SIGNATURE METALS LIMITED

ASX Release

30 April 2014

SIGNATURE METALS LIMITED

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MARCH 2014 QUARTERLY REPORT

HIGHLIGHTS

Exploration and resource drilling at the Konongo Project (Signature Metals Limited 70%) continued during the March Quarter 2014 with the following significant results.

- The Obenemase A Lode remains open at depth for over 200m of strike length. Results include:

  5.26m at 6.57 g/t Au from 233.74m (OBADD0041)
  2.77m at 7.52 g/t Au from 182.73m (OBDD207)

  The Obenemase R Zone plunge extent continues beneath the Obenemase A Pit, and is also open to the west. Intersections at Obenemase R Zone include:

  10.26m at 7.87 g/t Au from 294.3m (OBADD0047)
  1.87m at 14.20 g/t Au from 146.82m (OBBDD0022)
  3.18m at 6.87 g/t Au from 308.86m (OBADD0047)
  3.27m at 6.28 g/t Au from 192.94m (OBBDD0023)
  2.89m at 4.87 g/t Au from 291.39m (OBADD0046)

- At the Obenemase North Target, 140m north of the Obenemase A Pit, drilling indicates mineralisation is shallow plunging and remains open at depth and to the northeast. The mineralisation has potential to add significantly to the Obenemase Deposit resources.

- The planned processing of a minimum of 1 million dry metric tonnes of tailings over a three year period pursuant to a Heads of Agreement between Owere Mines Limited (70% Signature Metals) and B&C Gold Pty Ltd has been delayed as necessary permits are obtained.

KONONGO GOLD PROJECT, GHANA

The Konongo Gold Project of Owere Mines Limited (Signature Metals Limited 70%) contains 16 known deposits along 12km of strike in the world class Ashanti Gold Belt in Ghana, 150km north of the capital, Accra (Figure 9). The Project consists of two leases totalling 195km^2, a Mining Lease (749/03) and a Prospecting Lease (PL6/296) (Figure 10). All work during the Quarter was conducted within the Mining Lease, which is valid through 2023.

The Konongo Project covers portion of the western boundary of the Ashanti Belt (Figure 9). The Belt hosts numerous significant mesothermal lode gold deposits including those at Konongo.

OVERVIEW

During the March Quarter 2014, Signature Metals Limited continued to implement a strategic re-focus of the operation to achieve a Life of Mine which reflects the significant sulphide mining potential and the significant near-surface mineralisation potential of the Konongo Gold Project.

Principal activities included:-

1. Continuation of an intensive exploration program, centred on the Obenemase Deposit.
2. Progression of a Scoping Study by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants.
3. Progression of a Tailings Treatment Project.

EXPLORATION

Exploration focused mainly on:

- Diamond drilling of the Obenemase A Lode and Obenemase B Lode.
- Diamond drilling of the Obenemase North Target.
- RC drilling at the Kwakawkaw South Target to follow up encouraging results from the earlier regional Aircore drilling program.

The Diamond Drilling (DD) program continued throughout the March Quarter. Nineteen holes were completed for 2,807.17m. Holes were pre-collared with Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling. RC drilling completed 36 holes for 3,613m. Significant drilling results are summarised in Table 2 (RC and DD). Prospect locations and areas discussed in the text are shown in Figure 1.

Drilling was mainly directed at:-

- Testing the down-dip extension of the **Obenemase A Lode**.

- Testing the north-eastern plunge continuity of a shallowly to moderately west-dipping tabular zone of mineralisation ("**R Zone**") which plunges beneath the Obenemase A and Obenemase B Lodes.
- Testing the up-dip (northwest) mineralisation potential of R Zone.
- Further drill testing of the Obenemase North Target, 140m northwest of the historic Obenemase A Lode pit where steeply east dipping mineralisation has been recently identified.
- Testing the **Kwakawkaw South Target** to the immediate south of the historic Kwakawkaw pit.

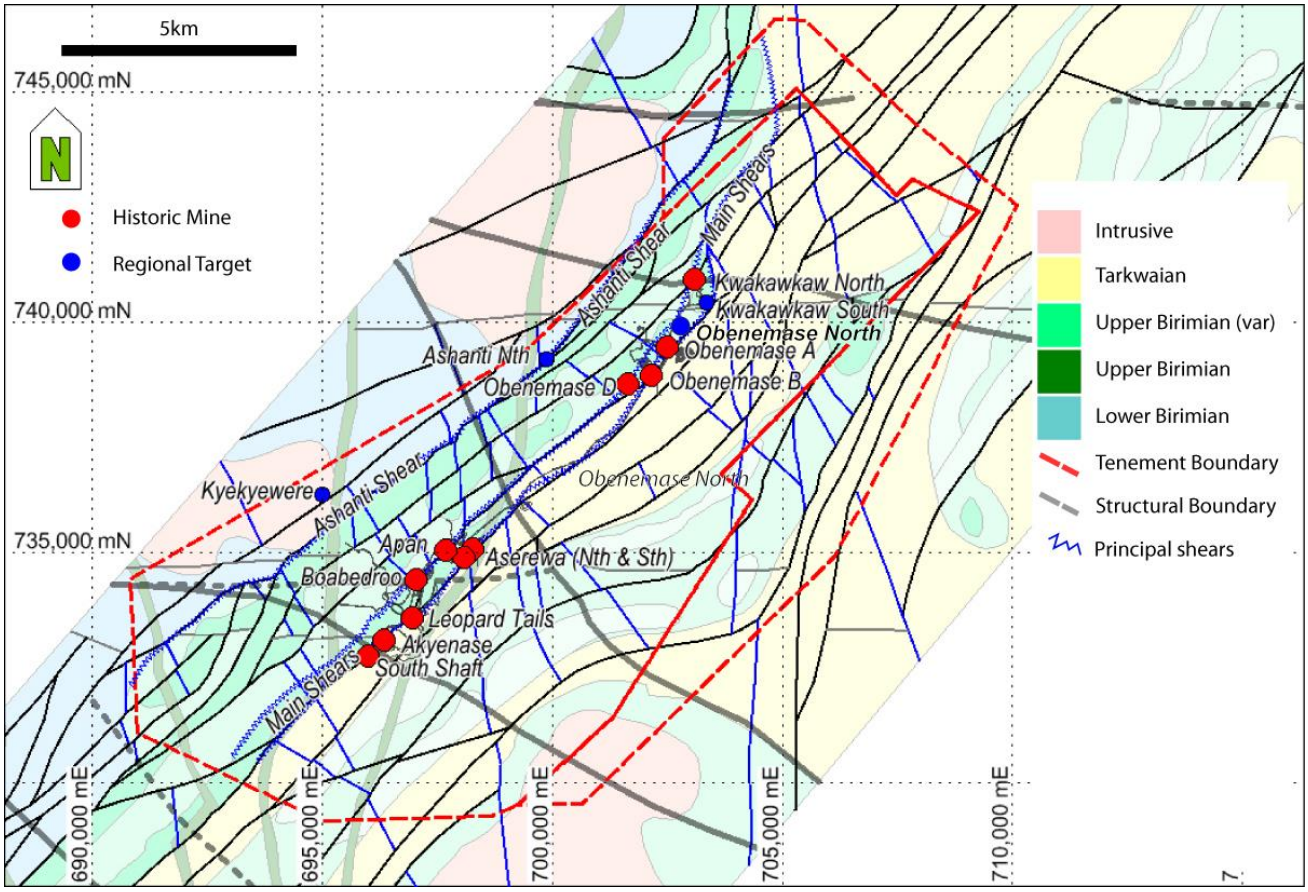

Figure 1 Prospect Locations.

Historically, the Obenemase Deposits were extensively drilled and were mined underground and from two open pits - Obenemase B Pit to the south and Obenemase A Pit to the north (Figure 1, Figure 2). Underground mining targeted auriferous quartz reefs and some refractory sulphide-hosted gold mineralisation. Current exploration is focused on the sulphide-hosted mineralisation, which occurs adjacent to the quartz reefs or as discrete sulphidic shoots. Mineralisation is strataform – occurring as moderately northeast plunging ore shoots within meta-volcaniclastic siltstone. The siltstone is folded, plunges northeast and is steeply northwest-dipping. The short limb of second-order folds in the volcaniclastic units results in shallow to moderate east-dipping, northeast plunging structures. The south eastern margin of the volcaniclastic unit is a variably-sheared graphitic shale. Gold mineralisation is generally highest grade and thickest in areas where second-order folds affect the host rocks, and on the western contact of the volcaniclastics and the shear.

The mineralisation assemblage is silica-ankerite -arsenopyrite+/-albite +/- sericite+/-biotite+/-pyrite+/-pyrrhotite. Free gold in quartz occurs rarely. Sulphides occur mainly in folded mm-cm scale bedding planes in the host lithology, and are interpreted to postdate the main structural event.

Diamond (DD) drilling at the Obenemase Deposits (Obenemase A-Lode and Obenemase B Lode) was conducted by Global Exploration Services (GES) using a CORTECH-2010 YDX3L.

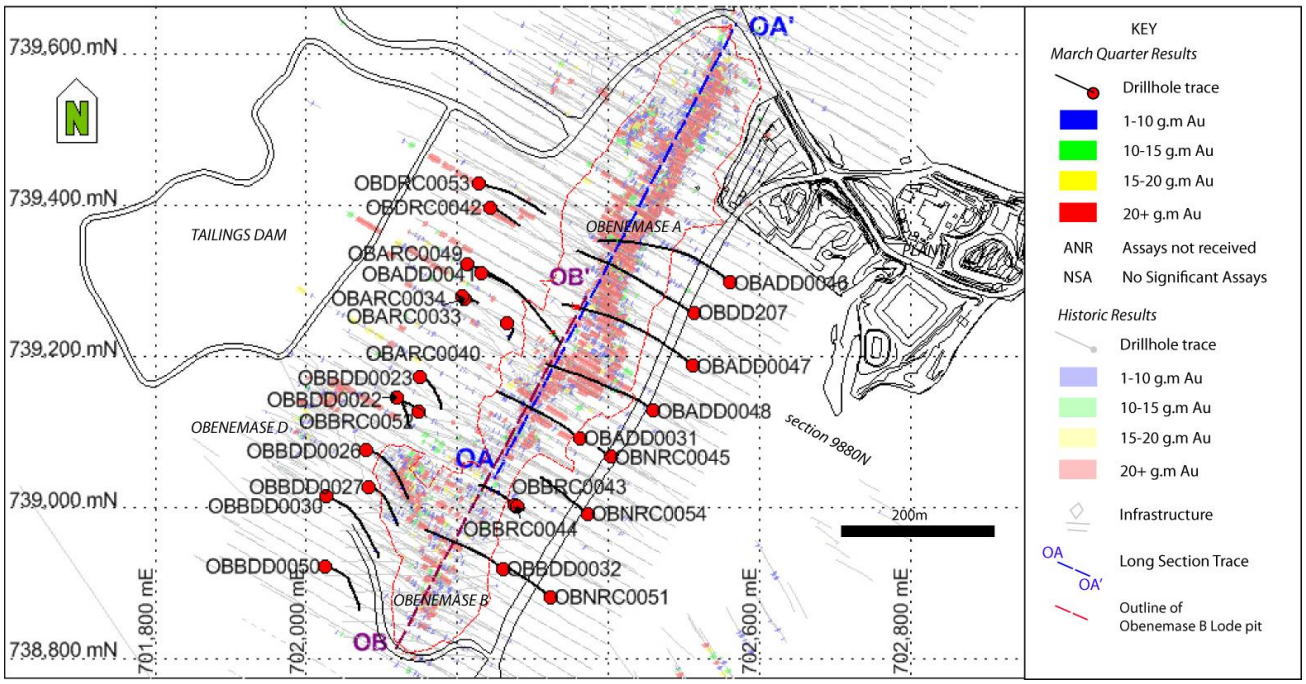

Figure 2 Plan of Obenemase A and Obenemase B

Down dip extensions of the Obenemase A Lode

Obenemase A Lode is characterised by sub-vertical mineralisation proximal to the western sheared boundary between the volcaniclastic sediments and the banded siltstones. Obenemase A Lode is interpreted to be open down-dip over a 500m strike length. Five holes were drilled along 270m of the open strike length stepping 40m down-dip from previous intercepts. Four returned significant results including:

5.26m at 6.57 g/t Au from 233.74m (OBADD0041)

2.77m at 7.52g/t Au from 182.73m (OBDD207)

2.61m at 5.82g/t Au from 247.58m (OBDD207)

Full results are included as Table 2. Results are presented as Figure 3.

Mineralisation remains open down-dip along the tested section and strong potential exists to intersect deeper structures that might elevate grade or thickness. Obenemase R Zone is demonstrated to plunge beneath Obenemase A Lode, and is hosted in the same volcaniclastic package. Where the A

lode mineralisation is interpreted to intersect the surface, the vertical gap between the two northeast plunging ore shoots is approximately 150m. In hole OBADD0047, 250m further to the north on section 9880mN, the non-mineralised gap between Obenemase A Lode and Obenemase R Zone is reduced to 50m (Figure 4). The intersection of the two lodes (and their distinct alteration styles) has yet to be confirmed, but is considered to be likely. The convergence of the two ore shoots is principally due to an increasing dip component to Obenemase A Lode from the southwest to the northeast. **The Obenemase A Lode mineralisation remains open down dip and down plunge and remains a high-order target.**

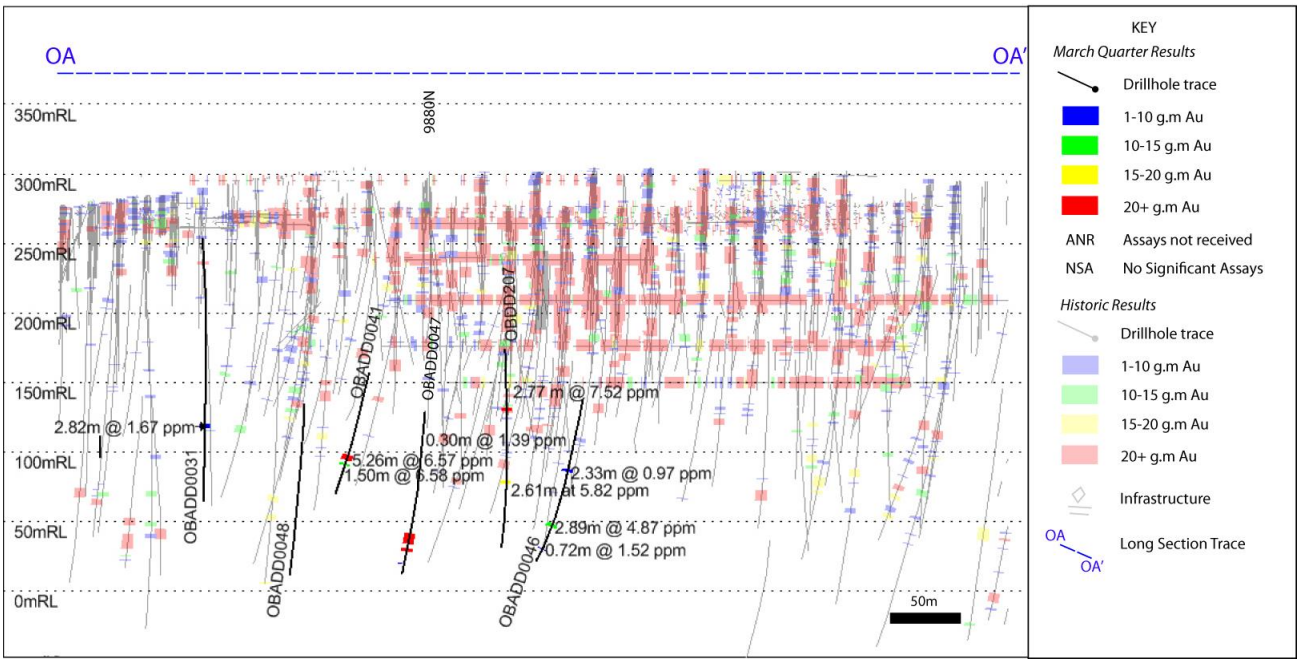

Figure 3 Obenemase A Lode Long Section.

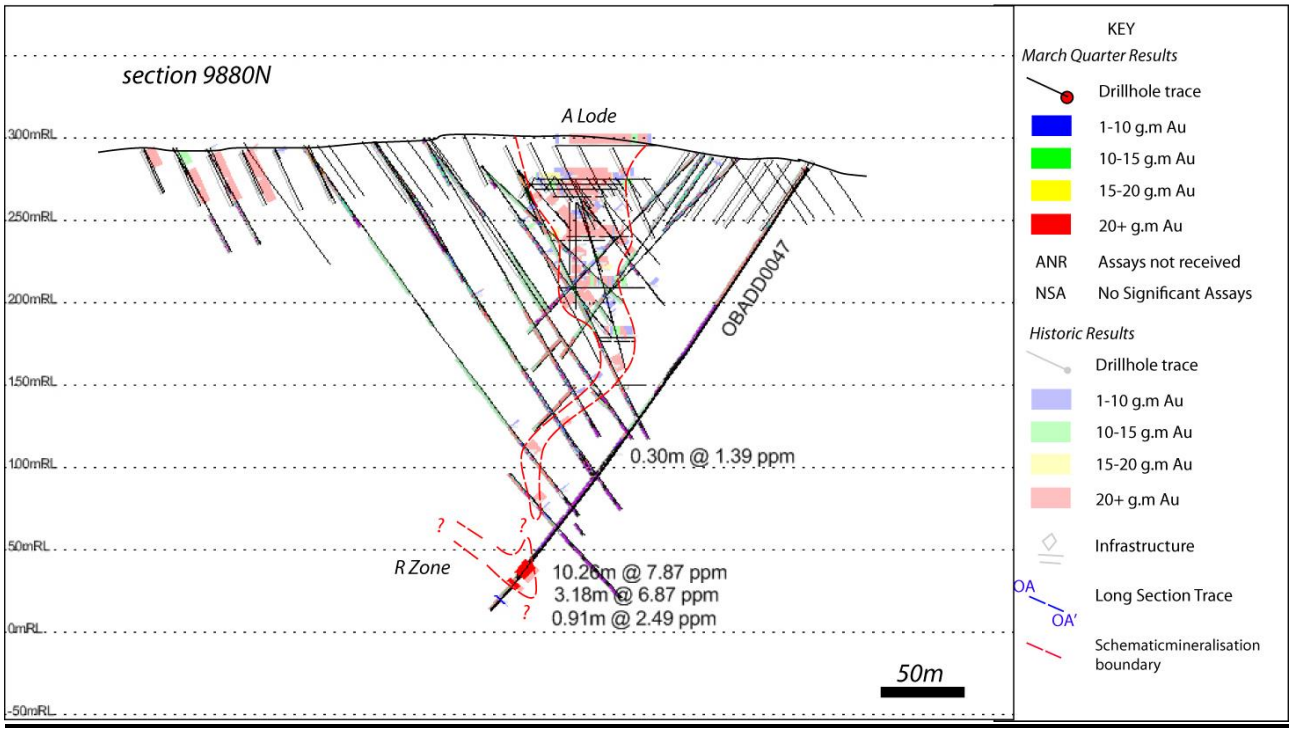

Figure 4 Section 9880N, Obenemase A Lode.

Extensions of the Obenemase B Lode

Obenemase B Lode is the plunge extension of the mineralisation mined historically from the Obenemase B Lode pit (Figure 2). The mineralisation is steeply northwest dipping, moderately northeast plunging, and stratabound - hosted in a volcaniclastic unit. The mineralisation is characterised by fine-grained arsenopyrite and carbonate +/- silica +/- weak sericite alteration. The B Lode mineralisation is best-developed adjacent to a footwall graphitic shear. Obenemase B Lode was not targeted by drilling during the Quarter.

Obenemase R Zone

Some deeper drilling intersections beneath and north-east of the Obenemase B Pit have been reported in previous quarters as intersections from the Obenemase B Lode. However, a separate mineralised structure (**Obenemase R Zone)** is now recognised to occur about 150m beneath the B Lode mineralisation. Determining its extents has been a focus of drilling during the March Quarter.

Obenemase R Zone is characterised by carbonate +/- albite +/- biotite alteration. Mineralisation is post-structural and dominated by arsenopyrite. The R Zone is shallowly south-easterly dipping and roughly tabular mineralisation zone, pitching moderately to the northeast parallel to the plunge of Obenemase B Lode, and sub-parallel to the plunge of A Lode.

Mineralisation is hosted within the northeast pitching short limb of a second-order fold within the same volcaniclastic unit that hosts the B Lode mineralisation. The R Zone mineralisation is

demonstrated to step across at least one generation of late faults, oriented north-south, and remains open to the northeast.

R Zone mineralisation has not been observed in the banded shale, although regions of intense silica alteration (unmineralised) occur in the expected position. The mineralisation thickens on the boundary with the banded siltstones, suggesting that the banded siltstone acted as an impervious barrier during the mineralising event. The shear on the contact between the volcaniclastic siltstone and sandstone and the banded siltstone cuts the mineralisation, but R Zone style mineralisation occurs in slivers of volcaniclastic siltstones on both sides of the shear.

During the March Quarter, the down-pitch continuity of Obenemase R Zone was extended by another 100m to the northeast (500m total – Figure 5). The pitch was observed to become less steep to the northeast, and remains open. The amplitude of the short fold-limb appears to shorten and the dip of the mineralisation rolls towards vertical. Further testing will demonstrate if the R Zone mineralisation will merge with A Lode mineralisation further north.

Results returned include:

10.26m at 7.87 g/t Au from 294.3m (OBADD0047)

3.18m at 6.87 g/t Au from 308.86m (OBADD0047)

1.87m at 14.20 g/t Au from 146.82m (OBBDD0022)

3.27m at 6.28 g/t Au from 192.94m (OBBDD0023)

5.63m at 3.23g/t Au from 271.59m (OBDD201)

3.32m at 2.59 g/t Au from 207m (OBBDD0027)

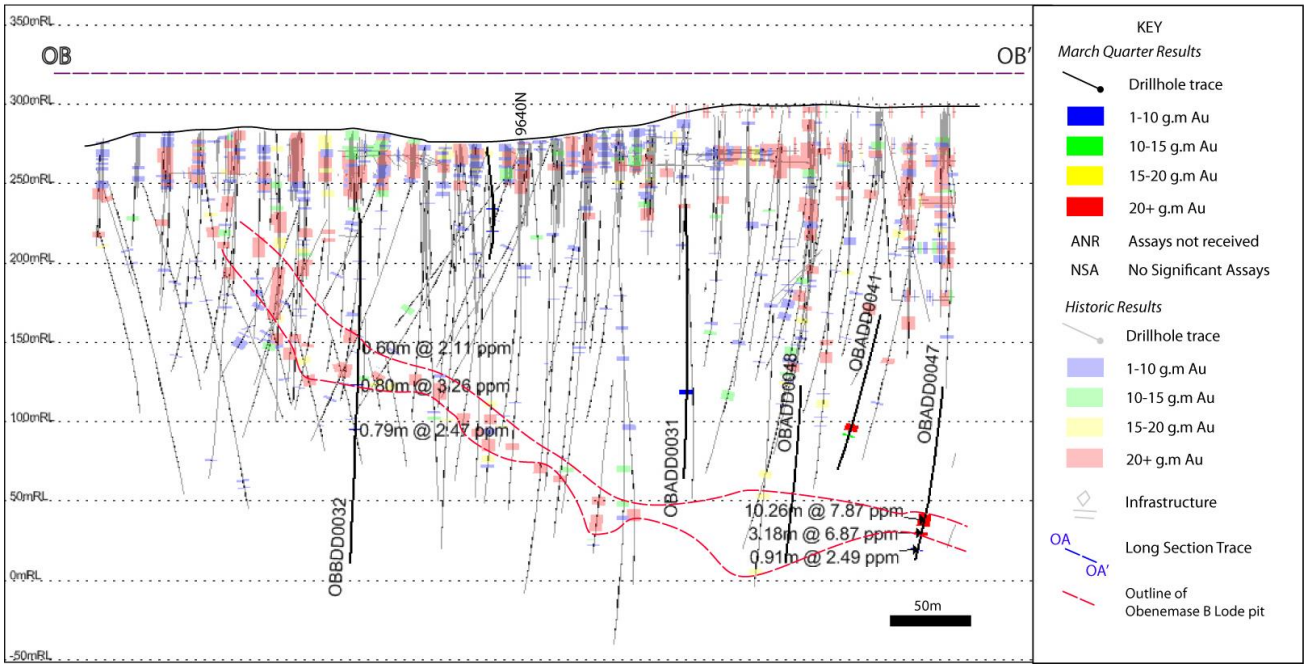

Figure 5 Obenemase B Lode and Obenemase R Zone long section.

The western, up-dip continuity of the R Zone mineralisation has been tested and can be traced up to 170m from east to west (e.g. Figure 6). Locally (generally further to the north) the mineralisation pinches out. Mineralisation open to the west can be traced over 200m of strike length. It follows a thin sequence of volcaniclastic siltstones bounded by mafic rocks. Projection of the trend indicates that Obenemase D (at least the structure that hosts it) will be intersected by the R Zone mineralisation trend.

The Obenemase R Zone mineralisation remains open to the west and north, and shallow (<200m vertical depth) step-out drilling targets remain untested. Obenemase R Zone remains a priority drilling target.

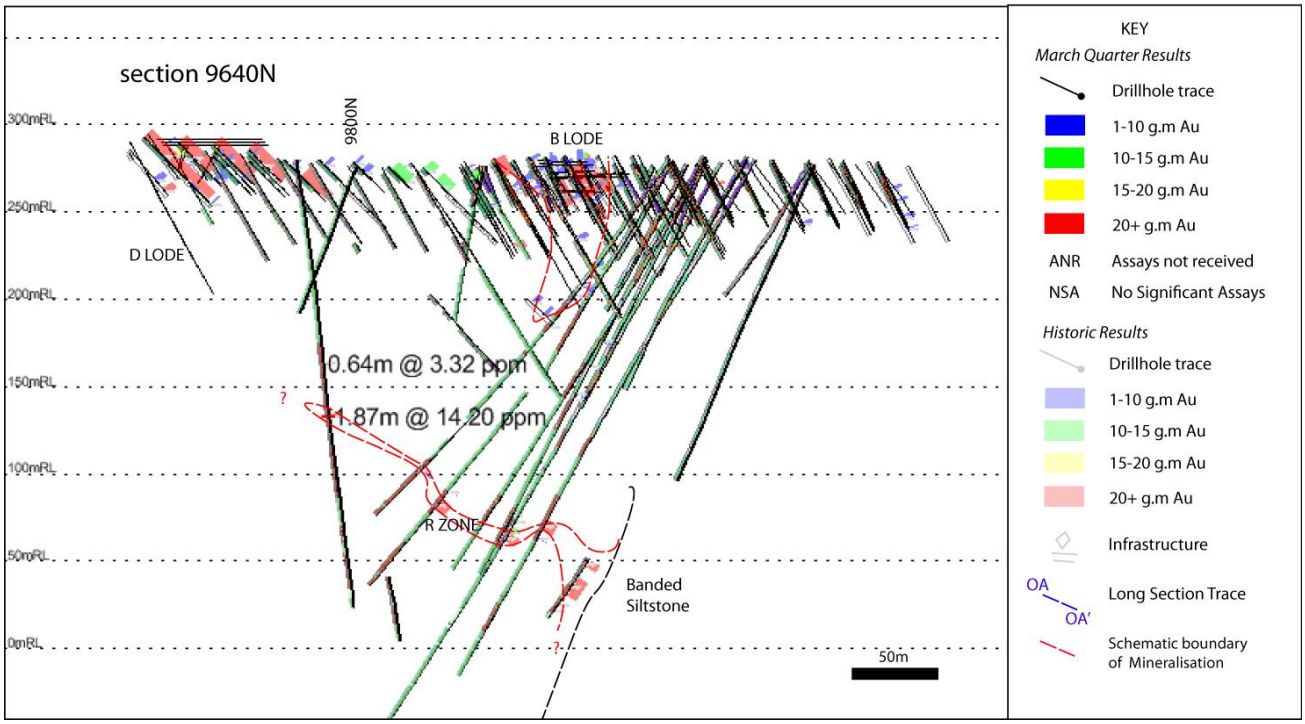

Figure 6 Section 9640N, Obenemase B Lode and R Zone

Obenemase North Target

Obenemase North is a drilling target north of faults encountered at the north end of the Obenemase A Lode (Figure 1). Diamond drilling during the last year has demonstrated that the faults displace, but do not terminate, the Obenemase A Lode. Previous drilling by Signature Metals identified significant mineralisation 140m north of the northern limit of the Obenemase A Lode pit.

The mineralisation at Obenemase North is similar to the mineralisation at Obenemase A Lode. Mineralisation is characterised by arsenopyrite and fine quartz-carbonate veining. Alteration includes silicification and strongly developed sericite-carbonate throughout the host lithology. Mineralisation and alteration is interpreted to occur between two discrete shears. The shears, which are notable for their high strain textures and graphite content, are early structures that dip steeply east. These are interpreted to be early, west-directed thrusts with a clear control on mineralisation at Obenemase North.

Five holes (two with diamond tails) were drilled on sections north and south of the original mineralisation intercept at Obenemase North (Figure 7). Holes targeted the interpreted trike and plunge continuation of mineralisation. Strong sericite alteration and patchy mineralisation was returned from both northern holes. In OBNDD0036, patchy mineralisation occurs over a 26m interval, with the best individual intercept returning **0.88m @ 22 g/t Au** from 193m.

Drilling has constrained the model and orientation of Obenemase North. The Target remains open to the north and down dip. Obenemase North remains a significant exploration target.

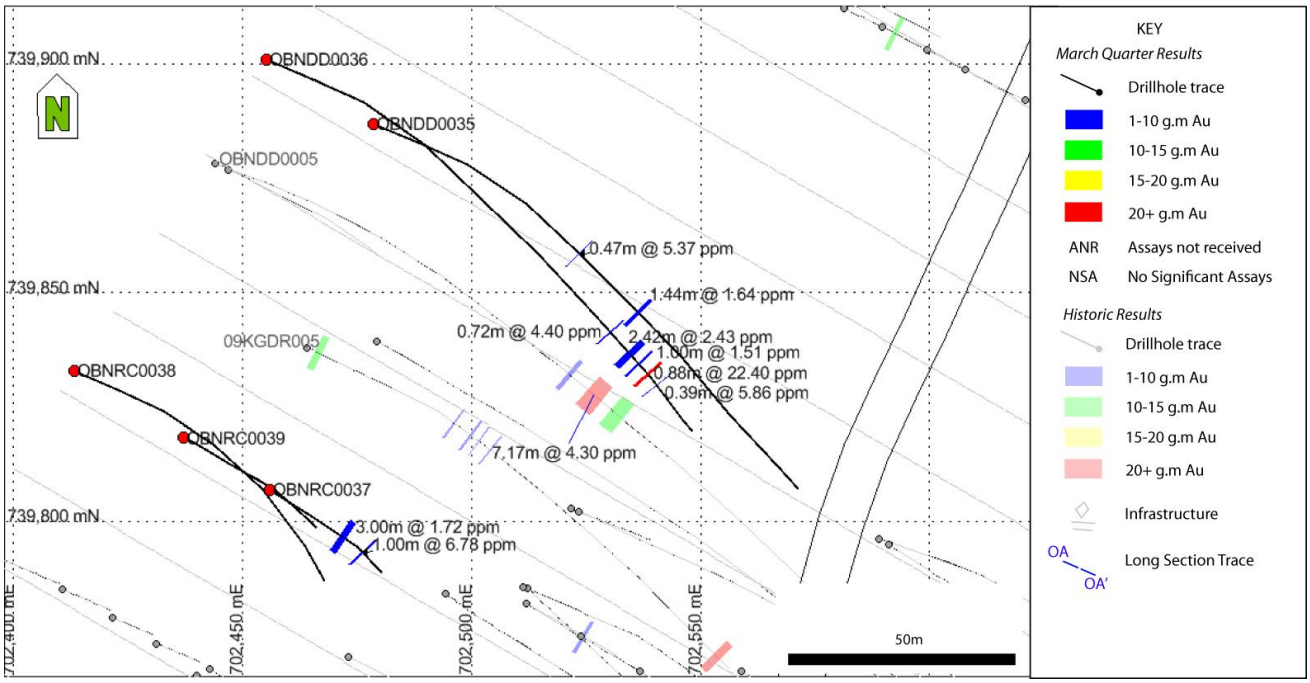

Figure 7 Obenemase North, plan

Kwakawkaw South Target

Seven exploration RC holes (684m) were drilled at **Kwakawkaw South** (Figure 1) to follow up previous encouraging aircore drilling results. The RC holes were designed to test the oxide gold potential and the deeper sulphide gold potential. Drilling focused on gold associated with weathered intermediate intrusive rocks immediately south of the historic Kwakawkaw South Pit. Gold grades returned from the drilling are significant, but grades and thicknesses from aircore drilling in the oxide zone were not repeated, and no results returned indicated deeper sulphide mineralisation is present at this location. Returned results include:

- **3.00m at 2.30 g/t Au** from 7m (KKSRC0019)
- **4.00m at 1.57 g/t Au** from 23m (KKSRC0019)
- **2.00m at 5.29 g/t Au** from 9m (KKSRC0020)
- **2.00m at 2.44 g/t Au** from 13m (KKSRC0028)

The program at Kwakawkaw in future will focus on testing encouraging results from earlier drilling into graphitic shear targets on the west margin of the intermediate volcanic sequence –a target which demonstrates a strong analogy to Obenemase, 600m to the south.

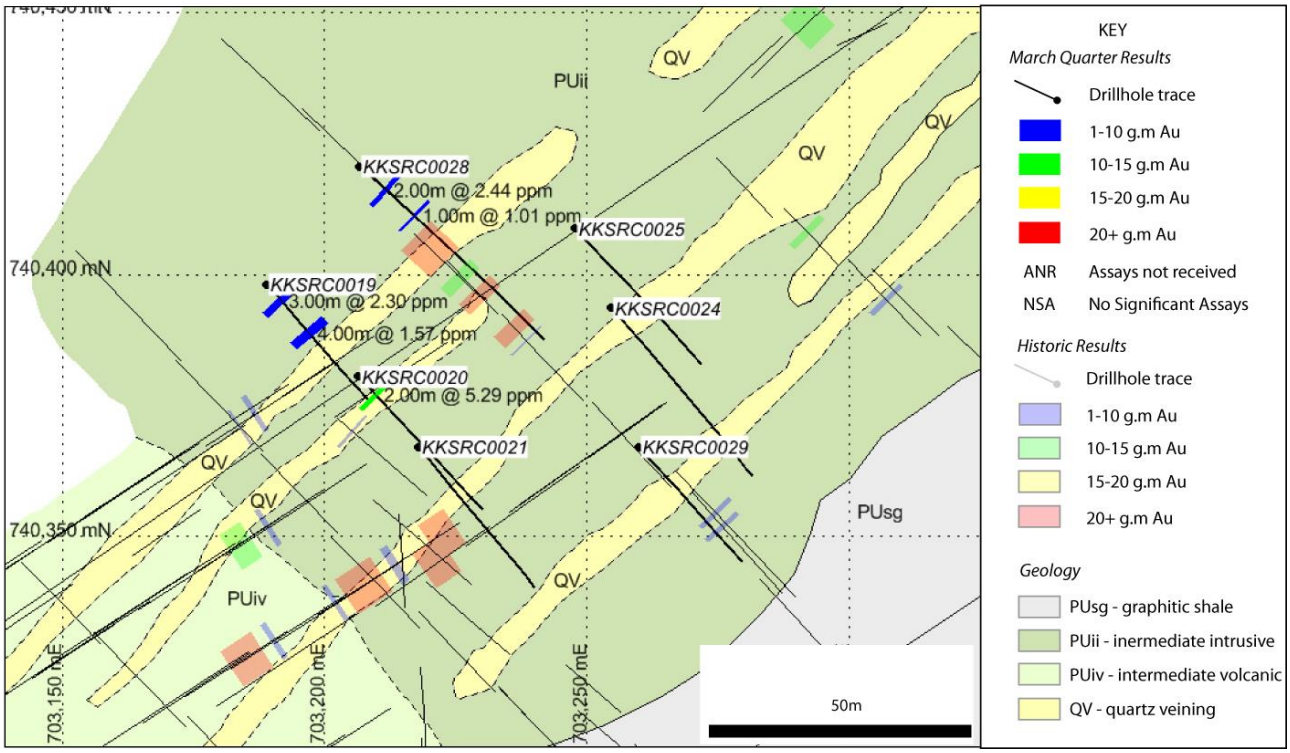

Figure 8 Kwakawkaw South, plan

Other Targets

Geological re-evaluation of the Boabedroo Deposits is complete, in anticipation of follow-up drilling. Aserewa North and South, Kwakawkaw, Ashanti North, Akyenase and Kyekyewere Prospects have previously been reviewed.

SCOPING STUDY

Snowdens Consulting were on-site during the March Quarter to critically assess the new data and revised datasets and interpretations for Obenemase A and Obenemase B. In support of the Scoping Study, an on-site assessment of the Obenemase mineralisation and geology was completed. Data validation and remodeling were achieved in a campaign review involving geological consultants RSCMME.

The Scoping Study aims to assess the potential for economic extraction of resources - particularly the sulphide resources at eight key resources (Obenemase A, Obenemase B, Obenemase D, Aserewa, Akyenase, Apan, Boabedroo North, Boabedroo South, Boabedroo South Extended and Kwakawkaw North (Figure 1). The second stage of the Scoping Study will focus on the likely economic returns.

TAILINGS TREATMENT PROJECT

Owere Mines Limited (70% Signature Metals) has a Heads of Agreement with B&C Gold Pty Ltd concerning treatment of tailings (announcements to the Australian Securities Exchange 22 November 2013 and 13 January 2014 and in the December 2013 Signature Quarterly Report to the ASX). It is currently anticipated that 1 million tonnes of gold-bearing tailings may be processed over a three year period (arrangement renewable on an annual basis) with the existing Konongo Project's plant and equipment.

Commencement of production has been delayed while revised environmental approvals are established. Revisions are due to required modifications to the existing tailings dam at Obenemase to increase its capacity - a departure from existing environmental permitting. The increase in capacity (300,000 m3) will enable continuous production while a new TSF completes the approvals, design and construction process. Approvals for the new TSF are advancing satisfactorily. The delays have permitted Owere Mines to complete all planned alterations and maintenance to the plant during the Quarter.

CORPORATE

The Konongo licences are currently being translated to the Ghana Minerals Commission graticule cadastre. The exercise will change the boundaries of the licences to 15" north-south and 15" east-west steps, based on the existing tenement boundaries. The translation was not completed in the March Quarter.

On 6 March 2014 Signature Metals announced that it had entered into a partnership with CBMI Construction Co. Ltd. (CBMI) to modify, commission, operate and manage the gold processing plant at Konongo. CBMI is a wholly-owned subsidiary of China's state-owned engineering contracting giant, SINOMA Group Ltd.

Chris Gbyl
Chief Executive Officer
SIGNATURE METALS LIMITED

ATTRIBUTION: ***<u>Competent Person Statement</u>***

The information in this release which relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Bill Reid. Mr. Reid is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Reid is an employee of LionGold Corporation and consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters relating to Exploration Results in the form and context in which it appears based on the information presented. Mr Reid is highly involved with the exploration program at the Konongo Project.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS:

This release contains certain forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on management's expectation and beliefs concerning future events. Forward-looking statements are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are outside the control of Signature Metals Limited that could cause actual results to differ materially from such statements.

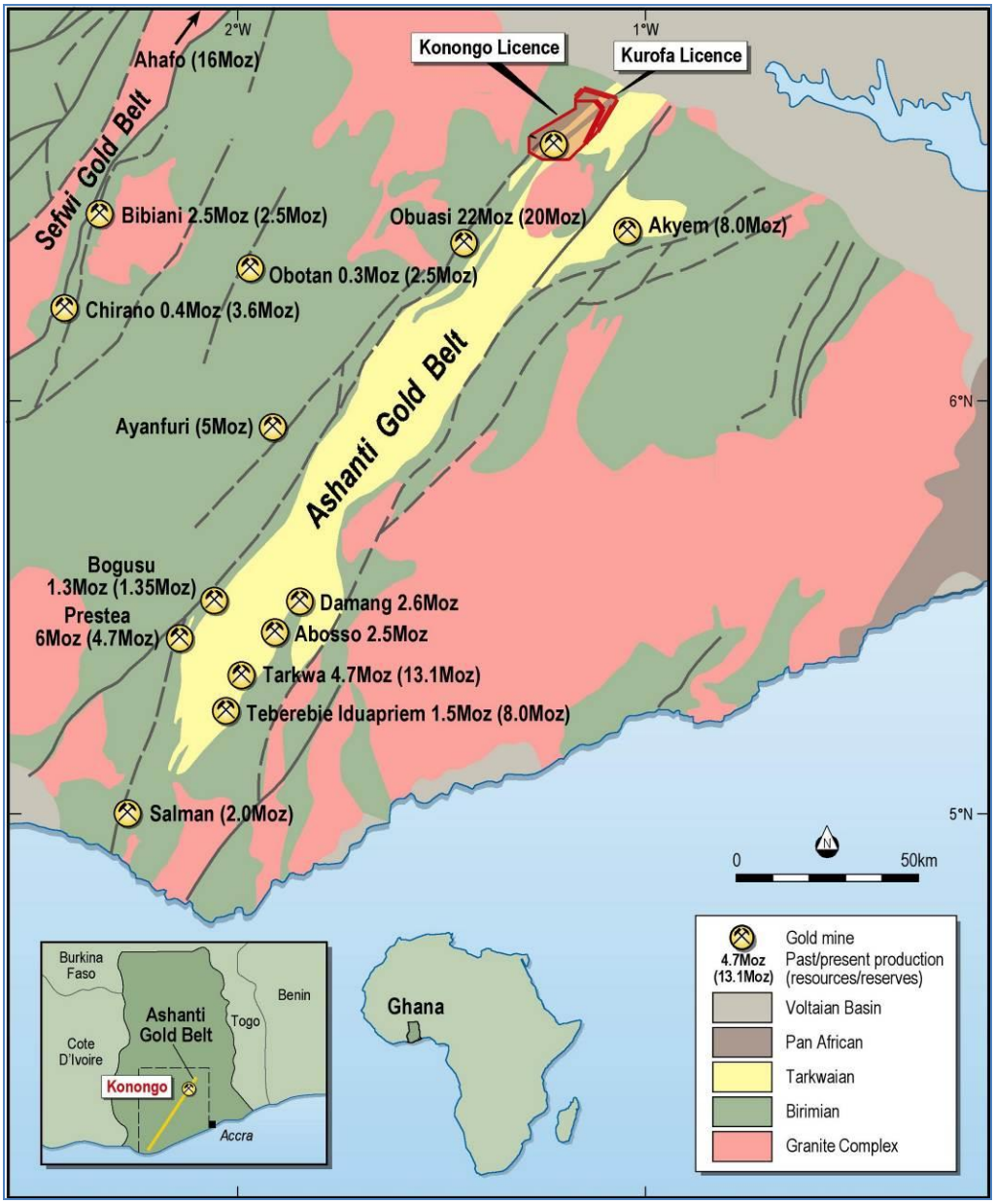

Figure 9 Location.

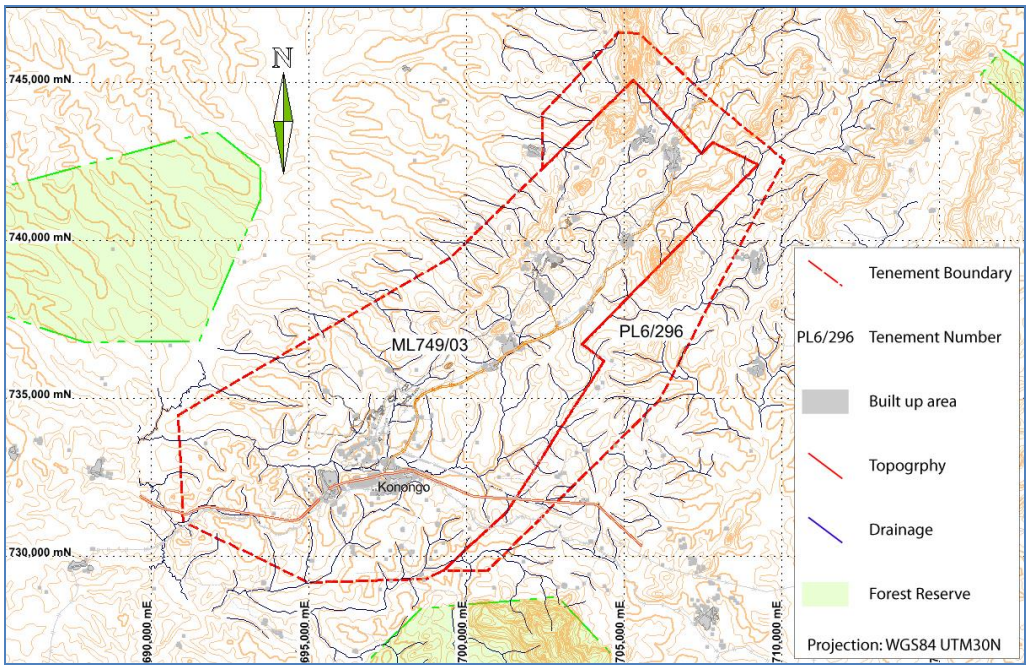

Figure 10 Tenements, Konongo Gold Project.

Table 1.

Table 1 report – Section 1	Konongo Gold Project, Signature Metals
Sampling Techniques and Data	JORC 2012

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.* • *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.*	• RC sampling is taken as 1m intervals collected in-line with a cyclone. Samples are split with a 3-tier riffle splitter to generate a representative 1/8th sample for submission. Certified standards and Blanks (largely sourced from AMIS, South Africa) are inserted into the sample sequence – at least one every 20m. Duplicates are resplits of the 1m sample. All RC chips are geologically logged, and samples from each metre are stored on site in chip trays. Logging and chip information is used to put returned assays into geological context. Chain of custody is maintained from the field to the laboratory. For RC drilling, 2 and 3 kg is submitted to a certified laboratory. A 60gram charge is pulverised for fire assay. Internal lab checks are reported to the company. • Diamond drilling is executed as Diamond core tails on RC pre-collars. The transition to core drilling is based on interpreted geology and expected mineralisation depth. Pre-collars are generally not sampled. Core samples are taken based on changes in the observed geology, alteration and mineralisation. Laboratory samples are half-core, taken with a manual core saw. Certified standards and blanks are inserted into the within the sample sequence, Standards, one of each is included within each 20m of sampling. The remaining half-core is kept on-site for reference and interpretation. Chain of custody is maintained from the field to the laboratory. Minimum samples for Diamond Core are 0.3m; maximum sample length is 1.0m. Samples are submitted to a certified laboratory. Samples Duplicates are indicated in the sample sequence, and are taken as a second split from the pulverized half-core. Samples are assayed by fire assay with a 60gram charge. Additional check samples are inserted by the laboratory - data that is made available to the company.
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).*	• RC Rigs on-site are contracted from Global Exploration Services (GES) and include SCHRAMM 480 and SCHRAM685. RC is 4 ¾ inch, face sampling hammer. • Diamond Rigs are CORTECH-2010 rigs contracted from Global Exploration. Standard tube HQ and NQ are used, NQ is the dominant core size through mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	• *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.*	• RC chip recoveries are qualitatively and quantitatively recorded. Sample condition (wet/dry/contaminated) is recorded. Weight of dry samples is recorded. Holes are prepared to ensure the hole remains open. Data is recorded in the geodatabase (migrated to Datashed).Auxiliary compressors are on-site to maximize the potential to return dry samples. Holes are cleared at the end of each rod and the cyclones are cleaned at the end of each hole or as required. Methodology does not permit accurate assessment of bias due to fraction loss. • Diamond Core recovery is based on the length of re-assembled core from each core run. Recoveries are recorded in the geodatabase (Datashed). Recoveries are generally in excess of 90%.
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.*	• RC chips are logged by qualified geologists who have experience on the Project (or equivalent systems in other projects). Geology is logged based on 1m intervals. Logging is both qualitative (lithology, alteration, mineralisation, oxidation state) and quantitative observations (geology, alteration and mineralisation boundaries). Information is recorded using LogChief software, and entered into the geodatabase. • Core logging is both qualitative (lithology and alteration and mineralisation intensity, oxidation state) and quantitative observations (structure, geological and alteration and mineralisation boundaries), recorded in LogChief software, and entered into the geodatabase. Geotechnical data (recoveries, SGs and density, fractures) are quantitatively logged. Structure is qualitatively and quantitatively logged (alpha/beta measurements) and/or cradle readings for oriented core). Wet and dry photography is taken for all drill core. • **100%** of Diamond Core is geologically, structurally, geotechnically logged and photographed. • **100%** of RC drilling is geologically logged. • Logging and geotechnical logging for RC and Diamond Drilling is considered to be of sufficient detail to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
Sub-sampling 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 representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is*	• RC sampling is taken as 1m intervals collected in-line with a cyclone. Samples are split with a 3-tier riffle splitter to generate a representative 1/8th sample for submission. • Diamond core is half-core prepared with a manual core saw. The methodology preserved the orientation line. Sampling of half-core is taken as alternate halves for each sample. Samples are a minimum of 0.3m and a maximum of 1.0m. Intervals are based on geology, alteration and mineralisation observed. • Sample preparation for both RC and Diamond Drilling includes weighing, drying, crushing to 70% -2mm, split of 250g and pulverize to better than 85% passing 75 micron (regarded to be industry standard for this style of mineralisation). • SOPs (controlled documentation) for sample preparation, sample collection and sample submission are held on site. Staff training is implemented and reviewed. A number of SOPs

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>remain pre-sign-off, but all are in place and in use.
• Analysis of duplicate data taken from RC and core sampling indicates that sample size is appropriate for the grain size and nature of the mineralisation being sampled.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• Gold grades are determined at ALS Kumasi for ore grade Au by fire assay and AAS using a 60 gram nominal sample weight. Method precision is reported by the lab as +/- 10%, and the reporting range is 0.01-100ppm. The technique produces a total result.
• No geophysical techniques are used.
• Quality control includes the insertion of certified reference materials (standards and blanks) into the sample sequence by the company. Duplicates are generated from field samples. The laboratory inserts check samples into each work order and reports the results. The laboratory monitors and reports milling statistics.
• Regression for duplicates is 0.8083- repeatability is good.
• CRM data returned throughout the Quarter does not show a bias. Minor calibration drift is observed in some standards. Blanks checks are statistically sound. Precision is appropriate. No material bias is observed.
<table>
<tr><td>Std.</td><td>AMIS214</td><td>AMIS0217</td><td>AMIS0259</td><td>AMIS0287</td><td>AMIS0334</td><td>AMIS0405</td></tr>
<tr><td>mean:</td><td>1.83</td><td>1.3468</td><td>0.9226</td><td>1.0265</td><td>3.0843</td><td>-0.0005</td></tr>
<tr><td>Std dev.:</td><td>0</td><td>0.2025</td><td>0.064</td><td>0.0453</td><td>0.1265</td><td>0.0695</td></tr>
<tr><td>CRM ppm</td><td>1.68</td><td>1.31</td><td>0.88</td><td>0</td><td>3.07</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bias:</td><td>0.0893</td><td>0.0281</td><td>0.0484</td><td>0</td><td>0.0047</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Verification of sampling and assaying</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• Documented verification of intersections has not been completed. It will form a part of a scoping study review currently in progress. Grades, however, correlate to qualitative observation of alteration and mineralisation in samples.
• Twinned holes have not been drilled.
• Data is stored as electronic and paper copies. Electronic data is stored in its source format, both on on-site servers and by the service provider. On-site servers are backed up weekly. Geological sampling data is entered into a Datashed database, which includes proprietary data validation checks to ensure field sampling information is correct. Returned assay data are stored as certified PDF copies and imported from text files provided by the laboratory. Certified QAQC files are also provided by the laboratory as PDF and text files.
• No adjustments are made to the assay data.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Location of data</td><td>• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys),</td><td>• Collar positions are determined with a TOPCON DGPS. Down hole surveys are captured using an NQ Ori Kit 800. An orientation is taken every three metres and reliability is gauged</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
points	*trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	on the number of subsequent reading for which the core orientation can be extrapolated down hole. RC and Diamond core surveys use a Proshot Dual (CTKIT100) unit taken on 30m intervals down hole. • All reported results are reported in WGS84 UTM30N. • Mining related data is captured with Differential GPS, including mine workings, locations and required topography. • Regional DTM is from GeoEye, with X and Y accuracy of 0.5m and Z accuracy of 4m. The survey was captured in March 2012. More accurate DTMs are generated using a Total Station, which has millimetre precision.
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.*	• Regional RC collars are spaced on 40m section spacing and target mineralisation intercepts at 30m and at 50m vertical depths. The drilling follows up on regional Aircore drilling which is spaced on 300m, 160m or 80m line spacing. The section spacing is appropriate to assess and interpret geology and mineralisation. Drilling azimuths are generally oriented toward 136, perpendicular to the regional fabric, and dipping at -60 degrees. Where increased geological and mineralisation control is established, azimuths and dips are adjusted for each individual target. • Diamond Drilling is also based on 40m line spacing, closed to 20m where continuity of geology or mineralisation is insufficient to generate appropriate geological and grade continuity for Mineral Resource estimates. At Obenemase, hole azimuths are generally at 120 or 300 degrees, perpendicular to the dominant local orientation. Dips vary based on the orientation of the target mineralisation. Data generated is consistently appropriate for Inferred Mineral Resource classification. • The maximum sample interval for RC and Diamond Drilling is 1m. Reported results are composited. Composites are required to return a weighted average grade greater than 1g/t, include no more than 2m of consecutive internal dilution no external dilution.
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.*	• First pass RC drilling of regional prospects includes scissored holes to minimize the potential for biased drill orientations. Trenching and/or dozer cuts are used to assess the fabric of the in-situ geology and further constrain program hole orientation. • Diamond Drilling targeting well-tested historical mineralisation is oriented to best test the mineralisation, within the constraints of possible surface collar locations. The potential of drilling down-dip of mineralisation is assessed based on interpretation of ore geometries and the orientation of the dominant fabric in recovered core. • No bias has been recognized from the orientation of drilling data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill sites have allocated security personnel. Samples are removed from the field to the site bag farm, which also has allocated security personnel. Samples taken from site are signed-off by the driver sent from the laboratory with required sample submission documents. Sample receipts from the lab are emailed to the company on receipt of the samples at the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits have been conducted.

Table 1 report – Section 2	Konongo Gold Project, Signature Metals
Reporting of Exploration Results	JORC 2012

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Konongo Gold Project (Signature Metals 70%) comprises two leases totalling 195km^2, a Mining Lease (749/03) and a Prospecting Lease (PL6/296). All work during the Quarter was conducted within the Mining Lease, which is valid through 2023. There are no known physical material issues. • The mining lease is valid through 2023. The 2014 operating licences for the ML and PL have not been delivered as at the time of submission. Both are submitted. There are no known impediments to the ML. The PL licence is conditional on acceptance of the annual report submitted in March 2014. • Tenements are presented as Figure 10.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Operating since 1903, extensive underground exploration was undertaken throughout the life of the Konongo mines but few records of this work have been preserved. Similarly the records of systematic surface exploration are also fragmentary. • Geophysical techniques were used for prospecting as early as 1935 and have continued to be used up to the present day, including regional VTEM and heli-magnetics flown by Fugro in 1995. • Geochemical surveys have been an effective tool in locating mineralisation. In the early 1950's a large, detailed geochemical survey was completed on the concessions. A geochemical sampling programme commenced in November 1990 based on sample grid of 800 m by 30 m. Polymetallic soils were carried out in the 1970's. • SCML commenced exploration on the concession in 1987, initially to assess the oxide ore resources in the Obenemase A deposit. • With mining having commenced in 1988, regional exploration was curtailed and exploration focused on defining further mineable resources. • In 1991, diamond drilling below the Obenemase A pit indicated the persistence of sulphide mineralisation. Further holes were drilled in 1992 and 1993 by SCML to provide sufficient control for resource assessment of the sulphide mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• OGM carried out a number of exploration programs from 1994 to 1999 within the Konongo Mining Lease, and the adjacent Kurofa Prospecting Lease, concurrent with open pit mining at Boabedroo, Apan, Atunsu, Aserewa, and Obenemase. • During 1998, all known exploration and development information was sorted, validated and entered into a Microsoft Access database. • Following the formation of Owere Mines Limited, Mwana (then African Gold Plc) completed several exploration programs at the Project consisting of regional soil geochemistry, trenching, diamond core and reverse circulation drilling, focussed on the Boabedroo South prospect. • Signature Metals commenced work at the Project in May 2009 and carried out Diamond Drilling, RC drilling, aircore drilling and trenching of greenfield and brownfield targets through early 2012, focused mainly on oxide potential throughout the Project. • Signature also targeted the historic Konongo Tails, commencing mining in 2011. • Liongold acquired the Project in March 2012 and has refocussed the operation to assess the sulphide potential. Work has focused on the Obenemase Deposits, seven other prioritised brownfield prospects and regional geophysical/geochemical targets.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Konongo Project is located on the western margin of the Ashanti Gold belt – a Proterozoic volcanic and sedimentary pile tectonised and mineralised in the Eburnian Orogeny (2100Ma). Most of the deposits along the belt are structurally controlled mesothermal lode gold deposits or sheared, mineralised, syn-structural intrusives.

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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Significant intercepts, with tabulated collar, down hole and survey details are is presented as Table 2 for Diamond Drilling RC drilling.

Data aggregation	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or*	• Reported results (Table 2) are composites of returned assay results. Reported weighted average grades are greater than 1g/t Au over 1m. Internal dilution up to 2 consecutive

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
methods	*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.*	metres is included. No external dilution is included. No top cut is applied. Intercept widths are down hole distances. • Notably higher grades in an intercept are included as a subset of the interval. They are prefixed 'including' and the grade is approximately an order of magnitude greater than the weighted average (e.g. 6.7m at 8.31g/t from 286.5m, *including* 0.6m at 24.6g/t Au from 287m. • No metal equivalent grades are used.
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 reported grades in the Quarterly are down hole intercept lengths. • RC drilling at Kwakawkaw South is drilled perpendicular to, and as close to perpendicular to the interpreted mineralisation. Drilling is angled at 60 degrees towards 136 degrees. Mineralisation dips 70-80 degrees towards 310 degrees. • The exception is OBNRC0001, which is a scissor hole drilled to test the interpreted mineralisation orientation. The hole is drilled at an acute angle (approximately 30 degrees) to the dip of the mineralisation and the down hole intercept (over 8m) is not a true thickness or a close approximation. Hole OBNRC0002 is more representative of the mineralisation. • Diamond drilling at Obenemase targets two distinct orientations of mineralisation – sub-vertical lodes and sub-horizontal lodes. • Sub-vertical lodes include Obenemase A Lode, Obenemase B Lode and Obenemase A Lode North, each interpreted and modelled as steeply northwest dipping mineralisation. The Lodes are targeted with holes oriented perpendicular to the regional trend of mineralisation, with azimuths at either 120 or 300 degrees and dips of 45-70 degrees. Azimuths of 120 degrees are drilled when possible, as they have a more oblique intersection angle with interpreted lodes (approximately 60 degrees). Drill holes targeting mineralisation from the east (i.e. drilling west) may return sub-parallel intersections with mineralisation hosted in second order folds. • Sub-horizontal mineralisation (R Zone mineralisation) is targeted with drill hole with azimuths of 120 or 300 degrees, but dips are often steeper, angled at 60-80 degrees. The intercept angle between drill hole and lode is between 60 and 80 degrees.
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 plan view of drill hole collar locations and*	• Figures showing the distribution and relationship between reported grades are presented for each Lode or Prospect discussed in the text (Figures 1 through 10).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Comprehensive reporting has been possible. All significant results for the reporting period are included.
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.*	• There are no additional material geological observations that are not discussed in the text.

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 extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*
		• Planned further work is conditional on budgets and continued successes and will.
		• Continue to test the Obenemase Group of deposits on 40m sections and 40m step-outs to identify the extents of mineralisation to a vertical depth of 300m. The principal targets at Obenemase are:
		  ○ the R Zone mineralisation
		  ○ the Obenemase North Lode mineralisation, and
		  ○ the down dip extents of the A Lode mineralisation.
		• Complete the Scoping Study assessing the sulphide potential of key prospects and deposits within the Project.
		• Continue to target regional oxide and sulphide prospectivity with RC drilling at Prospects identified with Aircore Drilling in 2012/2014.

Table 2. Significant DD and RC drilling results, March Quarter, 2014

Diamond drill core samples have variable sample interval widths, based on observed geological boundaries and variation in the nature of mineralisation. The minimum sample interval is 0.3 m and the maximum sample interval is 1.0 m. Reported intervals are composites of adjacent samples, which may include up to 2.0 m of internal dilution (grades less than 1.0g/t Au) and do not include any external dilution. All reported intersections have a weighted average grade greater than 1.0g/t. Reported interval widths are down hole widths. No top-cut has been applied. Samples sent to the laboratory are NQ half core samples, split using a diamond saw and cut based on the orientation line. To minimize bias, alternate halves of the cores were submitted for assay, irrespective of observed geology and mineralisation. Samples are submitted to an internationally accredited laboratory in Ghana (ALS Kumasi). Sample security is observed throughout the drilling and submission process. Samples are pulverized and a 60g charge is analysed by Fire Assay. Unmarked QA/QC samples are inserted regularly within the sample sequence (one of each in 20m) by the Company using certified reference samples and blanks sourced from AMIS in South Africa. Duplicates are designated by Signature, and are generated as a second 60g charge from the original sample. ALS Kumasi conducts internal QA/QC checks, which are made available to the company. Assay integration and validation is monitored using proprietary software, Datashed, a product developed and maintained by Maxwell Geoservices. All reported assays are certified and are supported by certified results supplied by ALS Kumasi.

RC samples are sampled as 1 m intervals, irrespective of observed geology. Reported intervals are composites of adjacent samples, which may include up to 2 m of internal dilution (grades less than 1.0g/t Au) and do not include any external dilution. All reported intersections have a weighted average grade greater than 1.0g/t. Reported interval widths are down hole widths. No top-cut has been applied. Samples sent to the laboratory are 1/8th riffle split samples, split using a three tier riffle splitter. Samples are submitted to an internationally accredited laboratory in Ghana (ALS Kumasi). Sample security is observed throughout the drilling and submission process. Samples are pulverized and a 60g charge is analysed by Fire Assay. Unmarked QA/QC samples are inserted regularly within the sample sequence (one of each in 20m) by the Company using certified reference samples and blanks, usually sourced from AMIS in South Africa. Duplicate samples are generated during the sampling process in the field and included in the sample sequence ALS Kumasi conducts internal QA/QC checks, which are made available to the company. Assay integration and validation is monitored using proprietary software, Datashed, a product developed and maintained by Maxwell Geoservices. All reported assays are certified and are supported by certified results supplied by ALS Kumasi.

NSA – no significant Assay. ANR – Assays not returned. Co-ordinates use datum WGS84 and projection transmercator UTM30. Coordinates are determined using a differential GPS. Results reported in italics (and prefixed 'including' are subsets of the previous assay, and are sub-intervals within the larger intercept which have a significantly elevated gold grade when compared to the weighted average grade.

Hole ID	Easting (WGS)	Northing (WGS)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (WGS)	Dip (deg.)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval	Grade (g/t Au)	GxM (m.grade)	intercept	Prospect
KKSRC0019	703189	740398	311	60.0	138.0	-60.2	7.00	10.00	3.00	2.30	7	3.00m at 2.30 g/t Au from 7m	Kwakawkaw Sth
KKSRC0019							23.00	27.00	4.00	1.57	6	4.00m at 1.57 g/t Au from 23m	Kwakawkaw Sth
KKSRC0020	703206	740381	313	72.0	136.5	-60.5	9.00	11.00	2.00	5.29	11	2.00m at 5.29 g/t Au from 9m	Kwakawkaw Sth
KKSRC0021	703218	740367	313	72.0	140.4	-60.3						NSA	Kwakawkaw Sth
OBBDD0022	702119	739146	279	259.8	116.5	-80.4	116.91	117.55	0.64	3.32	2	0.64m at 3.32 g/t Au from 116.91m	Obenemase B
OBBDD0022							146.82	148.69	1.87	14.20	27	1.87m at 14.20 g/t Au from 146.82m	Obenemase B
OBBDD0023	702151	739173	276	277.0	111.5	-79.2	192.94	196.21	3.27	6.28	21	3.27m at 6.28 g/t Au from 192.94m	Obenemase B
KKSRC0024	703255	740394	300	84.0	138.6	-59.2						NSA	Kwakawkaw

Hole ID	Easting (WGS)	Northing (WGS)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (WGS)	Dip (deg.)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval	Grade (g/t Au)	GxM (m.grade)	intercept	Prospect
													Sth
KKSRC0025	703248	740409	300	72.0	136.3	-60.1						NSA	Kwakawkaw Sth
OBBDD0026	702079	739077	291	245.0	112.0	-68.8	204.50	205.30	0.80	1.71	1	0.80m at 1.71 g/t Au from 204.5m	Obenemase B
OBBDD0027	702082	739028	292	229.5	110.0	-75.8	207.00	210.32	3.32	2.59	9	3.32m at 2.59 g/t Au from 207m	Obenemase B
KKSRC0028	703207	740421	308	102.0	131.7	-61.4	13.00	15.00	2.00	2.44	5	2.00m at 2.44 g/t Au from 13m	Kwakawkaw Sth
KKSRC0028							29.00	30.00	1.00	1.01	1	1.00m at 1.01 g/t Au from 29m	Kwakawkaw Sth
KKSRC0029	703260	740367	302	60.0	137.4	-60.1						NSA	Kwakawkaw Sth
OBBDD0030	702026	739015	294	269.0	113.2	-63.9	245.00	246.00	1.00	1.17	1	1.00m at 1.17 g/t Au from 245m	Obenemase B
OBADD0031	702362	739092	287	254.8	307.0	-66.0	188.47	191.29	2.82	1.67	5	2.82m at 1.67 g/t Au from 188.47m	Obeneamse B
OBBDD0032	702261	738919	270	284.0	308.8	-68.1	133.90	134.50	0.60	2.11	1	0.60m at 2.11 g/t Au from 133.9m	Obenemase B
OBBDD0032							159.68	160.48	0.80	3.26	3	0.80m at 3.26 g/t Au from 159.68m	Obenemase B
OBBDD0032							190.25	191.04	0.79	2.47	2	0.79m at 2.47 g/t Au from 190.25m	Obenemase B
OBARC0033	702210	739277	299	42.0	105.7	-65.5						HNS	Obeneamse A
OBARC0034	702206	739279	299	42.0	106.3	-70.3						HNS	Obeneamse A
OBNDD0035	702479	739887	273	233.0	112.5	-60.1	105.44	105.91	0.47	5.37	3	0.47m at 5.37 g/t Au from 105.44m	Obenemase Nth
OBNDD0035							139.56	141.00	1.44	1.64	2	1.44m at 1.64 g/t Au from 139.56m	Obenemase Nth
OBNDD0036	702455	739901	275	219.0	113.1	-59.0	172.80	173.52	0.72	4.40	3	0.72m at 4.40 g/t Au from 172.8m	Obenemase Nth
OBNDD0036							182.60	185.02	2.42	2.43	6	2.42m at 2.43 g/t Au from 182.6m	Obenemase Nth
OBNDD0036							188.00	189.00	1.00	1.51	2	1.00m at 1.51 g/t Au from 188m	Obenemase Nth
OBNDD0036							193.00	193.88	0.88	22.40	20	0.88m at 22.40 g/t Au from 193m	Obenemase Nth
OBNDD0036							198.17	198.56	0.39	5.86	2	0.39m at 5.86 g/t Au from 198.17m	Obenemase Nth
OBNRC0037	702456	739807	274	60.0	122.4	-59.5	36.00	39.00	3.00	1.72	5	3.00m at 1.72 g/t Au from 36m	Obenemase Nth
OBNRC0037							48.00	49.00	1.00	6.78	7	1.00m at 6.78 g/t Au from 48m	Obenemase Nth
OBNRC0038	702413	739833	275	150.0	114.0	-60.9						NSA	Obenemase Nth
OBNRC0039	702437	739818	274	68.0	119.6	-58.8						NSA	Obenemase Nth
OBARC0040	702265	739244	297	120.0	113.4	-80.6	110.00	111.00	1.00	2.05	2	1.00m at 2.05 g/t Au from 110m	Obeneamse B

Hole ID	Easting (WGS)	Northing (WGS)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (WGS)	Dip (deg.)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval	Grade (g/t Au)	GxM (m.grade)	intercept	Prospect
OBADD0041	702233	739311	297	269.0	108.9	-59.3	3.00	4.00	1.00	2.41	2	1.00m at 2.41 g/t Au from 3m	Obeneamse A
OBADD0041							233.74	239.00	5.26	6.57	35	5.26m at 6.57 g/t Au from 233.74m	Obeneamse A
OBADD0041							241.95	243.45	1.50	6.58	10	1.50m at 6.58 g/t Au from 241.95m	Obeneamse A
OBDRC0042	702243	739398	294	90.0	115.3	-59.2						NSA	Obenemase A
OBBRC0043	702277	739003	272	90.0	305.3	-55.3	47.00	48.00	1.00	1.13	1	1.00m at 1.13 g/t Au from 47m	Obenemase B
OBBRC0043							65.00	66.00	1.00	1.57	2	1.00m at 1.57 g/t Au from 65m	Obenemase B
OBBRC0044	702279	739001	273	60	308.37	-55.3				HNS		HNS	Obenemase B
OBNRC0045	702403	739067	282	42	304.47	-59.7				HNS		HNS	Obenemase B
OBADD0046	702562	739298	291	328.5	308.3	-59.1	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.69	2	1.00m at 1.69 g/t Au from 2m	Obeneamse A
OBADD0046							60.00	61.00	1.00	1.84	2	1.00m at 1.84 g/t Au from 60m	Obeneamse A
OBADD0046							242.11	244.44	2.33	0.97	2	2.33m at 0.97 g/t Au from 242.11m	Obeneamse A
OBADD0046							291.39	294.28	2.89	4.87	14	2.89m at 4.87 g/t Au from 291.39m	Obenemase B
OBADD0046							315.70	316.42	0.72	1.52	1	0.72m at 1.52 g/t Au from 315.7m	Obenemase B
OBADD0047	702512	739188	282	332.0	308.0	-56.4	209.00	209.30	0.30	1.39	0	0.30m at 1.39 g/t Au from 209m	Obeneamse B
OBADD0047							294.30	304.56	10.26	7.87	81	10.26m at 7.87 g/t Au from 294.3m	Obeneamse B
OBADD0047							308.86	312.04	3.18	6.87	22	3.18m at 6.87 g/t Au from 308.86m	Obeneamse B
OBADD0047							323.20	324.11	0.91	2.49	2	0.91m at 2.49 g/t Au from 323.2m	Obeneamse B
OBARC0048	702460	739128	284	170.0	305.0	-60.7						NSA	Obeneamse B
OBARC0049	702214	739322	297	150.0	110.6	-59.1	5.00	6.00	1.00	1.46	1	1.00m at 1.46 g/t Au from 5m	Obeneamse A
OBBRC0050	702024	738922	289	126.0	108.4	-67.9						NSA	Obenemase B
OBNRC0051	702323	738881	268	140.0	309.8	-61.2						NSA	Obenemase B
OBBRC0052	702229	739430	294	198.0	308.6	-68.8						NSA	Obenemase B
OBDRC0053	702229	739430	294	168.0	106.8	-55.8						ANR	Obenemase A
OBNRC0054	702373	738991	277	198.0	308.5	-66.0						ANR	Obeneamse A
OBRC190	702312	738982	275	80.0	296.5	-59.7						NSA	Obenemase B
OBDD201	702195	739286	300	333.0	123.4	-60.0	271.59	277.22	5.63	3.23	18	5.63m at 3.23g/t Au from 271.59m	Obenemase B
OBDD207	702513	739258	285	307.65	300.5	-57.2	182.73	185.50	2.77	7.52	21	2.77m at 7.52g/t Au from 182.73m	Obenemase A
OBDD207							191.64	193.21	1.57	3.08	5	1.57m at 3.08g/t Au from 191.64m	Obenemase A
OBDD207							213.00	214.00	1.00	1.24	1	1m at 1.24g/t Au from 213m	Obenemase A
OBDD207							222.80	223.36	0.56	1.49	1	0.56m at 1.49g/t Au from 222.8m	Obenemase A

Hole ID	Easting (WGS)	Northing (WGS)	RL (m)	Total Depth (m)	Azimuth (WGS)	Dip (deg.)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval	Grade (g/t Au)	GxM (m.grade)	intercept	Prospect
OBDD207							247.58	250.19	2.61	5.82	15	2.61m at 5.82g/t Au from 247.58m	Obenemase A