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ASX : BGS

The emerging West African
Gold Exploration Company

Targeting multi-million
ounce gold deposits in Mali
and Liberia.

Expanding gold inventory
at existing assets and via
new project generation.

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**EXTENSIVE SHALLOW GOLD MINERALISATION
INTERSECTED IN RC DRILLING AT VIPER
PROSPECT****51 METRE GOLD INTERSECTION AT KOTING
PROSPECT****HIGHLIGHTS**

- Robust shallow gold intersections in Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at Viper Prospect include;
 - 9m @ 4.06g/t Au from 19m
 - 7m @ 3.89 g/t Au within 21m @ 1.63g/t Au from 33m
 - 14m @ 2.26g/t Au from 9m
 - 14m @ 1.74g/t Au from 40m
 - 14m @ 1.53 g/t Au within 37m @ 0.93g/t Au from 4m
 - 7m @ 2.75g/t Au from 32m within 13m @ 1.83 g/t Au (uncut)
- Discovery of extensive new shallow gold zones at Koting Prospect including a broad mineralised intersection of 51m @ 1.17 g/t Au
- Multiple higher grade gold zones at Koting Prospect include;
 - 20m @ 1.64g/t Au from 41m
 - 6m @ 2.27g/t Au from 78m
 - 10m @ 1.96g/t Au from 36m
- Excellent scope for delineating additional gold resources at multiple prospects within the Massigui Gold Project.
- Preparations for follow up are underway.

Birimian Gold Limited (ASX:BGS; "Birimian Gold" or the "Company") is very pleased to announce it has received final analytical results from an expanded Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at the Massigui Gold Project in southern Mali.

A total of twenty four (24) shallow drill holes for 1,683 metres of drilling were undertaken to investigate high potential, open pit mineable, gold zones at multiple prospects in the broader Ntiola District. Results from this phase of RC drilling confirm the discovery of strongly mineralised and continuous gold mineralisation at Viper Prospect, and significantly upgrade the potential for new gold resources at Koting Prospect.

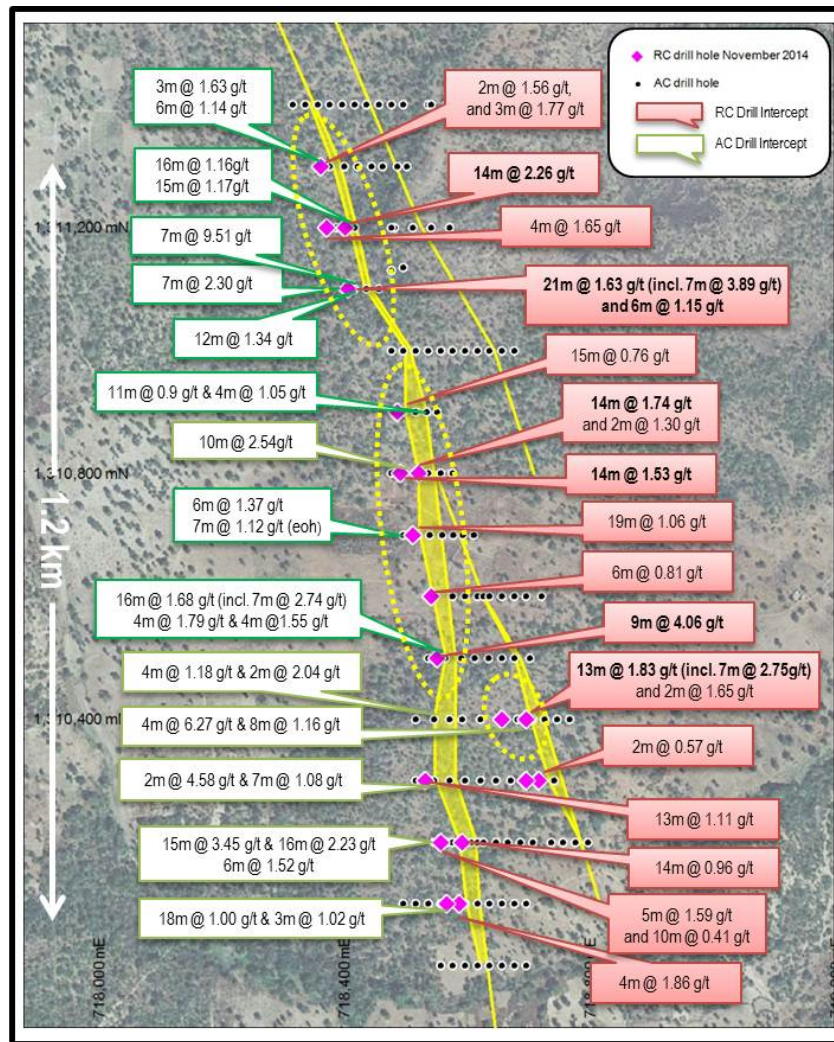


Figure 1. Viper Prospect. Significant RC drill intersections and previous AC drill intersections.

Viper Prospect

RC drilling was primarily designed to investigate mineralised extensions at depth and along strike from recent shallow ore-grade intersections recorded in earlier reconnaissance drilling at Viper Prospect (Figure 1). Analytical results from this phase of RC drilling confirm the discovery of a broadly mineralised and geologically continuous gold trend extending over in excess of 1km of strike and hosting multiple high grade gold zones. Results are shown in Table 1. Drilling highlights include;

- 9m @ 4.06g/t Au from 19m
- 7m @ 3.89 g/t Au within 21m @ 1.63g/t Au from 33m
- 14m @ 2.26g/t Au from 9m

- 14m @ 1.74g/t Au from 40m
- 14m @ 1.53 g/t Au within 37m @ 0.93g/t Au from 4m
- 7m @ 2.75g/t Au from 32m within 13m @ 1.83 g/t Au (uncut)
- 13m @ 1.11g/t Au from 27m
- 19m @ 1.06g/t Au from 38m

Drilling to date is widely spaced (>100m drill sections) and has tested only the shallow portions of the mineralised zone to a depth of less than 50m vertically below surface. In places, section spacing is >200m between RC drill holes; highly significant results, including the high grade **9m @ 4.06 g/t Au**, are open between these very broadly spaced drill sections. Significant potential exists to extend mineralisation at depth, along strike, and between undrilled sections at Viper.

The latest drilling has defined wide zones of ore grade mineralisation with significant high grade gold zones being recorded within the broader mineralised areas. The Company believes these high grade zones will have a significant positive impact on any potential mining operation and that there is considerable scope to delineate gold resources amenable to open-pit mining at Viper. The Company intends to immediately undertake a comprehensive program of detailed geological logging and additional sampling in preparation for the next round of evaluation drilling within the prospect area.

Koting Prospect

Two shallow RC holes were drilled on a single section to investigate previously defined aircore (AC) anomalism at Koting Prospect (Figure 2 and 3). Results from these holes have delineated a previously unknown extensively mineralised gold zone over very broad widths, including an uncut drill intersection of **51m @ 1.17 g/t Au** in hole NTRC092 (33m – 84m). Multiple higher grade intersections within the zone include,

- 51m @ 1.17 g/t Au (uncut) from 33m - 84m, including
 - 3m @ 1.51g/t Au from 33m
 - 20m @ 1.64g/t Au from 41m
 - 6m @ 2.27g/t Au from 78m
- 5m @ 1.29g/t Au from 14m, and
- 10m @ 1.96g/t Au from 36m

These are highly significant results which occur in an area that has previously only been subjected to broad spaced shallow auger drilling and very limited reconnaissance AC drilling. The gold zone at Koting occurs beneath approximately 10m of barren overburden and does not have any discernable surface expression. This is significant as overburden may conceal the extents of a much larger mineralised body in the immediate prospect area.

The Company believes there is considerable scope for mineralised extensions along strike and to depth at Koting and has commenced a geological review and detailed sampling program in preparation for follow up drilling.

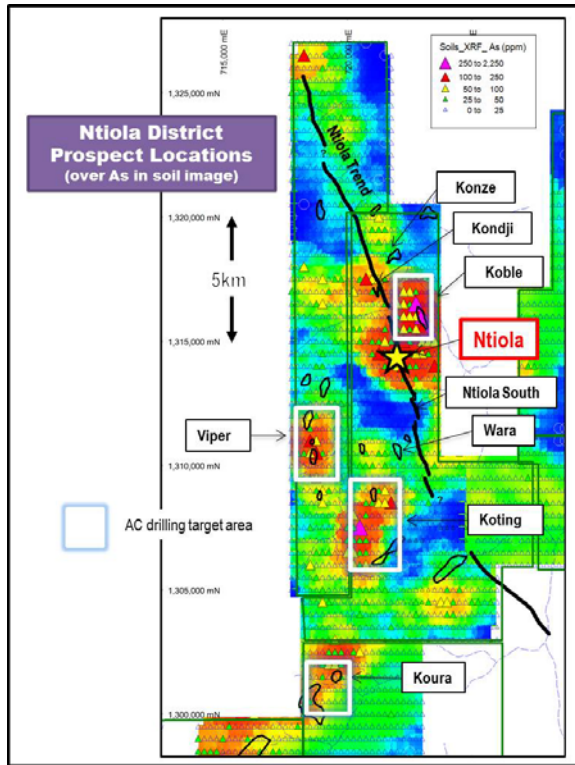


Figure 2. Ntiola District. Prospect locations are shown over the arsenic in soil image.

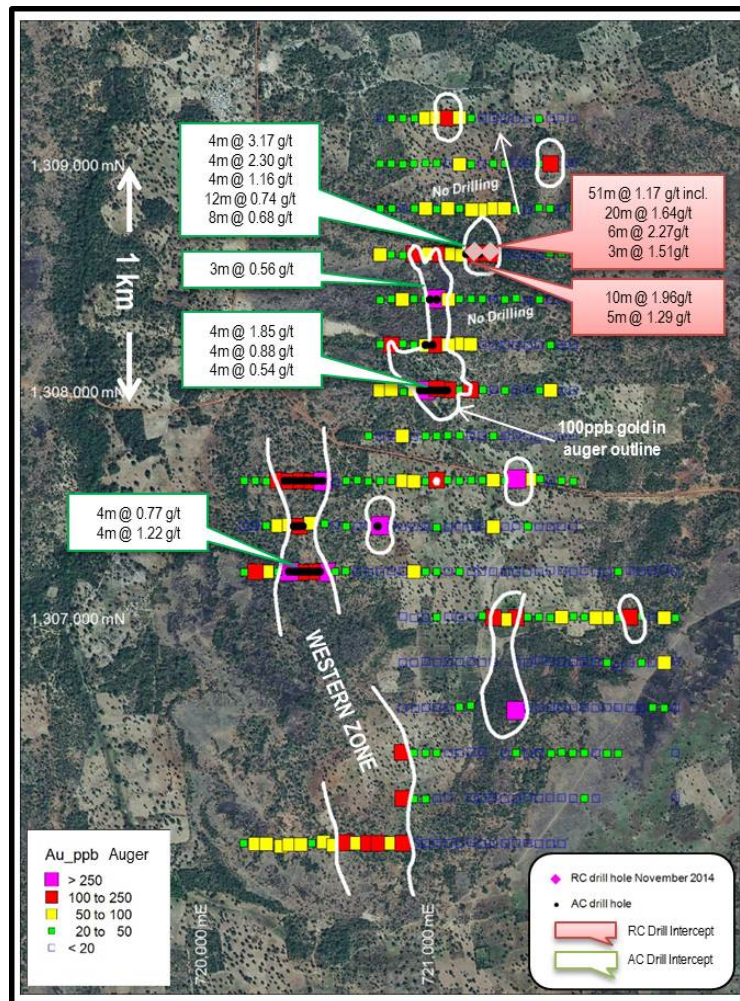


Figure 3. Koting Prospect. Significant RC drill intersections and previous AC drill intersections.

About Birimian Gold Limited

Birimian Gold holds substantial interests in several highly prospective gold projects situated within the Birimian Gold Belt of West Africa; a gold rich region which has produced in excess of 250 million ounces of gold from large, low cost mines. The Company's primary assets include the advanced Massigui Gold Project and Dankassa Gold Project in Southern Mali, and the Basawa Gold Project in Liberia.

Following the discovery of the Ntiola Deposit at the Massigui Project, Birimian Gold continues to pursue a targeted exploration campaign over the greater Project area with the aim of identifying additional shallow gold resources amenable to open pit mining techniques to add to the total gold inventory. The Ntiola Deposit is located 25km from the world class Morila Gold Mine, operated by Randgold Resources.

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Competent Persons Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by or under the supervision of Kevin Anthony Joyce. Mr Joyce is Managing Director of Birimian Gold Limited and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Joyce has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and 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. Mr Joyce consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previous Reported Results

There is information in this announcement relating to previous Exploration Results at the Massigui Project. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any other new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Table 1. Reported RC drill holes at the Massigui Project, Mali, and significant analytical results.

Hole_ID	North	East	Dip	Azm	Hole Depth	From	To	Width	Au g/t
NTRC073	1310100	718590	-59.8	90.7	64	39	41	2	0.79
and						47	51	4	1.86
NTRC074	1310100	718570	-59.8	89.8	90	73	75	2	1.28
NTRC075	1310200	718595	-59.8	88	48	16	30	14	0.96
NTRC076	1310200	718560	-60.2	91.2	100	35	45	10	0.41
and						72	77	5	1.59
NTRC077	1310300	718720	-59.8	93.9	60	42	44	2	0.57
NTRC078	1310300	718700	-59.5	95	90				nsa
NTRC079	1310300	718535	-59.6	92.9	85	19	21	2	0.71
and						27	40	13	1.11
and						72	83	11	0.61
NTRC080	1310400	718700	-59.6	90.1	54	11	15	4	0.75
and						26	28	2	1.65
and						32	39	7	2.75
NTRC081	1310400	718660	-60.1	92.8	100	85	87	2	1.1
NTRC082	1310500	718555	-60.2	91.6	72	19	28	9	4.06
NTRC083	1310700	718515	-60.2	91.6	80	38	57	19	1.06
NTRC084	1310600	718545	-60.1	94.6	70	19	25	6	0.81
NTRC085	1310800	718525	-60	92.9	54	4	41	37	0.93
					including	4	18	14	1.53
NTRC086	1310800	718495	-59.5	91.4	90	34	36	2	1.3
and						40	54	14	1.74
NTRC087	1310900	718490	-60.7	92.4	84	27	42	15	0.76
and						47	50	3	0.49
and						59	62	3	0.62
NTRC088	1311100	718410	-60	92.3	68	28	49	21	1.63
					including	33	40	7	3.89
and						59	65	6	1.15
NTRC089	1311200	718405	-60.7	92.2	42	0	3	3	0.6
and						9	23	14	2.26
NTRC090	1311200	718375	-60.6	92.3	92	32	36	4	1.65
and						47	50	3	0.53
and						66	69	3	0.75
NTRC091	1311300	718365	-60.1	92.4	60	20	22	2	1.56
and						33	36	3	1.77
NTRC092	1308600	721225	-60.3	93.2	88	11	20	9	0.69
and						33	36	3	1.51
and						41	61	20	1.64
and						64	71	7	0.63
and						78	84	6	2.27
NTRC093	1308600	721200	-60.7	93.5	84	14	19	5	1.29
and						24	30	6	0.52
and						36	46	10	1.96
and						59	66	7	0.83
and						69	71	2	0.94
NTRC094	1302650	719160	-58.3	269.8	36				nsa
NTRC095	1302600	719170	-60	272.1	36				nsa
NTRC096	1302550	719185	-60.3	270.9	36				nsa

1) Intercepts are calculated using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, allowing for 2m maximum internal waste.

2) Intercepts are reported from 1m samples submitted to ALS Bamako for 30g Fire Assay.

3) QAQC standards, blanks and duplicate samples were routinely inserted/collected at every 10th sample.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes were routinely sampled at 1m intervals down the hole. • Samples were collected at the drill rig by riffle splitting drill spoils to collect a nominal 2 - 3 kg sub sample. • Routine standard reference material, sample blanks, and sample duplicates were inserted/collected at every 10th sample in the sample sequence. • All 1m samples were submitted to ALS Bamako for preparation and analysis by 30g Fire Assay.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All holes were completed by reverse circulation (RC) drilling techniques. • Hole diameter was nominally 5.5 Inch. • A face sampling down hole hammer was used at all times.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A qualitative estimate of sample recovery was done for each sample metre collected from the drill rig. • Riffle split samples were weighed to ensure consistency of sample size and monitor sample recoveries. • Drill sample recovery and quality is considered to be adequate for the drilling technique employed.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill sample intervals were geologically logged by Company Geologists. • Where appropriate, geological logging recorded the abundance of specific minerals, rock types and weathering using a standardized logging system. • A small sample of drill material was retained in chip trays for future reference and validation of geological logging.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 1m samples were riffle split at the drill rig. • Routine field sample duplicates were taken to evaluate whether samples were representative. • Additional sample preparation was undertaken by ALS Bamako laboratory. • At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and crushed to -2mm in a jaw crusher. A 1.5kg

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"> split of the crushed sample was subsequently pulverised in a ring mill to achieve a nominal particle size of 85% passing 75um. Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early stage exploration and the commodity being targeted.
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"> Analysis for gold is undertaken at ALS Bamako by 30g Fire Assay with AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm. Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique. No geophysical tools or other non-assay instrument types were used in the analyses reported. Review of routine standard reference material and sample blanks suggest there are no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses. Results of analyses for field sample duplicates are consistent with the style of mineralisation being evaluated and considered to be representative of the geological zones which were sampled. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory. Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.
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"> Drill hole data is compiled and digitally captured by Company geologists at the drill rig. The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database consultant before loading into the drill hole database. Twin holes were not utilized to verify results. Reported drill hole intercepts are compiled by the Company's database consultant and the Managing Director. There were no adjustments to assay data.
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"> Drill hole collars were set out in UTM grid WGS84_Zone29N Drill hole collars were positioned using hand held GPS. Drill holes are routinely surveyed for down hole deviation at approximately 50m spaced intervals down the hole. SRTM elevation data was used to establish topographic control where appropriate. Locational accuracy at collar and down the drill hole is considered appropriate for this early stage of exploration.
Data spacing and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes were nominally drilled on 100m spaced east-west orientated drill sections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>distribution</i>	<p>sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hole spacing on section varies between 25m to 50m. The reported drilling has not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves. Sample compositing was not applied.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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"> Exploration is at an early stage and the true orientation of mineralisation has not been confirmed at this stage, however the current drill hole orientation is considered appropriate for the regional geological setting within the Project area.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are stored on site in a locked storage area prior to road transport by Company personnel to the laboratory in Bamako, Mali.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There have been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques or data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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"> The reported results are from an area within the Hanne Permis de Recherche, which is held 95% by Birimian Gold Mali SARL, a wholly owned subsidiary of Birimian Gold Limited. The Hanne Permis de Recherche is in good standing.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area which is presently covered by the Hanne Permis de Recherche was explored intermittently by Randgold Resources in the period 2000 to 2009. Exploration consisted of soil sampling, reconnaissance drilling and pitting, and sporadic follow up RC and diamond drilling. Birimian Gold has previously undertaken AC and auger drilling over the area which is the subject of the reported results..
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposit style targeted for exploration is lode gold. This style of mineralisation typically forms as veins or disseminations in altered host rock. Deposits of this type often form in proximity to linear geological structures. Surficial geology within the project area typically consists of indurated gravels forming plateau, and broad depositional plains consisting of colluvium and alluvial to approximately 5m vertical depth. Lateritic weathering is common within the project area. The depth to fresh rock is typically 35m vertical.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported results are summarised in Table 1 within the attached announcement. The drill holes reported in this announcement have the following parameters applied. All drill holes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>collar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o elevation or RL (<i>Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres</i>) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>completed, including holes with no significant gold intersections are reported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grid co-ordinates are UTM WGS84_29N • Collar elevation is defined as height above sea level in metres (RL) • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in WGS 84_29N degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. • Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace • Intersection depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. • Intersection width is the down hole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. • No results from previous exploration are the subject of this Announcement.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole intercepts are reported from 1m metre down hole samples. • A minimum cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au is applied to the reported intervals. • Maximum internal dilution is 2m within a reported interval. • No grade top cut off has been applied. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reported results are from early stage exploration drilling; as such the orientation of geological structure is uncertain. • Results are reported as down hole length, true width is unknown.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole location plans are included in Figures 2 and 3.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results have been comprehensively reported in this announcement. • Drill holes completed, including holes with no significant gold intersections, are reported
<i>Other substantive</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in this

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	announcement.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC and diamond drilling where appropriate will be undertaken to follow up the results reported in this announcement.