes were HQ diameter core. DD sampling was nominally 1m intervals. AC 1m samples collected from a rig mounted cyclone. 1m AC samples split through a riffle splitter then composited into 4m samples. DD samples sent for analysis were half core samples. Average sample weight for AC drilling 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DD was undertaken using a skid mounted dedicated diamond core rig. Core was drilled using HQ to end of hole. HW casing was used through oxide. AC was undertaken using a Multipower Prospector 2 RC/AC drill rig with 200PSI air capacity through onboard and booster compressor. AC utilized a standard blade bit to refusal.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DD core recovery was measured for each run and calculated as a percentage of the drilled interval, in weathered zones recoveries were general 80-90% and in fresh rock recoveries were excellent at or very near 100%. AC samples were 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. AC 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DD samples are half core collected at regular 1m intervals. Friable oxide was split using hand tools and competent transitional and fresh rock was cut using a core saw. The remaining core is stored in the Company's core yard at the project. Side of core sampled was kept consistent using a cut line marked on core. No check assays on remaining half core have been undertaken. 1 metre AC samples collected from the cyclone and passed through a riffle splitter to reduce sample weight.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 0.1g.t Au will be submitted for analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample collected from the project areas by site geologist and transported from the field camp by Bureau Veritas to their lab in Abidjan, Cote 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each DD collar located using a DGPS with horizontal accuracy of 2cm. AC lines were traversed using DGPS. Data are recorded in a modified WGS 1984, UTM_Zone 29 (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. Hand-held GPS provides only approximate elevation control. Sample locations are draped onto DEM in GIS software for elevation control.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillholes were completed on a nominal 80m x 40m spacing relative to previous historical drilling. No mineral resource estimation classifications have been applied to the reported results as yet. AC drill traverses were on 400m spacing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes were orientated 090 azimuth to test the interpreted north-northeast strike of the prospect. DD drilling was carried out generally at a dip of -50 to -60 degrees and AC at a dip of -60 degrees, to best intersect geological features at right angles. There is no known sampling bias related to orientation of key mineralised structures. See figures provided in body of announcement.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples collected in the field are brought back to the camp and placed in a storage room, bagged and sealed ready for lab collection.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bagged samples collected from the camp by the analysis company and transported directly to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration results included in this announcement are from within granted exploration permit PR414 located in northern Côte d'Ivoire. The permit is held by Predictive Discovery Cote d'Ivoire SARL, being an 89% owned subsidiary of Turaco. The permit is currently valid until 7 January 2023 and renewable beyond that under the Cote d' Ivoire mining code. There are no impediments to working in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration work undertaken prior to Turaco included soil geochemistry, AC, RC and diamond core drilling by Toro Gold (a subsidiary of Resolute Mining Ltd) and Predictive Discovery Ltd.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exploration permit is located on the Boundiali greenstone belt of northern Côte d'Ivoire. The permit is underlain by Birimian granitoid-greenstone lithologies.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole locations shown in figure in main body of announcement and all locations and dip/azimuth details are provided in tables in the announcement and Appendix One.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intercepts are calculated with max 4m internal dilution at cut-off grades of 0.2g/t and 0.5g/t gold and are reported. No metal equivalents used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillholes were orientated towards the east on an 090 azimuth to test the interpreted N-NE geological strike orientation of mineralization. Apparent dip of mineralization variably dips from -40 degrees to subvertical. DD holes were inclined -50 or -60 degrees below the horizontal. AC holes were included -60 degrees and drilled heal to toe.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate diagrams relevant to material results are shown in the body of this announcement.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All mineralised and significantly anomalous results >1m @ >1.0 g/t gold or >3m @ >0.5g/t gold reported in Appendix One.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported AC drill traverses were designed to test for gold mineralization proximal to previous surface sampling. Reported DD holes were designed to test for down dip extension of the mineralization in fresh rock.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Next stage of exploration work will consist of further drilling to assist in resource modelling and estimation. In addition, metallurgical test work will be undertaken. Diagrams included in body of this announcement are deemed appropriate by Competent Person.