

Drilling Grows Antoinette Substantially

5m @ 18.71g/t from 64m | Antoinette East Discovery
16m @ 1.97g/t from 139m | Antoinette South Discovery
14m @ 2.06g/t from 30m | Antoinette South Discovery
11m @ 2.39g/t from 37m | Antoinette South Discovery

Exore Resources Ltd ('Exore' or the 'Company' | [ASX: ERX](#)) is pleased to announce the latest results from its ongoing reverse circulation (RC) and aircore (AC) drilling at the Antoinette region within its Bagoé Project in northern Cote d'Ivoire.

Drilling Highlights

Antoinette South

- **New bedrock discovery at 'Antoinette South' 900m along strike of Central zone, with multiple shallow, mineralised lodes intersected and all remain open.** First pass RC results include (refer Appendix One for full details):
 - **16m @ 1.97g/t gold** from 139m
 - **14m @ 2.06g/t gold** from 30m
 - **11m @ 2.39g/t gold** from 37m
 - **10m @ 1.83g/t gold** from 62m

Antoinette Central

- **Further shallow, high grades** intersected in RC resource definition drilling at Antoinette Central, extending drilled **strike length to 850m and remains open in all directions.** Further results include (refer Appendix One):
 - **5m @ 3.78g/t gold** from 74m
 - **4m @ 4.84g/t gold** from 106m
 - **7m @ 2.14g/t gold** from 114m
 - **2m @ 6.79g/t gold** from 2m
 - **9m @ 1.28g/t gold** from 58m
 - **4m @ 2.56g/t gold** from 36m
- **900m by 400m 'gap' between Antoinette Central and Antoinette South remains untested** with geochemistry and structural interpretation highlighting the intersection of south-west and north-east trends as an exciting and a **priority drill target**

Antoinette East

- **New bedrock discovery at 'Antoinette East' 1,500m east of Central zone.** Artisanal mine workings indicate >600m of potentially mineralised strike with first pass RC drilling returning high grades of **5m @ 18.71g/t gold from 64m** (refer Appendix One)

Antoinette West

- **Outstanding AC result at 'Antoinette West' of 30m @ 1.05g/t gold from 8m** (ended in grade), testing northern strike extension (refer Appendix One)
- Exploration drilling has been highly successful in goal of identifying new resource targets and confirming **Antoinette as a substantial gold system**
- **RC drilling ongoing at Antoinette and AC drilling continues at Veronique**
- Strong cash position of **\$12.4 million in cash** (31 March 2019) to maintain ongoing drilling throughout 2019

Corporate Directory

Non-Executive Chairman
Mr John Fitzgerald

Managing Director
Mr Justin Tremain

Executive Technical Director
Dr Francis Wedin

Company Secretary & CFO
Mr Scott Funston

Exploration Manager
Mr Elliot Grant

Fast Facts

Issued Capital	465.5m
Market Cap	\$36.3m
Cash & Rec. (31 Mar 19)	\$12.4m
Enterprise Value	\$23.9m

Highlights

- Exploring for multi-million ounce gold systems in Cote d'Ivoire, West Africa
- 1,345km² of highly prospective tenure on the convergence of two proven greenstone belts
- New 'gold discoveries' at Antoinette and Veronique
- Multiple large, high tenor, coherent gold-in-soil anomalies
- First pass drilling testing of several geochemical anomalies underway
- Well-funded with \$12.4 million cash for ongoing drilling

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Managing Director, Mr Justin Tremain commented:

"The completion of ~8,500m Phase One RC resource definition drilling at Antoinette Central, provided the first opportunity to undertake reconnaissance RC drilling on a number of the surrounding untested targets. Each of these targets has delivered excellent results, with the Antoinette South discovery being extremely encouraging.

Drilling results at Antoinette South, combined with soil sampling geochemical data and structural interpretation, show the potential for north-west strike extension of the South zone to intersect the south-west strike extensions of the Central zone, providing an exciting and priority drill target.

These latest RC and AC results from exploration drilling in the southern, eastern and western areas of Antoinette show the potential to delineate a truly substantial gold system.

Two rigs continue to operate at Antoinette and Veronique, and we are looking forward to reporting further exciting drilling results from each area in the coming weeks."

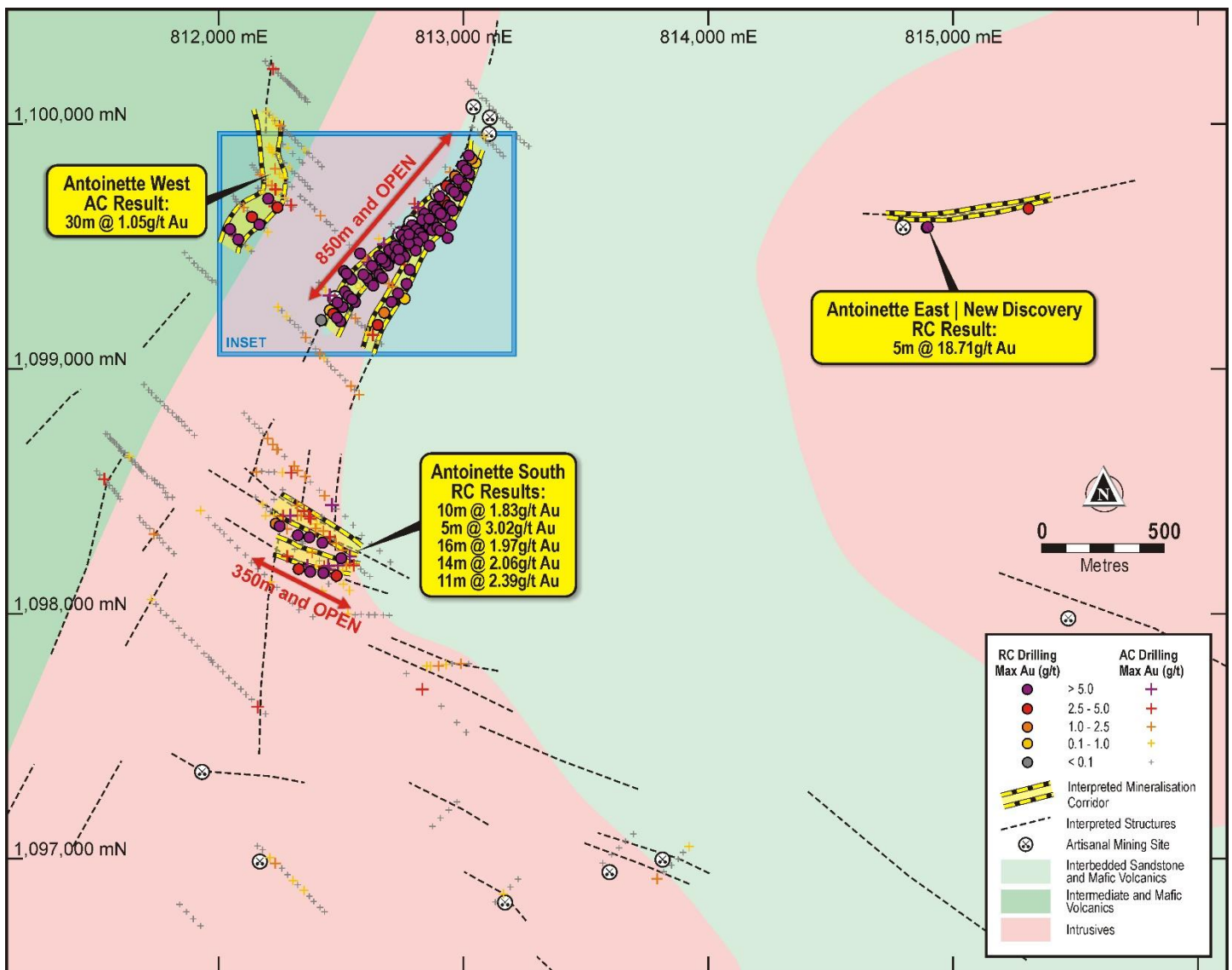


Figure One | Antoinette Area Overview, Bago Project

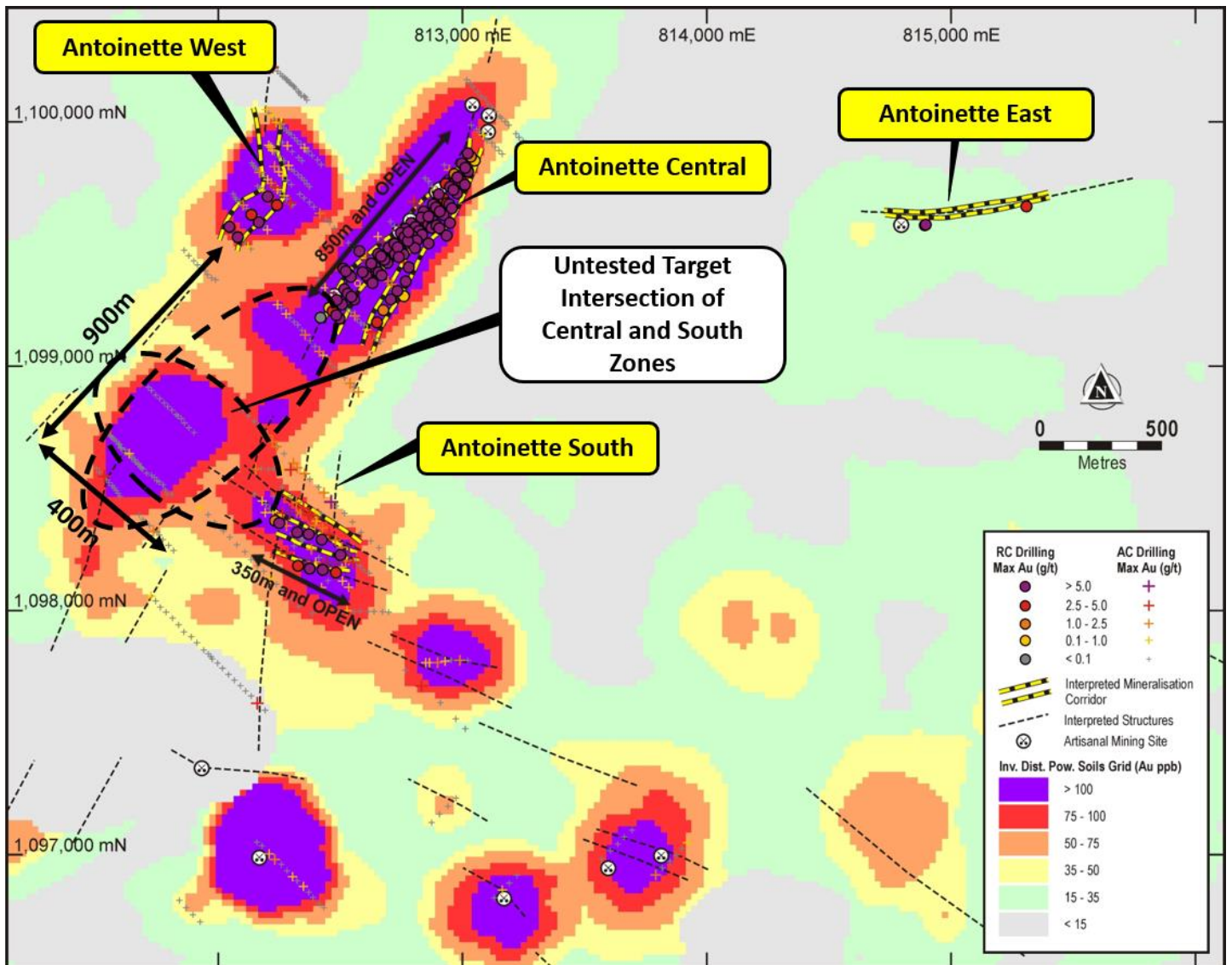


Figure Two | Antoinette Structural and Interpretation and Geochemistry Highlighting Untested Potential. Geochemical image created inverse distance power grid interpolation.

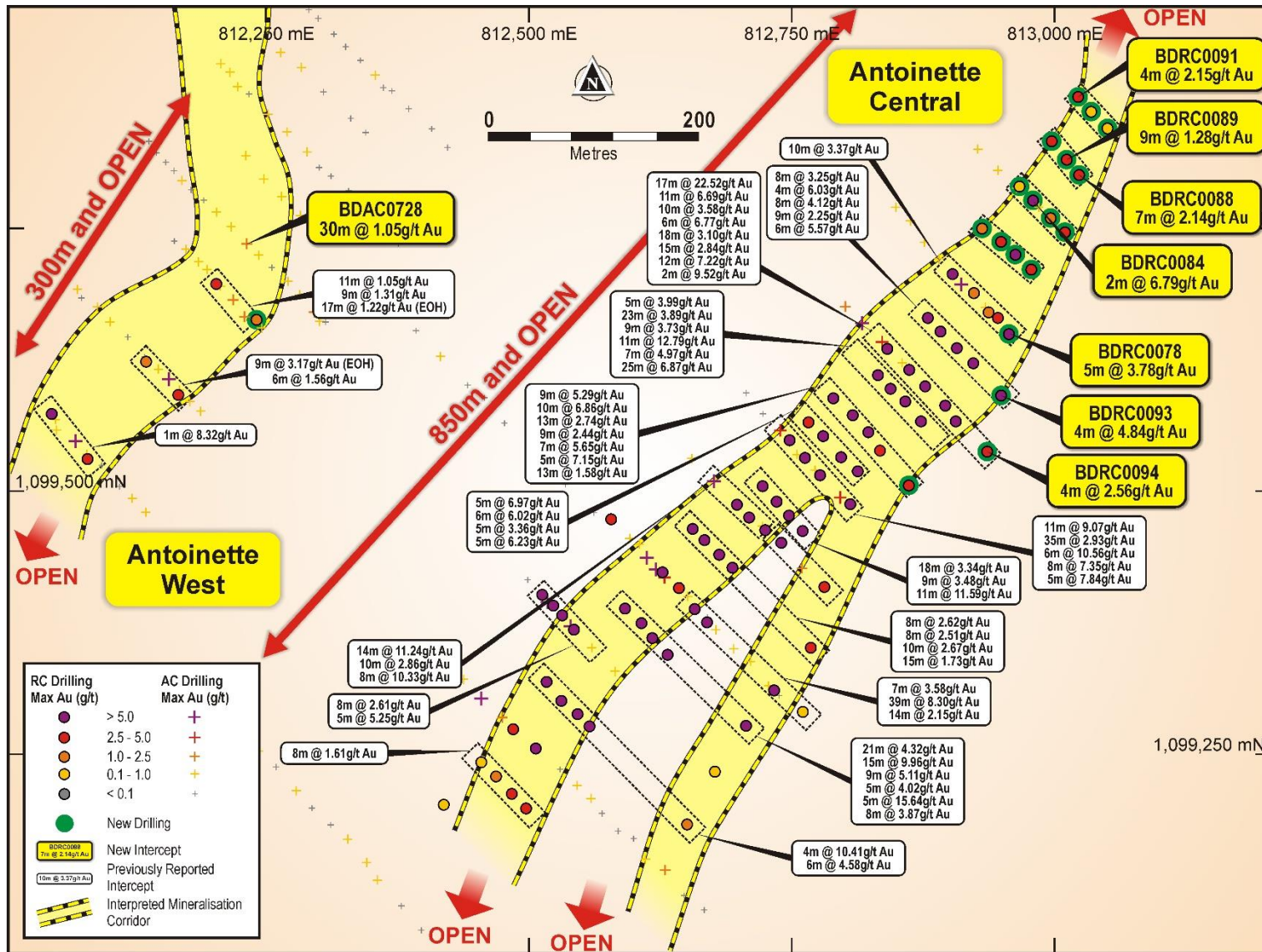


Figure Three | Key Drilling Results in Antoinette Central

Drilling Results

Exore Resources Ltd ('Exore' or the 'Company' | [ASX: ERX](#)) is pleased to announce the latest results from RC and AC drilling at Antoinette within the Company's Bagoe Project, that forms part of its Cote d'Ivoire Gold Projects (refer Figure Four).

Antoinette Central

Exore has completed a Phase One RC drilling program at the Antoinette Central discovery of 62 drill holes for a total of ~8,500 metres. Exore's Phase One RC program was designed to infill sections to 40-50m spacing to allow for resource definition, and to test for down-dip extensions along with the step-out drilling along strike to the north and south. The remaining 18 drill holes for 2,246m from Phase One RC at Antoinette Central (BDRC078-095) are reported here. These 18 holes, drilled across eight sections, have **successfully extended gold mineralisation down-dip and extended the known mineralised strike of the Central zone to 850m** (refer Figure Three). **Multiple zones remain open for further follow-up drilling.**

High grade gold mineralisation at Antoinette Central is hosted by multiple lodes, with dip between vertical and -50 degrees to the south-east. The main zone of mineralisation is associated with a sheared package of carbonate-altered, fine grained sediments, with quartz veinlets and pyrite and arsenopyrite visible.

Antoinette South

A first pass RC drilling program of just 10 exploration holes were drilled in an area, nominally called Antoinette South, **900m along strike to the south of the Antoinette Central zone** (refer Figures One and Two). Previous aircore drilling had identified shallow gold mineralisation over broad widths in oxide but the orientation of the mineralisation was not defined. Exore used the first ever exploration RC holes in this area to test a WNW strike orientation theory of the mineralisation, almost directly perpendicular to the mineralisation at Antoinette Central. All holes returned **wide, well-mineralised gold intercepts**. Multiple shallow lodes were intersected, associated with strong sericite-silica alteration and disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite, within a granodioritic host rock. Mineralisation in multiple mineralised lodes has been identified over an area of over 350m strike length, still completely **open in all directions**. Further drilling is under way to better define the mineralisation in the south zone. In addition, the 900m of strike untested with bedrock drilling between the Central and South zones will be tested in the near future.

Antoinette East

Further exploration drilling has been conducted in an area of anomalous surface geochemistry and artisanal mine workings, 1,500m to the east of Central zone. This area is now being referred to as Antoinette East. **Artisanal workings are traceable over >600m of strike**, coincident with a highly sheared structure and quartz veining within a granite host rock. Three shallow RC holes were drilled as part of a reconnaissance program. All three holes returned gold mineralisation, with one **very high-grade bedrock intercept of 5m @ 18.71 g/t gold** (refer Figure One and Appendix One).

Antoinette West

A shallow reconnaissance AC drilling program in the wider Antoinette area to test surface geochemical anomalies was also completed, totalling 116 holes with an average depth of 32m for 3,794m drilled. Wide, well mineralised *in situ* mineralisation was identified along strike from the area known as Antoinette West, 400m from Antoinette Central, with an excellent result **of 30m @ 1.05g/t gold, which ended in mineralisation**. This and other anomalous intercepts will be followed up with further AC and RC drilling.

Current Exploration Activities

Drilling

Exore is currently operating **two rigs on site at its Bagoé Project**. An RC rig is concentrating on the Antoinette region, and will be drilling further resource definition holes in the Central zone, as well as further exploration holes in the West, South and East zones and other target areas in the coming weeks. **Further RC results from the Antoinette area are expected in the coming weeks.**

An AC rig is now undertaking drilling at the large, high tenor Veronique gold-in-soil anomaly. This work is following up on the initial five aircore lines spaced 400m apart testing the central 1.6 kilometres of the +8 kilometre Veronique target, which returned highly anomalous results (refer ERX announcement 20/03/19, New Gold Discovery at Veronique). **Results from AC drilling at Veronique are expected in the coming weeks.**

Geophysics

Exore has recently commissioned highly detailed aero-magnetic and radiometrics survey across the entire ~700km² granted permit area. The survey is to be undertaken on 100m line spacing at a flight height of 25-30m and will assist with mapping of geological units and identifying prospective structures to target with exploration drilling.

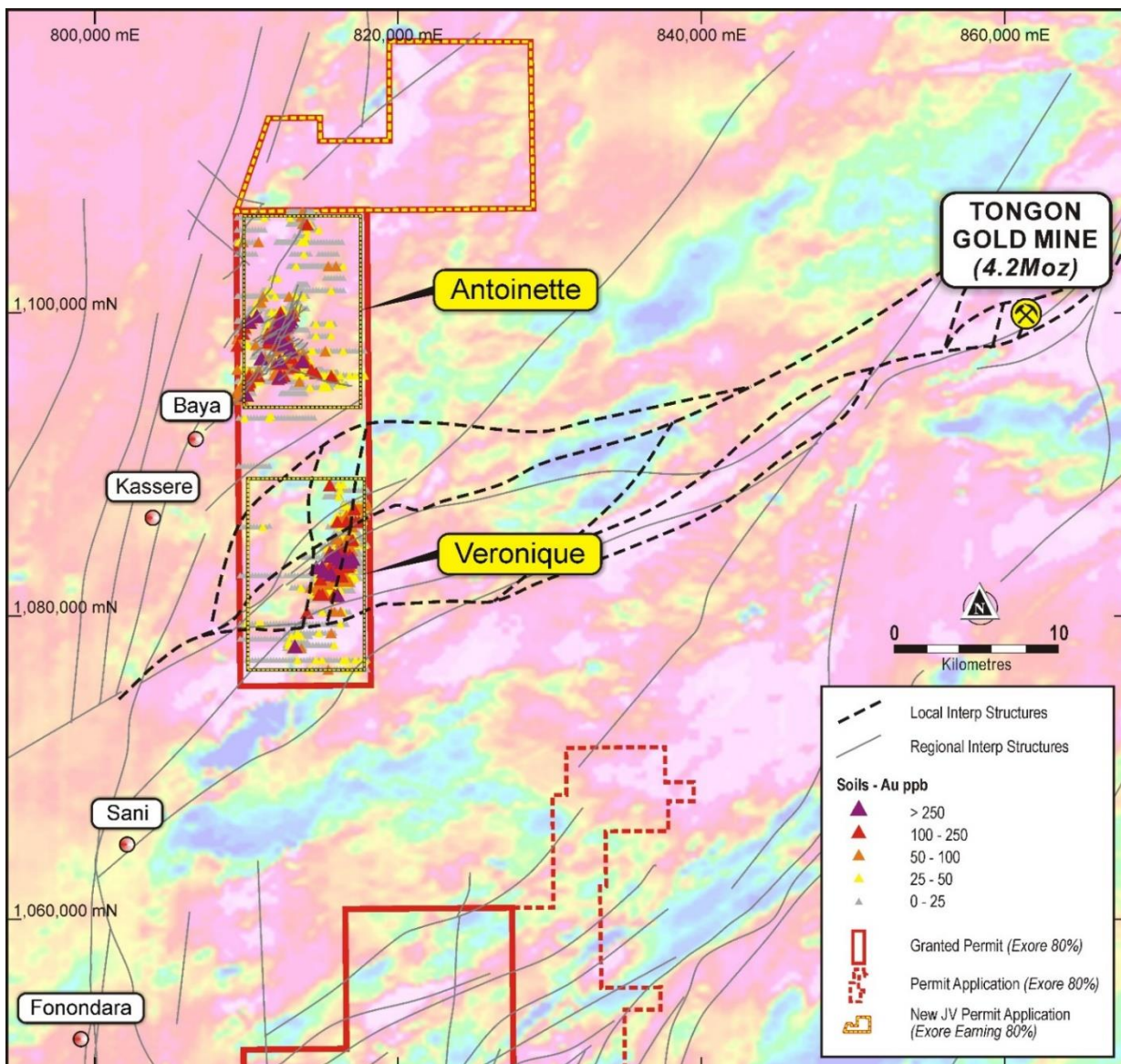


Figure Four | Bagoé Project

Cote d'Ivoire Gold Projects

Exore's Côte d'Ivoire Gold Projects cover a substantial ground position of 1,345km² on the convergence of two of West Africa's most prolific gold belts (refer Figures Five and Six), the Tongon Gold Belt and the Syama Gold Belt, which extend into northern Côte d'Ivoire from Burkina Faso and Mali respectively.

Significant nearby gold deposits associated with the same geology and structures include:

- 4.2Moz Tongon Gold Mine (Barrick) located ~40 kilometres to north-east
- 11.5Moz Syama Gold Mine (Resolute) located ~90 kilometres to the north
- 1.0Moz Sissingue Gold Mine (Perseus) located ~50 kilometres to the north
- Fonondara /Boundiali gold discovery (Barrick) located immediately adjacent to the west

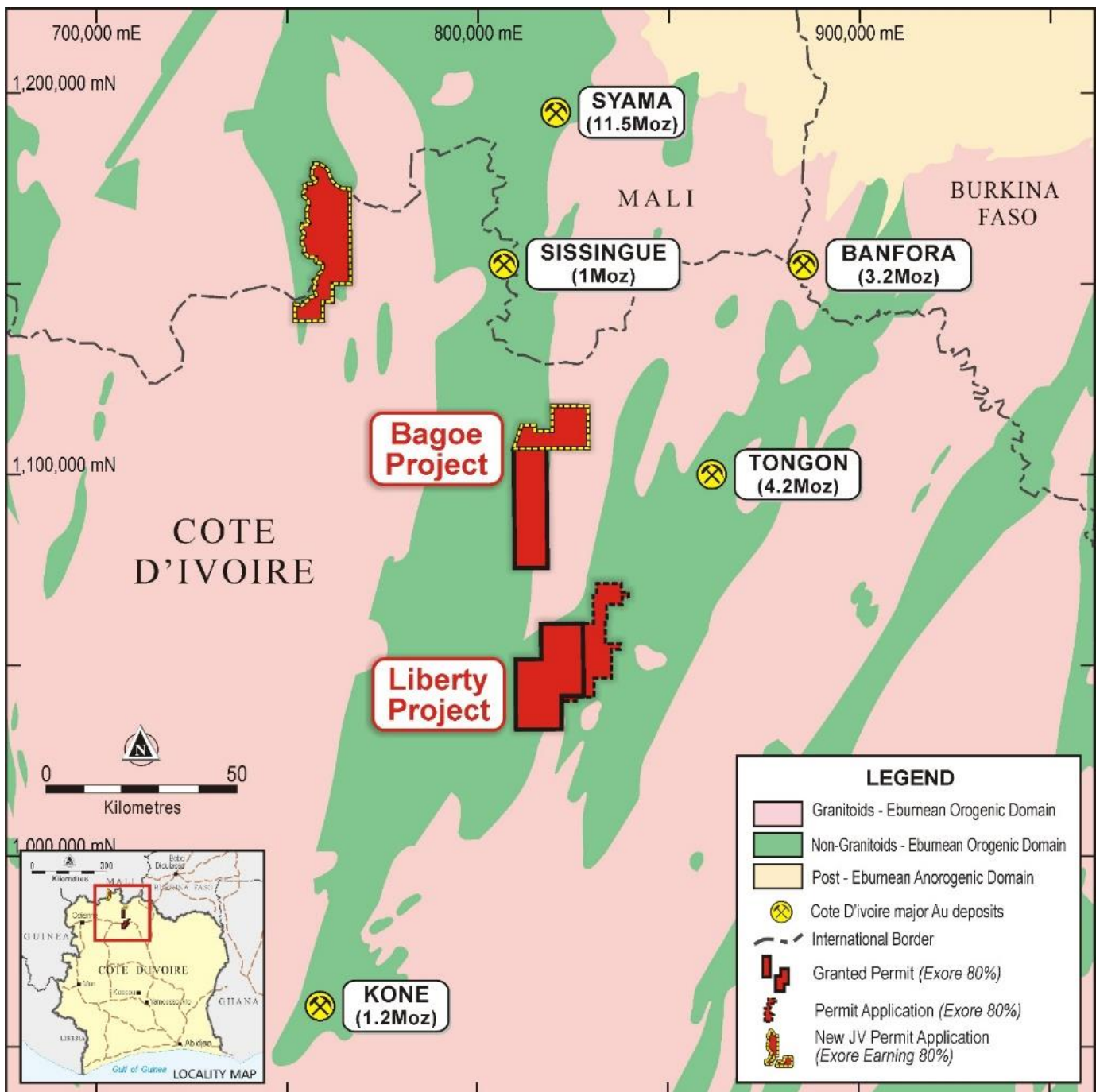


Figure Five | Projects Location in Northern Cote d'Ivoire

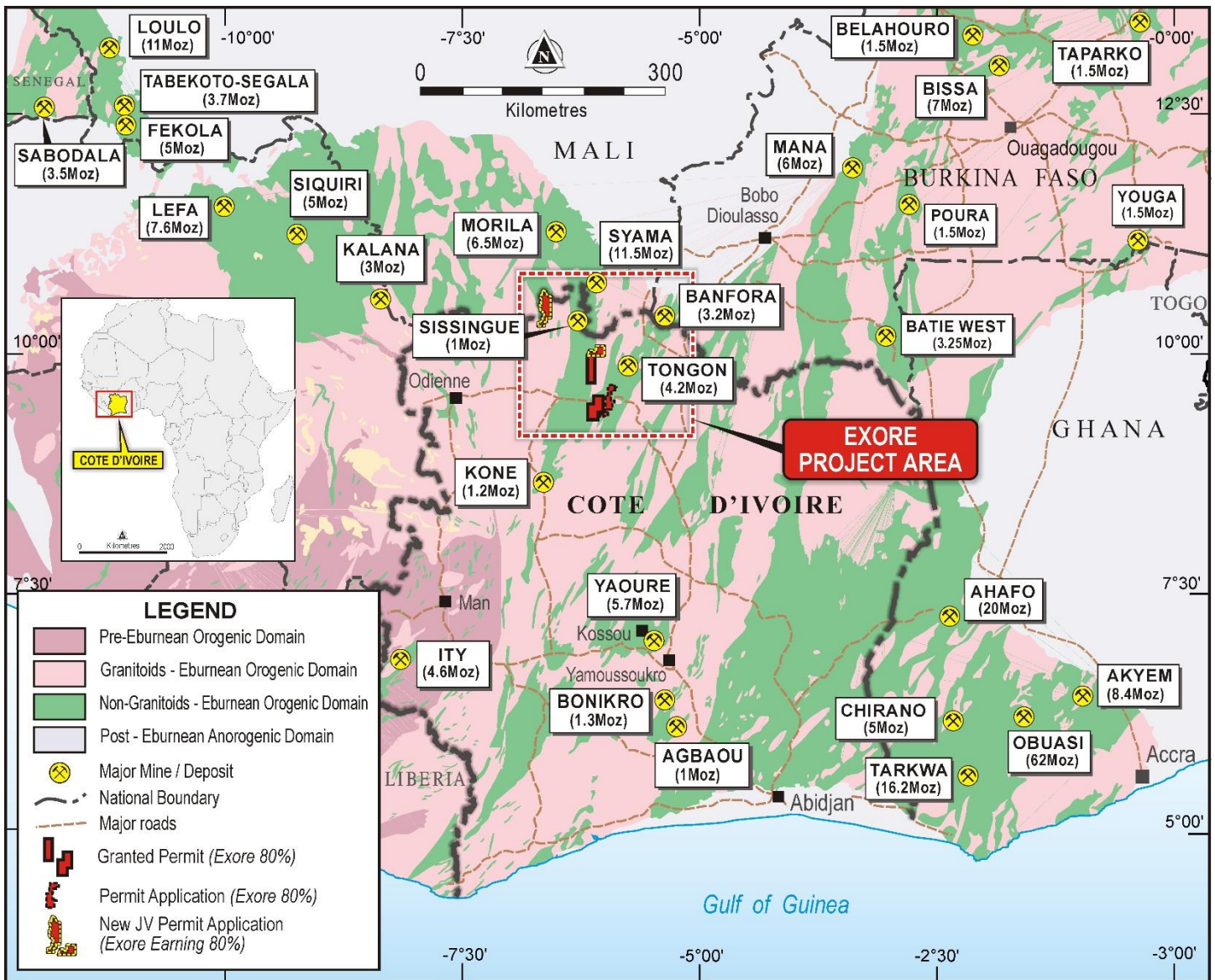


Figure Six | Cote d'Ivoire

For further information on the Company's activities in Cote d'Ivoire, please visit www.exoreresources.com.au.

For further information please contact
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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Francis Wedin, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Wedin is a full-time employee of Exore Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Dr Wedin consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the JORC 2012 reporting tables in the relevant market announcements referenced in this text continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix One

RC results above 1g/t gold reported at max 2m internal dilution (0.5g/t gold cut-off).

RC Drilling Results, Antoinette Bagoé Project, Cote d'Ivoire										
Hole ID	Hole Location			Orientation			Intersection			Gold Grade
	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	From	To	Interval	
Antoinette Central										
BDRC0078	812956.4	1099650	399.34	-60	315	206m	74m	79m	5m	3.78g/t
BDRC0080	812949.1	1099738	398.3	-60	315	75m	22m	24m	2m	1.26g/t
							43m	47m	4m	1.20g/t
							52m	54m	2m	1.20g/t
BDRC0081	812962.6	1099726	398.46	-60	315	120m	20m	22m	2m	2.07g/t
							83m	86m	3m	3.02g/t
							90m	92m	2m	1.31g/t
BDRC0082	812977.8	1099712	398.58	-60	315	155m	79m	81m	2m	2.68g/t
							140m	143m	3m	3.01g/t
							147m	150m	3m	1.27g/t
BDRC0084	812979.4	1099777	397.7	-60	315	94m	2m	4m	2m	6.79g/t
							60m	61m	1m	2.64g/t
							65m	66m	1m	5.04g/t
BDRC0085	812996.2	1099761	397.75	-60	315	132m	68m	73m	5m	1.80g/t
BDRC0086	813009.9	1099747	397.97	-60	315	194m	69m	71m	2m	2.82g/t
							88m	90m	2m	2.23g/t
BDRC0087	812997.2	1099834	396.38	-60	315	116m	22m	23m	1m	3.91g/t
BDRC0088	813023.3	1099802	396.35	-60	315	130m	64m	65m	1m	1.55g/t
							73m	74m	1m	2.02g/t
							114m	121m	7m	2.14g/t
BDRC0089	813011.5	1099816	396.28	-60	315	110m	18m	20m	2m	1.42g/t
							49m	50m	1m	2.14g/t
							53m	55m	2m	1.66g/t
							58m	67m	9m	1.28g/t
BDRC0091	813022.3	1099876	394.83	-60	315	66m	8m	12m	4m	2.15g/t
BDRC0093	812949	1099591	400.16	-60	315	212m	106m	110m	4m	4.84g/t
							198m	199m	1m	1.03g/t
BDRC0094	812935.8	1099539	399.9	-60	315	150m	136m	140m	4m	2.56g/t
BDRC0095	812861.3	1099506	398.74	-60	315	188m	93m	97m	4m	1.78g/t
Antoinette West										
BDRC0096	812241.1	1099664	400.79	-60	315	110m	25m	27m	2m	1.20g/t
							53m	58m	5m	1.56g/t
Antoinette South										
BDRC0098	812324	1098324	357	-50	25	138m	62m	72m	10m	1.83g/t
							93m	98m	5m	3.02g/t
BDRC0099	812250	1098362	353	-50	25	155m	33m	35m	2m	3.68g/t
							61m	64m	3m	1.16g/t
							69m	70m	1m	1.37g/t
							131m	132m	1m	1.17g/t
BDRC0100	812371	1098316	352	-50	25	180m	25m	26m	1m	1.04g/t
							70m	72m	2m	1.08g/t
							113m	117m	4m	1.17g/t
							139m	155m	16m	1.97g/t
							158m	162m	4m	2.30g/t
BDRC0101	812424	1098294	357	-50	25	150m	24m	26m	2m	1.08g/t
							30m	44m	14m	2.06g/t
							145m	146m	1m	4.20g/t
BDRC0102	812501	1098231	357	-50	25	180m	17m	18m	1m	1.34g/t
							22m	24m	2m	1.00g/t
							28m	29m	1m	3.21g/t
							48m	50m	2m	1.28g/t
BDRC0103	812482	1098159	355	-50	25	180m	23m	24m	1m	1.70g/t
BDRC0104	812428	1098170	360	-50	25	168m	37m	48m	11m	2.39g/t

RC Drilling Results, Antoinette | Bagoé Project, Côte d'Ivoire

Hole ID	Hole Location			Orientation			Intersection			Gold Grade
	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	From	To	Interval	
BDRC0105	812375	1098175	354	-50	25	140m	63m	65m	2m	2.28g/t
							78m	79m	1m	1.80g/t
BDRC0106	812327	1098187	352	-50	25	162m	67m	69m	2m	1.04g/t
Antoinette East										
BDRC0107	815308	1099658	357	-50	0	138m	53m	56m	3m	1.34g/t
BDRC0108	814892	1099581	366	-50	0	120m	44m	45m	1m	1.05g/t
BDRC0109*	814896	1099583	367	-50	315	151m	45m	46m	1m	1.99g/t
							64m	69m	5m	18.71g/t
							118m	120m	2m	2.01g/t
							128m	131m	3m	1.11g/t

*Current strike orientation of mineralisation unknown due to very early stage of target, but based on early interpretation not likely to be representative of true width.

AC results are reported at >0.25g/t gold cut-off with no internal dilution

AC Drilling Results, Antoinette | Bagoé Project, Côte d'Ivoire

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	From	To	Interval	Gold Grade
BDAC0714	811637	1098644	353	-60	315	39m	0m	4m	4m	0.43g/t
BDAC0723	812296	1099671	375	-60	315	41m	0m	12m	12m	0.56g/t
							32m	41m	9m	0.58g/t
BDAC0725	812271	1099700	373	-60	315	34m	4m	8m	4m	0.25g/t
BDAC0727	812243	1099725	371	-60	315	38m	36m	38m	2m	0.34g/t
BDAC0728	812232	1099736	377	-60	315	38m	8m	38m	30m	1.05g/t
BDAC0729	812217	1099752	371	-60	315	35m	32m	35m	3m	0.53g/t
BDAC0730	812203	1099766	375	-60	315	33m	0m	4m	4m	0.32g/t
BDAC0733	812170	1099796	372	-60	315	24m	0m	4m	4m	0.68g/t
BDAC0745	812289	1099823	381	-60	315	57m	36m	40m	4m	0.28g/t
BDAC0749	812223	1099885	381	-60	315	26m	4m	8m	4m	0.42g/t
BDAC0750	812216	1099899	379	-60	315	27m	4m	8m	4m	0.25g/t
BDAC0751	812207	1099907	375	-60	315	20m	4m	8m	4m	0.45g/t
BDAC0757	812354	1099896	370	-60	315	39m	28m	32m	4m	0.26g/t
BDAC0766	812253	1099995	376	-60	315	29m	0m	4m	4m	0.61g/t
BDAC0767	812239	1100000	381	-60	315	30m	20m	24m	4m	0.42g/t
BDAC0769	812223	1100027	379	-60	315	30m	28m	30m	2m	0.31g/t
BDAC0771	812197	1100052	382	-60	315	33m	16m	24m	8m	0.41g/t
BDAC0791	812222	1100228	380	-60	315	34m	0m	4m	4m	1.35g/t
BDAC0800	813086	1099949	370	-60	315	35m	12m	16m	4m	0.34g/t

Appendix Two | JORC Code (2012) Edition Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation drilling (RC), and Aircore drilling (AC) angled drill holes from surface 1m samples collected by industry standard cyclone and splitter Industry standard diameter RC drilling rods and conventional face-sampling hammer bit; Industry standard diameter AC drilling rods and conventional face-sampling blade bit For AC, composite samples are compiled by passing several 1m samples through a riffle splitter to make a 4m sample, from which a 2kg sub-split is then sent for assay For RC, one metre samples collected from cyclone and passed through a riffle-splitter to create a split of 1.90kg average weight, bulk remainder collected in plastic RC sample bags and placed in 20m lines on site. 5kg splits separated from bulk remainder and stored for future metallurgical testwork. Certified reference standards inserted every 30 samples All samples sent for analysis by 50g fire assay (BV code FA450) to be reported at a 0.01g/t threshold.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry standard diameter reverse circulation drilling rods and conventional face-sampling hammer bit Industry standard diameter aircore drilling rods and conventional face-sampling blade bit
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples sieved and logged at 1m intervals by supervising geologist, sample weight, quality, moisture and any contamination also logged For RC, one metre samples collected from the cyclone and passed through a riffle splitter to collect a split of 1.90kg average weight; bulk remainder collected in plastic RC sample bags and placed in 20m lines on site. For AC, one metre samples collected from the cyclone and passed through a riffle splitter to collect a split; bulk remainder placed on ground in 20m lines on site Where composite samples are taken in AC, one four metre sample is compiled by passing 4x1m samples through a riffle splitter The splitter is cleaned after each sample pass Cyclone is cleaned at the end of the hole, and more often if any wet zones are encountered. Sample quality and recovery was good, with generally dry samples of consistent weight obtained using the techniques above. No material bias expected in high recovery samples obtained. Some deeper RC samples were recorded as damp or wet. No bias has yet been observed for preferential loss of any material in the wetter samples.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recording of rock type, oxidation, veining, alteration and sample quality carried out for each 1m sample Logging is mostly qualitative Samples representing the lithology of each metre of drilling is collected and sorted into chip trays for future geological reference The entirety of each drill hole was logged and assayed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. ▪ If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. ▪ For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. ▪ Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. ▪ Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. ▪ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For RC, one metre samples collected from the cyclone and passed through a riffle splitter to collect a split of 1.90kg average weight; bulk remainder collected in plastic RC sample bags and placed in 20m lines on site. ▪ The splitter is cleaned after each sample pass. ▪ This technique is considered industry standard and effective assay technique for this style of drilling ▪ For AC, composite sampling was carried out. Where composite samples are taken, one four metre sample is compiled by passing 4x1m samples through a riffle splitter. The splitter is cleaned after each sample pass. ▪ This technique is considered industry standard and effective assay technique for this style of drilling ▪ 1m bulk samples for each metre remain in the field for future assay if required. 5kg split samples have been retained from RC for future metallurgical testwork. ▪ Samples were generally dry and representative of drilled material ▪ Certified reference standards, blank samples and field duplicates were inserted every 30m. ▪ Sample sizes averaging 1.9kg are considered sufficient to accurately represent the gold content of one drilled metre at this project.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. ▪ For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. ▪ Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sample collected from the project areas by site geologist and transported from the field camp by Bureau Veritas (BV) personnel to the BV facility in Abidjan ▪ Samples are crushed and pulped, and a 50g split of whole pulped sample assayed for gold with the lab code FA450. This method consists of a 50g charge fire assay for gold with AAS finish. ▪ Quality control procedures consist of standards, blanks and field duplicates inserted at a rate of 10%. The results demonstrated an acceptable level of accuracy and precision and cleanliness of the laboratory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. ▪ The use of twinned holes. ▪ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. ▪ Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The significant intersections were produced and verified by two different company personnel. ▪ The sample numbers are hand written on to geological logs in the field while sampling is ongoing and checked while entering the data in to a sample register. The sample register is used to process raw results from the lab and the processed results are then validated by software (Excel, Access, Dashed, ArcMap and Micromine). A hardcopy of each file is stored, and an electronic copy saved in two separate hard disk drives. ▪ No adjustment to assay data was carried out.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. ▪ Specification of the grid system used. ▪ Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Each collar located using a DGPS with horizontal accuracy of 2cm, or using a Garmin GPS with an accuracy <3m. ▪ Data are recorded in a modified WGS 1984, UTM_Zone 29 (northern hemisphere) projection. ▪ Topographic control established with DGPS to 1cm vertical accuracy for most RC holes, or Garmin GPS to <10m accuracy for AC holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Antoinette Central, drillholes were completed at approx. 50m line spacing with previous drilling depending on the location of the holes, with several -60 degree angled holes per section, mostly towards 315 azimuth. At Antoinette South and East, drill holes were completed on a variety of spacings depending on location and access, but generally at least 100m spacing between holes along strike, and drilling between 25 and 315 azimuth. AC line spacings were variable depending on location, between 50 and 400m. The drill programs were designed to ensure 100% geological coverage of the expected mineralised structure Further infill drilling may be required to establish geometry, orientation, continuity and grade variation between holes. RC intercepts are reported as one or more single metre assays, unless otherwise indicated in the body of the announcement. AC intercepts are reported as composite assays, unless otherwise indicated in the body of the announcement
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillholes were orientated along SE-NW orientated drill lines (315 azimuth) at Antoinette Central, and over all AC lines, and mostly 25 to 0 azimuth at South and East respectively, close to perpendicular to the interpreted geological strike of mineralization. The dip of mineralisation is thought to be between 50 degrees, and vertical, depending on location. Drilling was carried out at a dip of -60 to -50 degrees to best intersect geological features at right angles. One hole at Antoinette East, BDRC0109, was drilled at 315 azimuth due to access issues whereas the mineralisation is currently thought to be striking roughly E-W, so may have intersected the mineralised structure slightly obliquely, although this is not yet known due to the early stage of the prospect, and it is unknown whether any sampling bias is present. See sections and plans provided in body of announcement.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples collected in the field are brought back to the camp and placed in a storage room, bagged and sealed ready for lab collection. Bagged samples collected from the camp by the analysis company and transported directly to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No external audit or review completed due to early stage nature of exploration.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Korhogo (271km²) and Boundiali (379km²) are granted exploration permits located in central north west Cote d'Ivoire. They are held 100% by Aspire Nord SA. Exore has an 80% interest in Aspire Nord SA. The licences were granted 29 October 2014 and were recently renewed for the first time to 28 October 2021. Further renewals are permitted. There are no impediments to working in the area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Previous exploration was carried out by Apollo Consolidated Ltd from October 2014 to June 2018. ▪ It is not known what/if any exploration activity was carried out in the permits prior to that. ▪ Artisanal workings are noted in places across the permits and within the areas of current drilling.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At Antoinette, drilling has shown intermediate intrusive rocks surround an altered sandstone and black shale horizon below a shallow soil profile. Soil depths increase into shallow valleys. Local granitoid and porphyry dykes are reported in the general area, and increase at the south end of the prospect. Gold mineralisation reports to zones of quartz veining in oxidized rocks and in disseminated sulphides in silica-carbonate altered fresh rock, in sedimentary, volcanic and intrusive rocks depending on location. Disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite observed in fresh samples.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. ▪ If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Refer to Table 1 in body of announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. ▪ Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. ▪ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anomalous RC assay results reported above 1.0g/t Au, with max 2m internal dilution (<0.50g/t Au). ▪ Anomalous AC assay results reported at 0.25g/t Au cut-off over every 2-4m composite, with zero internal dilution
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ▪ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. ▪ If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RC drillholes were orientated along SE-NW orientated drill lines (315 azimuth) at Antoinette Central, and over all AC lines, and mostly 25 to 0 azimuth at South and East respectively, close to perpendicular to the interpreted geological strike of mineralization. ▪ The dip of mineralisation is thought to be between 50 degrees, and vertical, depending on location. Drilling was carried out at a dip of -60 to -50 degrees to best intersect geological features at right angles. ▪ Down hole length reported only, true width not known due to early stage of exploration. Drill holes have been oriented as close as possible to perpendicular to interpreted strike and dip of the mineralisation. One hole at Antoinette East, BDR0109, was drilled at 315 azimuth due to access issues whereas the mineralisation is currently thought to be striking roughly E-W, so may have intersected the mineralised structure slightly obliquely, although this is not yet known due to the early stage of the prospect.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appropriate diagrams relevant to material results are accompanying this table in Figures 1 and 2.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All mineralised and significantly anomalous RC results above 1.0g/t reported in table in body of announcement. ▪ All mineralised and significantly anomalous AC results above 0.25g/t cut-off reported in tables in body of announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reported drill traverses were designed to test for gold mineralization proximal to previous surface sampling aircore and RC drilling, depending on location.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). ▪ Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RC and AC drilling will continue along strike and down-dip of reported intercepts. ▪ Metallurgical test work will be undertaken on drill hole samples