

CARDINAL DISCOVERS NEW 4KM LONG GOLD AUGER SOIL ANOMALY

Cardinal Resources Limited (ASX/TSX: CDV) (“**Cardinal**” or “**the Company**”) is pleased to announce the identification of significant auger gold-in-soil anomalies within the Kungongo Prospect (“**Kungongo**”) of the Company’s Bolgatanga Project, located in the Upper East Region of Ghana (Figure 1).

Highlights

- Significant auger gold-in-soil anomalies discovered on Cardinal’s 100% Kungongo Prospect
 - 4.2 km x 300m major auger gold-in-soil anomaly identified with +100ppb gold anomaly along entire strike
 - 800m x 250m secondary auger gold-in-soil anomaly identified with +100ppb gold anomaly along entire strike
- RC / DD drill programme planned to evaluate soil anomalies with drilling anticipated to commence by the end of this month

Cardinal’s Chief Executive Officer / Managing Director, Archie Koimtsidis said:

“We are delighted to announce a new discovery of auger gold-in-soil anomalies within the Kungongo Prospect located close to our Namdini Project.

“The dimensions of these soil anomalies are several orders of magnitude greater than the average background gold mineralisation values which is extremely encouraging at this very early stage.

“This new discovery provides confidence for Cardinal to expand its exploration activities to other parts of the Bolgatanga Region.

“Drill testing under selected targets is planned to commence during this quarter.”

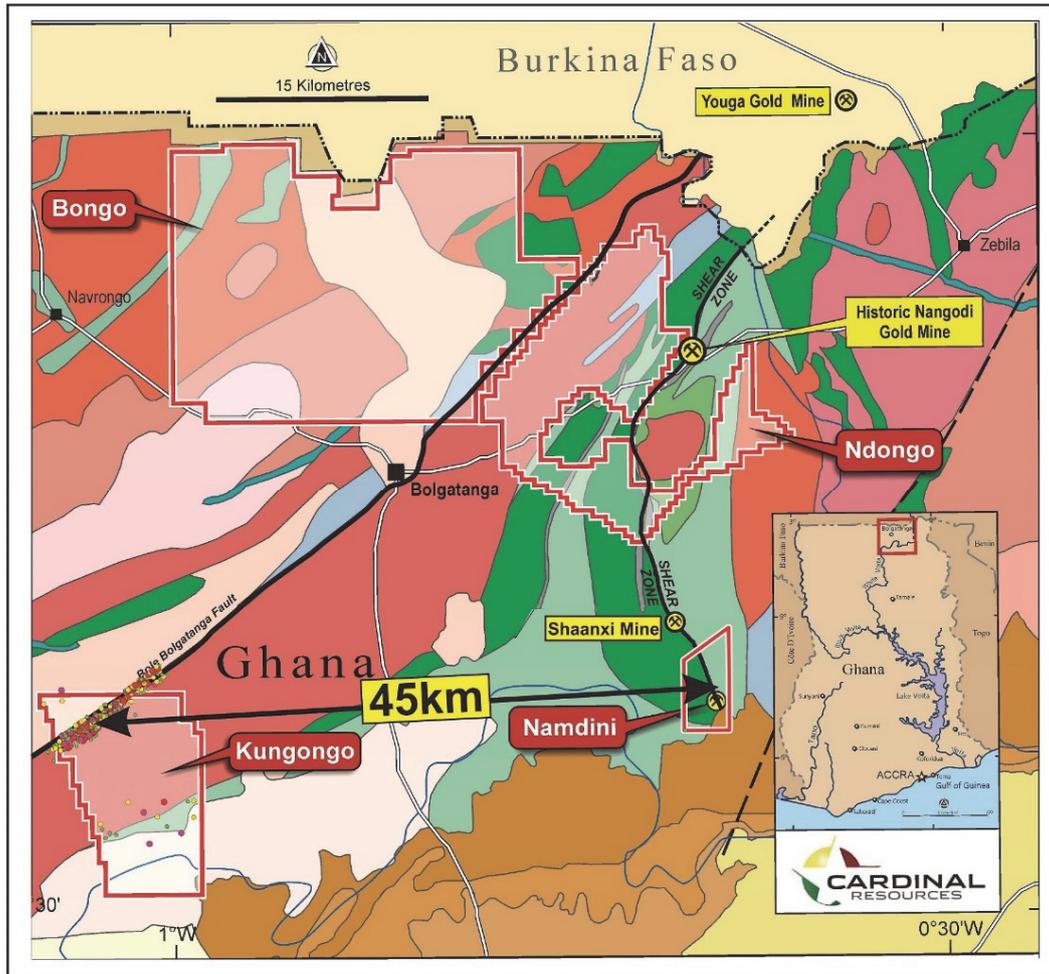


Figure 1: Cardinal's Bolgatanga Projects

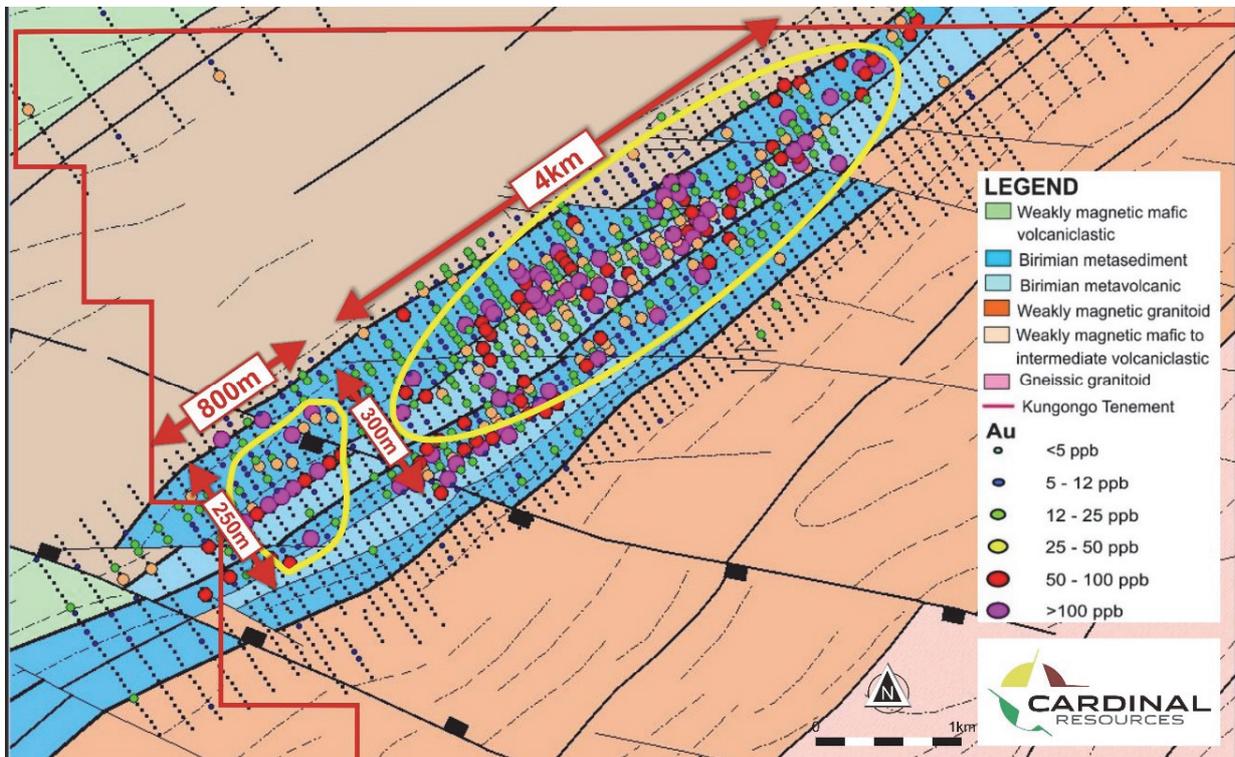


Figure 2: Kungongo auger gold-in-soil anomalies

The Kungongo prospect is located in NE Ghana some 25 km SW of Bolgatanga town and 45 km west of Cardinal's Namdini project. The prospect covers an area of 120 sq km.

The extensive regional Bole-Bolgatanga shear zone occurs over a length of 6.5 km across the NW corner of the tenement (Figure 2). The tenement contains Birimian greenstones which extend north east of the tenement boundary. Granitoids occur over a large portion of this tenement.

The Bole - Bolgatanga shear zone is regarded as prospective as it displays a level of structural complexity that would possibly provide structural trap positions for mineralizing fluids. The Kungongo permit straddles the contact between the Bole Greenstone Belt and the granodiorite intrusive for some 6.5 km. Several anomalous gold occurrences have been identified along this contact and some late alkaline intrusives are known to have gold associated with them along their margins.

Various geophysical surveys have been carried out over the Kungongo Prospect by Cardinal. These have been processed and interpreted by Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC Perth). These included:

1. Airborne magnetic-radiometric survey with interpretation and targets.
2. Gradient Array IP-Resistivity survey with interpretation and targets.
3. Ground magnetic survey.

The initial interpretation assumes the rocks and stratigraphy and/or structure are most likely dipping to the northwest as the resistivity and chargeability patterns tend to suggest this. Cardinal plans to test this with the upcoming drill programme.

The targets within the prospect area have been covered with detailed auger drilling which samples the saprolite horizons below the overburden to delineate areas of gold anomalism that could then be correlated with the geophysical targets to determine follow up priorities.

Drill testing under selected targets is planned to commence during this quarter.

ABOUT CARDINAL

Cardinal Resources Limited (ASX/TSX: CDV) is an African gold-focused exploration and development Company which holds interests in tenements within Ghana, West Africa.

The Company's Namdini Project has a declared gold Mineral Resource of 23.86Mt @ 1.21 g/t for 931,000 oz Indicated and 100.15Mt @ 1.13 g/t for 3.63Moz Inferred (Refer to Cardinal "Technical Report on Namdini" dated 5 April 2017). The Company is focused on the development of the Namdini Project through a resource expansion drilling programme, pre-feasibility studies, detailed metallurgical testwork and process flowsheet studies. Exploration activity is also underway at the Company's Bolgatanga (Northern Ghana) and Subranum (Southern Ghana) Projects.

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Cardinal technical staff maintain a set of standard procedures for drilling.

For diamond drilling (which is completed using HQ core collection), the key aspects are that the holes are electronically surveyed every 30 metres down hole, all core runs are routinely oriented using a Reflex digital orientation instrument, core recovery is measured and geotechnical logging is completed as the core is recovered at the rig site. Back at the Bolgatanga office the core is photographed wet and dry and after logging onto digital data recorders, the core is cut such that a half HQ core is retained for reference. The same sector of core, relative to the core orientation mark is routinely sampled for assaying.

For RC drilling, samples are collected on a one metre interval using a multi-tier riffle splitter, duplicate field samples are routinely collected (one in 20), the cyclone is thoroughly cleaned on each rod change and the splitter is cleaned after each metre sample. The sample bag weights for each metre interval are routinely weighed, as are the split samples for submission to the assay laboratory and approximately 2.5 to 3 kilogram chip samples are dispatched to the laboratory. Amongst the samples, a suite of internationally accredited and certified reference material (CRM) along with blanks are included in the sample submission sequence. The standards cover the gold grade range expected.

For auger drilling, samples are collected from the saprolite horizons by drilling at least 1m into the saprolite. Approximately 2 kg samples are collected from each auger drill hole and sent to the Bolgatanga core yard for weighing. CRM standards and blanks are inserted into the sample submission sequence at 1 in 20 samples. The standards cover the gold grade range expected.

The individual sample bags for core, RC drill chips and auger samples are sealed at the Bolgatanga site office and are grouped into tens for placement in a large plastic bag which is then sealed. The assay laboratory provides sample transport from Bolgatanga such that the chain of custody passes from Cardinal to the assay laboratory at the Bolgatanga sample logging facility.

Once sample bags and pulps are returned from the assay laboratory to Cardinal's Bolgatanga facility, a representative suite of pulps covering the entire range of both sample batches and gold grades are chosen for 'referee' analysis at an accredited independent laboratory. As with the routine sample submission, a suite of international certified standards and blanks are inserted into the referee assaying pulp sequence.

Cardinal technical staff carry out routine analysis of the quality control data on receipt of assay results from the laboratory in order to determine if the batch of samples has passed industry standard levels for control samples. If the batch 'fails', the batch of assays is rejected and a re-assay request for the batch of samples is made to the laboratory.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this press release has been compiled and reviewed by Mr. Richard Bray, a Registered Professional Geologist with the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Mr. Paul Abbott, a Member of the Geological Society of South Africa, which is a Recognised Professional Organisation (RPO). Mr. Bray and Mr. Abbott have more than five years' experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken 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" and as a Qualified Person as defined by the NI43-101 instrument. Mr. Bray and Mr. Abbott are full-time employees of Cardinal and hold equity securities in the Company. Mr. Bray and Mr. Abbott have consented to the inclusion of the matters in this report based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

This ASX / TSX press release has been prepared by Cardinal Resources Limited (ABN: 56 147 325 620) ("Cardinal" or "the Company"). Neither the ASX or the TSX, nor their regulation service providers accept responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this press release.

This press release contains summary information about Cardinal, its subsidiaries and their activities, which is current as at the date of this press release. The information in this press release is of a general nature and does not purport to be complete nor does it contain all the information, which a prospective investor may require in evaluating a possible investment in Cardinal.

By its very nature exploration for minerals is a high-risk business and is not suitable for certain investors. Cardinal's securities are speculative. Potential investors should consult their stockbroker or financial advisor. There are a number of risks, both specific to Cardinal and of a general nature which may affect the future operating and financial performance of Cardinal and the value of an investment in Cardinal including but not limited to economic conditions, stock market fluctuations, gold price movements, regional infrastructure constraints, timing of approvals from relevant authorities, regulatory risks, operational risks and reliance on key personnel and foreign currency fluctuations.

Except for statutory liability which cannot be excluded, each of Cardinal's officers, employees and advisors expressly disclaim any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the material contained in this press release and excludes all liability whatsoever (including in negligence) for any loss or damage which may be suffered by any person as a consequence of any information in this Announcement or any error or omission here from. The Company is under no obligation to update any person regarding any inaccuracy, omission or change in information in this press release or any other information made available to a person nor any obligation to furnish the person with any further information. Recipients of this press release should make their own independent assessment and determination as to the Company's prospects, its business, assets and liabilities as well as the matters covered in this press release.

Forward-looking statements

Certain statements contained in this press release, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of Cardinal and its projects may also include statements which are 'forward-looking statements' that may include, amongst other things, statements regarding targets, estimates and assumptions in respect of mineral reserves and mineral resources and anticipated grades and recovery rates, production and prices, recovery costs and results, capital expenditures and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions. These 'forward – looking statements' are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Cardinal, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements.

Cardinal disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, circumstances or results or otherwise after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, other than required by the Corporations Act and ASX and TSX Listing Rules. The words 'believe', 'expect', 'anticipate', 'indicate', 'contemplate', 'target', 'plan', 'intends', 'continue', 'budget', 'estimate', 'may', 'will', 'schedule' and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

All forward-looking statements made in this press release are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and accordingly investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

SCHEDULE 2

JORC CODE 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

CARDINAL DISCOVERS NEW 4 KM LONG GOLD-IN-SOIL ANOMALY

Section 1 – Sampling Technique and Data

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.	Sampling is by a combination of reverse circulation and shallow auger drill holes. RC samples are collected by a three-tier riffle splitter and auger samples are collected from the saprolite horizons
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling is guided by Cardinal Namdini protocols and Quality Control procedures as per industry standard.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Reverse circulation drill samples are crushed through a RSD Boyd crusher to -2mm and pulverised via LM2 to a nominal 85% passing-75µm. A 200g sub-sample is taken for fire assay. A 50g charge weight is fused with litharge based flux, cupelled and the prill dissolved in aqua regia and gold is determined by AAS. A 1 kg auger sample is pulverised via LM2 to a nominal 85% passing -75µm, Bottle Rolled with a cyanide charge for 24 hrs and gold determined by AAS
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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 uses a sampling hammer of nominal 127 to 140mm diameter. All holes are inclined at varying angles for optimal zone intersection. All drill collars are surveyed using Garmin 62S GPS with Reflex digital downhole

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>surveying every 30m using a stainless steel sample tube.</p> <p>Auger drilling is vertical into the saprolite horizons</p>
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Reverse circulation sample recovery is within acceptable industry standards 1m samples are weighed with chips logged and captured to the database.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	<p>At the reverse circulation rig, sampling systems are routinely cleaned to minimise the opportunity for contamination and drilling methods are focused on sample quality.</p> <p>Most of the reverse circulation rigs have auxiliary compressors and boosters to help maintain dry samples.</p>
	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.	No known sample recovery issues have impacted on potential sample bias.
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.	<p>All RC drill hole chips are logged. The lithology and alteration characteristics of the chips are logged using a digital format directly on to a Field Toughbook laptop logging system following procedures and using Cardinal geologic codes. Data is imported into Cardinal's central database after validation in LogChief™.</p> <p>All geological logging is to a level of detail to support appropriate future Mineral Resource estimations.</p>
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	RC chip logging is quantitative.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes are fully logged with total length and intersection grades calculated.
Sub-sampling techniques and	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples are split using a three-tier riffle splitter. The majority of RC samples are dry. On occasions when wet samples are encountered, they are dried prior to splitting with a riffle splitter.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	<p>Chip samples are sorted and dried in an oven for 8 hours and weighed. They are then crushed to -2mm using a RSD Boyd crusher and a <1.0kg split is taken. The reject sample is retained in the original bag and stored. The split is pulverised in a LM2 to a nominal 85% passing 75µm and a 200g sub-sample is used for analysis.</p> <p>Auger samples are sorted and dried in an oven for 8 hours and weighed. A 1.0 kg split is taken with the reject sample retained in the original bag and stored. The split is Bottle Rolled for 24 hrs in a sodium cyanide solution (NaCN).</p> <p>All preparation equipment is flushed with barren material prior to commencement of the job.</p>
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	<p>5 samples per batch are screened to confirm pulverised percentages of 85% passing 75µm.</p> <p>Crusher and pulveriser are flushed with barren material at the start of every batch.</p>
	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.	<p>Sampling is carried out in accordance with Cardinal protocols as per industry best practice.</p> <p>RC field duplicates (1:22) have been taken and analysis of results have shown the sampling to be representative.</p>
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the mineralisation type.
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.	RC samples are analysed for Au by lead collection fire assay of a 50g charge with AAS finish; the assay charge is fused with the litharge based flux, cupelled and prill dissolved in aqua regia and gold determined by flame AAS. This standard fire assay method is considered total.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>Auger samples are analysed for gold by Bottle Roll method with a sodium cyanide solution, rolling each sample for 24 hrs. The gold content is determined by flame AAS. This method is considered partial.</p> <p>The analytical methods are considered appropriate for this mineralisation style.</p>
	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.	A handheld XRF instrument is used to determine parameters within the auger samples; XRF make Niton; model XL3T GOLDD+; reading times 30 seconds; calibration-for soils; calibration derivation – Niton software
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	<p>Sample preparation checks for pulp fineness are carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85% passing 75µm is being attained. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material and blanks.</p> <p>Cardinal's QAQC protocol is considered industry standard with commercial reference material (CRM) submitted on a regular basis with routine samples. The CRMs having a range of values and blanks are inserted in the ratio of 1:22. Duplicates are taken at the riffle splitter with a ratio of 1:22 samples.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Significant intersections have been verified by alternative company personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	None of the drill holes in this report are twinned.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data are captured on field tough book laptops using LogChief™ Software. The software has validation routines and data is then imported onto a secure central database.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The primary data is always kept and is never replaced by adjusted or interpreted data.
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.	Planned drill hole collar coordinates are surveyed using handheld Garmin GPSmap 62s GPS within ±3m accuracy.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>All drill collars are accurately surveyed using a Tremble R8 RTK GPS system within $\pm 10\text{mm}$ of accuracy (X, Y, Z).</p> <p>Coordinates are based on 12 control stations established on the Namdini site by Sahara Mining Services.</p> <p>Downhole surveys are completed by using a Reflex Ez-Shot survey instrument at regular intervals.</p>
	Specification of the grid system used.	Coordinate and azimuth are reported in UTM WGS84 Zone 30 North.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control was established from aerial photography using a series of 12 surveyed control points. A 1m ground resolution DTM was produced by Sahara Mining Services from the survey completed in 24 flights using the DJI Inspire 1 UAV at an altitude of 100m with an overlap of 70%.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drill spacing is at 50m x 100m line spacing
	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.	Drill data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish geological continuity.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied.
	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	<p>The RC drill holes are orientated to achieve intersection angles as close to perpendicular to the mineralisation as practicable.</p> <p>The auger drill holes are shallow vertical holes to determine the geochemical anomalies of the deposit</p>
	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.	No significant orientation based sampling bias is known at this time.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	An independent Ghanaian security contractor is used to ensure sample

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>security.</p> <p>The drilling contractor is accountable for RC chips production at the drill site. Final delivery from the drill site to the laydown within the core yard is managed by Cardinal. The core yard technicians, field technicians and Geologists ensure the chips are logged, prepared and stored under security until collected by SGS for delivery to the laboratories.</p> <p>At the time of sample collection, a sign-off process between Cardinal and the SGS delivery truck driver ensures the samples and paperwork corresponds. The samples are then transported to the SGS Tarkwa (Ghana) or Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) laboratory where they are receipted against the dispatch documents. The assay laboratories are responsible for the samples from the time of collection from Bolgatanga until final results are returned and checked by Cardinal Geologists.</p> <p>Sample pulps and coarse rejects are retained by the laboratories and are shipped back to Bolgatanga after final results are returned where they are stored under security.</p>
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No external audits or reviews of the sampling techniques and data have been completed.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in section 1 will also apply to this section where relevant)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Status	Type, name/reference number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Prospecting Licence covering Cardinal's Kungongo Prospect over an area of 120 sq. km is located 25 km SW of Bolgatanga town, in the Upper East Region of Ghana.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	The Kungongo tenement is current in good standing.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Aside from Cardinal there has been no recent systematic exploration undertaken on the Kungongo Prospect
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation	<p>The deposit type comprises gold mineralisation within sheared and highly altered rocks containing sulphides; mainly pyrite with minor arsenopyrite.</p> <p>The geological setting is a Paleoproterozoic Greenstone Belt comprising Birimian metavolcanics, volcanoclastics and metasediments located along part of the regional Bole-Bolgatanga Fault (Shear) Zone.</p> <p>The style of mineralisation is hydrothermal alteration containing disseminated gold-bearing sulphides.</p>
Drill hole information	<p>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easting and northing of the drill hole collar • Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar • Dip and azimuth of the hole • Down hole length and 	A summary of all information material to the understanding of these exploration results is contained within this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p>interception depth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	There has been no exclusion of information.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	<p>Significant intersections are calculated using a 3m minimum width, 3m contiguous internal waste and 0.5g/t Au minimum grade.</p> <p>Gold grades used for calculating significant intersections are uncut and the results are length weighted.</p>
	Where aggregated 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.	Aggregated intercepts incorporating short lengths of high grade results within the lithological units are calculated to include no more than intervals of 3m below grades of <0.5 g/t Au when assay results are reported.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents are used in the intersection calculation.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results.	The relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept length is not yet known.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is not yet known.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	The geometry of the mineralisation is unknown; only downhole length is reported (no true width of mineralisation is reported).
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 appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate maps are included within the body of the accompanying document.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical & rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Geological observations, geophysical survey results and geochemical survey results are included in this announcement. No other exploration data collected is considered material to this document at this stage. Further data collection will be reviewed and reported when considered material.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.	Exploration drilling will target anomalous geochemical areas already delineated to test for possible lateral and depth extensions to mineralisation.