High-Grade Mineralisation Extended at Wa East



- Julie deposit high-grade mineralisation extended 80m down dip:
 - 2.44m at 7.12g/t Au from 106m and 20.4m at 1.44g/t Au from 121m (JURD796)
 - 3.15m at 5.98g/t Au from 128m (JURD797)
 - 1m at 12.85g/t Au from 193m (JURD801)(ended in mineralisation)
- Primary mineralisation extended at Julie Far East and Danyawu prospects
- Broad zone of mineralisation encountered at Josephine South
- Positive implications for overall increases in Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves for Wa Gold Project

West African gold explorer and developer, **Azumah Resources Ltd (ASX: AZM)** 'Azumah', today confirms that its latest drilling results from the Wa East camp will have positive implications for overall increases in Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves at its Wa Gold Project in Ghana.

Drilling was undertaken at the Julie deposit and the Julie Far East, Danyawu and Josephine South prospects, with all results returning encouraging intercepts.

Managing Director Stephen Stone said "The latest results from the Wa East camp provide further validation that there is considerably more mineralisation to be identified in and around existing deposits and prospects".

"Multi-target drilling campaigns are scheduled to recommence as soon as seasonal rains abate and we remain on schedule to report an interim Ore Reserve and overall Wa Gold Project study update by the end of 2018".

Julie Deposit

At the flagship Julie deposit, 8 RC holes (6 with diamond core tails) totalling 1,116.6m have successfully demonstrated the continuity of ore-grade mineralisation and extended this down-dip by up to 80m (Figs 1, 2 and 3). Better intercepts comprised:

- 2.44m at 7.12g/t Au from 106m and 20.4m at 1.44g/t Au from 121m (JURD796)
- 3.15m at 5.98g/t Au from 128m (JURD797)
- 1m at 5.98g/t Au from 108m and 2m at 2.96g/t Au from 125m (JURD800)
- 1m at 12.85g/t Au from 193m (JURD801)(ended in moderate grade mineralisation)

ASX & Media Release 20th August 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 2yrs

Ibaera Capital earning 47.5% directly in Project

Ibaera technical team managing Project

Issued Capital:

782M ordinary shares 35M 3c opts exp 13.11.2021 3M 3c opts exp 30.06.2020

Directors & Management:

Chairman: Michael Atkins

Managing Director: Stephen Stone

Non-Executive Director: Debra Bakker Linton Putland

Contact:

Stephen Stone
Mb: +61 (0) 418 804 564
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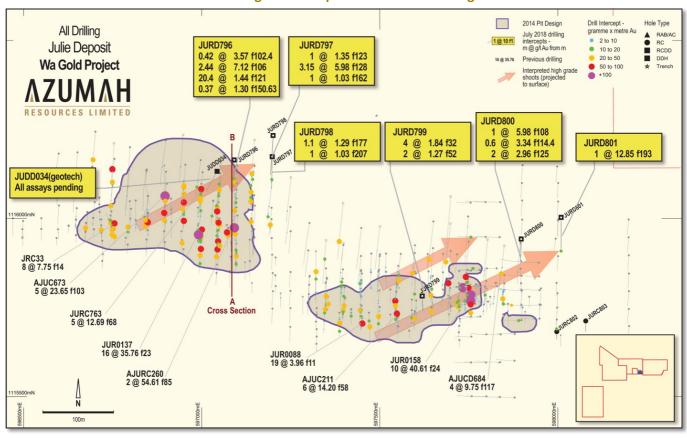
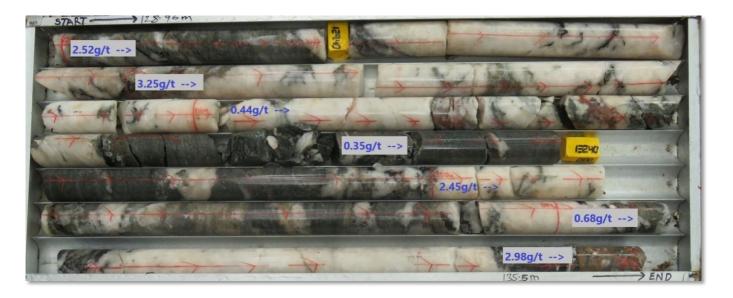


Fig 1: Julie deposit - Recent RC drilling

Fig 2: Julie deposit - Typical high-grade mineralised zone characterized by quartz veins which have been fractured and filled with an alteration mineral assemblage (JURD796, 129m – 133.5m)



Two RC holes drilled to investigate the possibility of shallow mineralisation to the southeast of the main Julie deposit did not return any ore-grade intercepts despite core exhibiting a number of positive geological indicators.



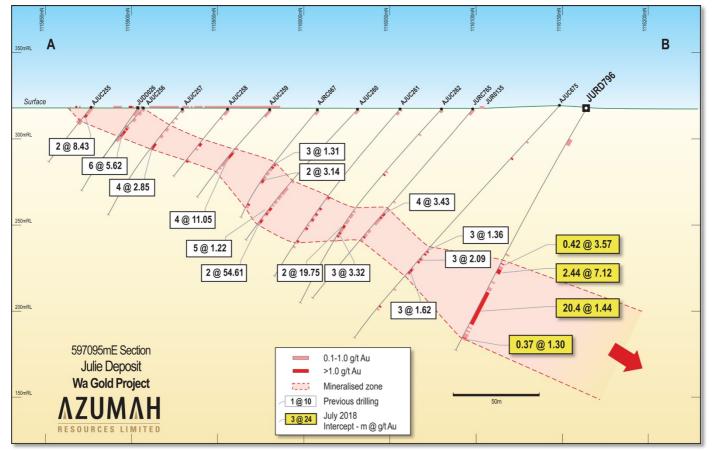


Fig 3: Julie deposit - Cross section 597095mE showing recent RC and core drilling

Julie Far East

At the Julie Far East prospect, 4 RC holes for 348m were drilled to infill and extend mineralisation previously identified in 2016. This included intercepts of 7m at 3.00g/t Au from 44m (JURC790) and 8m at 1.50g/t Au from 18m (JURC789) (refer ASX release dated 24 October 2016).

The targeted mineralised zone was successfully intercepted approximately 40m down-dip in JURC804 and 115m along strike in JURC805 (Figs 4 and 5), with the better intercepts including:

- 4m at 2.13g/t Au from 77m and 1m at 1.89g/t Au from 89m (JURC804)
- 3m at 1.16g/t Au from 45m (JURC805)

Danyawu

Mineralisation at the Danyawu prospect occurs as two, narrow, parallel lodes dipping ~40° to the northeast. A fence of 3 RC holes for 399m successfully extended mineralisation 25m down-dip to the northeast (Fig 4). Intercepts included:

- 1m at 1.20g/t Au from 56m (JURC818)
- 1m at 5.06g/t Au from 66m, 2m at 3.06g/t Au from 92m and 1m at 2.07g/t Au from 98m (JURC819)
- 1m at 1.44g/t Au from 78m (JURC820)



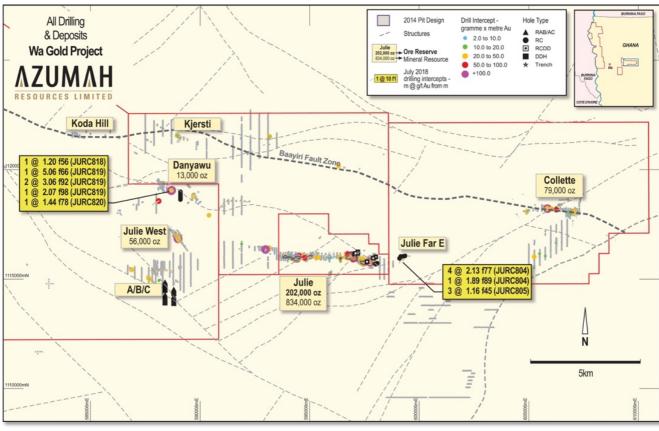
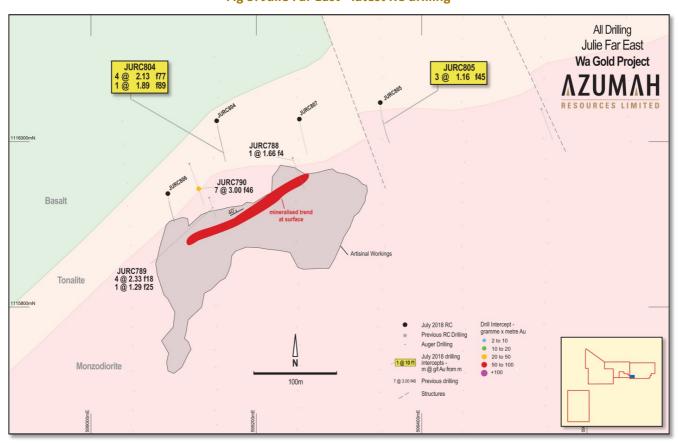


Fig 4: Wa East camp plan showing recent RC drilling at Julie Far East and Danyawu prospects







Josephine South

At Josephine South, 6 RC holes for 464m were designed to test the geochemically anomalous granite-greenstone contact and granite-hosted quartz-stockwork mineralisation that has been the focus of artisanal mining activities. Granite-hosted mineralisation was characterised by broad zones of relatively low grade (0.1 - 1.0g/t) material, with narrow higher-grade zones (Fig 6). Better intercepts include:

- 30m at 0.5g/t Au from 31m, including 1m at 1.33g/t Au from 32m, 1m at 5.42g/t Au from 44m and 1m at 1.60g/t Au from 57m (JORC108)(ended in mineralisation)
- 1m at 4.20g/t Au from 44m (JORC104)
- 1m at 1.58g/t Au from 51m (JORC103)

Further drilling is required to test if the stockwork zones broaden beneath the largest area of artisanal workings.

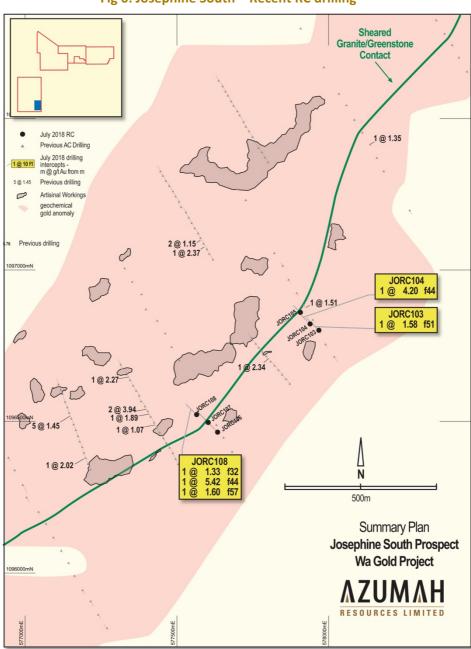


Fig 6: Josephine South - Recent RC drilling



Illegal mining activity

Illegal mining activity at Azumah's main exploration areas has been causing increasing logistical frustrations in recent months. Azumah is engaging with local and national government to contain these activities prior to the commencement of the next field season in order to ensure that Azumah has full unrestricted access to the areas in which it wishes to drill and generally operate.

Schedule update

Early seasonal rains and the illegal mining issue have impacted scheduled drilling activities. Two RC holes at Kunche that were planned to test below holes KRC831 and KRC817, which intersected a high-grade interpreted 'feeder-zone', are now scheduled to be drilled as soon as the rains abate (refer ASX release dated 8th May 2018).

The overall project interim Mineral Resource upgrade, which had been planned for the end of August, has been deferred to be reported in alignment with the interim Ore Reserve upgrade which is currently still on-schedule for the end of 2018.

Data from a recently completed VTEM geophysical survey over the Wa East region is being evaluated and will be reported on shortly.

For further information please contact:

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Peter Harris & Associates Mb 61 (0) 412 124 833

Follow us on:







Azumah geologist logging diamond core at the Company's Kalsegra field headquarters





Fig 7: Wa Gold Project: Deposits and priority targets for 2018 BURKINA FASO GHANA 1200000mN Basabli Julie 202,000 oz → Ore Reserve **Duri Relay** 834,000 oz → Mineral Resource **Priority Target** Duri New anomalous areas 90th percentile Atikpi geochemical gold anomaly 1st & 2nd order Yagha structures Bepkong 113,000 oz 245,000 oz Azumah Lease Boundary **Bepkong North-West Aduane** 1150000mN 85,000 oz Julie 202,000 oz 834,000 oz Kunche Julie West Collette **309,000 oz** 751,000 oz Danyawu 12,800 oz 56,200 oz 79,000 oz **Butele** Dorimon BURKINA FASO Manwe A/B/C Julie Far East 1100000mN Josephine Josephine Sth Priority Targets & Geochemical Anomalies Wa Gold Project RESOURCES LIMITED



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.

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 Perth managed private equity group, Ibaera Capital GP Limited, 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.

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		Tota	al	Gold To Mill	
(As at August 2014)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade g/t Au	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade g/t Au	Tonnes (Mt)	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

	P	Measured		ı	ndicated			Inferred			Total	
Deposit	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 forwardlooking 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

	nis section apply to all succeeding s	•							
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary							
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools	The following infor (DD) and auger dr below details the t amount of metres.	illing conduc ype of holes	ted in Jun	e and July	2018.	The tabl		
	appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole	Prospect	Lease ID	# holes	RC m	DD m	Total m		
	gamma sondes, or handheld XRF	Julie	ML10/05	8	740	376.6	1116.6		
	instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting	Julie Far East	PL10/04	4	348		348.0		
	the broad meaning of sampling.	Danyawu	PL10/13	3	899		899.0		
		Josephine South	PL10/09	6	464		464.0		
				21	2451	376.6	2827.6		
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	All holes were located by handheld GPS, using coordinate system WGS84 UTM Zone30N RC samples were collected at 1m intervals. Each 1m RC sample was split into two 1 kg samples. The remaining sample was collected in large green bags and used to create a 4m composite sample. RC sample weights averaged 20 kg in oxide material and 30 kg in fresh material.							
		Diamond samples of and recovery of E Appropriate quality followed, including commercial standar RC and DD samples has a detection lev Surface samples and of 0.001 ppm Au.	DD core from y assurance/g submission rds for all tyles are analysedel of 0.005 p	n fresh an quality con of field opes of drillind by fire assum Au.	d oxidised atrol (QAQ duplicates ang. say metho	d rock v C) proto and in d FA50/A	was goo ocols we sertion AAS whice		
		Appropriate quality followed, including commercial standa	g submissior rds for all ty	of field opes of drilli	duplicates ng.	and in	sertion (
	mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be	RC holes were dril cyclone. Every me bag, then placed in composites using a except in zones of split sample was se	etre drilled v rows of 20. PVC spear, t obvious mine	vas collecte The sample then sent to eralisation,	ed via cycles were control of the labor	one into imposite atory fo	o a plast ed into 4 or analysi		



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent	DD holes were drilled at HQ size (63.5mm). Sampling intervals were based on lithology and/or alteration changes. The core was cut in half longitudinally using a core saw.
	sampling problems. Unusual	Laboratory Sample preparation of samples included:
	commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	 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 on RC and diamond drilling was carried out by fire assay with atomic absorption spectroscopy 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, facesampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	RC and DD drilling was conducted by Geodrill Ghana Limited with a 900-15 or 900-16 multi-purpose 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	All RC drilling has been logged in detail over the entire hole length at 1m intervals. Colour, lithology, degree of oxidation and water table depth etc were recorded.
	detail to support appropriate Mineral Resources	DD was geotechnically logged for recovery and rock quality designation. Structure type and orientation are recorded in the database. DD core and RC chip trays are stored in the Kalsegra Exploration Base and the Julie Field Camp for Julie and Collette drilling.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Geological logging is qualitative in nature based on a qualified geologists observation. This includes 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.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub- sampling techniques	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Diamond drilling core samples were sawn in half, with half the sample sent for analysis and half kept on site.
and sample preparation	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	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.	For RC and diamond drilling, samples were dried and ground to 85% passing 75 microns using laboratory mills for fire assay (FA50 or FA51) analysis. The resultant prill is dissolved in aqua regia and gold content is determined by flame atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS).
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity	Field QA/QC procedures included insertion of field duplicates and commercial standards of Certified Reference Material (CRM) in every batch (1 per 50 samples).
	of 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.
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 techniques used were fire-assay with an atomic-absorption finish (FA50 or FA51/AAS) for RC and Diamond drilling, 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,	Field QA/QC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates, blanks and CRM at a rate of 1 to 50.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
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 Model. This was corrected and validated using DGPS drill hole points collected in the field.
Data spacing and	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The RC drilling at Julie, Julie Far East and RCDD drill holes at Julie were planned individually to extend known mineralisation and aid in ore body geometry definition.
distribution		RC drilling at Danyawu was oriented NW-SE, with 3 holes spaced 30m apart.
		RC drilling at Josephine South is on 2 fences 470m apart, with holes 45m 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 RC and RCDD drilling was at variable spacing, based on increasing confidence in the ore body interpretation to allow an upgrade in Resource Estimation calculation.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	For the RC drilling, single metre samples were composited into 4m intervals. Composite samples which assayed greater than 0.1g/t gold had their 1m samples analysed.
Orientation of data in relation to	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is	Drilling fences are orientated perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralisation.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	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.	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	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,	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. Drilling was conducted on the following licences: Prospect Lease ID Julie ML10/05					
	wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	Julie Far East PL10/04 Danyawu PL10/13 Josephine South PL10/09					
	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). All exploration activities have been completed by Azumah since 2006.					
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Wa Gold Project covers approximately 70% of the Palaeoproterozoic Upper and Lower Birimian units, typically known as the Wa-Lawra greenstone					



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary									
		belt, within G as follows:	hana. Gold	d mine	eralisatio	n at dep	osits v	within	the Proj	ect oc	curs
			osted with higher grade Au of intense silicification, smoky quartz								
		Bepkong and quartz veins. quartz veins a	Greater th	an 1 g	/t Au mii		_				
		Julie: Quartz mineralisation sericite and h	n is associa	ited w	ith silicif		_				nate,
		Collette: Qua associated wi glassy translu	th silicifica	tion, a	arsenopy						
Drill Hole Information	A summary of all information material to	RC and Diamo	ond Drilling	g Colla	r Details						
	the understanding of	Prospect	Hole_ID	Туре	e East	No	rth	RL	Depth	Az	Dip
	the exploration results including a tabulation	Jos South	JORC103	RC	57796	8 109	5800	329	90.0	315	-50
	of the following	Jos South	JORC104	RC	57793	9 109	5821	335	65.0	315	-50
	information for all	Jos South	JORC105	RC	57790	7 109	5859	329	53.0	315	-50
	Material drill holes:	Jos South	JORC106	RC	57763		5464	339	95.0	315	-50
	 easting and northing 	Jos South	JORC107	RC	57760		5496	343	86.0	315	-50
	of the drill hole collar	Jos South	JORC108	RC	57756		5522	342	75.0	315	-50
	• elevation or RL	Julie	JURD796	RCDI			5164	275	159.4	180	-60
	(Reduced Level –	Julie	JURD797	RCDI			5173	301	185.0	180	-60
	elevation above sea	Julie	JURD798	RCDI			5233	297	240.2	180	-60
	level in metres) of										
	the drill hole collar	Julie	JURD799	RCDI			5782	291	81.5	180	-60
	• dip and azimuth of	Julie	JURD800	RCDI			5942	301	150.4	180	-60
	the hole	Julie	JURD801	RCDI			5003	295	195.1	180	-60
	 down hole length 	Julie	JURC802	RC	59799		5682	286	45.0	180	-60
	and interception	Julie	JURC803	RC	59807	8 111	5712	287	60.0	180	-60
	depth	Julie Far E	JURC804	RC	59915	2 1110	5025	288	100.0	170	-60
	 hole length. 	Julie Far E	JURC805	RC	59935	0 111	5047	287	100.0	180	-60
	If the exclusion of this	Julie Far E	JURC806	RC	59909	3 111!	5937	293	67.0	170	-60
	information is justified	Julie Far E	JURC807	RC	59925	2 1110	5027	290	81.0	170	-60
	on the basis that the	Danyawu	JURC818	RC	58877	9 1119	9091	231	92.0	320	-60
	information is not	Danyawu	JURC819	RC	58879	9 1119	9063	231	130.0	320	-60
	Material and this	Danyawu	JURC820	RC	58882	20 1119	9043	230	177.0	320	-60
	exclusion does not			•	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>				•	
	detract from the	The location of auger drilling is presented in the body of the text.									
	understanding of the										
	report, the Competent	Significant Intercepts:									
	Person should clearly										
	explain why this is the	Area	Hole		From	То			ntercept		
	case.	Jos S	JORC10	3	51	52			g/t Au		
		Jos S	JORC10	4	44	45	1m a	at 4.20	g/t Au		



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary				
		Jos S	JORC108	32.0	33.0	1m at 1.33 g/t Au
		Jos S	JORC108	44.0	45.0	1m at 5.42 g/t Au
		Jos S	JORC108	57.0	58.0	1m at 1.60 g/t Au
		Julie	JURD796	106.2	108.6	2.44m at 7.12 g/t Au
		Julie	JURD796	121.0	141.4	20.4m at 1.44 g/t Au
		Julie	JURD797	123.0	124.0	1m at 1.35 g/t Au
		Julie	JURD797	128.0	131.2	3.15m at 5.98 g/t Au
		Julie	JURD797	162.0	163.0	1m at 1.10 g/t Au
		Julie	JURD798	177.0	178.1	1.1m at 1.29 g/t Au
		Julie	JURD798	207.0	208.0	1m at 1.03 g/t Au
		Julie	JURD799	32.0	36.0	4m at 1.84 g/t Au
		Julie	JURD799	52.0	54.0	2m at 1.27 g/t Au
		Julie	JURD800	108.0	109.0	1m at 5.98 g/t Au
		Julie	JURD800	114.4	115.0	0.6m at 3.34 g/t Au
		Julie	JURD800	125.0	127.0	2m at 2.96 g/t Au
		Julie	JURD801	193.0	194.0	1m at 12.85 g/t Au
		Julie FE	JURC804	77.0	81.0	4m at 2.13 g/t Au
		Julie FE	JURC804	89.0	90.0	1m at 1.89 g/t Au
		Julie FE	JURC805	45.0	48.0	3m at 1.16 g/t Au
		Danyawu	JURC818	56.0	57.0	1m at 1.20 g/t Au
		Danyawu	JURC819	66.0	67.0	1m at 5.06 g/t Au
		Danyawu	JURC819	92.0	94.0	2m at 3.06 g/t Au
		Danyawu	JURC819	98.0	99.0	1m at 2.07 g/t Au
		Danyawu	JURC820	78.0	79.0	1m at 1.44 g/t Au
		consecutive wa	ste. All interd	cepts repo	rted are	aximum internal dilution of 2m 'down hole length'.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cutoff grades are usually Material and should be stated.	All assays greater 1g/t Au have been averaged based on a weighted average with a maximum of 2m consecutive internal waste. No top cut has been used.				
	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	Not relevant.				



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	aggregations should be shown in detail.	
	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 designed to be drilled perpendicular to the interpreted orientation of mineralisation.
	If the geometry of the	All intercepts reported are 'down hole length'.
	mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its	Mineralisation at Julie is dipping approximately 45° to the north. Drilling was oriented -60° to the south, striking the ore body perpendicularly.
	nature should be reported.	The ore body at Danyawu is two parallel, lensoidal shaped zones, dipping northeast at ~40°.
	If it is not known and only the down hole	Mineralisation at Julie Far East is striking northeast, and dipping 45° to the northwest.
	lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Mineralisation orientation at Josephine South is still not determined.
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	Other exploration data, if meaningful and	All meaningful and material exploration data has been referred to in the body of the text or on accompanying figures.



Criteria **JORC Code explanation** Commentary exploration material, should be data reported including (but **Induced Polarisation:** not limited to): SAGAX Afrigues completed a gradient induced polarisation survey (IP) over geological observations; the Kunche and Bepkong deposits. The anomalies were interpreted to be geophysical survey caused by disseminated sulphides and quartz veining. The IP survey outlined results; geochemical several linear zones with a similar geophysical response, particularly a survey results; bulk prominent linear anomaly west of Kunche. Three dominant orientations were samples – size and interpreted as a dextral reverse shear model. method of treatment; metallurgical test Several other geophysical targets were identified and require drill testing. results; bulk density, **Metallurgical Test Work:** groundwater, Extensive metallurgical test work has been undertaken on the Kunche, geotechnical and rock Bepkong and Julie deposits. There has been only minor work completed on characteristics; potential deleterious or Collette and no work on Aduane. contaminating Metallurgical test work performed on the Kunche, Bepkong and Julie ores has substances. included: Comprehensive head analysis. Comminution. Gravity concentration. Direct cyanide leaching. Carbon kinetics. Thickening. Rheology. Oxygen uptake. Cyanide detoxification. Variability testing. In addition for Julie, ore test work has included: Bulk sulphide flotation. Ultra-fine grinding (UFG) of concentrate. Cyanide leaching of UFG flotation concentrate and of flotation tailings. QEM*SCAN® analysis of Julie concentrate products. Collette testing only includes: Gravity concentration. Direct cyanide leaching. **Potential Deleterious Substances:** Both Kunche and Bepkong mineralisation contains small quantities of organic carbon, arsenic in the form of arsenopyrite, and other sulphide mineralisation. In general, this does not appear to have a significant deleterious effect on gold extraction. The limited number of Kunche primary variability composites that do exhibit a reduction in extraction have been included in the correlation equation for gold recovery. Preliminary testing indicates the flotation/regrind circuit designed for the Julie primary ore may also benefit some of the Kunche primary ore and further test work is planned on some Kunche primary ore samples. Julie mineralisation contains sulphides which is predominantly pyrite and relatively unreactive. Approximately 35% of the gold is associated with pyrite which can be recovered by flotation and fine grinding of concentrate prior to extraction by cyanide.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).	Diamond drilling intercepted ore-grade mineralisation down-dip at the Julie Deposit. Further diamond drilling is needed to assess underground mining potential.
		Drilling at Julie Far East is so far limited in nature. There is further scope for further RC drilling, extending mineralisation in all directions.
		Further RC drilling will be conducted at Danyawu to extent mineralisation and allow for upgrading of the Resource
	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.

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