

## Highlights

- ~2,000km<sup>2</sup> 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	589m
Market Cap (@ 3.8c)	~\$22m
Cash (31 Mar 20)	~\$13m

## 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](mailto:info@exorerresources.com.au)

W: [www.exorerresources.com.au](http://www.exorerresources.com.au)

 @ExoreResources

# Shallow Drilling Identifies New Target Along Strike from Antoinette

Exore Resources Ltd ('Exore' or the 'Company' | [ASX: ERX](#)) is pleased to provide further results from shallow reconnaissance drilling at the Company's Bagoe Project in northern Cote d'Ivoire, along with an update on exploration activities in context of the ongoing COVID-19 virus pandemic.

## Summary of Results

- **Regional reconnaissance air core ('AC') drilling along the southern +4km strike corridor at Antoinette** has returned encouraging results including (refer Figures One & Two and Appendix One):
  - **12m @ 3.88g/t gold from 8m; and**
  - **25m @ 0.61g/t gold from 12m (incl. 5m @ 2.10g/t gold from 32m) (EOH)**
- The results were from the northern most 360m step out AC traverse at the Juliette prospect
- **1.6km of untested northern strike potential** (refer Figure Two)
- **Mineralisation is associated with a shear that may be traced in drilling and geophysics for +2km to the north proximal to the Antoinette Central and West deposits**

## COVID-19 Update

- **Field exploration activities continue including ongoing reconnaissance drilling**, despite some logistical challenges caused by restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic
- Exore remains in a **strong financial position with approximately \$12.7M cash** as at 31 March 2020.

Managing Director, Mr Justin Tremain, commented:

*"The latest result of 12m @ 3.9g/t gold from just 8m is very encouraging. The result comes from the northern most line of 360m spaced drill lines along the Antoinette shear corridor. These results will be followed up immediately.*

*Government travel restrictions imposed due to the COVID-19 pandemic have presented minor logistical challenges and delays with the Company's exploration activities. Notwithstanding these challenges, the field team has been able to continue with the planned exploration programs, including drilling. The health and safety of our employees is our priority, there has been no suspected cases on site. The ability and willingness to operate in the current environment is a credit to Exore's exploration team."*



## Drilling Results

Exore is pleased to report new gold assay results from shallow reconnaissance aircore ('AC') drilling along the Antoinette shear corridor extending 4 kilometres south to the 'Juliette Prospect', within its Bagoé Project in northern Cote d'Ivoire (refer Figure One). 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 Four).

The latest results are from six broad spaced (+360m) reconnaissance AC drill traverses at the Juliette Prospect (refer Figures One and Two). AC holes are drilled down to blade refusal, in a 'top-to-tail' configuration to provide complete coverage across the targeted lithologic horizon, testing for *in situ* mineralisation along the Antoinette-Juliette shear which strike NE-SW and remains largely untested for +4kms. Latest results include (refer Appendix One for complete results):

Hole ID	Intercept
BDAC1448	12m @ 3.88g/t gold from 8m
BDAC1449	25m @ 0.61g/t gold from 12m (EOH)
including	5m @ 2.10g/t gold from 32m (EOH)

Table One | Latest Antoinette AC Results

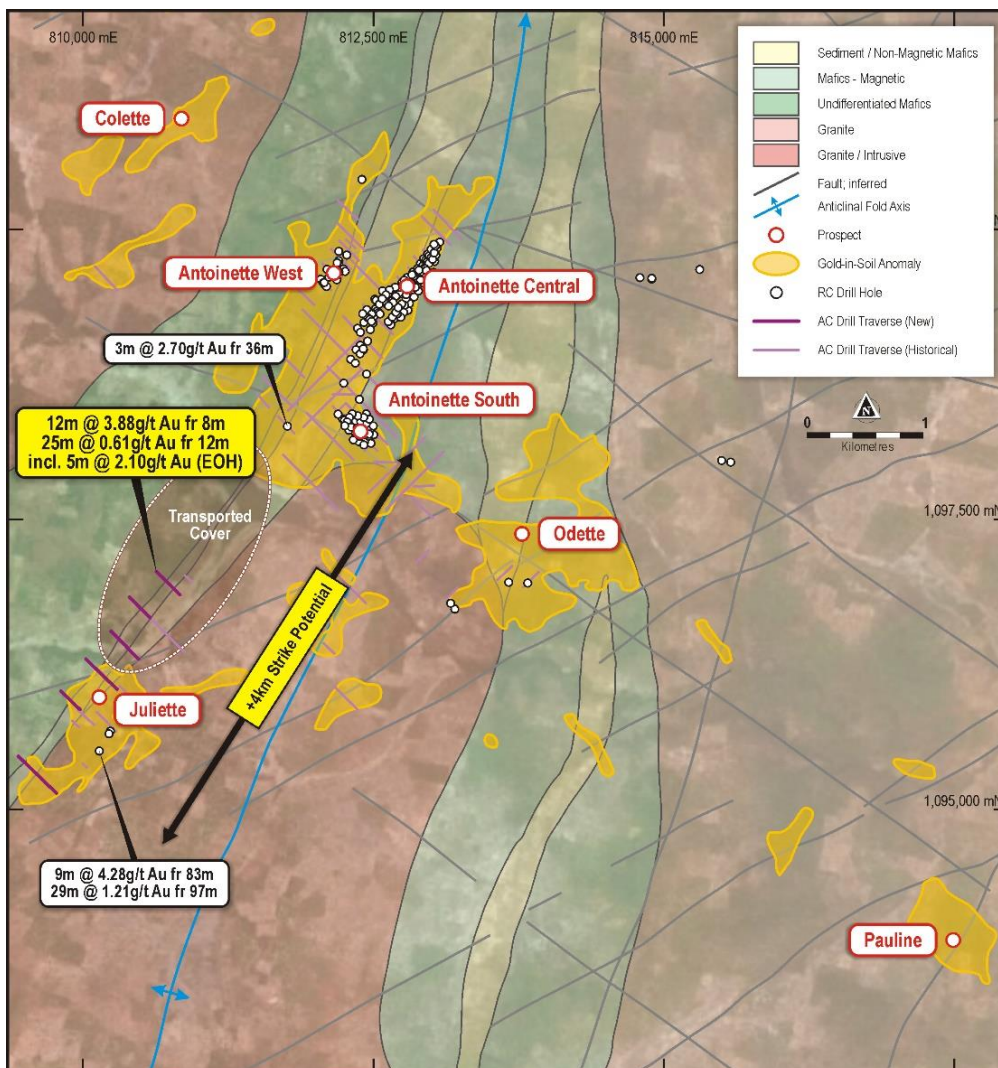
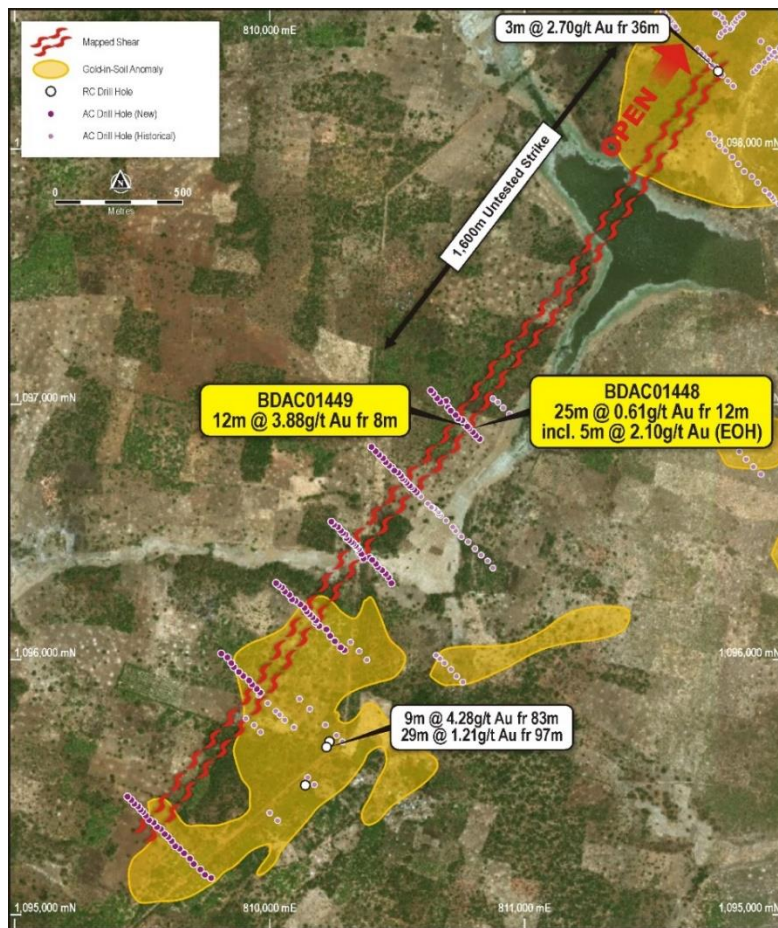


Figure One | Soil Geochemistry over Geology Showing +4km of Southern Strike Potential





**Figure Two | Drill Hole Collar Plan & Soil Geochemistry**

The reported drilling has identified blind mineralisation at the project where there is no geochemical anomaly due to the regolith comprising laterite cover that is further masked locally with a thin layer of alluvium cover associated with drainage and a local minor water dam (currently dry) (refer Figure Two). Given the absence of a geochemical anomaly, the area has no past drilling near the reported results, and no existing drilling for 1.6kms along strike to the north between the new intercepts and mineralisation of the main 900m long Antoinette Central Prospect. Follow up drilling is to be prioritised.

Mineralisation is hosted in a sheared and quartz veined shale unit where the relict sericite and box-work textures indicate a well-developed alteration system. The shear follows the margin of a major granite intrusion.

### Impact of COVID-19

To date, the COVID-19 virus has had minimal impact on Exore's exploration activities in Cote d'Ivoire. The Cote d'Ivoire Government has declared a state of emergency, which among other things has closed the country's borders, imposed a curfew and restricted non-essential travel to the commercial capital Abidjan. Whilst presenting some logistical challenges, the Company has been able to continue its exploration programs, including drilling.

The Company is proactively managing the potential impact of COVID-19 with the health and safety of our employees and contractors being a priority. The Company has implemented a range of appropriate industry standard measures and protocols to maintain the health, safety and security of the Company's employees and contractors. These initiatives are under constant review.

Over the past year the Company has established an experienced local Ivorian workforce resulting in less reliance on contractors and expatriates. The Company's expatriate Exploration Manager has returned to his home country where he oversees field work remotely. The exploration team in country remains well-resourced under the guidance of a highly experienced senior Ivorian geologist and senior expatriate geologist.

## Corporate

The Company remains well funded with a cash position as at 31 March 2020 of approximately \$12.7M.

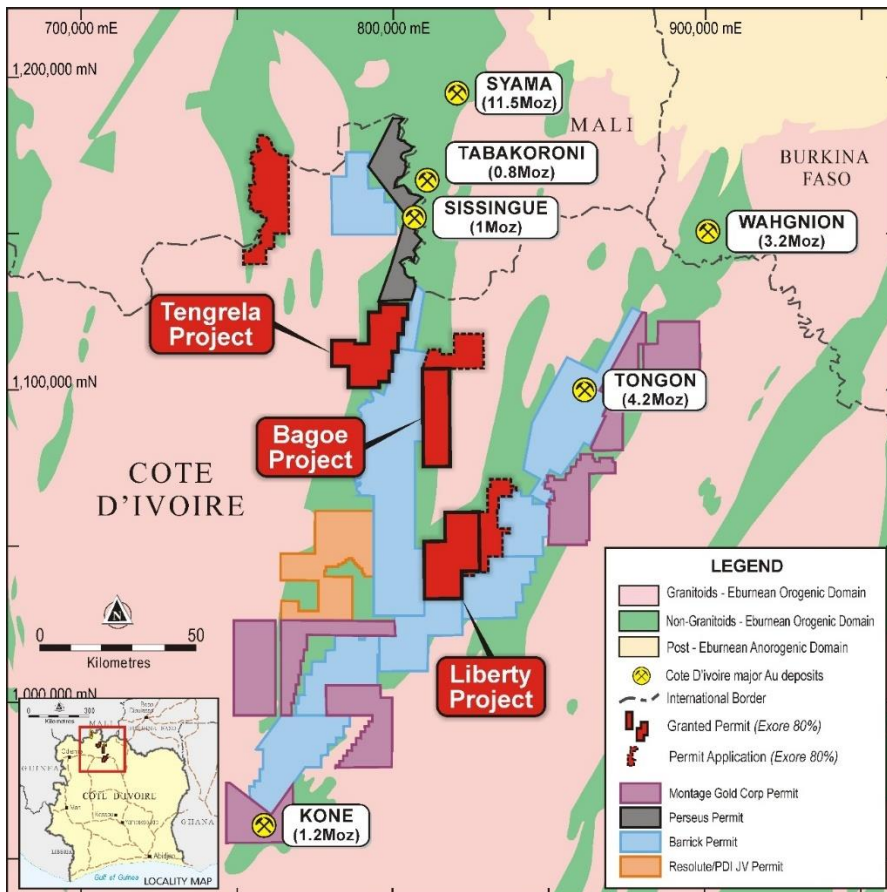
Considering the current situation surrounding the rapidly evolving COVID-19 virus and the economic impact, the Company is taking a prudent approach to reducing corporate, administrative and exploration overheads where possible to conserve cash whilst continuing to execute exploration programs. Field exploration continues, including ongoing drilling, however the situation remains dynamic with the potential for further Government restrictions.

## Cote d'Ivoire Gold Projects

The Cote d'Ivoire Gold Projects cover a combined area of approximately 2,000km<sup>2</sup> comprising three granted exploration permits covering ~1,000km<sup>2</sup> and three exploration applications covering a further ~1,000km<sup>2</sup> (refer Figures Three and Four). 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 Ivorian 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 Sissingue Gold Mine (Perseus)
- Fonondara gold discovery (Barrick)



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

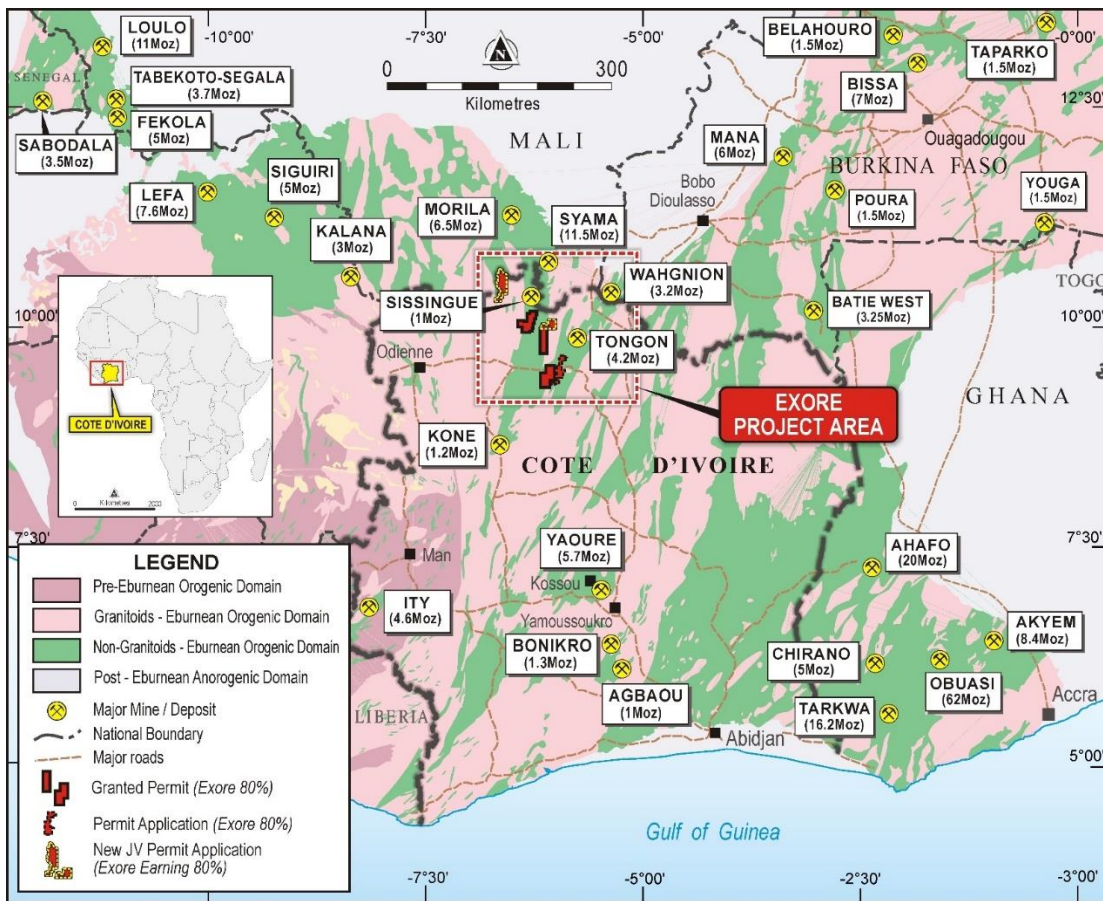


Figure Four | Cote d'Ivoire Project Location

For an update on the Company's activities in Cote d'Ivoire, please visit [www.exorerresources.com.au](http://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

### AC Drilling Results, Antoinette | Bagoe Project, Cote d'Ivoire

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Azi	From	To	Interval	Gold Grade
BDAC01449	810776	1096915	350	33	-60	315	8	20	12	3.88
BDAC01448	810784	1096907	348	37	-60	315	12	37	25	0.61
BDAC01430	810556	1096677	356	28	-60	315	4	28	24	0.21
BDAC01429	810568	1096667	357	28	-60	315	20	28	8	0.43
BDAC01354	809729	1095179	366	60	-60	315	12	24	12	0.25
BDAC01451	816063	1084213	340	36	-60	315	12	20	8	0.31
BDAC01413	810361	1096415	348	30	-60	315	24	30	6	0.34
BDAC01431	810550	1096683	340	27	-60	315	16	20	4	0.51
BDAC01420	810313	1096470	346	33	-60	315	4	8	4	0.49
BDAC01391	810182	1096155	351	39	-60	315	28	36	8	0.22
BDAC01392	810169	1096167	345	37	-60	315	20	28	8	0.18
BDAC01409	810417	1096377	339	39	-60	315	28	36	8	0.18
BDAC01425	810269	1096521	347	38	-60	315	8	12	4	0.35
BDAC01446	810809	1096880	342	39	-60	315	8	20	12	0.11
BDAC01387	810238	1096094	346	57	-60	315	28	36	8	0.16
BDAC01415	810350	1096435	339	20	-60	315	4	12	8	0.16
BDAC01414	810351	1096424	346	24	-60	315	16	24	8	0.13
BDAC01384	810294	1096038	360	60	-60	315	48	56	8	0.12

## Appendix Two | JORC Code (2012) Edition Table 1

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples derived from Air Core (AC) drilling.</li> <li>4m composite samples collected using a 3-tier riffle splitter to produce an average weight of 2kg.</li> <li>QAQC inserted at a rate of 10% and includes certified reference materials (standards), blanks and field duplicates.</li> <li>Certified reference material inserted every 30 samples</li> <li>All samples sent for analysis by 50g fire assay (BV code FA450) reported at a 0.01g/t threshold. The entire sample is crushed with 1kg riffle split for pulverisation.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill type (e.g. 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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi Power Products Prospector II AC rig.</li> <li>3<sup>1/2</sup> inch 3-bladed air core bit drilled to blade refusal.</li> <li>Drill hole inclination -60° from surface.</li> <li>Drill traverses are drilled heel-to-toe to ensure full coverage across target zone.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples sieved and logged at 1m intervals by supervising geologist, sample weight, quality, moisture and any contamination also logged.</li> <li>4m composite samples collected using a 3-tier riffle splitter to produce an average weight of 2kg.</li> <li>The splitter is cleaned after each sample pass.</li> <li>Cyclone is cleaned at the end of the hole, and more often if any wet zones are encountered.</li> <li>Hole and sampling terminated if wet sample is encountered.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recording of rock type, oxidation, veining, alteration and sample quality carried out for each 1m sample.</li> <li>Logging is mostly qualitative.</li> <li>Samples representing the lithology of each metre of drilling is collected and sorted into chip trays for future geological reference.</li> <li>The entirety of each drill hole was logged and assayed.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4m composite samples collected using a 3-tier riffle splitter to produce an average weight of 2kg.</li> <li>The splitter is cleaned after each sample pass.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples are dry and considered representative of drilled material.</li> <li>Certified reference material (standards), blank samples and field duplicates were inserted every 30m.</li> <li>Sample sizes averaging 2kg are considered sufficient to accurately represent the gold content of one drilled metre at this project.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Entire sample crushed with 1kg split off for pulverization, 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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The significant intersections were produced and verified by two different company personnel.</li> <li>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 and Micromine). A hardcopy of each file is stored, and an electronic copy saved in two separate hard disk drives</li> <li>No adjustment to assay data was carried out.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each collar located using a Garmin hand-held GPS.</li> <li>Data are recorded in a modified WGS 1984, UTM_Zone 29 (northern hemisphere) projection.</li> <li>Topographic control established from SRTM-derived digital elevation model.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AC traverses are on 360m spaced lines. Holes are drilled towards 315 UTM and inclined -60 from surface. Drill traverses are drilled "heel-to-toe" to ensure complete coverage.</li> <li>This drill spacing is considered sufficient for first pass testing of a geochemical or structural target.</li> <li>Further infill drilling may be required to establish geometry, orientation, continuity and grade variation between holes.</li> <li>Original AC samples submitted are 4m composites.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drillhole traverses were orientated along SE-NW drill lines (315 UTM azimuth) perpendicular to the interpreted geological strike of mineralization.</li> <li>Drill traverses are drilled "heel-to-toe" to ensure complete coverage where the dip is not known.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See plans provided in body of announcement.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples collected in the field are brought back to the camp and placed in a storage room, bagged and sealed ready for lab collection.</li> <li>Bagged samples collected from the camp by the analysis company and transported directly to the laboratory.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No external audit or review completed due to early stage nature of exploration.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Korhogo (271km<sup>2</sup>) and Boundiali (379km<sup>2</sup>) 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.</li> <li>The licences were granted 29 October 2014 and were recently renewed for the first time to 28 October 2021. Further renewals are permitted.</li> <li>There are no impediments to working in the area.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Previous exploration was carried out by Apollo Consolidated Ltd from October 2014 to June 2018.</li> <li>It is not known what/if any exploration activity was carried out in the permits prior to that.</li> <li>Artisanal workings are noted in places across the permits and within the areas of current drilling.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling reported here indicates that the Juliette prospect occurs as shear-hosted mineralization on an intrusive margin.</li> <li>The host rock is dominated by shale. Fe-oxide staining and relict boxwork textures indicate the presence of disseminated sulphide. Quartz veining is also present.</li> <li>Due to the shallow nature of AC drilling all geological samples are significantly weathered with accompanying loss of textural and mineralogical information.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to Appendix One.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anomalous AC assays results reported above 0.5g/t Au or 8m above 0.1g/t Au, with max 4m internal dilution.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AC traverses were orientated along SE-NW orientated drill lines (315 azimuth) at Juliette perpendicular to the interpreted geological strike of mineralization.</li> <li>The dip of mineralization is unknown at time of drilling, so traverses were drilled "heel-to-toe" to ensure full coverage.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate diagrams relevant to material results are included in the body of this announcement.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All mineralised and significantly anomalous AC results above 0.5g/t or &gt;8 metres above 0.1g/t/t Au reported in table in body of announcement.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reported drill traverses were designed to test for gold mineralization proximal to previous surface sampling or interpreted lithostructural feature.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infill AC traverses prior to planning RC follow up.</li> </ul>