ASX Announcement

ASX: A1G

18th March 2019

Multiple Additional Gold-in-soil Anomalies Identified Ready For Drill Testing Agboville Gold Project, Cote d'Ivoire

"Agboville Gold Project – significant high tenor gold targets in an underexplored region of a highly prospective gold terrain"

HIGHLIGHTS

- Following the successful listing of African Gold Limited and raising of A$4.5 million (net of costs) the Company has commenced field exploration at the flagship Agboville Gold Project in Cote D'Ivoire, West Africa.
- Reconnaissance soil sampling carried out on the Company's 100% owned Agboville and Sekensi Permits have returned extremely encouraging results:
    - 2 x new parallel 2,500m & 1,500m striking high tenor gold-in-soils anomalies identified to the east & west of the Companies 'Tyche' Gold Prospect, a major 20 kilometre untested gold-in-soil anomaly.
    - Multiple new gold soil and LAG geochemical anomalies have now been identified for follow up infill soil sampling & drill testing.
    - Results suggest the main 'Tyche' gold anomaly could extend at least a further 10 kilometres to the south-west.
    - Only 10% of the project area (~1400km^2) has been covered by semi detailed (800m x 50m) soil geochemistry, 2.5% by detailed (200m x 50m) soil geochemistry and 55% by wide spaced regional LAG sampling.
- Preparation for maiden drill program is well advanced to test the Company's significant 'Tyche' gold target in the coming weeks.

African Gold CEO Glen Edwards stated,

"*Reconnaissance geochemical sampling at our flagship Agboville Project has defined a number of new high-tenor gold anomalies taking the total strike length of anomalous gold-in soil targets to over 30 kilometres. The sampling has also confirmed existing gold anomalies as well as highlighted conceptual structural-magnetic targets that are anomalous for gold.*

The company looks forward to the commencement of the maiden drill program at this exciting regional scale and never before drilled gold-in-soil anomaly at the Agboville Gold Project in the coming weeks."

CONTACT DETAILS

Principal & Registered Office
Suite 3, Level 3
24 Outram Street
West Perth WA 6005
E: admin@african-gold.com

About African Gold

Following the recently $4.5 million capital raise (net of costs) and listing of African Gold Limited the company is pleased to announce the commencement of field activities on its Agboville project, in Cote d'Ivoire.

African Gold is the 100% holder of approximately 1,400km^2 of contiguous permits (two granted and two applications), located just 50km to the north west of the largest city and economic capital in Cote d'Ivoire, Abidjan. Location of licenses are shown in Figure 1.

Agboville Gold Project - Tyche gold-in-soil anomaly

The Company's Tyche gold-in-soil anomaly is a robust, coherent 20km long, 1 -1.5km wide, North East striking gold-in-soil anomaly.

The anomaly has consistently been defined during 4 phases of geochemical sampling. It appears to occur within or close to a contact between meta-arenites and meta-pelites in a predominantly stripped regolith regime.

The maximum gold assay returning from the soil samples was 4.11 g/t gold (4110 ppb). In total six soil samples from various locations within the main anomaly returned gold assays exceeding 1.0 g/t gold (1000 ppb). Detailed analysis of data suggests a number of anastomosing sub parallel higher grade North East striking zones within the broader anomaly.

While there is a paucity of good outcrop within the anomaly itself, the Company has mapped and sampled auriferous moderate South East dipping boudinaged quartz veins within a 20-30m north east trending shear zone.

The anomaly has never been drill tested.

Reconnaissance Geochemical Sampling Program

A total of 408, 2kg soil samples were collected and submitted to SGS Tarkwa for BLEG analysis of gold grid. Soil and LAG samples have been analysed by Aqua Regia AAS and BLEG respectively.

Objectives of the program were to:

- Infill 800m x 50m anomalies and define parallel mineralized structures to the main 20km gold in soil anomaly (Tyche Prospect).
- Confirm and evaluate historical single point soil and LAG anomalies in areas of single point original testing, focusing on the southern extensions and a conceptual structural-magnetic target around the Agboville granite body.
- Orientation survey to evaluate BLEG as compared to Fire Assay for soils within the main Tyche Prospect.

Results of the program are considered extremely encouraging.

- Soils up to 589 ppb gold in soil returned with many samples returning anomalous gold values.

- Infill sampling of historical 800m x 50m grid defined two new ENE striking anomalies to the east and west of the main Tyche Anomaly. The Eastern Anomaly is over 7km long and the South Western Anomaly is over 1km long, both are open along strike (Figure 2).

- Follow up in areas outside the main soil grid highlighted a number of anomalous gold in soil results indicating significant areas of the project not currently covered should be followed up. Only 10% of the project area (~1,400km^2) is covered by semi detailed (800x50m) soil geochemistry, 2.5% by detailed (200x50m) soil geochemistry and 55% by wide spaced LAG.

Results suggest the main Tyche anomaly could extend at least further 10km to the SW. Geochemical thresholds have been derived by a comparison of spatial coherency, statistical analysis (standard deviations, histograms & probability plots) for both LAG and Soils (BLEG and aqua regia AAS analytical methods). Results from the reconnaissance soil program supports the fact that anomalous LAG samples collected by Golden Star can for the most part be repeated by soil sampling and BLEG, this giving confidence in results. Extrapolated 10km supported but gridded soils, soil clusters and LAG (approximately 25 samples points).

Results from the orientation survey carried out on 3 lines over the existing anomaly, demonstrated the and effectiveness of BLEG over FA analysis. Figure 3 is used to illustrate the comparison on a 1km portion (anomaly is 1.25km across) of 1 historical soil line (the anomaly is actually 1.25km across) versus recent orientation soil data. Samples were collected within 2o metres of the original sample point in a similar way (~50 cm depeth). Bbbut analysis of the recent orientation samples is by BELG (~2kg) instead of in the case of the historical samples by Aqua Regia AAS (50g). The data shows results are comparable with respect to grade (Au ppb), however on this line recent BLEG analysis returned significantly higher grade results that historical Aqua Regia analysis where gold for higher tenor samples (>200ppb Au). This is possibly due to the fact there a coarse gold / nugget effect.

The Company is highly encouraged by the tenor of the returned gold in soil values and the scale of the total anomalies so far covered over the Project which point to a high order drill target of regional significance.

Preparation for the maiden drilling program is advanced with stakeholder engagement, community consultation, access and site preparation underway and a drilling contract signed with Geodrill CDI.

Drilling is expected to commence during March.

Table 1: Soil sampling ranges, February 2019 African Gold sampling program

Range	*Samples*
>1ppb	119
1-5ppb	161
5-10 ppb	45
10-50ppb	69
50-100ppb	8
>100ppb	6

Geology and Setting

The Project is located in the south east of the West African Craton, in an area referred to as the South-Comoe domain, part of what is referred to as the Birimian (Paleoproterozoic rocks of West Africa). This land is well located and considered to be excellent prospective for gold. It is also considered to have potential for nickel, cobalt, copper, lithium, tantalum +/- niobium and beryllium.

At project scale the dominant rocks in the area are Birimian-age terrigenous sedimentary rocks of the Comoe series comprising of sandstones with a phyllitic matrix, arkoses and pelitic layers. There are graphitic and conglomeratic units. Volcanic rocks are also present within the sedimentary sequence however they only form a minor component. Within this sedimentary package a number of leucogranites and layered mafic – ultramafic intrusions have been emplaced. Late stage pegmatitic rocks associated with the leucogranite plutons are present.

The volcano-sedimentary series are affected by D_1 to D3 deformation phases of the Eburnean Orogeny which here manifested as a WNW directed shortening event. Several regional scale faults/shears are mapped with this north east to south west trend. In addition, ductile shear zones are often developed along the edges of the granites.

Rock type and structural architecture conducive to hosting significant gold mineralisation within structural sites associated with rheological contracts. Mapped mineral occurrences on the licences include columbite, tantalite, monazite, copper, nickel, cobalt, manganese and chromite within the tenements, and lithium and beryllium to the immediate north of the Agboville tenement boundary.

Alluvial and elluvial gold mineralisation is known to the east and west of the project along the regional trend and recent exploration work in the project area has delineated a large and significant gold in soil anomaly. This soil anomaly trends to the north east – south west, and gold mineralisation is associated with shear zones parallel to the regional structural trend.

Previous Exploration

Formerly owned by Goldenstar Ltd, who defined a robust gold-in-soil anomaly but due to other priorities never followed up with drill testing. To date there has been no exploration drilling completed in the project areas, and the defined soil anomalies remain completely untested. The maximum gold assay returning from the soil samples was 4.11 g/t gold (4110 ppb)[1] within a ~ 20km coherent soil anomaly.

The company views the coincident nature of the mineralization with significant shearing and the nature of the regolith profile, which is highly conducive of surface geochemistry as a high priority drill target for follow up testing. Within the broad soil anomaly there are distinct higher-grade zones and **no previous drill testing has been conducted in the project**.

The company is committed to "doing it right' in a compliant, environmentally conscious, sustainable manner that maintains the licences to operate.

Yours Faithfully

Mr. Glen Edwards
Chief Executive Officer and Exploration Manager
T: +61 8 6425 8007
E: admin@african-gold.com

Figure 1: Agboville Project Location Southern Côte d'Ivoire.

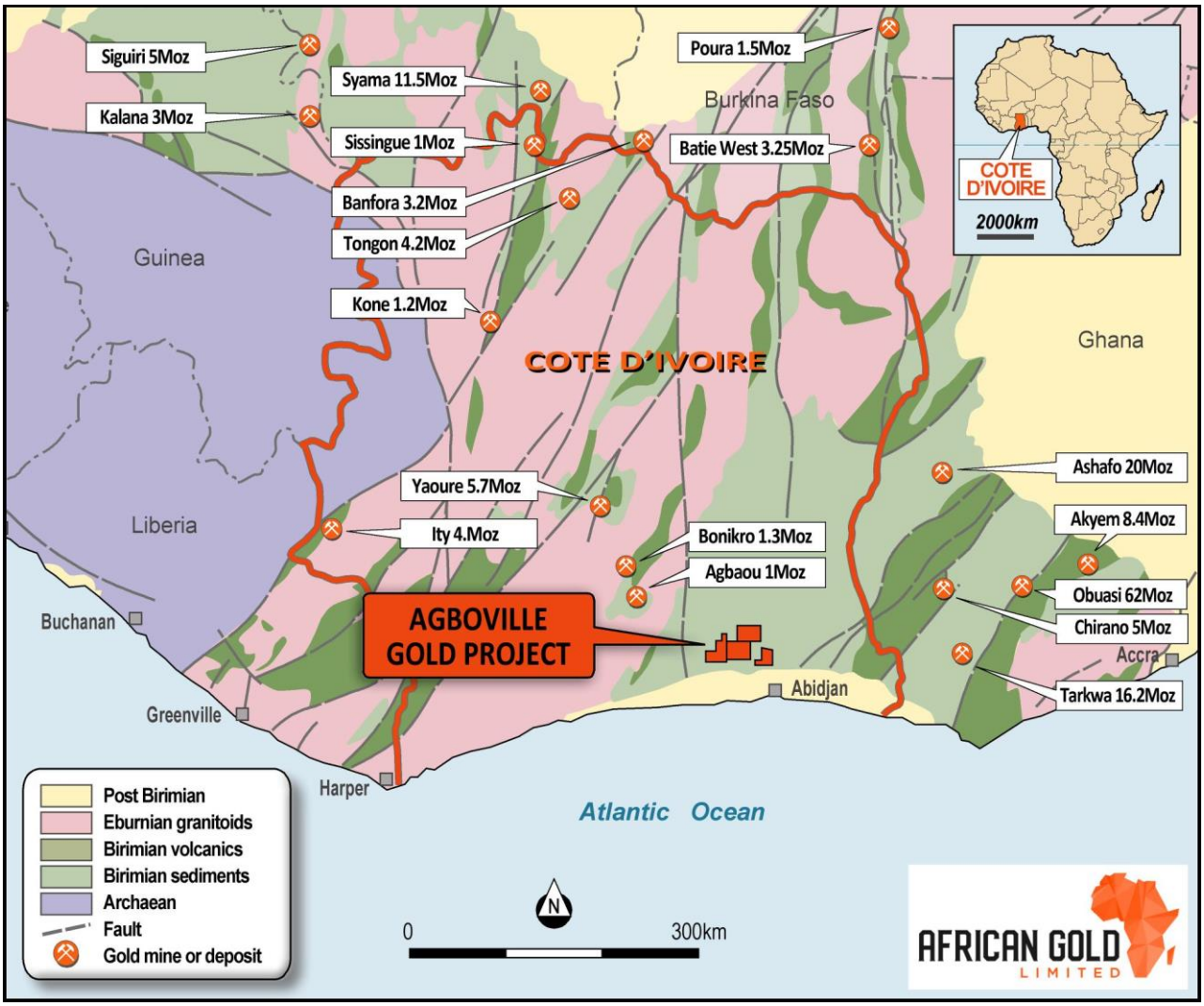


Figure 2: Agboville Project – Location of African Gold Samples and Au soil sampling results. WGS84 30N

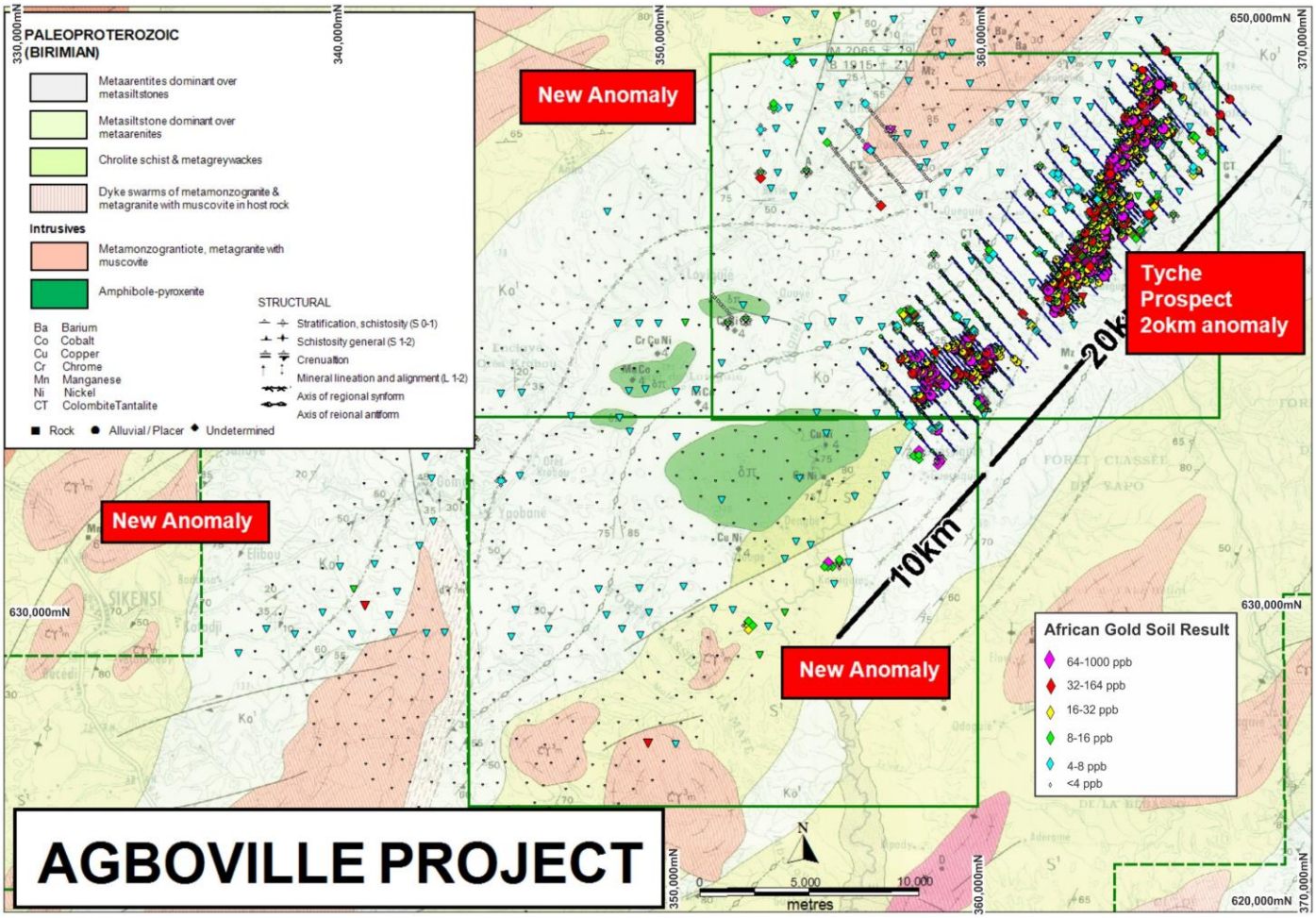
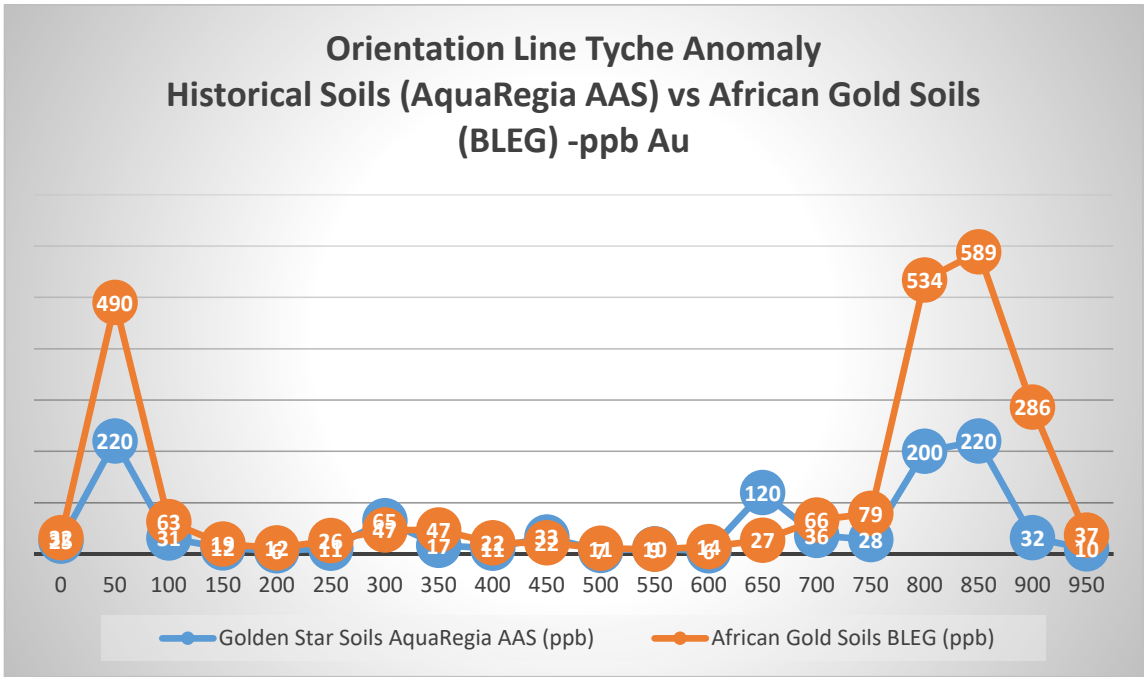


Figure 3: Agboville Project Tyche Prospect – One of the orientation soil line across center of anomaly showing comparison between historical soils (Aqua Regia AAS) and Recent soils (BLEG) – approximately the same location. The data shows results are comparable with respect to grade (Au ppb), however on this line recent BLEG analysis returned significantly higher grade results that historical Aqua Regia analysis where gold for higher tenor samples (>200ppb Au)



Competent Persons Statements

Information in this announcement that relates to commencement of drilling is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Glen Edwards. Mr Edwards is a full-time employee of African Gold Limited and is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and Society of Economic Geologists (SEG). Mr Edwards has sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined in the 20012 Edition of the "Australian ode for Reporting of Exploration results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Edwards has provided his prior written consent as to the form and context in which the Exploration Results and the supporting information are presented in this announcement.

Table 1 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition.

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 specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Soil sample collected from 50cm depth and sieved to 2mm, a ~ 2kg sample was collected. A total of 408 samples were collected in this program. • Field duplicates were collected to ensure sample representivity. • QAQC samples were inserted in the sample runs, comprising gold standards (CRM's or Certified Reference Materials) and commercially sourced blank material (barren basalt). • Sampling practice is appropriate to the geology and mineralisation of the deposit and complies with industry best practice for soil sampling.
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).	NA
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• NA • NA • NA
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• All samples were logged for colour and soil type, and any other features of the regolith noted • Geological logging is qualitative and descriptive in nature. • NA
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• Samples were sieved to -2mm and dried. • NA • NA. • NA • Field duplicates showed excellent precision with all field duplicates reporting within 5 ppb of primary sample. • 2kg sample is an industry standard and acceptable sample size for soil analysis.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model,	• Assaying and laboratory procedures used are NATA certified techniques for gold. Samples were prepared and assayed at NATA accredited SGS Analytical in Ghana using BLEG analysis. • All samples were sent to SGS Laboratories located in Tarkwa, Ghana.. Samples submitted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	for BLEG are weighed, dried, coarse crushed and pulverized in total to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns. The entire sample was then submitted for BLEG analysis using a cyanide leach and an AAS finish. The BLEG assay technique is considered a partial analysis. The BLEG assay technique is considered appropriate for soil geochemistry surveys. • In addition to the Company QAQC samples (described earlier) included within the batch the laboratory included its own CRM's, blanks and duplicates.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• Results were verified against historical soil lines which confirmed the tenor of the soil results. The new results reported on average higher than historical results which is interpreted to be the result of subtle variation between the current and original sampling method. • Field duplicates were collected to ensure sample representivity. • All assay data were received in electronic format from Minanalytical, checked, verified. • Original laboratory data files in CSV and locked PDF formats are stored together with the merged data. • There were no adjustments to the assay data.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• All samples are located with hand held GPS. These positions are considered to be within 5 metres accuracy in the horizontal plane and less so in the vertical. • All sample location data is in UTM grid (WGS84 Zone 30N). • NA
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• The soil samples have been collected on 50m spacing on lines. Orientation lines only have been completed with the intention to infill to 300 x 50m spacing • NA • NA
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• NA • NA
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Samples were secured in closed green mining bags after drying for delivery to the lab
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>

Tenement details are provided below:

<table>
<tr><th>Permit</th><th>Permit type</th><th>Date Granted</th><th>Area (km^2)</th><th>Duration</th></tr>
<tr><td>Agboville</td><td rowspan="4">Permis de recherché (Or)</td><td>25/10/2017</td><td>395</td><td>4 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>Agboville et Sikensi</td><td>19/10/2016</td><td>397</td><td>4 years</td></tr>
<tr><td>Agboville et Gomon</td><td>Application</td><td>397</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Azaguie-Anyama</td><td>Application</td><td>214</td><td>-</td></tr>
</table>

African Gold Ltd has entered into an agreement to acquire 100% of Golden Ivoire SARL, which holds 100% legal and beneficial ownership of the tenements.
There are no known issues affecting the security of title or impediments to operating in the area.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>

Historical exploration was by Golden Star Resources Ltd
In 2006 – 2007 Golden Star completed a Bulk Leach Extractable Gold (BLEG) stream sediment and a laterite sampling program, collecting 1,140 laterite samples on approximately 1 km2 centers and 72 stream sediment samples within African Gold’s areas.
Analysis of the samples was by SGS Laboratories in Tarkwa, Ghana. Results of the BLEG sampling were subtle however the laterite sampling identified an anomalous area in the north east of the permit with a total area of 185 km2 considered anomalous for gold.
In 2009 – 2010 Eburnie Mining Services were commissioned by Golden Star to complete two phases of soil sampling over the gold anomalous area identified by the laterite sampling in the north eastern part of the permit. Phase 1 of the work was completed on an 800 x 50 m grid (3419 samples) and phase 2, infilling the phase 1 work to a 200 x 50 m grid (2401 samples).
During this program 53 rock chip samples were collected and described before being sent to assay. The rock samples were a mix of quartz veins, meta-siltstones and meta-arenites. Quartz veins were typically boundinaged with a dominant N050 – N070 orientation.
Assay results from the rock chip samples did not return any significant gold values.
The results of the two phases of soil sampling defined two gold-in-soil anomalies: The first, the broadest is orientated east- west, 3.5 km long and 1.5 km wide and the second, the longest is orientated north east to south west and is in excess of 10 km long and 1 km wide.
The maximum gold assay returning from the soil samples was 4.11 g/t gold (4110 ppb). The table in the main body of the report shows all soil samples that returned particularly high gold values (over 250 ppb). In total six soil samples from various locations within the main anomaly returned gold assays exceeding 1 g/t gold (1000 ppb).
In 2016 Sahara Mining Services was engaged by Golden Ivoire and undertook a reconnaissance inspection of the permit and proposed some follow-up work.
In December 2017 Golden Ivoire commenced field work with a reconnaissance mapping exercise. It had been suggested that the gold in soil anomaly may be in part transported and not a reliable indicator of bedrock gold. However, field investigations during this mapping work show the soil profile to be both transported and in-situ, and it is expected that there may indeed be a component of transported material, but it is localized.
It appears that there has been no previous exploration on the Azaguie-Anyama exploration permit application area, at least in modern times.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by African Gold</td><td>

In 2018 African Golds100% owned subsidiary Golden Ivoire commissioned SEMS exploration to conduct a reconnaissance / orientation soil sampling survey over the Agboville and Sikensi Licence.
A total of 408 primary ~2kg soil samples were collected form an average depth of 50cm.
The total number of samples with blanks, standards and duplicates a total of 480.
Samples were submitted to SGS Laboratory Services GH Ltd in Tarkwa in Ghana. Samples were analyzed for gold by the BLE61N technique. Reported detection limit 1ppb.
Internal Laboratory QAQC is of an acceptable standard. African Gold QAQC is deemed acceptable based on sample medium and technique.
Samples were located using a Garmin 64 GPS.
Geochemical anomalies are geochemical features different from what is considered normal. Traditionally, geochemical anomalies have been identified by setting threshold values, which mark the upper and lower limits of normal variation for a particular population of data. Values within the threshold values are referred to as background

</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Commentary
	values and those above or below as anomalies. Statistical methods have been widely applied to interpret geochemical data sets and define anomalies. Such methods need to be used cautiously because of the particular characteristics of geochemical data. Geochemical data sets seldom represent a single population or distribution, the data are typically spatially dependent and at each sample site a range of different processes have influenced the element abundances measured. The data are also imprecise due to unavoidable variability in sampling methods and media and the level of analytical precision. As a result no single universally applicable statistical test has been developed for identifying anomalies. Statistical investigation should use a range of techniques to explore the nature of geochemical data before selecting anomalous values. (K.G McQueen CRC LEME)." • With respect to the African Gold data sets Geochemical thresholds have been derived by a comparison of spatial coherency, statistical analysis (exploratory data analysis, standard deviations, histograms & probability plots) for both LAG and Soils (BLEG and aqua regia AAS analytical methods). Numerous anomalous thresholds have been determined - these are shown as bins for different data sets on thematic maps.
Geology	• The dominant rocks in the area are Birimian-age teriginous sedimentary rocks of the Comoe series comprising sandstones with a phyllitic matrix, arkoses and pelitic layers. There are graphitic and conglomeratic units. • Sedimentalogical studies from well preserved rocks far from the granitiod intrusions conclude that the Comoe series was transported and deposited in a rather low energy environment that was close to the erosional source that presented moderate relief. Volcanic rocks are also present within the sedimentary sequence however they only form a minor component. It is interpreted that the Comoe sedimentary series was deposited in a shallow continental basin. • Within this sedimentary package a number of leucogranites and layered mafic – ultramafic intrusions have been emplaced. Late stage pegmatitic rocks associated with the leucogranite plutons are present. • The volcano-sedimentary series are affected by D1 to D3 deformation phases of the Eburnean Orogen which here manifested as a WNW directed shortening event. This resulted in upright folds of varying wavelength from one place to another. • A sub-vertical cleavage is sometimes developed, parallel to the mean axial planes of the folds. Cleavage and fold axes strike NNE to NE, parallel to the mean orientation of the elongated shape of the leucogranite plutons resulting in the overall geological trend being north east to south west. A number of regional scale faults/shears are mapped with this north east to south west trend. In addition, ductile shear zones are often developed along the edges of the granites. • Generally, the rocks have been metamorphosed to greenschist facies however higher metamorphic grades up to amphibolite facies are encountered proximal to some intrusions, (Vidal, 2009). For example, in the central portion of the project area an occurrence of chlorite-schists and meta-greywackes characterised by abundant chlorite and amphiboles (tremolite-actinolite) has been mapped. • The higher grades encountered near the intrusions is not just a thermal effect resulting from contact metamorphism, but also the product of a pressure increase. Deeper structural levels of the surrounding rocks look to have been turned up around the leucogranite plutons during their emplacement, (Vidal, 2009). • Structural and metamorphic relationships between the volcano-sedimentary series and the leucogranite intrusions suggest that these intrusions were emplaced by diapiric ascent into the upper crust before the end of the horizontal WNW directed shortening event, (Vidal, 2009). • Extensive regolith has developed due to the tropical weathering environment creating deep soils, originally supporting thick forest/jungle – but the original vegetation cover is now just a patchwork of remnant primary and secondary forest, plantations and agricultural lots. All of this largely masking the underlying bedrock. • Mapped mineral occurrences of Côte d'Ivoire complied by SODEMI and updated in 1996 record columbite, tantalite, monazite, copper, nickel, cobalt, manganese and chromite within the tenements, and lithium and beryllium to the immediate north of the Agboville tenement boundary. • Pegmatites near the township of Agboville, just north of the project area are known to be of the LCT type, and the likely origin of a number of tantalums, lithium and beryllium mineral occuances in the area. The lithium, beryllium, columbite and tantalite occurrences are likely to be associated with LCT pegmatites derived from the leucogranite (meta-monzogranite) intrusion in the north of and extending beyond the tenement. Such pegmatites will be spatially associated with these intrusions. Pegmatites have not been identified by mapping within the Project to date. • Alluvial and elluvial gold mineralisation is known to the east and west of the project along the regional trend and recent exploration work in the project area has delineated a large and significant gold in soil anomlay. This soil anomaly trends to the north east – south west, suggesting that the gold mineralisation is associated with shear zones parallel to the regional structural trend.
Drill hole Information	• Not Applicable, no drilling completed.

Criteria	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• No data aggregation methods have been used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Not Applicable, no drilling completed.
Diagrams	• See body of report
Balanced reporting	• All sample results are displayed in plans. • Rock chip samples undertaken by Eburnie Mining Services have not been included as the rock chip samples did not return any significant gold values.
Other substantive exploration data	• No other exploration data known.
Further work	• The anomalous historical soil values recorded by Golden Star Resources in the north eastern portion of the Agboville licence formed a large and very robust gold anomaly. Such a soil anomaly represents excellent exploration potential and could host several gold deposits along its strike. In addition to this there are a number of anomalies defined during the regional stream sediment and laterite sampling programs that have yet to be followed up. A number of targets have been identified within this soil data and are ready for drill testing. • The soil sampling should be expanded over the other areas of the tenement that, by the historical stream and laterite sampling suggest the presence of gold anomalism. The majority of the Gomon and all of the Azaguie-Anyama exploration permit application areas have similar gold potential and once granted would be tested using surface geochemical methods. This work could generate a number of significant gold targets suitable for drill testing. • In the centre of the Project area outcrops a layered mafic- ultramafic intrusion approximately 9 x 4 kilometres in dimensions, elongate, like the granitiod intrusions in the area, in a north east to south west direction. Three other smaller intrusions are mapped to the north west, two of which in part lie within the Project tenements. A number of mineral occurrences are associated with these intrusions and are reported as copper-nickel, chrome-copper-nickel, nickel-cobalt, PGE-nickel-chrome and manganese-cobalt. At least one other chrome mineral occurrence is mapped to the north east of the main intrusive and may indicate the presence of additional intrusives not previously mapped. The USGS on-line spatial database refers to the Ores Krobou area within the project licences as a platinum group element (PGE) –nickel –chrome occurrence that is situated within these layered mafic- ultramafic intrusions but there is little detail, and PGE is not referred to in any other literature. • The mapped mineral occurrences of manganese, nickel and cobalt is an indication that nickel laterite mineralisation may have developed in the regolith on these layered mafic/ultramafic intrusions. The presence of nickel and copper +/- cobalt +/- chrome +/- PGE? mineralisation is an indication that primary nickel-copper sulphide hosted mineralisation is present. This type of mineralisation in layered mafic-ultramafic intrusions are usually of disseminated sulphide mineralisation style but can be massive, matrix and disseminated sulphide mineralisation. • The mineral occurrences associated with these layered mafic and ultramafic intrusions are of such a number and over a significantly large enough area to justify a dedicated exploration effort in addition to the focus on the gold potential of the Project. • Lithium, columbite and tantalite, or LCT bearing pegmatites are present in and around the granite intrusions surrounding the town of Agboville, just north of the project. And further east centred on the Adzope area. A number of lithium, beryllium, columbite and tantalite occurrences are mapped spatially associated with several granitoids within and just to the north of the tenement suggesting that prospective pegmatites are likely to be present within the tenement. • In the 1960's at the time of these investigations into the economic potential of these pegmatites it was concluded that the primary, elluvial and alluvial (in the case of beryl) grades were too low to be exploited for profit at the time. However, it was noted that at some future time with an increase in value of these commodities then the pegmatites around Agboville may again be of interest for lithium and beryllium. The lithium bearing pegmatites around Agboville are obvious exploration targets for African Gold during these current times of high lithium prices.