

Highlights

- ~2,000km² of highly prospective tenure in northern Cote d'Ivoire, West Africa
- Targeting multi-million ounce gold systems
- Surrounded by several operating gold mines and +1Moz gold deposits
- Well-funded for ongoing drilling and exploration success

Corporate Directory

Non-Executive Chairman
Mr John Fitzgerald

Managing Director
Mr Justin Tremain

Non-Executive Director
Mr Travis Schwertfeger

Company Secretary & CFO
Mr Trevor O'Connor

Exploration Manager
Mr Elliot Grant

Fast Facts

Issued Capital	585m
Market Cap (@ 6.3c)	~\$37m
Cash (31 Dec 19)	~\$14m

Contact Details

ACN 009 146 794
Level 2, 18 Kings Park Road
West Perth WA 6005

PO BOX 71
West Perth WA 6872

T: +61 8 6117 0446

E: info@exorerresources.com.au

W: www.exorerresources.com.au

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Geophysics and Drilling Demonstrate Substantial Antoinette Extensions

12m @ 4.5g/t gold

9m @ 5.7g/t gold

Exore Resources Ltd ('Exore' or the 'Company' | [ASX: ERX](#)) is pleased to provide an exploration update with excellent new results from reverse circulation ('RC') drilling and a recently completed Induced Polarisation ('IP') survey, that have highlighted the continuation of the prospective Antoinette corridor, within the Company's Bago Project in northern Cote d'Ivoire.

Highlights

- **Shallow step-out drilling at Antoinette targeting southern strike extensions to oxide/transitional mineralisation** has returned highly encouraging results including (refer Figures One & Two and Appendix One):
 - **12m @ 4.48g/t gold from 83m**
 - **9m @ 5.66g/t gold from 106m**
 - **6m @ 3.24g/t gold from 16m**
 - **10m @ 1.71g/t gold from 33m**
- Drilling results confirm the central zone of **Antoinette remains OPEN to the southwest, as well as identifying new footwall mineralisation**
- **IP geophysical survey further supports potential for substantial strike extensions with an undrilled +800 metre chargeable / resistive trend delineated** (limited only by extent of survey area) (refer Figure One)
- **The only drill holes to test the IP trend were latest holes which returned 12m @ 4.48g/t gold and 9m @ 5.66g/t gold** (refer Figure One)
- Follow up **drilling at an emerging parallel zone of mineralisation to the west of the central zone at Antoinette** returned results including (refer Figures One & Three and Appendix One):
 - **7m @ 2.68g/t gold from surface**
 - **11m @ 3.54g/t gold from 42m**
- The latest drilling results and the recently acquired IP and airborne magnetic data sets confirm the **potential for Antoinette to have several kilometres of strike**
- **Broad spaced (~300m) shallow (~50m) drilling currently underway** testing +4 kilometres of southern strike potential extending from Antoinette to Juliette in the south (refer Figure Four)
- Exore remains well-funded with approximately **\$14.4 million cash** (31 Dec 2019)



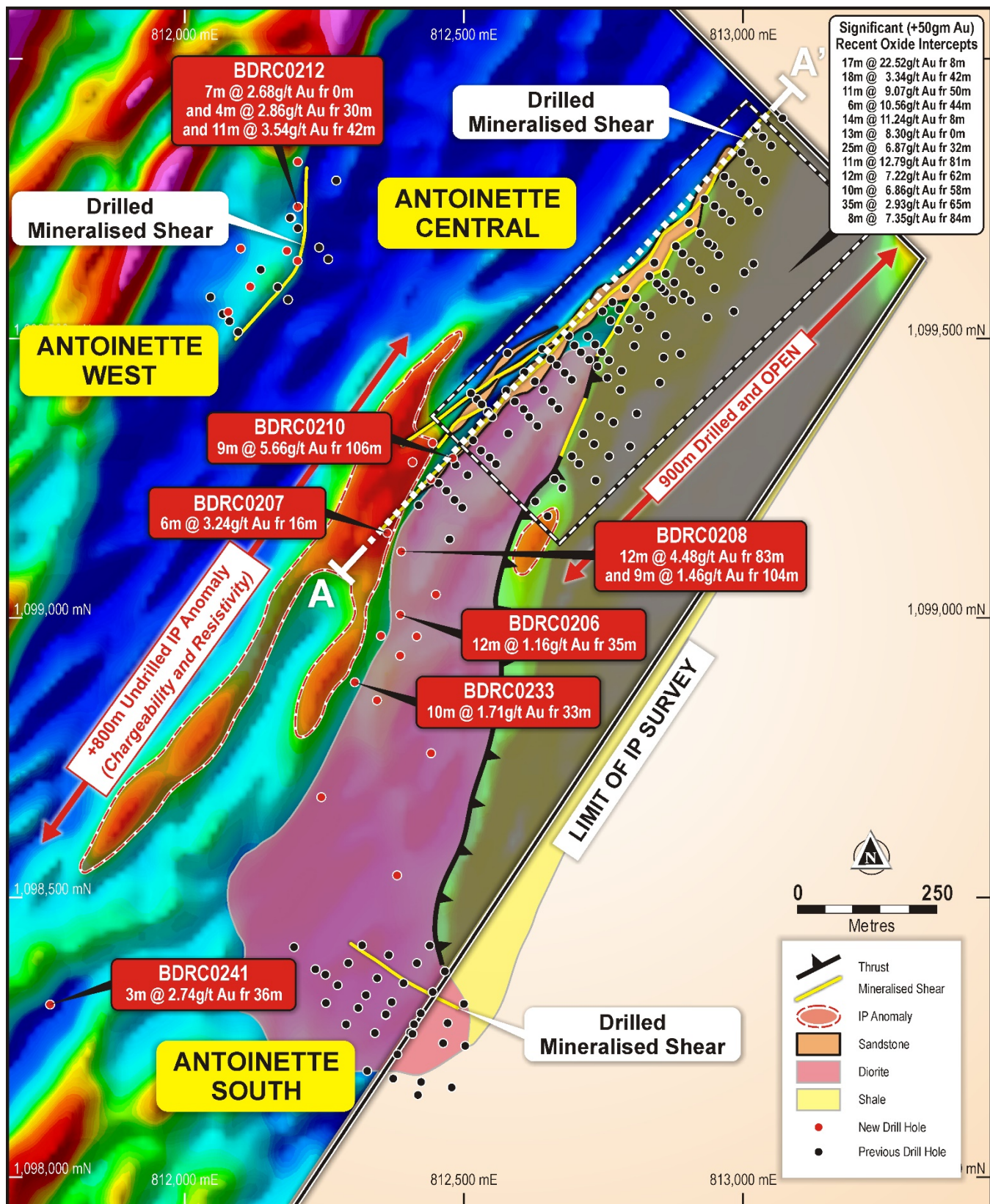


Figure One | IP Survey with Chargeable Resistivity (quartz/sulphide) with RC Drill Collar Plan

Exore is pleased to report new high-grade gold results from RC drilling, along with improved delineation of prospective horizons through a recently completed IP survey, at Antoinette within its Bagoé Project in northern Côte d'Ivoire. The Bagoé Project is in a major gold producing region with several nearby large operating gold mines including Barrick's 4.2Moz Tongon and 6.5Moz Morila mines, Resolute's 11.5Moz Syama mine, Teranga's 3.2Moz Wahgnion mine and Perseus' 1.0Moz Sissingué mine (refer Figure Five).

Induced Polarisation Survey

A gradient array IP survey was completed over the central zone of the Antoinette area in January 2020. The IP survey covered an area of approximately 4km² on a 50 metre by 25 metre mesh. The survey extended over the existing ~1 kilometre of mineralised strike drilled at Antoinette Central and the immediate ~1 kilometre of southern strike potential (refer Figure One).

Preliminary interpretation of the gradient array data suggests mineralisation drilled at Antoinette Central is expressed as a weak to moderately chargeable and resistive anomaly corresponding to the silicified host sandstones and strongly disseminated sulphide mineralisation.

The survey has identified a +800 metre chargeable and resistive trend immediately along strike to the south of the current Antoinette Central drill grid. Prior to the latest drilling reported in this release, this IP anomaly was untested with drilling (refer Figure One).

The latest results reported below are from holes drilled prior to completion and interpretation of the IP survey and were therefore not specifically designed to test the IP trend. Coincidentally, holes BDRC0208 and BDRC0207 were drilled on the north eastern margin of the IP trend and returned shallow, high grade results (12m @ 4.48g/t from 83m and 6m @ 3.24g/t from 16m, respectively).

Drilling Results

The latest RC gold results are from step-out holes testing for shallow strike extensions to the central zone of Antoinette and follow up holes at an emerging parallel zone 300 metres to the west, for a total of ~2,500 metres to an average vertical depth of less than 85 metres.

Antoinette Central

Latest RC results from the central zone at Antoinette include (refer Figures One & Two and Appendix One):

Hole ID	Intercept
BDRC0208	12m @ 4.48g/t gold from 83m (<i>extension drilling on margin of IP anomaly</i>) 9m @ 1.46g/t gold from 104m
BDRC0210	9m @ 5.66g/t gold from 106m (<i>new footwall zone on margin of IP anomaly</i>)
BDRC0207	6m @ 3.24g/t gold from 16m (<i>extension drilling on margin of IP anomaly</i>)
BDRC0206	12m @ 1.16g/t gold from 35m
BDRC0233	10m @ 1.71g/t gold from 33m
BDRC0241	3m @ 2.74g/t gold from 36m (<i>within 14m mineralised alteration zone - 1 kilometre step out hole</i>)

Table One | Antoinette Central RC Results

Mineralisation at the central zone of Antoinette is hosted in a package of fine-grained sandstone traversed by at least three sub-parallel quartz-graphite shears carrying variable visible gold. These shears control strong silica-sericite-carbonate alteration and strongly disseminated sulphide which comprises the volumetric bulk of mineralisation.

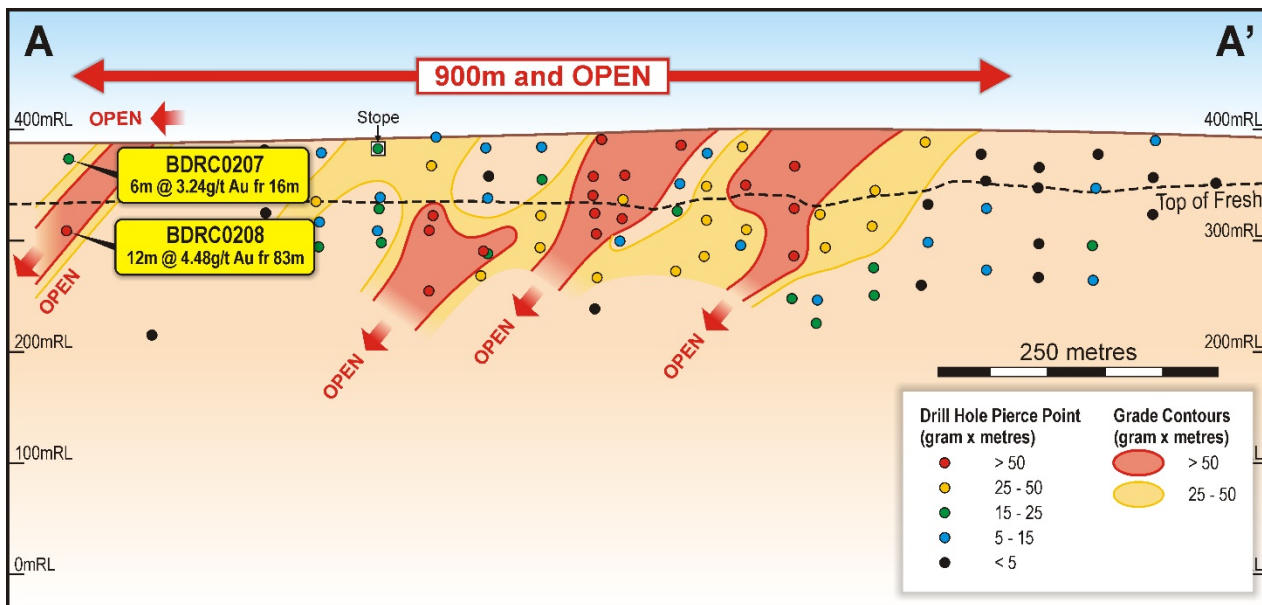


Figure Two | Antoinette Central Long Section

The long section in Figure Two shows pierce-points on what is termed the 'Main Footwall Shear' only and does not show mineralisation drilled on sub-parallel shears. Along the 900 metres of drilled mineralised strike, there appears to be multiple high-grade plunging zones (+50 gram metre). Step-out holes BDR0207 and BDR0208 appear to be defining an additional high-grade zone.

Drilling and gradient array IP suggest that this prospective sheared sandstone horizon remains open at least another +800 metres to the southwest with the potential for additional subparallel zones. Further strike potential exists beyond the limits of the IP survey, with shallow broad spaced drilling (+300 metre line spacing) underway to test a further 3-4 kilometres of strike.

Antoinette West

Latest RC results from follow up drilling at the emerging parallel zone of mineralisation 300m to the west of the central zone of Antoinette include (refer Figures One & Three and Appendix One):

Hole ID	Intercept
BDR0212	7m @ 2.68g/t gold from surface 4m @ 2.86g/t gold from 30m 11m @ 3.54g/t gold from 42m

Table Two | Antoinette West RC Results

This western zone of mineralisation is hosted in both diorite and basalt, including a distinctive megacrystic facies of basalt. Mineralisation is associated weak bleaching and silicification with pyrrhotite the dominant sulphide. Preliminary metallurgical test work reported 29 October 2019 indicated an average recovery of 94.7% on fresh mineralisation in 24hr 'bottle rolls'. Mineralisation is best developed at a flexure where the controlling structure takes a more northerly strike. The subparallel zones seen in BDR0212 remain open along strike.

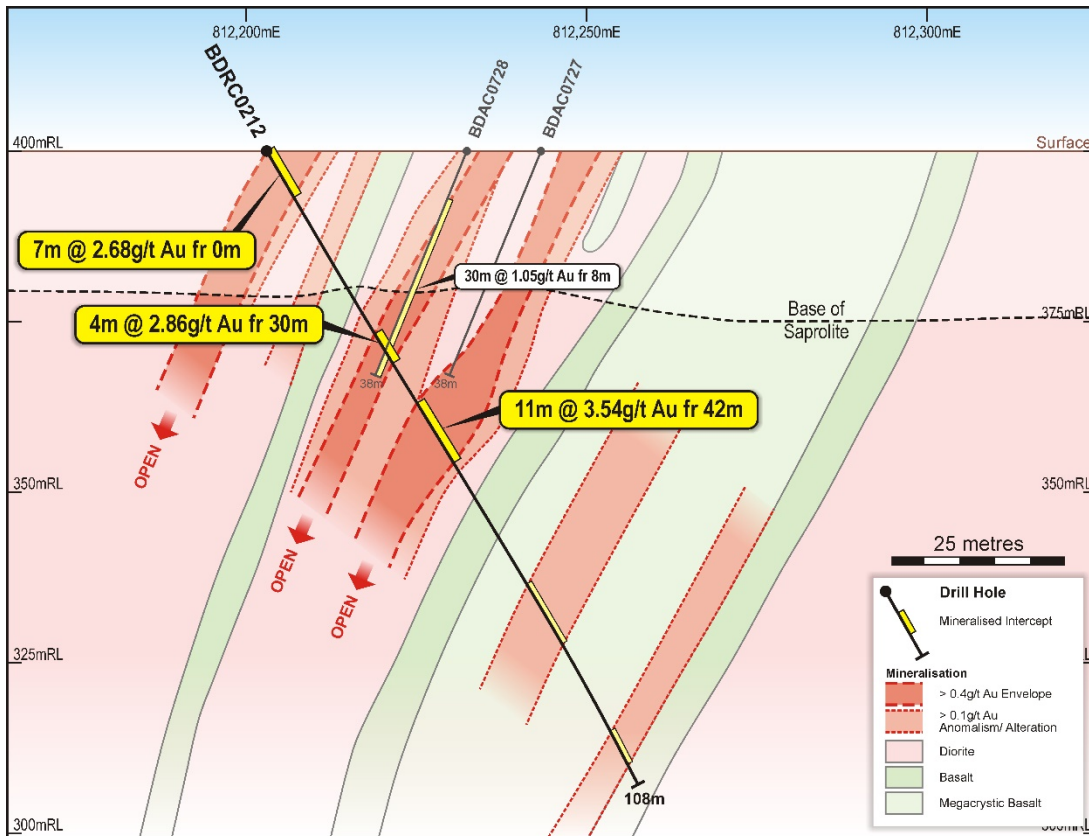


Figure Three | Antoinette West Cross Section (BDRC0212)

Current Drilling

Exore is currently undertaking broad spaced (+300m line spacing) and shallow (~50m) drilling testing for southwest strike extensions across 3-4 kilometres from Antoinette Central to the Juliette prospect in the south (refer Figure Four).

The Company also recently completed some follow up RC drilling at Veronique, 12 kilometres to the south of Antoinette, following up on previous high-grade drilling results recently reported.

Results will be reported as they come to hand.

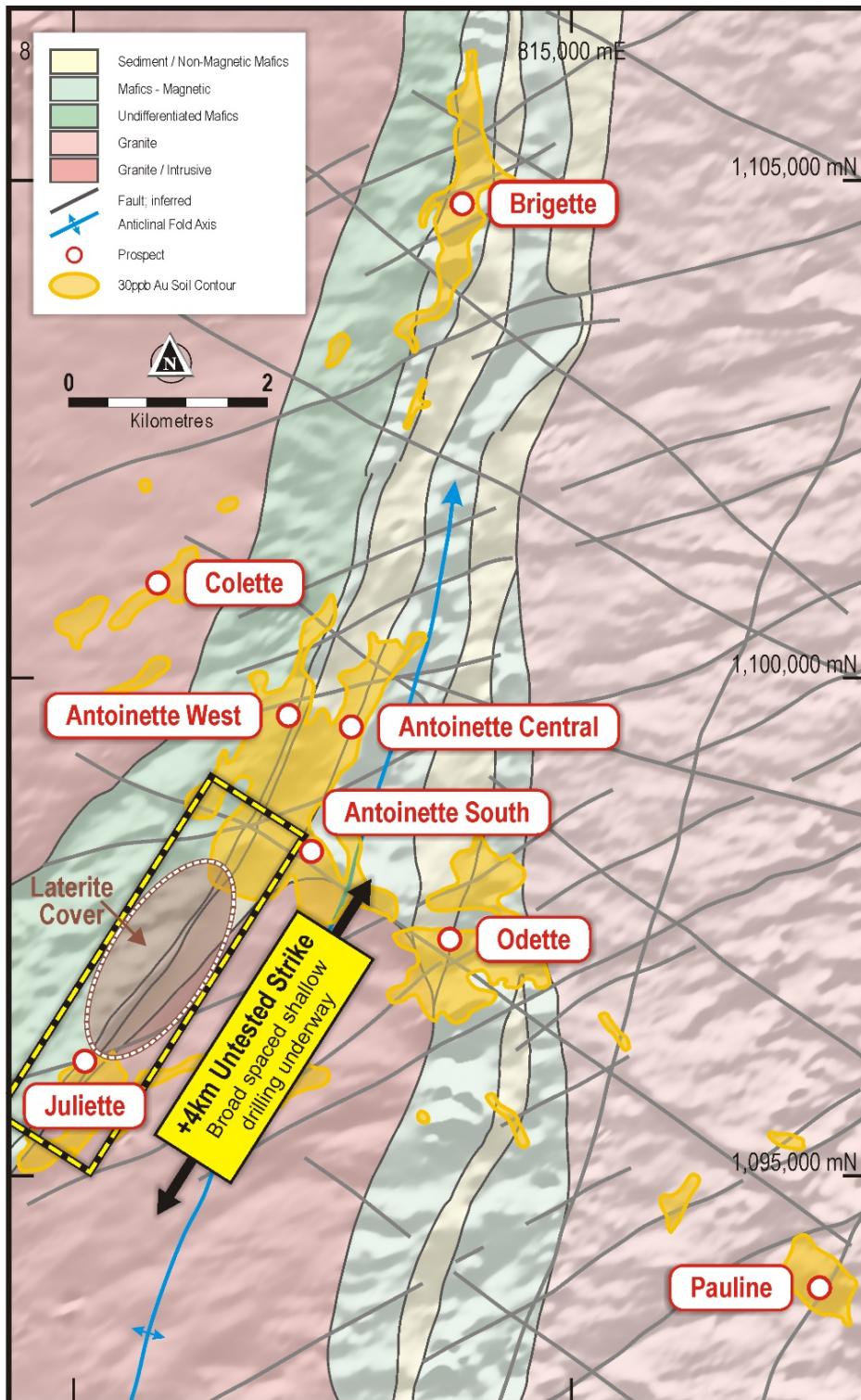


Figure Four | Antoinette Geology with Gold-in-Soil Anomalism and Current Drilling Lines Planned

Cote d'Ivoire Gold Projects

The Cote d'Ivoire Gold Projects cover a combined area of approximately 2,000km² comprising three granted exploration permits covering ~1,000km² and three exploration applications covering a further ~1,000km² (refer Figures Five and Six). Exore owns an 80% interest in the two granted permits making up the Bagoé and Liberty Projects (Apollo Consolidated Ltd ASX: AOP holds the remaining 20%). Exore has the right to earn-into an 80-90% joint venture interest with local Ivoirian partners in the granted Tengrela permit and remaining applications. The majority of the project area is positioned on the convergence of two of West Africa's most prolific gold belts, the Tongon Gold Belt and the Syama Gold Belt, which extend into northern Cote 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)
- 11.5Moz Syama Gold Mine (Resolute)
- 1.0Moz Sissingué Gold Mine (Perseus)
- Fonondara gold discovery (Barrick)

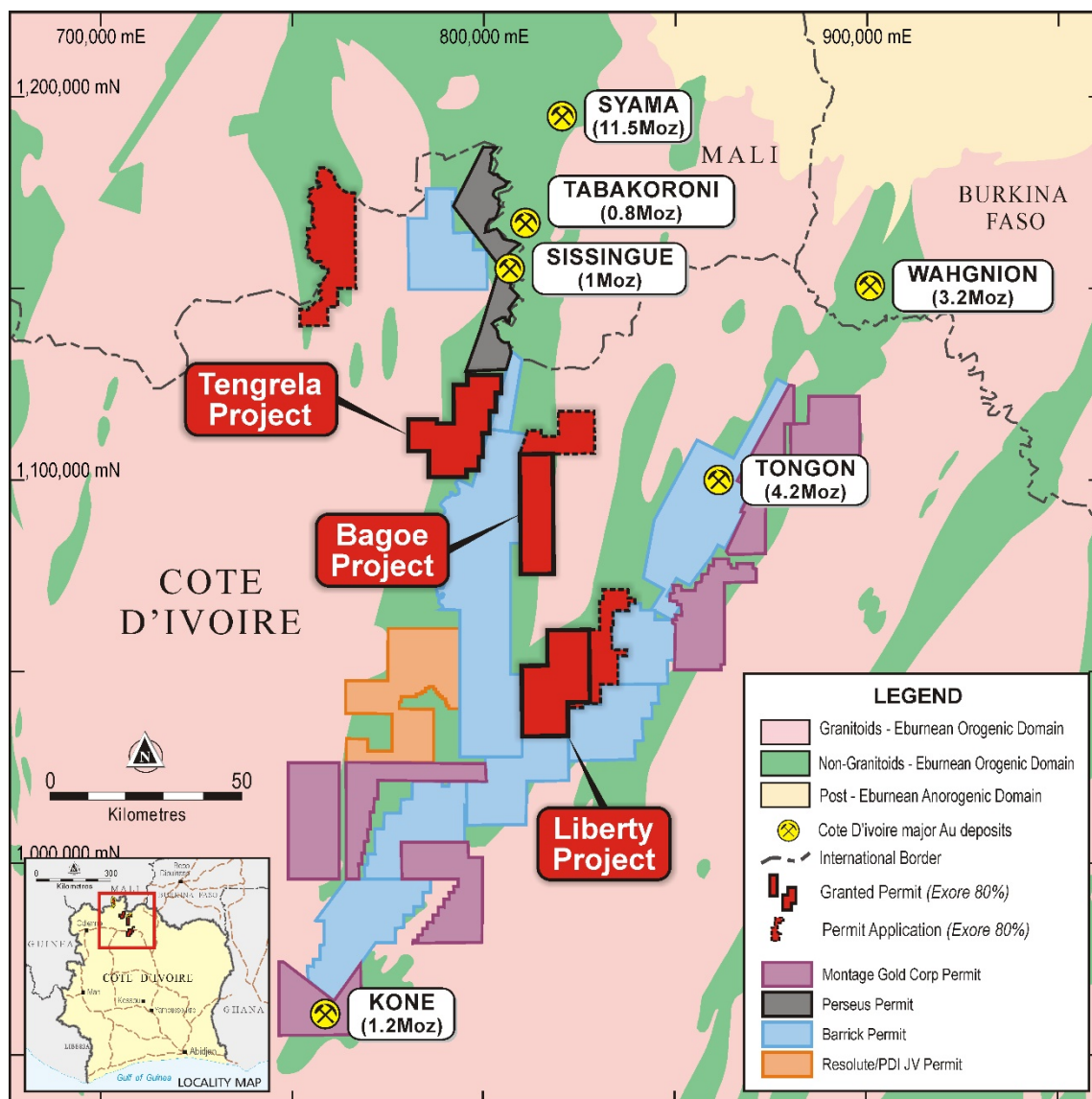


Figure Five | Exore Permit Locations in Northern Cote d'Ivoire & Adjacent Permit Holders

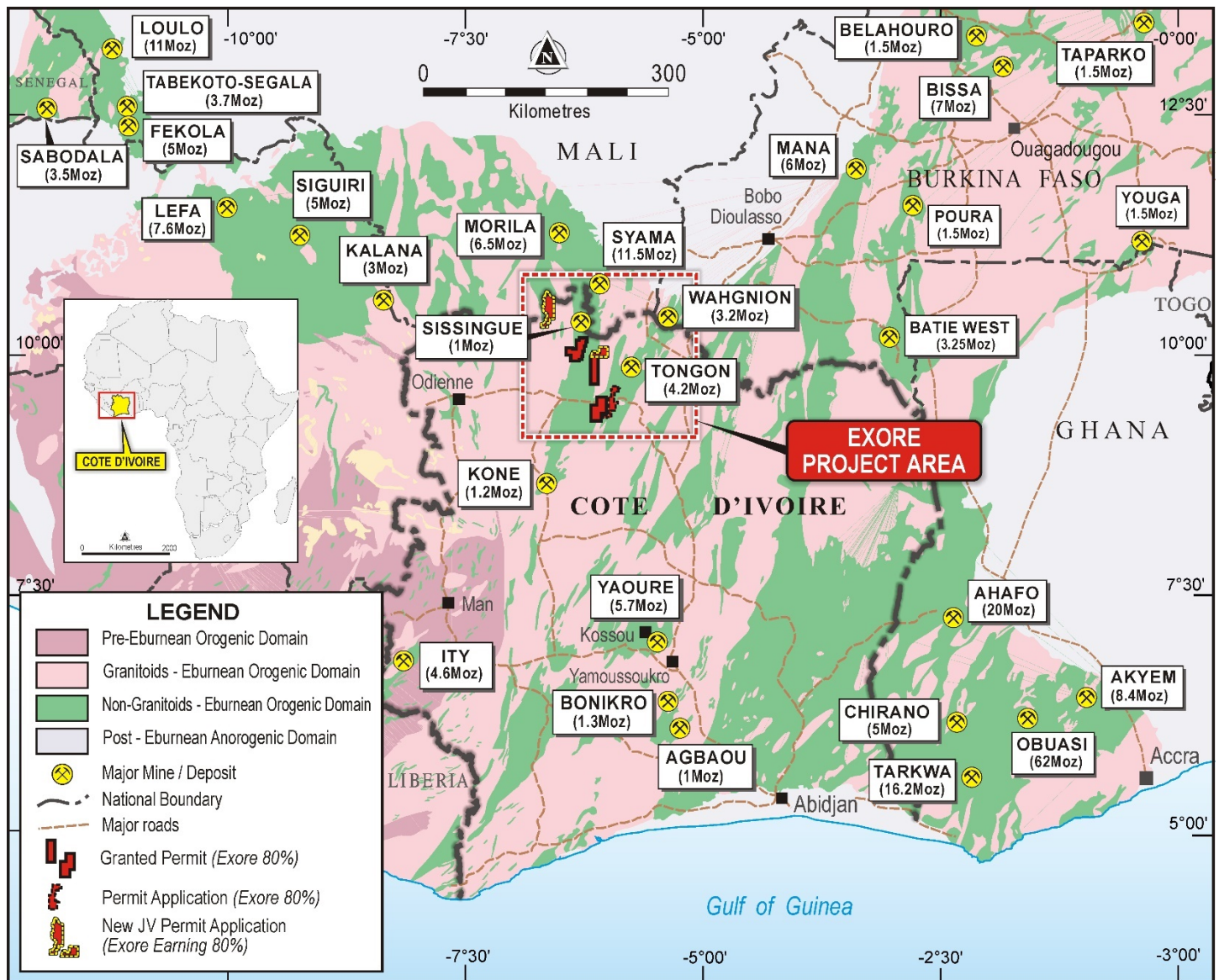


Figure Six | Cote d'Ivoire Project Location

For an update on the Company's activities in Cote d'Ivoire, please visit www.exorerresources.com.au.

This announcement has been authorised for release by Exore's Managing Director, Justin Tremain.

For further information, please contact:

Justin Tremain
Managing Director
+61 8 6117 0446

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Travis Schwertfeger, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Schwertfeger is a Director 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). Mr Schwertfeger 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 Drilling Results, Antoinette | Bagoé Project, Cote d'Ivoire

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi	From	To	Interval	Gold Grade
Antoinette Central										
BDRC0206	812386	1099006	390	124	-55	315	19m	20m	1m	2.52g/t
			And				35m	47m	12m	1.16g/t
BDRC0207	812363	1099152	392	51	-60	315	16m	22m	6m	3.24g/t
BDRC0208	812388	1099119	392	126	-60	315	27m	28m	1m	1.12g/t
			And				83m	95m	12m	4.48g/t
			And				104m	113m	9m	1.46g/t
			And				119m	123m	4m	1.24g/t
BDRC0209	812441	1099248	395	102	-60	315	9m	10m	1m	1.56g/t
BDRC0210	812480	1099286	396	120	-60	315	7m	9m	2m	1.71g/t
			And				22m	24m	2m	1.96g/t
			And				31m	32m	1m	2.69g/t
			And				106m	115m	9m	5.66g/t
BDRC0231	812408	1099279	395	90	-60	315	69m	74m	5m	0.50g/t
BDRC0232	812352	1098968	390	110	-60	315	76m	77m	1m	1.18g/t
BDRC0233	812305	1098885	388	102	-60	315	33m	43m	10m	1.71g/t
			And				56m	57m	1m	1.44g/t
BDRC0234	812416	1098967	389	150	-60	315	23m	24m	1m	3.23g/t
			And				64m	65m	1m	1.72g/t
			And				84m	90m	6m	0.82g/t
			And				98m	99m	1m	1.18g/t
BDRC0235	812386	1098933	389	150	-60	315	54m	55m	1m	2.36g/t
			And				70m	71m	1m	1.01g/t
			And				103m	108m	5m	0.83g/t
			And				141m	146m	5m	0.46g/t
BDRC0237	812441	1098758	388	114	-60	315	34m	37m	3m	1.06g/t
BDRC0238	812450	1099042	391	168	-60	315	56m	58m	2m	1.02g/t
			And				94m	95m	1m	3.09g/t
			And				105m	108m	3m	0.97g/t
BDRC0239	812380	1098540	384	102	-60	315	32m	33m	1m	1.83g/t
BDRC0240	812245	1098679	385	150	-60	315	15m	16m	1m	1.95g/t
			And				85m	86m	1m	1.61g/t
BDRC0241	811759	1098308	380	98	-60	315	36m	39m	3m	2.74g/t
Antoinette West										
BDRC0211	812183	1099657	404	114	-60	135	44m	50m	6m	0.56g/t
			And				68m	70m	2m	1.72g/t
BDRC0212	812203	1099735	405	108	-60	90	0m	7m	7m	2.68g/t
			And				30m	34m	4m	2.86g/t
			And				42m	53m	11m	3.54g/t
BDRC0244	812101	1099661	403	90	-60	135	72m	77m	5m	0.91g/t
BDRC0245	812118	1099593	403	60	-60	135	45m	57m	12m	0.41g/t
BDRC0246	812202	1099639	404	90	-60	135	26m	40m	14m	0.46g/t
			And				69m	70m	1m	1.34g/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) angled drill holes from surface. 1 metre samples collected by industry standard cyclone and splitter. Industry standard diameter RC drilling rods and conventional face-sampling hammer bit. 1 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 test work. 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 RC drilling rods and conventional face-sampling hammer 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. 1 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. 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.
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. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<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.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 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 20 metre lines on site. The splitter is cleaned after each sample pass.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> This technique is considered industry standard and effective assay technique for this style of drilling. Samples were generally dry and representative of drilled material. Certified reference standards, blank samples and field duplicates were inserted every 30 metres. Sample sizes averaging 1.9kg are considered sufficient to accurately represent the gold content of 1 drilled metre at this project 1 metre bulk samples for each metre remain in the field for future assay if required.
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 and blanks inserted at a rate of 10%. The results demonstrated an acceptable level of accuracy and precision.
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 handwritten on to geological logs in the field while sampling is ongoing and checked while entering the data into 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, Datashed, ArcMap, 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 <3 metres. 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 <10 metres accuracy where DGPS not available.
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"> Drillholes were completed on variable line spacing. No mineral resource estimation classifications have been applied to the reported results as yet. The drill program was designed to test strike extensions of the expected N-NE orientated mineralised structure. Further infill drilling will be required to establish geometry, orientation, continuity and grade variation between holes. No sample compositing techniques have been applied RC intercepts are reported as weight averaged results of one single metre assays, unless otherwise indicated in the body of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 NW-SE orientated drill lines (generally 315 azimuth) and designed to be close to right angles to the interpreted N-NE geological strike orientation of mineralization. Drilling was carried out generally at a dip of -60 degrees to best intersect geological features at right angles. There is no known sampling bias related to orientation of key mineralised structures. See figures 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"> Exploration results included in this announcement are from within the Bagoe granted exploration permit located in central north west Cote d'Ivoire, as listed in the Company's most recent quarterly report. The permit is held 100% by Aspire Nord SA. Exore has an 80% interest in Aspire Nord SA. Apollo Consolidated Ltd (ASX:AOP) holds the remaining 20%. The permit was 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.
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 consisted of soil sampling 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.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralized prospects of the Antoinette area are typical of orogenic gold deposits in the Birimian greenstone belts comprising structurally hosted lode and disseminated mineralization.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole locations shown in figure in main body of announcement and all locations and dip/azimuth details are provided in tables in the announcement and Appendix One.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
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 1.00g/t Au or >3m above 0.40g/t Au, with max 4m internal dilution (<0.40g/t Au).
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"> Drillholes were orientated along NW-SE orientated drill lines (generally 315 azimuth) and designed to be close to right angles to the interpreted N-NE geological strike orientation of mineralization. The dip of mineralization varies between zone but generally interpreted to be subvertical. Drilling was generally carried out at a dip of -60 degrees to best intersect interpreted geological features as close to right angles as feasible for exploration methods applied. Drill hole locations shown in the figures in main body of announcement and all locations and dip/azimuth details are provided in tables of the announcement and Appendix One.
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 shown in the body of this announcement.
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 1.00g/t or >3 metres above 0.40g/t Au reported in Appendix One.
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"> The Induced Polarisation (IP) survey was undertaken by geophysical contractor SAGAX with data processing by SAGAX and data QAQC undertaken by Exore's geophysical consultant Terra Resources. The IP survey used a Gradient array on a 50x25m mesh covering approximately 4km². Survey lines were approximately 1700m long orientated NW-SW the survey covered an estimated 2.5km of strike.
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"> Next stage of exploration work will consist further aircore, diamond core and RC drilling along strike and infill. Diagrams included in body of report as deemed appropriate by competent person.