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ASX RELEASE

Burey commences diamond drilling at Giro Gold Project

Diamond drilling programme commenced on Kebigada Shear Zone at Giro in the Kilo-Moto Gold Belt, DRC.

Highlights

- **2,440-metre diamond drill programme commences on identified targets at Giro, Peteku, Mangote and Kai-Kai prospects at Giro Gold Project, Democratic Republic of Congo**
- **Diamond drill rig is on site at Giro/Kebigada and has commenced drilling to test the vertical extent and identify structural controls on mineralisation**
- **Ongoing soil sampling and mapping programmes continuing along the NNW-trending structural corridor to identify new areas of gold mineralisation**
- **Extensive artisanal alluvial workings identified within the corridor enhance potential for discovery**
- **RC drill results received from remaining 25 holes for 2,431m from the periphery of the 2,000m long mineralised zone within Kebigada Shear Zone**
- **Results from diamond drill programme expected in Q1 2016.**

Burey Gold Limited (ASX: BYR) is pleased to announce that diamond drilling has commenced at the Kebigada Shear Zone and the Giro Vein at the Company's Giro Prospect, located in north-east DRC, central Africa. The drilling is in an area which was previously successfully mined during Belgian colonial rule, and where significant drilling results have been reported by the Company. Additional holes will test the mineralised potential of the Peteku target as well as the true mineralised widths and grades of open pits and adits mined by the Belgians at Mangote and Kai-Kai respectively at its Giro Project in the Kilo-Moto Gold Belt.

Giro Prospect

Recent RC drilling supported by the ground IP survey has defined a main zone of significant mineralisation which extends for more than 1km x 400m within the Kebigada Shear Zone at Giro. Narrow zones of mineralisation extend for almost 2km along the shear and will be followed up in future drilling programmes (Figure 3). RC drilling was carried out on 200-250m line spacing and reached maximum vertical depths of 90m. Interpretation of the gradient array in the recently completed IP survey suggests that best grades and widths of mineralisation were reported from the intersection of two main structural features, the NW trending regional fabric associated with the Giro Vein and the NNW orientated structural corridor shown in Figure 1. Both orientations are clearly shown in the IP gradient array image in Figure 3.

Planned diamond drilling of 1,300m aims to confirm the continuity of mineralisation at depth below the RC drilling, as shown in Figures 2, 4 and 5, where several high-grade zones were defined within a broader lower grade envelope of mineralisation. The drilling will also define structural controls on mineralisation and will define any plunge component associated with the intersection of the two dominant structural trends.

Two holes totalling 160m will also test the Giro vein at depth. More than 300m of strike along the Giro vein was mined during Belgian colonial rule, and although little information is available it is reported that a 6m wide zone at a grade of approximately 15g/t Au was mined. One RC hole drilled during Panex Resources' first drilling campaign reported 8m at 7.28g/t Au from 52m including 3m at 18.25g/t Au from 55m.

All results have now been reported for Burey's recently completed RC drilling programme at Giro. Latest results are summarised in Table 1 and shown in Figure 3. Results show that mineralisation within the Kebigada Shear Zone is open to the north and south and has been defined over approximately 2km. Best mineralised intercepts from these latest results included:

- GRRC133 **5m at 2.73g/t Au** from 15m
- GRRC135 **14m at 1.35g/t Au** from 38m
- GRRC152 **6m at 2.35g/t Au** from 4m.

Follow-up and infill drilling will define the mineralised depth potential of the Kebigada Shear Zone.

An intercept of **3m at 7.91g/t Au** from 85m in GRRC143 is associated with a chargeability anomaly having the same orientation as the Giro vein albeit on the opposite side of the Kebigada Shear boundary.

Peteku

Several adits and pits were mined by the Belgians and more recently by artisanal miners over a 1km zone at Peteku. Gold is focused within narrow high-grade quartz veins and siliceous shears. Burey has planned seven shallow diamond holes for 420m to test the grade of these quartz veins where channel sampling returned a best intercept of 4m at 21.74g/t Au, aiming to identify any parallel mineralised structures and confirm continuity of mineralisation at depth and along strike.

Tora

Two main prospects, Mangote and Kai-Kai, on Licence PE 5049 near Tora (Figure 1) were mined during the Belgian era. Historical drilling results at Mangote included 0.6m at 37g/t Au and 0.35m at 485g/t Au from quartz veins. No wall rock was sampled, although recent channel sampling of the wall rock has confirmed a halo of lower grade mineralisation. A drilling programme will be designed on completion of the planned mapping and sampling in the area.

An extensive soils sampling and mapping program is ongoing on PE 5049. The programme will identify the source of mineralisation currently being mined in extensive alluvial workings within the structural corridor shown in Figure 1, as well additional targets within the west-east trending structures parallel to the younger gneiss contact zone in the north near Tora.

Project Background and Potential

The Giro Gold Project comprises two exploitation permits covering a surface area of 610km² and lies within the Kilo-Moto Belt, a significant under-explored greenstone belt which hosts Randgold Resources' 17-million ounce Kibali group of deposits, lying within 30km of Giro. Kibali is targeting production of 600,000 ounces of gold in 2015 with shaft and decline development ahead of schedule, confirming a favourable mining environment in the region.

At Giro and Peteku, exploration has focused on drilling and geochemical sampling in areas mined historically during Belgian rule and in areas currently being mined by artisanal means. Soil sampling defined a >200ppb gold in soil anomaly over 2,000m x 900m while best results from Burey's RC drilling programme over the main IP anomaly include:

- GRRC058 **97m at 2.56g/t Au** from surface
- GRRC075 **47m at 4.13g/t Au** from 25m, incl. **29m at 5.93g/t Au** from **25m**
- R02 **16m at 3.95g/t Au** from 15m and **35m at 2.28g/t Au** from 81m, incl. **13m at 4.17g/t Au** from 103m
- GRRC068 **33m at 1.59g/t Au** from surface and **56m at 2.39g/t Au** from 64m incl. **9m at 5.20g/t Au** from 66m

Initial work supports a broad zone of mineralisation associated with a strong NNW trending chargeability anomaly at the Kebigada target (Figure 3). The Giro Prospect is cross-cut by numerous high grade ENE trending structures currently mined by artisanal miners. One such vein at Peteku reported 4m at 21.7g/t Au within granite.

A major northwest trending structural corridor is interpreted to transgress both tenements over at least 30km (Figure 1). The Giro deposits mined historically lie within this corridor while a number of extensive alluvial workings were identified to the north within the structural corridor. The Company will expedite soil sampling programmes for complete coverage of the corridor to identify additional zones of mineralisation which potentially sourced gold in alluvial workings.

To the north, Belgian colonials mined two deposits on PE 5049 up to the end of the colonial era in the 1960's. These were the Mangote open pit where historic drilling results included 0.6m at 37g/t Au and 0.35m at 485g/t Au and the Kai-Kai pit. There is no record of methods used to obtain these results. Only quartz veins were sampled historically by the Belgians although subsequent sampling of wall rock adjacent to quartz veins currently mined by artisanal miners confirmed potential for a broader zone of mineralization surrounding high grade quartz veins.

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Competent Person's Statements – Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Klaus Eckhof, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Eckhof is a director of Burey Gold Limited. Mr Eckhof has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves". Mr Eckhof consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the Giro Gold Project has been previously reported by the Company in compliance with JORC 2012 in various market releases, with the last one dated 14 October 2015. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those earlier market announcements, other than the drill results that are the subject of this report.

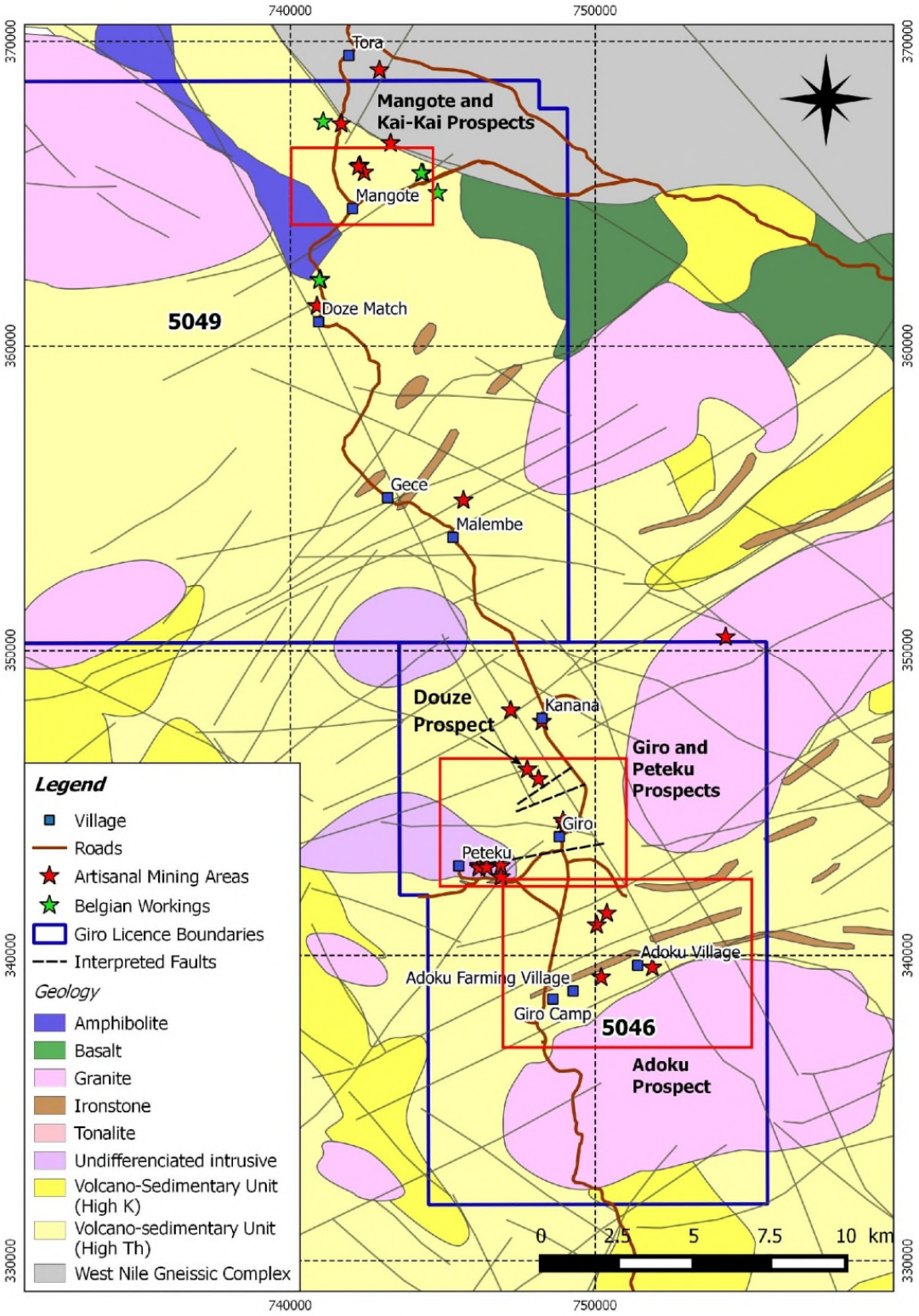

Figure 1: Geology map showing main prospect areas and the NNW trending structural corridor on the Giro Project

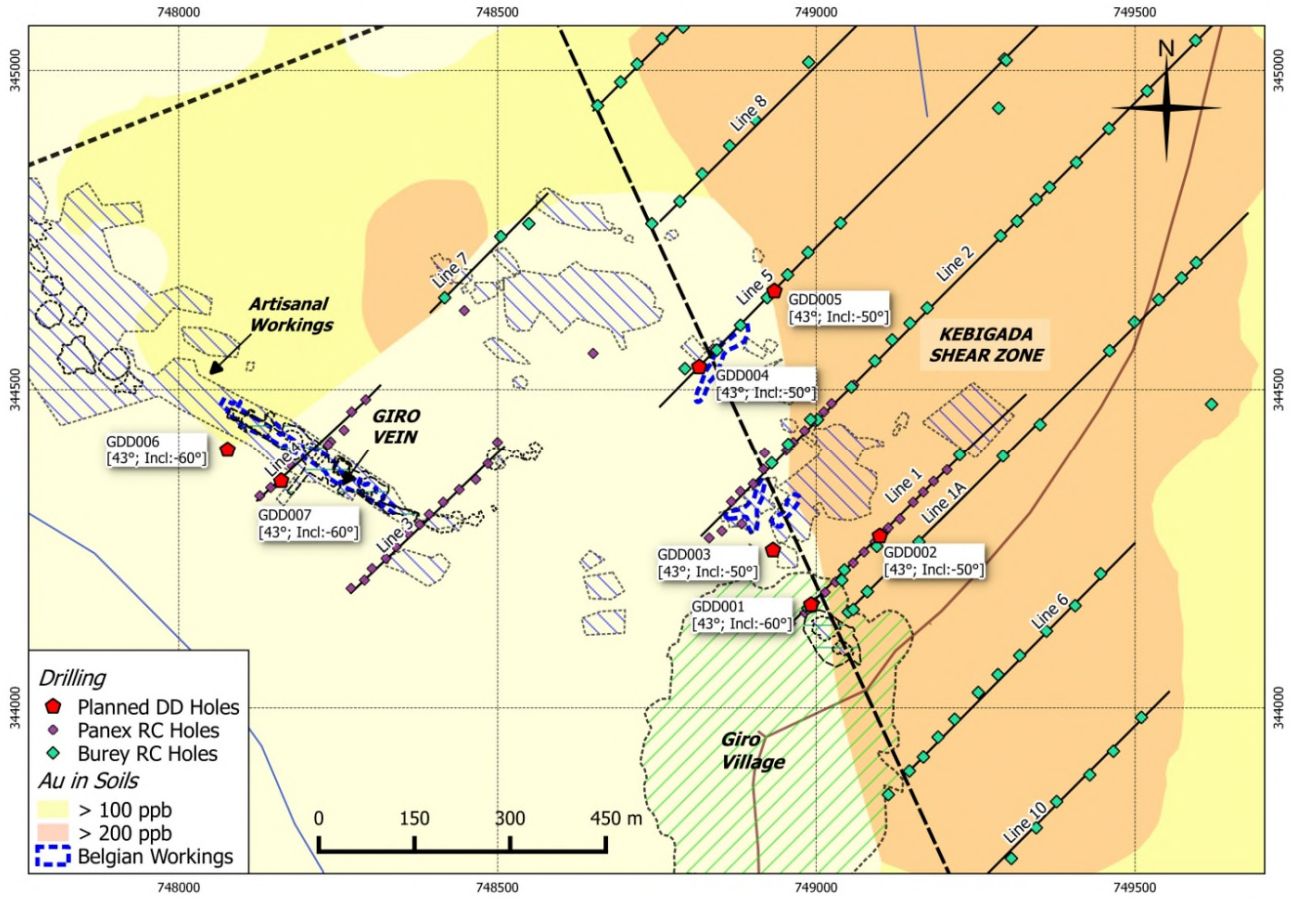

Figure 2: Planned diamond drill holes on the Giro Prospect and locality of RC drill holes

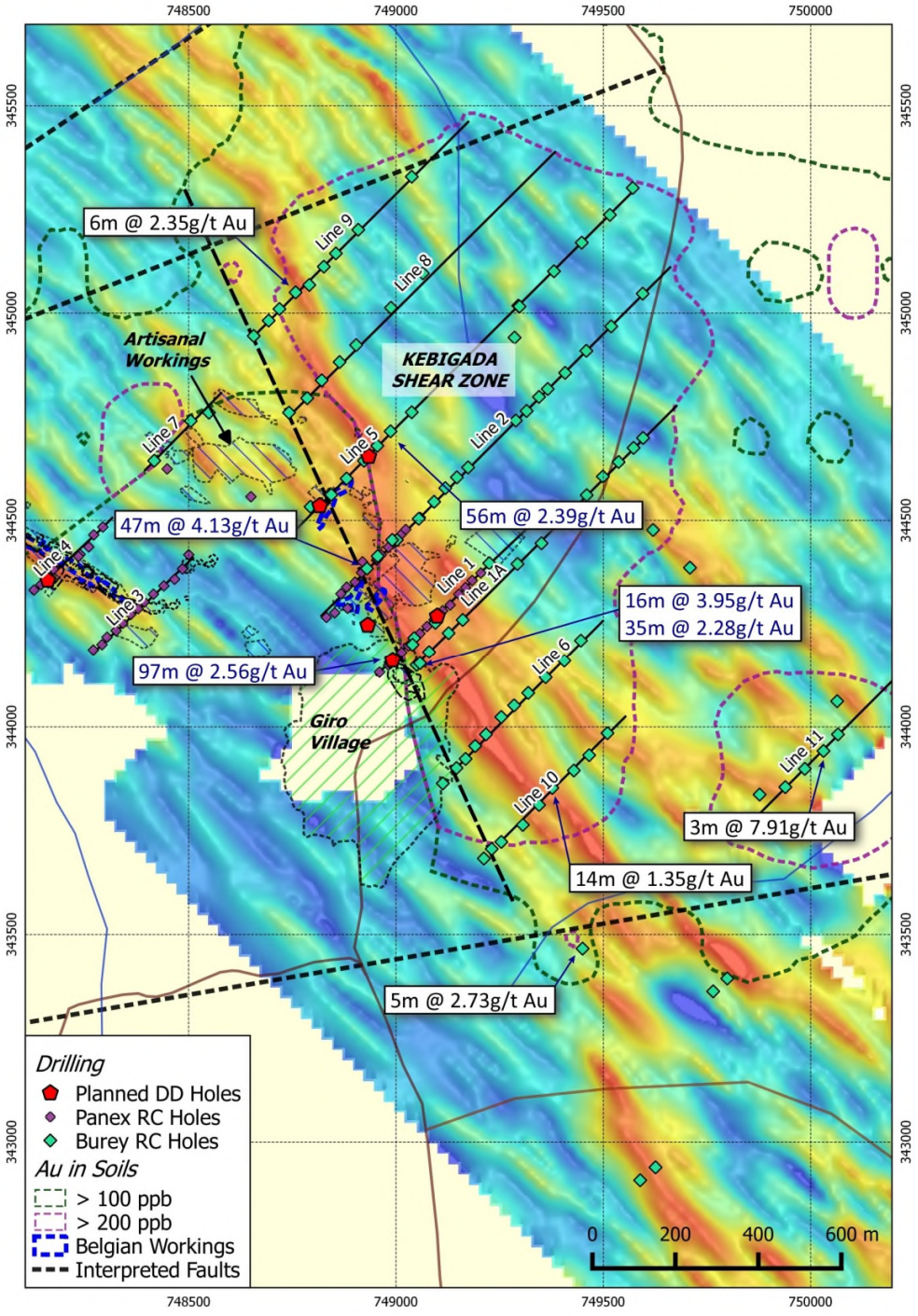

Figure 3: Drilling lines on IP showing significant results

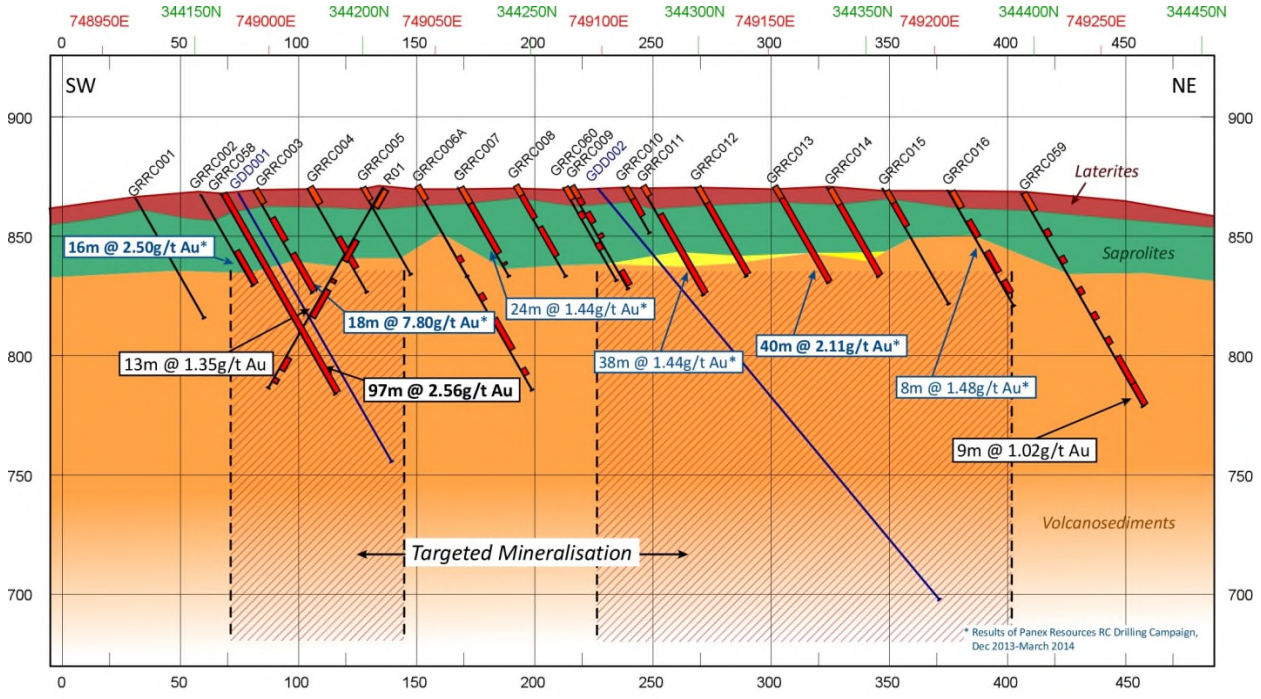

Figure 4: Section along Line 1, showing RC drilling and planned diamond drilling (in blue)

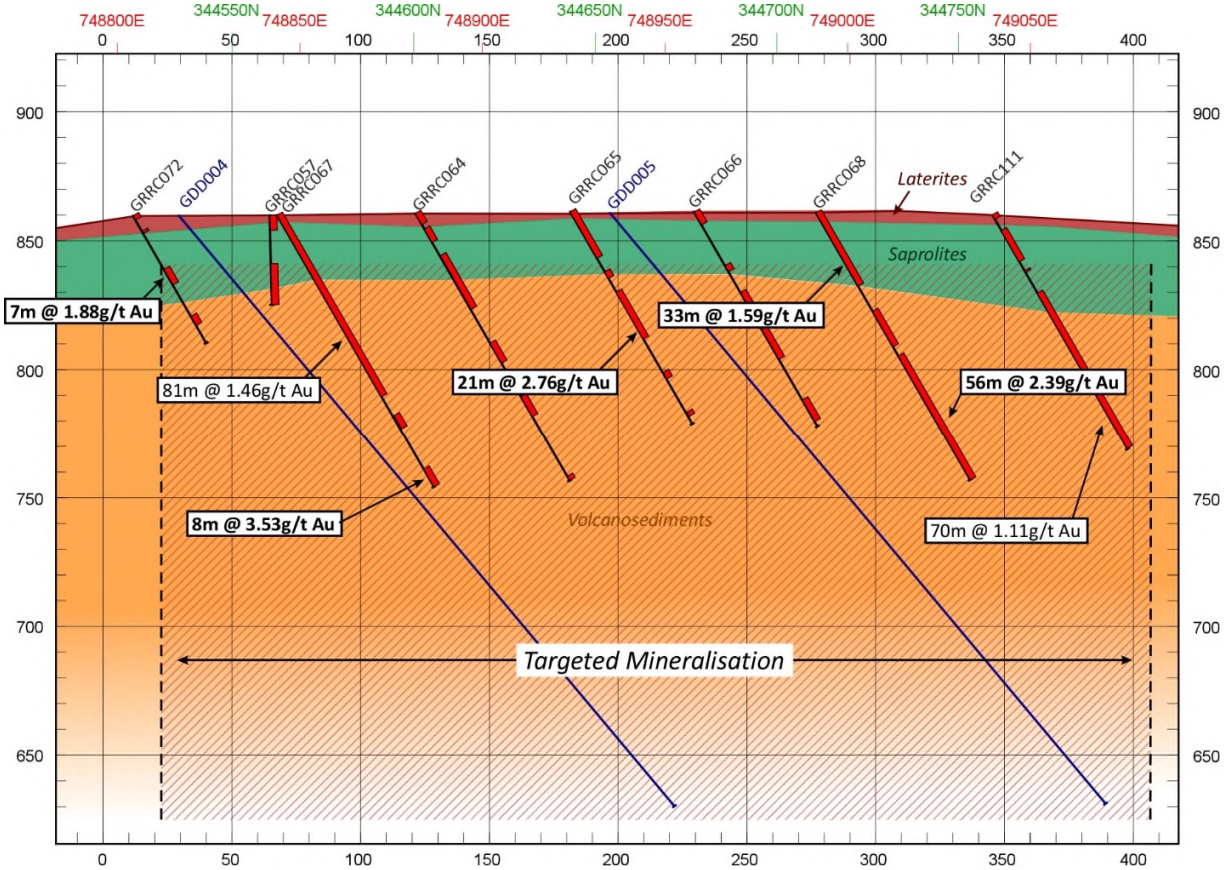

Figure 5: Section along Line 5, showing RC drilling and planned diamond drill holes (in blue)

Table 1: Summary of latest drill holes and significant intersections received for the Giro Gold Project, DRC

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Azi-muth °	Dip °	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Laterites
GRRC131	749709	344386	876	43	-60	109	17	18	1	0.66	0-15
							24	33	9	0.65	
							47	48	1	1.68	
							89	92	3	0.54	
							106	107	1	0.54	
GRRC132	750064	344062	858	43	-60	73	10	20	10	0.66	0-12
							38	43	5	0.58	
							67	69	2	2.14	
GRRC133	749450	343466	858	43	-60	97	15	20	5	2.73	0-8
GRRC134	749589	342908	878	43	-60	93	NSR				0-10
GRRC135	749377	343853	868	43	-60	107	3	14	11	0.74	0-14
							25	32	7	0.71	
							38	52	14	1.35	
							58	61	3	0.65	
							77	78	1	0.65	
							96	100	4	0.80	
GRRC136	749626	342939	880	43	-60	109	NSR				0-10
GRRC137	749306	343764	866	43	-60	121	3	4	1	0.71	0-13
							65	66	1	0.53	
							70	72	2	0.88	
							90	93	3	0.61	
							106	111	5	1.27	
GRRC138	748742	344760	875	43	-60	109	77	78	1	0.80	0-11
GRRC139	749620	344477	875	43	-60	121	18	19	1	0.50	0-9
							33	37	4	0.52	
							82	86	4	0.41	
GRRC140	749113	343864	875	43	-60	82	39	44	5	0.75	0-9
							49	50	1	0.50	
							60	61	1	0.88	
GRRC141	749939	343855	853	43	-60	121	20	21	1	0.82	0-8
							34	35	1	0.69	
							117	118	1	0.51	
GRRC142	749986	343899	856	43	-60	121	NSR				0-8

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Azi-muth °	Dip °	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Laterites
GRRC143	750031	343942	855	43	-60	102	9	13	4	0.81	0-9
							35	36	1	0.94	
							85	88	3	7.91	
							98	99	1	0.58	
GRRC144	750066	343982	856	43	-60	106	NSR				0-9
GRRC145	749877	343837	857	43	-60	121	119	120	1	1.71	0-8
GRRC146	749799	343394	863	43	-60	99	18	21	3	0.93	0-7
							39	40	1	3.67	
GRRC147	749212	343683	867	43	-60	65	14	15	1	0.76	0-5
GRRC148	749231	343706	865	43	-60	67	NSR				0-8
GRRC149	749466	343932	871	43	-60	121	4	6	2	0.60	0-10
							49	50	1	0.65	
GRRC150	749765	343363	862	43	-60	109	81	82	1	1.65	0-8
GRRC151	749286	344941	854	43	-60	79	NSR				0-2
GRRC152	748758	345050	872	43	-60	64	4	10	6	2.35	0-10
							21	26	5	0.52	
							30	31	1	0.53	
							47	48	1	1.18	
							53	54	1	1.09	
GRRC153	748693	344982	873	43	-60	91	8	9	1	1.12	0-10
							31	32	1	0.50	
							84	85	1	1.11	
GRRC154	748147	345741	812	43	-60	121	24	25	1	2.12	0-8
R03	749298	345016	855	223	-60	23	NSR				0-7

Appendix A
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report Giro prospect

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m sample, from which a 2kg sample was obtained. The samples were then prepared to produce a 50g subsample for fire assay with AA finish in an accredited laboratory.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Reverse circulation drilling of holes with a 11.1cm diameter hammer was employed to drill 25 oriented holes. The holes were oriented with a compass, and surveyed with a Reflex digital survey single shot camera.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure*	All samples were weighed on site to establish sample recoveries. Sample recovery was recorded in the drill logs, as well as sample loss. As poor

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	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.*	recovery affected a minority of the samples, the poor recovery was not taken into account while calculating mineralised intervals. However, intervals containing lateritic lithologies were labelled as such (see drill results Table 1). Holes were cased off adequately from surface until reaching stable lithologies to maximise sample recovery and limit contamination.
Logging	*• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* *• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* *• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Each metre of drill sample has been logged, recording its lithology, alteration, weathering, colour, grain size, strength, mineralisation, quartz veining and water content. The total length of all drill holes was logged.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity 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.*	The entire 1m sample for each metre was homogenised by running the whole sample through the splitter 3 times. Following this, a sample of roughly 2kg was bagged in a clear plastic bag with pre-printed sample ticket. The samples bags containing 2kg of RC drill sample were sent to the ALS Global Laboratories in Tanzania. The final sample was crushed to >70% of the sample passing as less than 2mm. 1000g of sample was split from the crushed sample and pulverised until 70% of the material could pass a 75um sieve. From this, a 50g sample was obtained for fire assay at ALS Laboratories. Crushing and pulverising were subject to regular

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		quality control practices of the laboratory. Samples sizes are appropriate considering the grain size of the samples. However, in the case of lateritic lithology, a nugget effect could potentially occur. Intervals in laterites will therefore be treated separately in any resource estimations.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* *• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, 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.*	The laboratory used 50g of sample and analysed samples using Fire Assay with an AA finish. This technique is considered an appropriate method to evaluate total gold content of the samples. In addition to the laboratory's internal QC procedure, every tenth field sample comprised a blank sample, duplicate or standard sample. 2,683 samples were submitted for assay, including 268 QC samples: - 89 standards with known gold content were inserted in the series. 5 of these standards returned a value outside 3 standard deviations from the expected value, and are considered failures. The results for those samples are usually lower than the expected results. - 89 blank samples were inserted in the analytical series. They returned values no higher than 0.02ppm Au, except for 2 samples returning 0.03ppm and one sample returning 0.05ppm Au. - 90 duplicate samples were re-assayed for gold. 30 samples fell out of the 20% difference range with the original sample. This denotes a strong nugget effect, also noted by ALS Laboratories in their

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		internal QC checks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *• The use of twinned holes.* *• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Log and sampling data was entered into spreadsheets, and then checked for inconsistencies and stored in an Access database.
Location of data points	*• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *• Specification of the grid system used.* *• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill hole collars were recorded with a Garmin GPS with less than 10m accuracy. Hole positions are marked using tape and compass reducing error to less than 1metre along each drill line. The holes will be surveyed using a DGPS with centimetre accuracy. Coordinates are reported in the WGS84-UTM35N Grid system.
Data spacing and distribution	*• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *• Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* *• Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	The program has been designed for complete coverage across the mineralised structure down to maximum vertical depths of 90m below surface with a nominal drill hole spacing of 60m across the main anomaly and 120m across the soil anomaly along 200-300m spaced drill lines. This configuration will ensure sufficient coverage for compliant mineral resource estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *• If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Drill holes were oriented perpendicularly to the interpreted structural orientation controlling the mineralisation, which was assumed from field-based structural observations to have a general NNW-SSE orientation.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security*	Samples were collected under strict supervision of the Senior Exploration Geologist. Bagged samples were then labelled and sealed and stored on site in a locked dwelling for transport to the laboratory. Samples were transported to the laboratory in a sealed vehicle under supervision of a contracted logistics company.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	The Company's sampling techniques and data have not to date been the subject of any 3rd party audit or review. However, they are deemed to be of industry standard and satisfactory and supervised by the Company's senior and experienced geologists.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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.*	The project comprises two Exploitation Permits (Permis d'Exploitation), PE5046 and PE5049. These are owned by a joint venture company Giro Goldfields Exploration Sarl formed between Amani Consulting Sarl (65%) and Société Minière de Kilo-Moto Sarl (SOKIMO) (35%), both DRC registered entities. Burey Gold holds 85% of Amani Consulting. Tenure is in good standing.
Exploration done by other	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties*	The licensed area has not been systematically explored since the end of Belgian colonial rule in

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
parties		1960. Two field visits were conducted in the area, the first in 2010 by the "Office des Mines d'or de Kilo-Moto" (OKIMO), and the second in December 2011 by Universal Consulting SPRL, working for Amani. Following a review of historical and previous exploration data, Panex Resources Inc. conducted a first RC drilling campaign at the Giro prospect between December 2013 and February 2014, completing 57 holes for 2,888m.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The geological setting is comprised mostly of volcano-sedimentary rocks from the Kibalian complex, with multiple granites and granitoid intrusions. A network of faults seems to have been reactivated at different intervals. On the Giro prospect, the mineralisation is hosted in saprolite, quartz veins and stringers and silicified volcanosediments. Mineralisation is mostly associated with disseminated sulphides, quartz veining, minor chalcopyrite and silicification of host rocks along a major NW trending shear zone. Generally higher gold grades are associated with greater percentages of sulphide (pyrite) and silicification.
Drill hole Information	• *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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in*	Drill hole collar data and main intervals are shown in Table 1. Elevation data was recorded using a Garmin GPS. Once the initial programme has been completed all drill hole collars will be surveyed with a DGPS to

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	metres) of the drill hole collar o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	accurately establish position and elevation.
Data aggregation methods	*• 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.*	Each sample represented 1m of RC drilling. To calculate intervals, a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au was used, with a maximum dilution of 3m at <0.5g/t Au. The results were weighted by length to calculate mean grades over intervals.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*• 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').*	All drill holes were inclined at -60° from horizontal The orientation of the main IP anomaly has indicated that the drill holes were drilled slightly oblique to mineralisation (roughly 20 degrees) True widths could not be determined as dip of mineralisation is still not clear with limited overlap in drill holes although the pole-dipole survey supports near vertical mineralisation at Giro.
Diagrams	*• 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*	Figure 3 shows the drill collar positions, and mineralised intervals are reported in Table 1.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	*• 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.*	Drill holes drilled by Panex Resources as well as those drilled in the current program are shown in Figure 3, with the exception of GRRC154 situated to the North, and all the latest results received to date are reported in Table 1, according to the data aggregation method described previously.
Other substantive exploration data	*• 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.*	Soil sampling is still ongoing on mining licence PE 5046, where a significant, 2000m-long soil anomaly has been highlighted around the Giro Prospect. Broad spaced soil sampling on a 400 x 100m grid has further delineated soil anomalies at Adoku to the south of the Giro Prospect within the interpreted structural corridor and at Peteku, 2km southwest of the Kebigada mineralisation on licence 5046. A tighter soil sampling programme has been completed at Adoku, and analytical results are pending. An IP geophysical survey has also been completed over the Giro prospect, highlighting a significant, NW-SE oriented chargeability anomaly coincident with higher grade mineralization intercepted in drilling Channel samples were also collected in limonitic, quartz veined saprolite at the Adoku artisanal workings.
Further work	*• 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*	The original drilling programme on the Giro prospect was extended to cover the significant gold in soil anomaly and IP anomaly visible on the

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	prospect. This program has now been completed. As detailed in this news release, a new diamond drilling program has been designed to test the Kebigada mineralisation and the Giro Vein at depth, as well as to test the potential of the Peteku, Mangote and Kai-Kai prospects (Figure 2). The soil sampling programmes, including mapping and channel sampling of all exposures has been extended to identify potential mineralisation within the interpreted 30km mineralised corridor crossing both licences (PE's 5046 and 5049).