First-Pass Drilling Success at Butele North Target



- First-pass 19 hole, 1,729m RC drilling programme at Butele North returns 6m at 1.9g/t Au from 9m within 16m at 1g/t Au from surface
- A very encouraging result at southern end of a robust, coherent largely untested 500m auger anomaly within the broader 1.6km Butele North target area
- Mineralisation has been obscured from artisanal miners by shallow cover
- Infill auger sampling and additional RC drilling planned to investigate continuity of mineralised shear zones, especially to the north
- One of numerous similar anomalies generated by continuous auger sampling campaigns throughout Azumah's 2,400km² tenure
- Reinforces opportunity to increase Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves across the extensive prospective tenure
- Auger, aircore and RC drilling campaigns underway at several other new targets and to extend existing mineralisation and ore deposits

Azumah Managing Director, Stephen Stone said "Obtaining an ore-grade intercept from first-pass RC drilling of any geochemical anomaly is a tremendous start. Along with similar recent successes to this latest one at the new Butele North target, the opportunity to increase resources and reserves at Azumah's Wa Gold Project becomes very apparent".

"With many more targets to be tested, we are optimistic that the current multi-target auger, aircore and RC drilling campaigns being designed and managed by joint venture partner Ibaera will continue to drive the Project closer to our immediate objective of a 1 million ounce Ore Reserve".

West African focused gold explorer and developer, **Azumah Resources Ltd (ASX: AZM)** advises that new anomalies and ore-grade intercepts continue to flow from exploration at its Wa Gold Project in Ghana's emerging Upper West Region.

The latest success comes from a first-pass 19 hole, 1,729m reverse circulation (RC) drilling programme at the new Butele North target where 6m at 1.9g/t Au from 9m within an intercept of 16m at 1g/t Au from surface (BURC019) was returned (figure 1).

ASX & Media Release 19th March 2018 ASX: AZM

www.azumahresources.com.au

Wa Gold Project:

Value

2.1Moz Mineral Resource 2,400km² fertile terrain 624,000oz, 2.14g/t Au Ore Reserve

Upside

Growing resources and reserves
Widespread anomalism
Numerous priority targets

Activity

~47,000m drilling in 2018 Feasibility Study

Fully Funded

A\$17M over 2 yrs

Ibaera Capital earning 47.5% directly in Project

Ibaera technical team managing Project

Issued Capital:

699M ordinary shares

35M 3c opts exp 13.11.2021

Directors & Management:

Chairman: Michael Atkins

Managing Director: Stephen Stone

Non-Executive Director: Geoff M Jones

Contact:

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Whilst modest, what is important is that the intercept lies at the southern end of a very robust, coherent auger drilling defined anomaly $(+20ppb Au - 95^{th} percentile)$ that extends 500m to the north and remains untested.

Other anomalous intercepts included 16m at 0.23g/t Au from 11m (incl. 1m at 1.64g/t Au from 24m) (BURC012) and 2m at 0.7g/t Au from 65m (BURC020) and will provide useful vectors to perhaps higher-grade mineralisation.

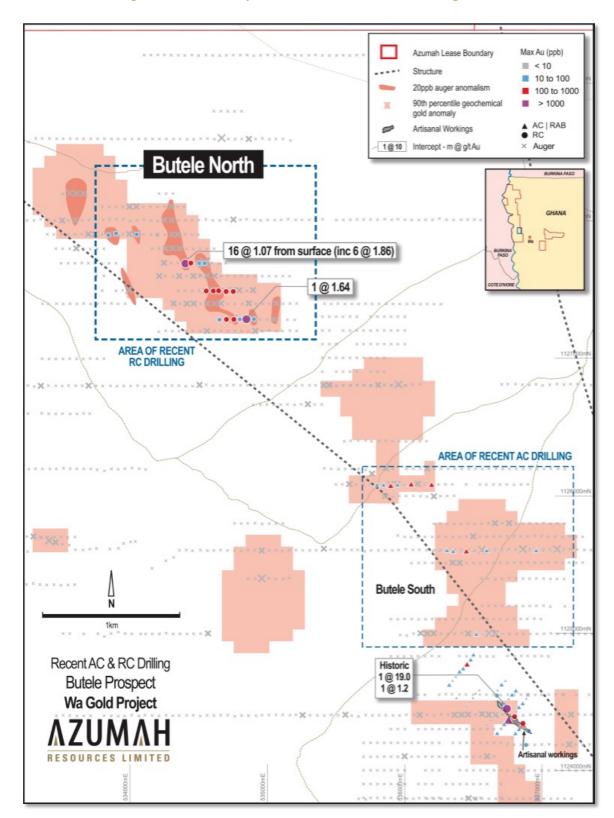


Figure 1: Butele Prospect: Recent RC and aircore drilling results



The RC drilling programme was designed by Azumah's joint venture partner, Ibaera Capital (Ibaera) as a broad, initial test of the main 1.6km x 400m Butele North auger anomaly.

A thin veneer of soil cover has obscured the geology and mineralisation from the usually efficient artisanal miners and explains why this area has received little attention in the past.

Butele North remains at an early stage of evaluation but now has an elevated status for the Azumah-Ibaera joint venture. Follow-up work, including an infill 25m x 25m auger sampling programme and additional RC drilling, will be undertaken to confirm the dip and lateral continuity of mineralised shear zones and to test other parts of the anomalism.

Butele South

Aircore drilling at the Butele South target returned several low-order intercepts of mineralisation of up to 8m at 0.1g/t Au (BUAC026) confirming the veracity of the preliminary auger geochemical sampling and providing a basis to design a follow-up programme to test for higher tenor mineralisation.

Comment

Overall, these latest aircore and RC drilling results extend the broader area of interest at Butele to at least ~6km and increase its prospectivity status.

The confirmation of mineralisation in yet another new area within Azumah's prospective 2,400km² tenure, again highlights the opportunity to make more discoveries and advance the project to its target of a 1 million ounce Ore Reserve to underpin a development decision.

To achieve this, the joint venture has for 2018 committed to a \$6 million, multi-target, high-intensity exploration campaign including a combined ~47,000m of reverse circulation (RC), diamond, aircore and auger drilling.

For further information please contact:

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About Azumah

Azumah Resources Limited is an ASX-listed (ASX: AZM) company focused on exploring and developing its regional scale Wa Gold Project in the Upper West Region of Ghana, West Africa.

Three main deposits have been discovered and extensively drilled at Kunche and Bepkong, adjacent to the Black Volta River and Ghana's border with Burkina Faso, and at Julie ~80km to the east. Several satellite deposits, including Aduane and Collette, have also been delineated.

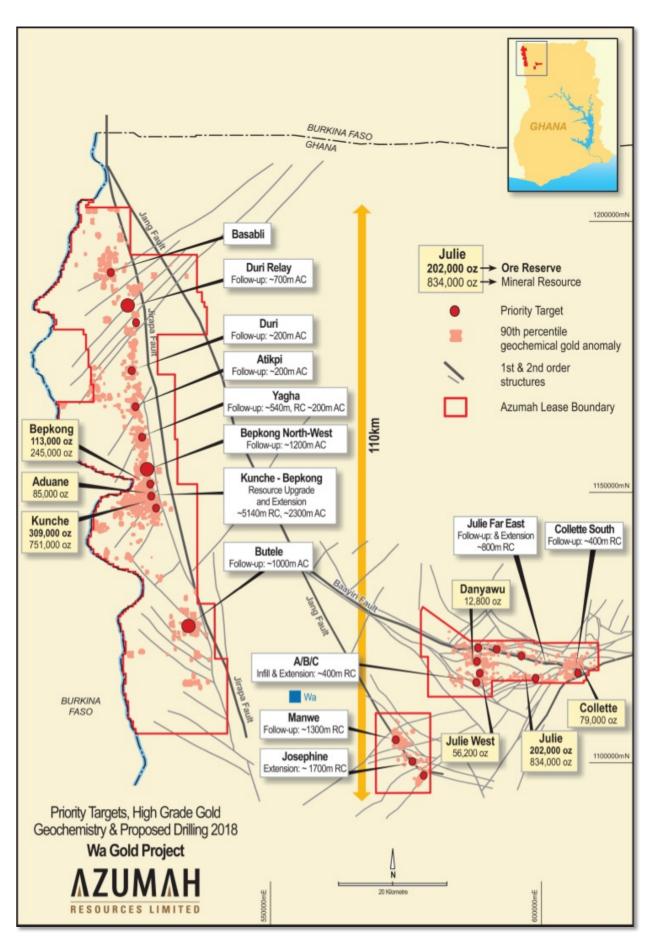
To date, the Company has delineated a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource of 2.1Moz of gold grading 1.5g/t Au, including 1.4Moz Measured and Indicated grading 1.7g/t Au, with these evenly distributed between Kunche-Bepkong and Wa East (Julie deposit). Within this a JORC 2012 Ore Reserve of 624,000oz Au (9.1Mt at 2.14g/t Au) has been defined.

Extensive metallurgical test work has confirmed a high average overall gold recovery of ~92% for the combined Kunche, Bepkong and Julie deposits.

Mineral Resources have been progressively grown through a focused, systematic approach to exploration of the Company's 2,400km² licence holdings, which encompass large tracts of prospective Birimian terrain, the rocks that host the majority of West Africa's gold mines. Much of this is covered in soil, alluvium or laterite so most discoveries have been 'blind'. Azumah anticipates Mineral Resources will grow substantially as it continues to test its large pipeline of target areas and specific prospects.



Wa Gold Project: Priority targets and planned drilling in 2018





Azumah's exploration strategy is primarily driven by its need to boost Mineral Resources to increase the existing Ore Reserve base from 624,000oz towards 1.0Moz. This would more solidly underpin a development decision and improve funding capability.

Azumah has two 15-year Mining Leases over its key deposits (Ghana government holds a 10% free carried interest in their 'rights and obligations' and is also entitled to a 5% gross gold royalty).

No technical, social or environmental impediments to development have been identified, no communities need to be relocated and rehoused and there is strong support from key stakeholders for the Project. The Project benefits from excellent regional infrastructure including grid power to site, good quality bituminised and non-bituminised roads, easy access to water, a 2km sealed airstrip at the regional centre of Wa and good general communications.

Ibaera Funding Transaction

On 1 September 2017 Azumah executed a transformative Earn-In and Shareholders Agreement (EISA) with private equity group, Ibaera Capital, whereby Ibaera can earn in two stages over two years up to a 47.5% direct interest in Azumah's Wa Gold Project for an expenditure of US\$13.5 million (~A\$17M). The terms of the EISA set out the basis for the parties to boost Mineral Resources, Ore Reserves and to deliver a study supporting a decision to proceed to production within the next two years (refer ASX release dated 2 September 2017. Ibaera's investment in the Project was preceded by a review of some two hundred other international resource projects and a very thorough due diligence on the Project itself over several months. Ibaera does not presently hold, and will not earn, any equity in Azumah Resources Limited.

References

All references to Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves pertain to ASX releases dated 2 September 2014, 23 March 2015 and 12 October 2016 respectively. Also refer to Tables 1 and 2 herein. The Company confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the production targets and forecast information continue to apply and have not materially changed other than a positive material reduction in capital costs (refer ASX release dated 9 May 2016). For further information on Azumah Resources Limited and its Wa Gold Project please visit its website at www.azumahresources.com.au which contains copies of all continuous disclosure documents to ASX, Competent Persons' Statements and Corporate Governance Statement and Policies.

Competent Persons' Statements

The scientific and technical information in this report that relates to the geology of the deposits and exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Stephen Stone, who is an executive employee of Azumah Resources Limited. Mr Stone is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and 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'. Mr Stone is the Qualified Person overseeing Azumah's exploration projects and has reviewed and approved the disclosure of all scientific or technical information contained in this announcement that relates to the geology of the deposits and exploration results.

Gold To Mill Proved Probable Tonnes Grade **Tonnes** Grade **Tonnes** Grade (As at August 2014) Gold oz (Mt) g/t Au (Mt) g/t Au (Mt) g/t Au Kunche 4.91 1.92 0.05 3.11 4.97 1.94 309,000 113,000 **Bepkong** 1.79 1.84 0.11 1.97 1.90 1.85 Julie 0.29 2.45 1.93 2.89 2.21 2.84 202,000 Total 7.00 1.92 2.09 2.85 9.08 2.14 624,000

Table 1: Ore Reserves Summary – JORC Code 2012

Values have been rounded.



Table 2: Mineral Resource Estimate - JORC Code 2012 - Updated October 2016

		Measure	d		Indicated			Inferred			Total	
Deposit	Tonnes (M)	Grade g/t Au	Gold oz	Tonnes (M)	Grade g/t Au	Gold oz	Tonnes (M)	Grade g/t Au	Gold oz	Tonnes (M)	Grade g/t	Gold oz
Kunche	8.42	1.7	468,000	2.24	1.4	99,000	4.86	1.2	183,000	15.52	1.5	751,000
Bepkong	2.22	1.8	128,000	1.70	1.3	73,000	1.17	1.2	44,000	5.09	1.5	245,000
Aduane							1.77	1.5	85,000	1.77	1.5	85,000
Julie	0.89	1.4	41,000	10.06	1.6	507,000	5.98	1.5	286,000	16.93	1.5	834,000
Julie West				0.38	4.2	52,000	0.03	4.0	4,000	0.41	4.2	56,000
Danyawu				0.07	5.5	13,000				0.07	5.5	13,000
Collette							1.69	1.5	79,000	1.69	1.5	79,000
Total	11.52	1.7	637,000	14.45	1.6	744,000	15.50	1.4	681,000	41.49	1.5	2,063,000

Note: Values have been rounded. A lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au was used for Kunche, Bepkong, Aduane, Julie and Collette, and a lower cut-off of 1.0g/t Au was used for Julie West and Danyawu.

Statements of Competent Persons for the various Mineral Resource Estimates, Ore Reserve Estimates and Process Metallurgy can all be found on the Company's website at: http://www.azumahresource.com.au/projects-competent_persons.php

Forward-Looking Statement

All statements other than statements of historical fact included on this website including, without limitation, statements regarding future plans and objectives of Azumah, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as 'anticipate", "believe", "could", "estimate", "expect", "future", "intend", "may", "opportunity", "plan", "potential", "project", "seek", "will" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions regarding future events and actions that are expected to take place. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, its directors and management of Azumah that could cause Azumah's actual results to differ materially from the results expressed or anticipated in these statements.

The Company cannot and does not give any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained on this website will actually occur and investors are cautioned not to place any reliance on these forward-looking statements. Azumah does not undertake to update or revise forward-looking statements, or to publish prospective financial information in the future, regardless of whether new information, future events or any other factors affect the information contained on this website, except where required by applicable law and stock exchange listing requirements.



Appendix: Wa Gold Project - JORC Code 2012 Edition - Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria in th	is section apply to all succeeding sections.) 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	The following information relates to aircore (AC) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling conducted during January and February 2018. A total of 54 holes were drilled for 2854m. AC consisted of 34 holes for 1125m (BUAC001-034).
	gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	RC consisted of 19 holes for 1729m (BURC008-026).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and	Drillholes were located by handheld GPS, using coordinate system WGS84 UTM Zone30N
	the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	AC sampling was carried out at 1m intervals, with samples composited by spear into 4m. AC sample weights averaged 20 kg in oxide material and 30 kg in fresh material.
		RC sampling was carried out at 1m intervals and samples composited by spear into 4m. RC sample weights averaged 20 kg in oxide material and 30 kg in fresh material.
		Appropriate quality assurance/quality control (QAQC) protocols were followed, including submission of field duplicates and insertion of commercial standards for all types of drilling.
	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	AC holes were drilled with a 5.5 inch blade. Samples were collected via cyclone, then passed through a rifle splitter, then deposited on the ground in rows of 20. The samples were composited into 4m composites using a PVC spear, then sent to the laboratory for analysis. In zones of preferential mineralisation, the 1m split sample was assayed instead of the composite.
	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	RC holes were drilled with a 5.25 inch hammer bit and collected via cyclone. Every metre drilled was collected via cyclone into a plastic bag, then placed in rows of 20. The samples were composited into 4m composites using a PVC spear, then sent to the laboratory for analysis, except in zones of obvious mineralisation, where the single metre rifle split



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	detailed information	sample was sent for analysis.
		Laboratory Sample preparation included:
		 Drying the sample at 105°C for 4 hours. Grinding the sample to less than -6mm. Splitting the sample using a riffle splitter. Pulverising the sample for 4 minutes to achieve 85% of sample passing -75µm in grain size.
		Gold analysis was carried out by fire assay method FA50/AAS which has a detection level of 0.001 ppm Au.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer,	AC drilling was conducted by Geodrill Ghana Limited with an Austex 300 rig.
	rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, facesampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	RC drilling was conducted by Geodrill Ghana Limited with a 900-15 rig.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Drill sample recovery was visually assessed and considered to be acceptable within the mineralised zones.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The quality of drill samples was very good.
	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.	Sample recovery is generally very high within the mineralised zones. No significant bias is expected and any potential bias is not considered material.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resources	Drill chips were logged in detail over the entire hole at 1m intervals. Colour, lithology, degree of oxidation and water table depth, etc were recorded.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging included records of lithology, oxidation state, colour, mineralisation, alteration and veining.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes were geologically logged in full.
Sub-	If core, whether cut or sawn and	N/A



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary				
sampling techniques and sample	whether quarter, half or all core taken.					
preparation	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	AC samples were collected on the rig using a cyclone with a bucket. The bucket of sample was then passed through a riffle splitter to collect a smaller sub-sample in a calico bag. The remaining sample was then deposited on the ground in rows of 20. The samples were composited into 4m composites using a PVC spear. Samples were dry to damp.				
		RC samples were collected on the rig using a cyclone, then passed through a riffle splitter to collect a smaller sub-sample in a calico bag. The remaining sample was collected in a plastic bag, and placed in rows of 20. Samples were dry.				
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were dried and ground to 85% passing 75 microns using laboratory mills for fire assay (FA50) analysis. The resultant prill is dissolved in aqua regia and gold content is determined by flame atomic absorption spectroscopy.				
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Field QA/QC procedures included insertion of field duplicates and commercial standards of Certified Reference Material (CRM) in every batch (1 per 50 samples).				
		Laboratory QA/QC procedures included:				
		 Every 50th sample was screened to check grinding results (% passing 2mm and 75 microns). 1 reagent blank was inserted every 50 samples, 1 preparation process blank was inserted every 50 samples and 1 weighed replicate was inserted every 50 samples. 1 preparation duplicate (re-split) every 50 samples and 2 certified reference materials (CRMs) every 50 samples. 				
		Repeat analyses are completed whenever an analytical batch fails to meet the laboratory standards or when requested by a client. No repeats were warranted on this sampling.				
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling	Duplicate samples are taken for all drilling except DD. Where the duplicate versus original sample differ, both samples were re-assayed to check the analysis.				
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled	Sample size is considered appropriate.				



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.	The analytical technique used was fire-assay with an atomic-absorption finish (FA50/AAS) which is industry standard for Au.
	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	Downhole samples have been scanned with a handheld XRF device. This data is qualitative and used as a guide to potential mineralisation. The device used is an Innovex Delta XRF with 40Kv Tube and silicon drift detector (SDD). It is used in soil test mode for 90 seconds per test at 30 seconds
	derivation, etc.	for each beam. No calibration factors are applied.
	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.	Field QA/QC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates, blanks and CRM at a rate of 1 to 50.
Verification of sampling and	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	The verification of significant intersections by independent or alternative company personnel has not occurred.
assaying	The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes were drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Field data was all recorded as hard copies. Geological logging and sample intervals were recorded in digital form using a logging computer or Excel templates. This data was imported into a SQL database for validation and QC. The analytical data was imported into SQL database with all related metadata and QA/QC information.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made, other than for values below the assay detection limit. These values have been entered as the negative of the detection limit.
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.	The collar locations of all holes were located using a hand-held GPS (accurate to ±2m).
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is WGS84 Zone 30 North.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The topographic surfaces of all properties were created using a GeoEye image and Digital Surface Model. This was corrected and validated using DGPS drill hole points collected in the field.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The AC drilling at Butele was along 3 fences over gold in auger anomalies. Holes were spaced 50m apart.
aistribution		The RC drilling at Butele was over 4 fences 200m apart over a coherent gold in auger anomaly. Holes were spaced 50m apart.
	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.	The AC and RC drilling at Butele was first pass exploration drilling. Further RC drilling would be required before a Resource Estimation could be calculated.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been employed in the reported results.
Orientation of data in	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of	Drilling fences are orientated perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralisation.
relation to geological structure	possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Both AC and RC holes at Butele were orientated towards 90° (east) at -50°.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data based on the interpreted mineralised structures.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of Custody is managed by Azumah staff (geologists and technicians). Samples are stored on site and delivered to the Intertek Laboratory at Tarkwa Samples submission sheets are in place to track the progress of every batch of samples.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Sampling techniques are consistent with industry good practice. Data was validated by CSA Global during loading into the database. Checks included Depth from Depth to, sample interval hole depth and overlapping sample intervals. Any data which failed the checking process is returned to Azumah for validation. Global consistency was also checked at a later stage by plotting holes on sections using the database and reconciling assays against the geology.



Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 Project area is located in the Upper West Region in the north-west corner of Ghana. All leases are held 100% by Azumah Resources Ltd (Ghana) or its wholly owned subsidiary Phoenix Resources. All AC & RC drilling relating to this document was conducted on the Butele PL10/18
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The tenements are in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous mapping and exploration works were completed by BHP-Utah (1990's), AGEM (late 1990's) and Semafo (late 1990's).
		Historically, 82 RAB holes have been drilled at Josephine South by Kenor in 1999.
		All exploration activities have been completed by Azumah since 2006.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Gold anomalism at Butele is hosted within a sediment package of arenite and shale. Lithology identified were dark grey arenites, with medium grained texture and moderately sheared
		The anomalism identified in BURC019 is within moderately weathered lithic arenite with strong sericite and hematite alteration and up to 40% milky quartz
		The Wa Gold Project covers approximately 70% of the Palaeoproterozoic Upper and Lower Birimian units, typically known as the Wa-Lawra greenstone belt, within Ghana. Gold mineralisation at deposits within the Project occurs as follows:
		Kunche : Brittle quartz lode/breccia-hosted with higher grade Au mineralisation associated with zones of intense silicification, smoky quartz veins, arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite.
		Bepkong and Aduane : Increased ductile shearing and dismemberment of quartz veins. Greater than 1 g/t Au mineralisation occurs within translucent quartz veins and



Criteria	JORC Code explanation				Comme	ntary			
		arsenopy	rite.						
			rite ho	st. Au	minerali	s within s isation is ite, carbo	assoc	iated v	
		Collette: mineralis arsenopy transluce	ation rite, p	is assoc yrite, h	ciated w aematit	ith silicifi	catio	n,	
Drill Hole	A summary of all information	Collar loc	ations	:					
Information	material to the understanding of the exploration results	Hole ID	Туре	Depth	East	North	RL	Max Au	Sum Au
	including a tabulation of the	BUAC001	AC	39	537148	1125603	276	8	8
	following information for all	BUAC002	AC	40	537099	1125599	276	-5	0
	Material drill holes:	BUAC003	AC	38	537064	1125602	275	-5	0
	 easting and northing of the 	BUAC004	AC	36	537010	1125600	275	-5	0
		BUAC005	AC	45	536956	1125604	274	11	17
	drill hole collar	BUAC006	AC	19	536909	1125603	274	-5	0
	• elevation or RL (Reduced	BUAC007	AC	40	536850	1125599	273	6	6
	Level – elevation above sea	BUAC008	AC	37	536797	1125605	273	-5	0
	level in metres) of the drill	BUAC009	AC	32	536745	1125605	273	-5	0
	hole collar	BUAC010	AC	26	536700	1125603	273	6	12
	• dip and azimuth of the hole	BUAC011	AC	37	536654	1125602	273	5	10
	• down hole length and	BUAC012	AC	51	536597	1125604	272	13	87
interception depth • hole length.		BUAC013	AC	33	536549	1125600	272	8	18
	BUAC014	AC	24	536495	1125600	271	6	6	
	• Hole length.	BUAC015	AC	30	536447	1125600	270	112	289
	If the exclusion of this	BUAC016	AC	17	536404	1125597	270	8	14
	information is justified on the basis that the information is	BUAC017	AC	35	536351	1125598	270	13	13
		BUAC018	AC	41	536306	1125605	270	11	23
	not Material and this exclusion	BUAC019	AC	36	536253	1125600	270	6	6
	does not detract from the	BUAC020	AC	33	536204	1125600	271	7	7
	understanding of the report,	BUAC021	AC	38	536195	1126083	265	126	167
	the Competent Person should	BUAC022	AC	38	536146	1126083	264	6	6
clearly explain why this is case.	· ·	BUAC023	AC	47	536046	1126087	262	111	131
		BUAC024	AC	29	536000	1126082	262	7	7
	cuse.	BUAC025	AC	40	535947	1126082	261	64	287
		BUAC026	AC	37	535898	1126075	261	226	1262
		BUAC027	AC	38	535845	1126081	261	20	151
		BUAC028	AC	30	535797	1126081	260	85	92
		BUAC029	AC	35	535744	1126088	259	7	13
		BUAC030	AC	14	536720	1124998	278	-5	0
		BUAC031	AC	23	536669	1125000	277	-5	0
		BUAC032	AC	21	536623	1124999	277	9	9
		BUAC033	AC	29	536571	1124998	276	-5	0



Criteria	JORC Code explanation				Comme	entary			
		BUAC034	AC	17	536519	1124995	276	32	62
		BURC008	RC	85	534701	1127281	265	181	2048
		BURC009	RC	110	534651	1127279	264	58	600
		BURC010	RC	90	534755	1127281	264	220	1006
		BURC011	RC	90	534798	1127282	263	49	629
		BURC012	RC	82	534847	1127281	262	1640	4082
		BURC013	RC	90	534901	1127283	263	33	326
		BURC014	RC	90	534554	1127488	268	390	1887
		BURC015	RC	90	534606	1127489	268	109	568
		BURC016	RC	94	534644	1127490	268	191	658
		BURC017	RC	90	534699	1127485	266	526	1928
		BURC018	RC	90	534751	1127485	265	291	1357
		BURC019	RC	90	534402	1127687	270	2435	13762
		BURC020	RC	92	534442	1127692	269	875	2861
		BURC021	RC	96	534503	1127690	269	87	555
		BURC022	RC	90	534542	1127690	269	98	201
		BURC023	RC	90	534595	1127693	269	9	22
		BURC024	RC	90	533841	1127894	263	44	189
		BURC025	RC	90	533898	1127907	265	38	243
		BURC026	RC	90	534049	1127899	268	35	204
		Significan Hole ID BURC012 BURC019	it Inte		24 9	25 :	ntercep 1m @ 1. 5m @ 1.	64g/t	
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.	All assays weighted No top cu	avera	ige, wit	h a max				
	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.	Not relev	ant.						
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent	Not relev	ant.						



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	All holes were drilled perpendicular to the interpreted orientation of mineralisation.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Geochemical anomalism identified in auger drilling at Butele is interpreted as striking in a north-northwesterly direction, however mineralisation geometry is not yet understood.
	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').	
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Refer to diagrams in body of text.
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.	Summary results of drilling to date is presented in the body of the text and in the tables above.
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;	All meaningful and material exploration data has been referred to in the body of the text or on accompanying figures. Previous exploration at Butele has included auger drilling by Azumah Resources and historic soil sampling.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale stepout drilling).	Further RC drilling will be conducted around BURC019 to determine the extent of mineralisation.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to diagrams in body of text.