Update: First-Pass Drilling Success at Butele North Target

West African focused gold explorer and developer, **Azumah Resources Ltd (ASX: AZM)** advises that further to it's ASX release dated 19th March 2018 regarding a first-pass, 19 hole, 1,729m reverse circulation (RC) drilling programme at the new Butele North target, it now provides cross-sections through BURC019 from which an intercept of 16m at 1g/t Au from surface (including 6m at 1g/t Au) was obtained and also through BURC012 (Figures 1, 2 and 3).

Figure 1: Butele Prospect: Cross section through BURC019

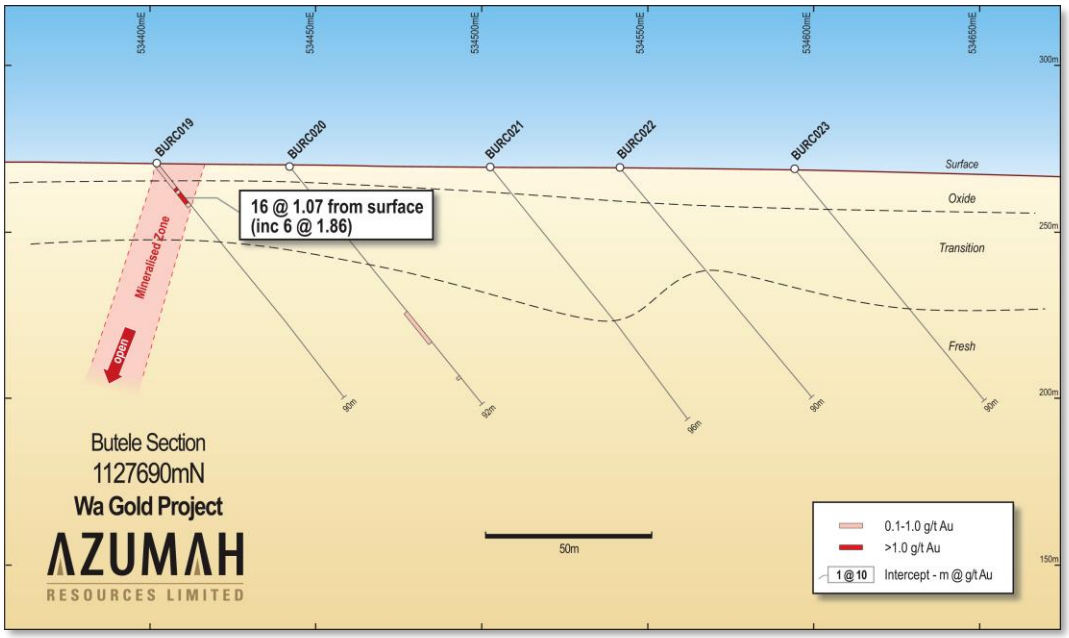


Figure 2: Butele Prospect: Cross section through BURC012

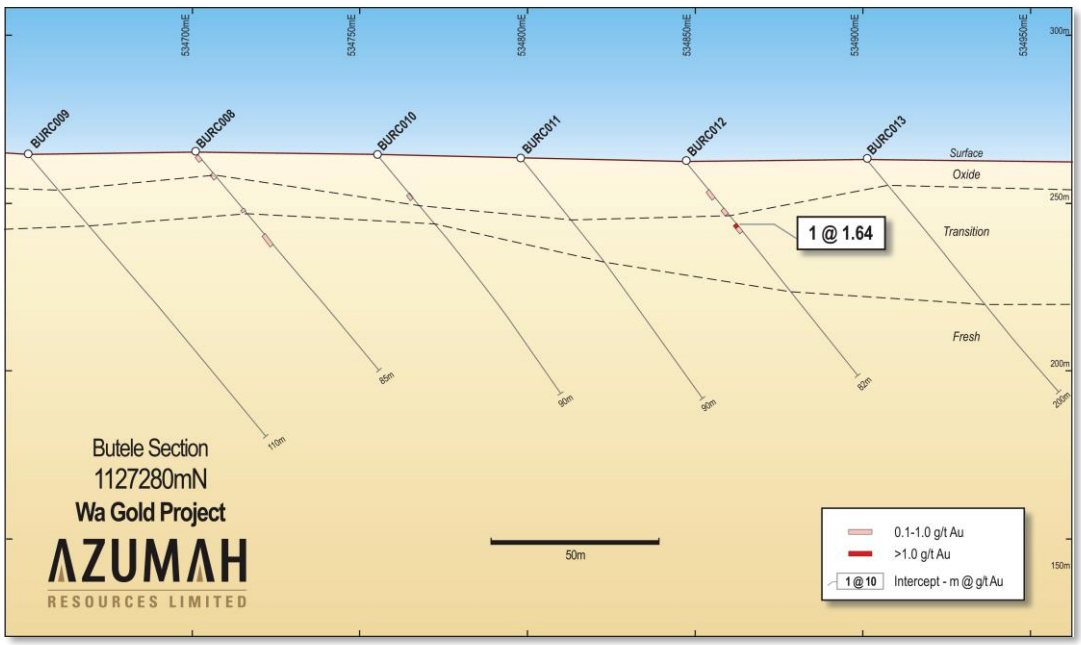
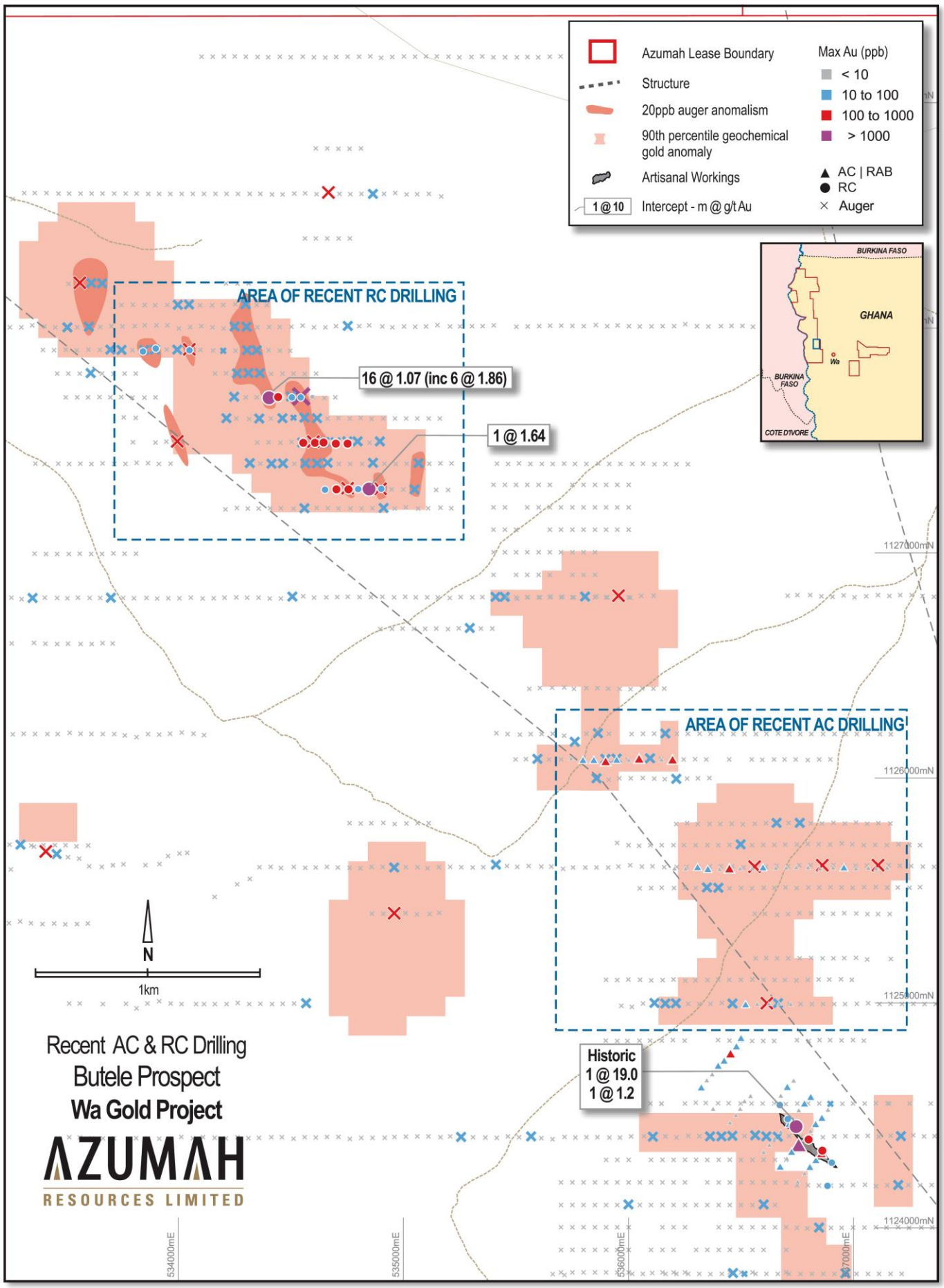


Figure 3: Butele Prospect: Recent RC and aircore drilling results



For further information please contact:

Stephen Stone
Managing Director
Tel. 61 (0) 418 804 564
stone@azumahresources.com.au

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 2,400km^2 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.

Ibaera Funding Transaction

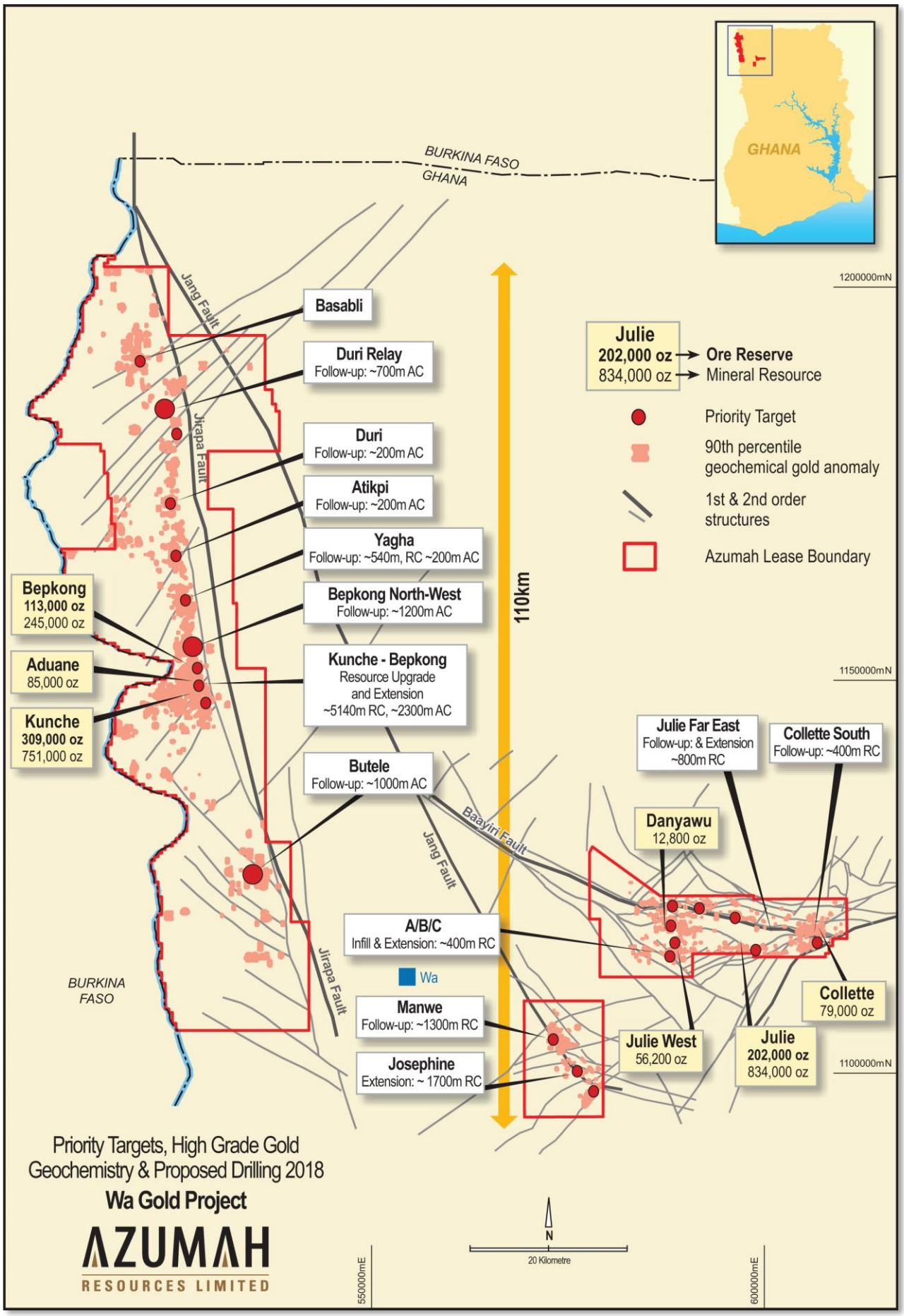
Azumah's exploration strategy is primarily driven by its need to boost Mineral Resources to increase the existing Ore Reserve base from 624,000oz towards 1.0Moz. This would more solidly underpin a development decision and improve funding capability.

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.

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.

Wa Gold Project: Priority targets and planned drilling in 2018



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.

Table 1: Ore Reserves Summary – JORC Code 2012

	Proved		Probable		Total		Gold To Mill
(As at August 2014)	**Tonnes (M)**	**Grade g/t Au**	**Tonnes (M)**	**Grade g/t Au**	**Tonnes (M)**	**Grade g/t Au**	**Gold oz**
Kunche	4.91	1.92	0.05	3.11	4.97	1.94	309,000
Bepkong	1.79	1.84	0.11	1.97	1.90	1.85	113,000
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**

Values have been rounded.

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

	Measured			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 Au**	**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	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.*	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). RC consisted of 19 holes for 1729m (BURC008-026).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Drillholes were located by handheld GPS, using coordinate system WGS84 UTM Zone30N 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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	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. 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 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, 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).*	AC drilling was conducted by Geodrill Ghana Limited with an Austex 300 rig. 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*	Drill chips were logged in detail over the entire hole at 1m intervals. Colour, lithology, degree of oxidation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate Mineral Resources	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-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	N/A
	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	Duplicate samples are taken for all drilling except DD. Where the duplicate versus original sample differ,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling	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.
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 derivation, etc.	Downhole samples have been scanned with a hand-held 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 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 assaying	*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.
	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Model. This was corrected and validated using DGPS drill hole points collected in the field.
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. 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 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.*	Drilling fences are orientated perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralisation. 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 arsenopyrite. **Julie**: Quartz veining and lodes within sheared granodiorite host. Au mineralisation is associated with silicification, pyrite, chalcopyrite, carbonate, sericite and haematite alteration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Collette: Quartz veining with at least 3 orientations. Au mineralisation is associated with silicification, arsenopyrite, pyrite, haematite alteration and glassy translucent quartz veining.
Drill Hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in 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.*	Collar locations:

Hole ID	Type	Depth	East	North	RL	Max Au	Sum Au
BUAC001	AC	39	537148	1125603	276	8	8
BUAC002	AC	40	537099	1125599	276	-5	0
BUAC003	AC	38	537064	1125602	275	-5	0
BUAC004	AC	36	537010	1125600	275	-5	0
BUAC005	AC	45	536956	1125604	274	11	17
BUAC006	AC	19	536909	1125603	274	-5	0
BUAC007	AC	40	536850	1125599	273	6	6
BUAC008	AC	37	536797	1125605	273	-5	0
BUAC009	AC	32	536745	1125605	273	-5	0
BUAC010	AC	26	536700	1125603	273	6	12
BUAC011	AC	37	536654	1125602	273	5	10
BUAC012	AC	51	536597	1125604	272	13	87
BUAC013	AC	33	536549	1125600	272	8	18
BUAC014	AC	24	536495	1125600	271	6	6
BUAC015	AC	30	536447	1125600	270	112	289
BUAC016	AC	17	536404	1125597	270	8	14
BUAC017	AC	35	536351	1125598	270	13	13
BUAC018	AC	41	536306	1125605	270	11	23
BUAC019	AC	36	536253	1125600	270	6	6
BUAC020	AC	33	536204	1125600	271	7	7
BUAC021	AC	38	536195	1126083	265	126	167
BUAC022	AC	38	536146	1126083	264	6	6
BUAC023	AC	47	536046	1126087	262	111	131
BUAC024	AC	29	536000	1126082	262	7	7
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
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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

Significant Intercepts:

Hole ID	From	To	Intercept
BURC012	24	25	1m @ 1.64g/t
BURC019	9	15	6m @ 1.86g/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*	All assays greater 1g/t Au have been averaged based on a weighted average, with a maximum of 2m internal waste. No top cut has been used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Not relevant.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not relevant.
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. *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').*	Geochemical anomalism identified in auger drilling at Butele is interpreted as striking in a north-northwesterly direction, however mineralisation geometry is not yet understood.
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*	Summary results of drilling to date is presented in the body of the text and in the tables above.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.*	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.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out 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.