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BUREY GOLD

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Burey intercepts further high grade mineralisation from ongoing scout RC drilling program at Giro Gold Project

Highlights

- **Three target areas identified from first pass shallow scout drilling at Douze Match**
- **Significant intercepts include:**
 - **9m at 17.5g/t Au from 6m, including 3m at 156g/t Au from 6m (Line 4)**
 - **13m at 8.4g/t Au from 36m, including 6m at 17.6g/t Au from 42m (Line 3)**
 - **6m at 8.73g/t Au from 15m, including 3m at 16.9g/t Au from 15m (Line 3)**
 - **17m at 2.0g/t Au from 20m, including 7m at 2.9g/t Au from 20m (Line 3)**
- **Mineralisation reported from the high grade quartz breccia, the granite/volcanic contact zone and a sulphide rich shear zone**
- **Scout drilling program sampled as 3m composites**
- **Shallow RC drilling testing 1km of a 4km x 2.5km soil anomaly**
- **Visible gold panned in holes with assays pending**
- **Next results expected mid-August 2016**
- **Infill drilling programme planned at Kebigada with maiden inferred resource expected end 2016 or early 2017**

Burey Gold Limited (ASX: BYR) ("Burey") is pleased to announce results from a further 31 shallow scout RC drill holes for 1,249m on Lines 3, 4 and 6 as shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3 at its Douze Match Prospect which lies immediately south and east of a dominant granite intrusion in the NW portion of PE 5049 on Burey's Giro Gold Project in the Moto Greenstone Belt, NE Democratic Republic of Congo ("DRC"). The shallow RC drilling programme was designed to test approximately 1km strike on several wide-spaced drill lines, of the Douze Match soil anomaly which extends over 4km x 2.5km.

Commenting on ongoing drilling results at Douze Match, Chairman Klaus Eckhof said: "We are very pleased to report further high grade results plus visible gold in a number of drill holes from which assay results are pending. The shallow RC scout drilling has delineated several styles of mineralisation which need follow up work.

These extremely prospective targets will be followed up with conventional RC and diamond drilling to determine the true widths of mineralisation, grade and continuity at depth."

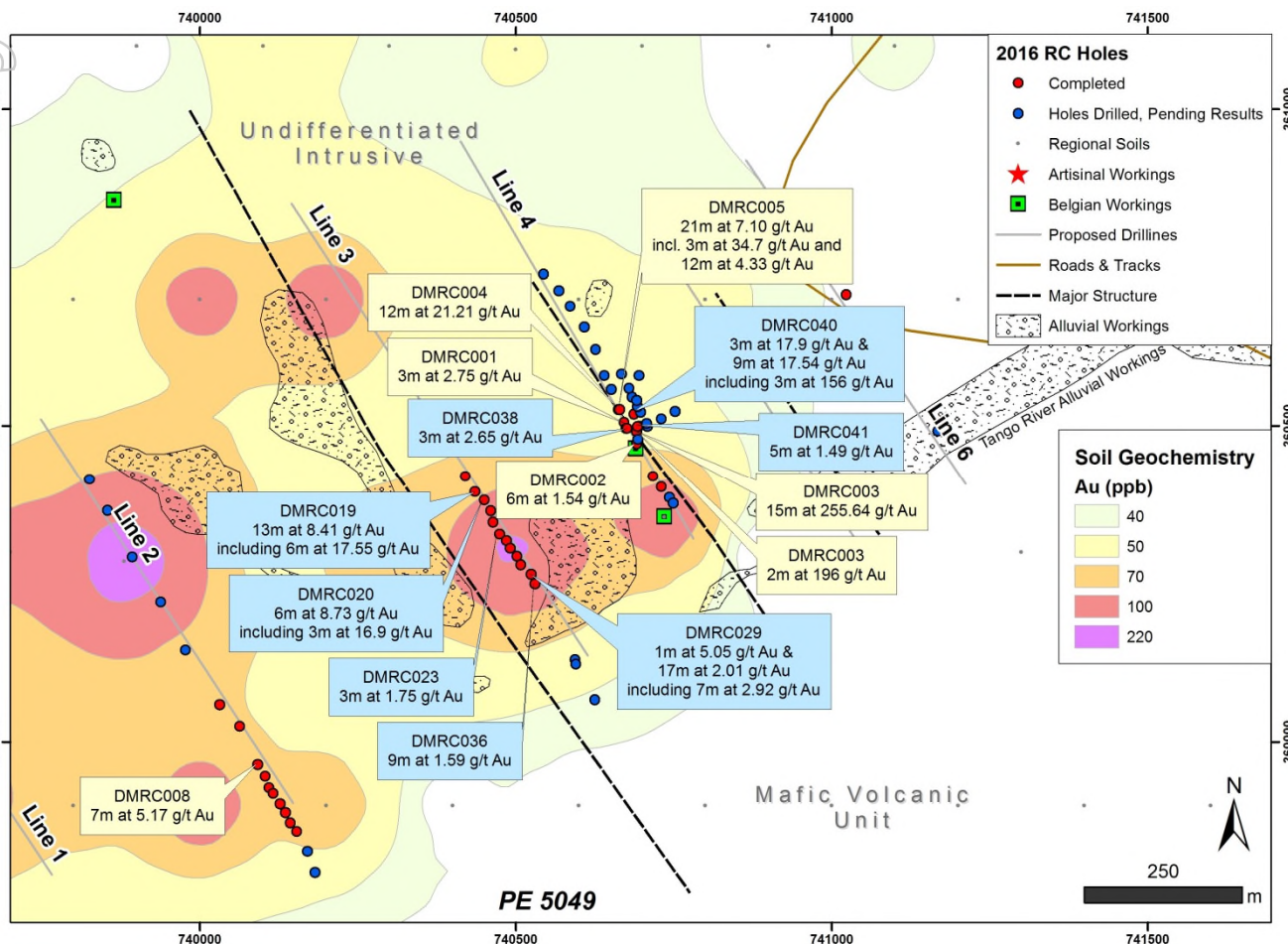


Figure 1. RC drill holes for 1,249m on Lines 3, 4 and 6

Quartz Breccia Zone

Two holes intersected the same quartz breccia zone announced previously (2m at 196g/t Au from 12m and 15m at 255.6g/t Au from 15m including 3m at 1,260g/t Au from 15m and 3m at 14.3g/t Au from 21m). A significant result of 9m at 17.5g/t Au from 6m, including 3m at 156g/t Au from 6m in drill hole DMRC040 supports potential mineralisation within a NW trending structure which has faulted granites over more than 500m to the north. DMRC041 reported a best intersection of 5m at 1.5g/t Au from 12m. A second fault potentially exists to the east of the main shear where visible gold was panned in a number of holes drilled roughly 50m to the east of Line 4. The quartz breccia zone will be followed up with conventional RC drilling intended to confirm continuity along strike and to depth. A diamond drilling programme has also been planned to better understand structural controls on the high grade mineralisation.

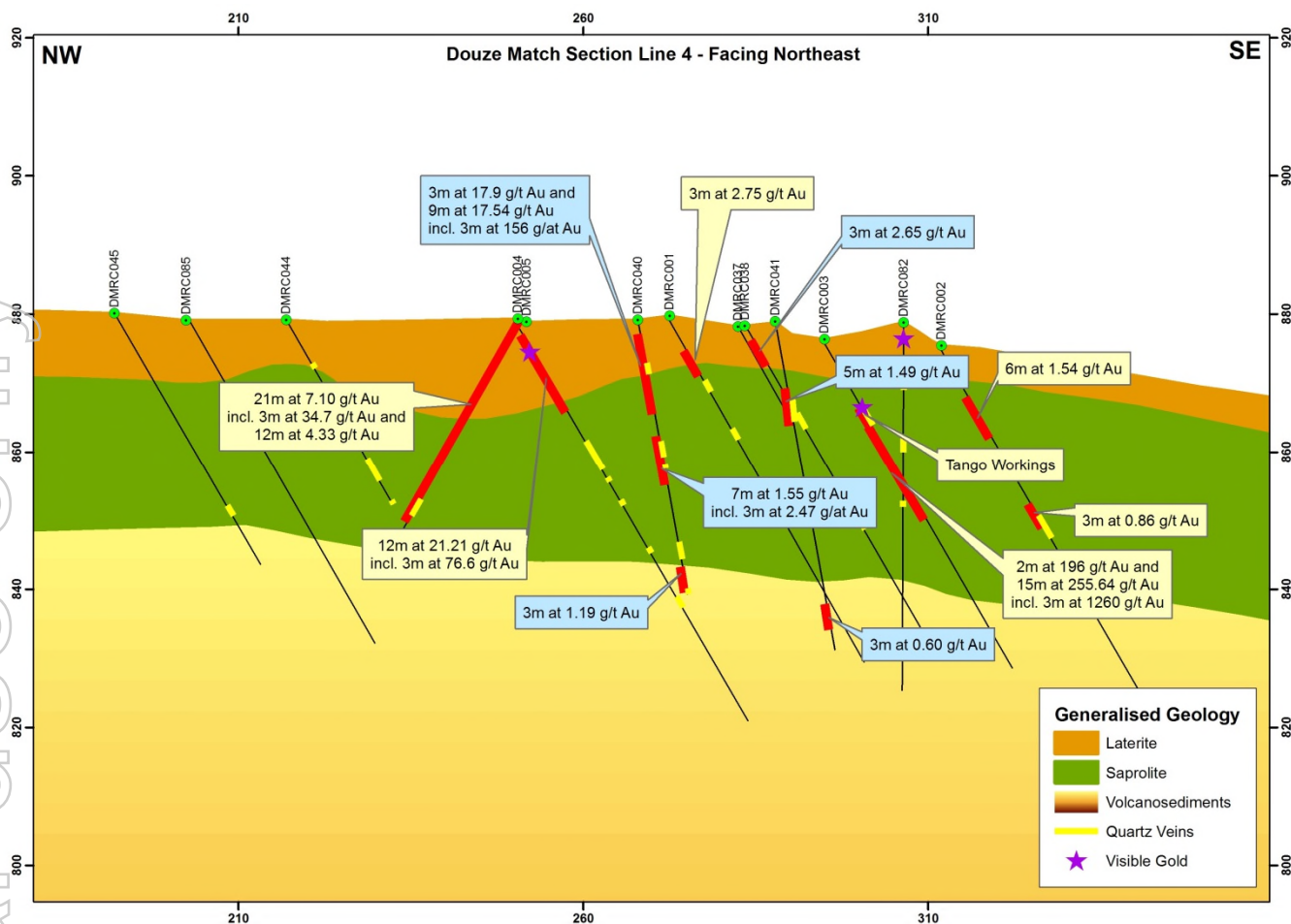


Figure 2: Section across shallow RC drill holes on Line 4

Granite/Mafic Volcanic Contact Zone

Significant high grade mineralisation was intersected in two holes drilled along the NE trending granite contact zone roughly 260m SW of the previously high grade mineralisation. Results included 13m at 8.4g/t Au from 36m, including 6m at 17.6g/t Au from 42m in DMRC019 and 6m at 8.7g/t Au from 15m, including 3m at 16.9g/t Au from 15m in DMRC020. The granite contact is marked by a significant NE trending shear which is clearly seen on the geophysical images and is closely associated with the >7km gold in soil anomaly. Extensive Belgian and artisanal workings were discovered to the southwest of the current area of drilling on the same trend and will be followed up with detailed sampling and mapping prior to drilling.

Sulphide Zone

A zone with >5% sulphides was intersected in holes DMRC029 and DMRC036 drilled on the same line as shown in section in Figure 3. Significant results included 17m at 2.0g/t Au from 20m, including 7m at 2.9g/t Au from 20m, and 9m at 1.6g/t Au from 42m. Both holes ended in mineralisation. The true width of the mineralised zone will be determined from planned conventional RC and diamond drilling.

All reported samples comprised 3m composite samples collected at the drill site. Individual sample metres comprising anomalous composite samples will now be selected for re-assay at SGS Laboratories in Mwanza, Tanzania, with all results expected by mid-August.

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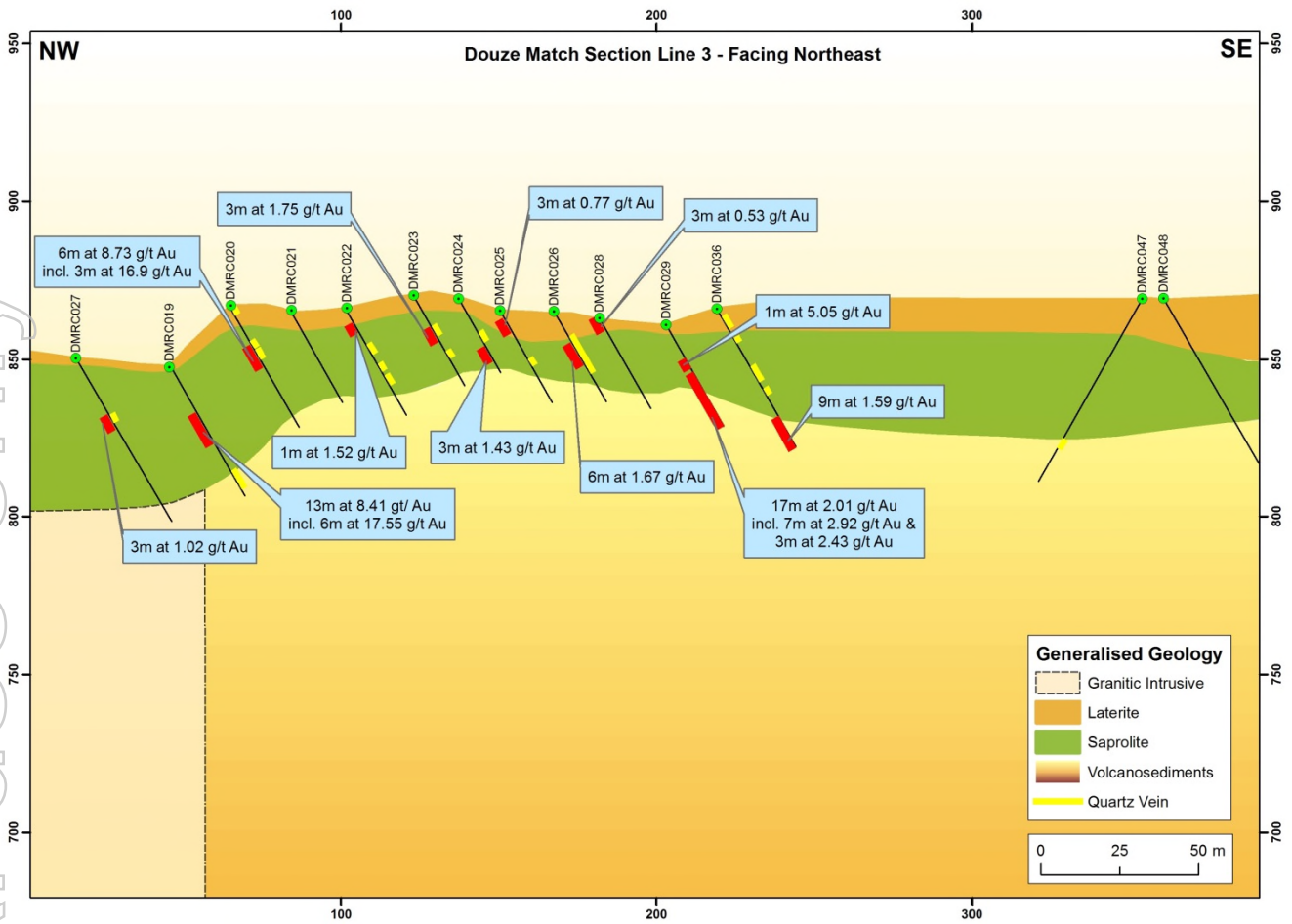


Figure 3: Section across shallow RC drill holes on Line 3

Table 1: Summary of shallow RC drill holes and significant intersections received at Douze Match on the Giro Gold Project, DRC

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade g/t Au
DMRC011	740116	359919	858	150	-60	22				NSR
DMRC012	740127	359903	861	150	-60	28				NSR
DMRC013	740135	359889	864	150	-60	36	18	21	3	0.64
DMRC014	740143	359873	858	150	-60	37	15	18	3	1.49
DMRC015	740153	359859	844	150	-60	34				NSR
DMRC016	740717	360420	866	150	-60	56				NSR
DMRC017	740730	360403	863	150	-60	35				NSR
DMRC018	740977	360791	883	150	-60	37				NSR
DMRC019	740435	360395	848	150	-60	49	18	27	9	0.59
							36	49	13	8.41
						including	42	48	6	17.55
DMRC020	740450	360382	867	150	-60	45	15	21	6	8.73
						including	15	18	3	16.9
DMRC021	740460	360365	865	150	-60	33				NSR
DMRC022	740464	360347	866	150	-60	39	6	7	1	1.52 ¹
DMRC023	740474	360328	870	150	-60	33	12	15	3	1.75
DMRC024	740485	360318	869	150	-60	27	18	21	3	1.43
DMRC025	740491	360306	865	150	-60	33	3	6	3	0.77 ¹
DMRC026	740502	360293	865	150	-60	33	12	18	6	1.67
DMRC027	740420	360420	850	150	-60	60	21	24	3	1.02
DMRC028	740508	360280	863	150	-60	33	0	3	3	0.53 ¹
							21	24	3	0.8
DMRC029	740524	360265	861	150	-60	37	15	16	1	5.05
							20	37	17	2.01
						including	20	27	7	2.92
						including	33	36	3	2.43
DMRC030	740980	360770	883	150	-60	79				NSR
DMRC031	741004	360734	880	150	-60	61				NSR
DMRC032	741023	360708	880	150	-60	66	27	30	3	1.17
DMRC033	741048	360680	876	150	-60	54				NSR
DMRC034	741068	360647	872	150	-60	60				NSR
DMRC035	741098	360608	871	150	-60	45				NSR
DMRC036	740530	360250	866	150	-60	51	42	51	9	1.59
DMRC037	740674	360496	878	150	-60	13				NSR
DMRC038	740676	360496	878	150	-60	54	3	6	3	2.65 ¹
DMRC039	740695	360500	879	225	-60	8				NSR
DMRC040	740687	360519	879	225	-60	46	3	6	3	17.9 ¹
							6	15	9	17.54
						including	6	9	3	156
							20	27	7	1.55
						including	21	24	3	2.47
							42	45	3	1.19
DMRC041	740692	360499	879	225	-60	55	12	17	5	1.49
							48	51	3	0.6

¹ - Laterite Intersections

NSR - No Significant Results

A cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au was used with a maximum dilution of 3m within each intercept

A second RC rig has been contracted to commence infill drilling at the Kebabada Prospect. An estimated 7,500m drilling programme is expected to deliver a maiden inferred mineral resource by end of 2016 or early 2017.

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 produced 642,720 ounces of gold in 2015 and is targeting production of 610,000 ounces for 2016, confirming a favourable mining environment in the region.

Historically, the Belgians mined high grade gold veins and laterite at Giro, Peteku, Douze Match, Mangote and Kai-Kai, all of which lie within an interpreted 30km structural corridor which transgresses both licences from the SE to the NW. Initial focus was at Giro where Burey's exploration was concentrated on drilling and geochemical sampling in the area mined historically during Belgian rule and in areas currently being mined by artisanal means. Drilling under Burey's >200ppb gold-in-soil anomaly which extends over 2,000m x 900m, defined a significant zone of mineralisation over 1,400m x 400m which is open at depths exceeding 150m. Highly significant diamond and RC drilling results included **97m at 2.56g/t Au** from surface, **47m at 4.13g/t Au** from 25m, incl. **29m at 5.93g/t Au** from **25m and 38.1m at 2.53g/t Au** from **191m** including **30.6m at 3.00g/t Au** from **198.5m**. The Giro Prospect is cross-cut by numerous high-grade ENE-trending structures currently mined by artisanal miners and identified in the diamond drilling. One such vein at Peteku reported **4m at 21.7g/t Au**.

The Company has completed soil sampling programmes for complete coverage of the corridor and is in process of sampling the remaining areas of both licences for new discovery or to assist with identifying areas to be dropped off to save on licence fees. Highly significant soil anomalies were defined at Douze Match and Adoku where shallow scout drilling at Douze Match returned exceptional results of **2m at 196g/t Au** from 12m and **15m at 255.6g/t Au** from **15m**, including **3m at 1260g/t Au** from 15m.

To the north, Belgian colonials mined two deposits on PE 5049 up to the end of the colonial era in the 1960s. 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 underground workings. There is no record of methods used to obtain these results. Only quartz veins were sampled historically by the Belgians although recent diamond drilling reported a best intersection of **8.91m at 3.09g/t Au** from **78.05m** confirming potential for a broader zone of mineralisation surrounding high grade quartz veins. Both deposits are associated with a 1km long soil anomaly.

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Competent Person's Statement – 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 being dated 24 June 2016. 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.

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain a 600g sample for every 1m drilled which was then used to obtain a 3m composite sample. The samples were then prepared to produce a 50g subsample from each 1.5kg sample for fire assay with AA finish in an accredited laboratory.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	Reverse circulation drilling of holes with an 11.1cm diameter hammer was employed to drill oriented holes. The holes were oriented with a compass. No downhole surveys were carried out.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	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 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). During drilling, cavities resulting in significant sample loss were encountered.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>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.</p>
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Each metre sample was thoroughly homogenised by running the sample through the splitter 3 times before splitting off 600g from each 1m sample, which were combined into 3m composite samples. Following this, a sample of roughly 1.8kg was bagged in a clear plastic bag with pre-printed sample ticket. The samples bags containing 1.8kg of RC drill sample were sent to the SGS Laboratories in Tanzania.</p> <p>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 SGS Laboratories.</p> <p>Crushing and pulverising were subject to regular quality control practices of the laboratory.</p> <p>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.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. 	<p>The laboratory used 50g of sample and analysed samples using Fire Assay with an AA finish (accredited method). This technique is considered an appropriate method to evaluate total gold content of the samples. Where the Au grade is above the 100g/t detection limit, the sample is re-assayed using Fire Assay</p>

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>gravitational method (non-accredited method). In addition to the laboratory's internal QAQC procedure, every tenth field sample comprised a blank sample, duplicate or standard sample.</p> <p>In total, 487 samples were submitted for assay, including 49 QAQC samples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 17 certified standards with known gold content were inserted in the series. Only 1 of these standards returned a value outside 3 standard deviations from the expected value, and is considered a failure. The labelling of this inserted standard is being verified. - 16 blank samples were inserted in the analytical series. They returned values no higher than 0.03 ppm Au. - 16 duplicate samples were re-assayed for gold. 1 sample fell out of the 20% difference range with the original sample. This denotes a strong nugget effect, also noted by SGS Laboratories in their internal QAQC checks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>Log and sampling data was entered into spreadsheets, and then checked for inconsistencies and stored in an Access database.</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>Drill hole collars were recorded with a Garmin handheld GPS with less than 10m accuracy. Hole positions are marked using tape and compass reducing relative 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.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological</i> 	<p>The program has been designed to test the saprolite and 6m of bedrock to enable identification of the bedrock lithology and mineralised structures</p>

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	<p><i>and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>which sourced a significant gold in soil anomaly. Every second hole was drilled until sulphide mineralisation was identified after which holes were drilled for complete coverage across the mineralised structure down to an average vertical depth of 30m below surface. Holes were not drilled for resource purposes although all QAQC procedures were applied. All identified zones of mineralisation which will be followed up with conventional RC drilling down to depths exceeding 90 vertical metres. All reported samples were from 3m composite samples.</p>
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Drill holes were oriented perpendicularly to the interpreted structural strike and strike of the Au in soil anomalism, interpreted to reflect the strike of mineralisation, assumed from field-based structural observations to have a general east-north-east orientation. The orientation of the high grade mineralised structure is not clear from the limited exposure but appears to have a NW-SE trend which suggests drilling is subparallel to the structure.</p>
<p>Sample security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security</i> 	<p>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.</p>
<p>Audits or reviews</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data</i> 	<p>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.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>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.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties</i> 	<p>The licensed area has not been systematically explored since the end of Belgian colonial rule in 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p>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.</p> <p>On the Douze Match prospect, the mineralisation is predominantly hosted in saprolite, quartz veins and stringers and silicified volcanosediments. Mineralisation is mostly associated with disseminated sulphides, quartz veining and silicification of host rocks along a major NW trending shear zone. NE mineralisation is also evident along the granite/mafic volcanic contact zone and within a sulphide rich mineralised load. Generally higher</p>

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		gold grades are associated with greater percentages of sulphide (pyrite) and silicification.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in 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. 	<p>Drill hole collar data and main intervals are shown in Table 1.</p> <p>Elevation data was recorded using a Garmin handheld GPS. Once the initial programme has been completed all drill hole collars will be surveyed with a DGPS to accurately establish position and elevation.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Each sample represented 3m of RC drilling.</p> <p>To calculate assay intervals, a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au was used, with a maximum dilution of 3m at <0.5g/t Au.</p> <p>The results were weighted by length to calculate mean grades over sample intervals.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<p>All drill holes were inclined at -60° from horizontal</p> <p>True widths could not be determined as the orientation of the mineralisation could not be determined from this first pass phase of shallow drilling at Douze Match.</p>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Figure 1 shows the drill collar positions, and mineralised intervals are reported in Table 1.</p>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, 	<p>Drill holes drilled in the current program are shown in Figure 1, and all</p>

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	<i>representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	the results received for the second batch of samples from Douze Match are reported in Table 1, according to the data aggregation method described previously.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	Soil sampling is still ongoing on mining licence PE 5049, especially where significant soil anomalies have been previously identified by the regional soil sampling programme.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<p>The originally planned drilling programme on the Douze Match prospect was extended to cover the significant gold in soil.</p> <p>The soil sampling programmes, including mapping and channel sampling of all exposures have been extended to identify potential mineralisation within the interpreted 30km mineralised corridor crossing both licences (PE's 5046 and 5049).</p>