ASX Release
20 March 2019
ASX: ERX

Corporate Directory

Non-Executive Chairman
Mr John Fitzgerald

Managing Director
Mr Justin Tremain

Executive Technical Director
Dr Francis Wedin

Company Secretary & CFO
Mr Scott Funston

Exploration Manager
Mr Elliot Grant

Fast Facts

Issued Capital	465.5m
Market Cap	$35m
Cash & Rec. (31 Dec 18)	$14.5m
Enterprise Value	~$20m

Highlights

- Exploring for multi-million ounce gold systems in Cote d'Ivoire, West Africa
- 1,345km^2 of highly prospective tenure on the convergence of two proven greenstone belts
- Multiple large, high tenor, coherent gold-in-soil anomalies
- Exceptional drilling results from the first and only prospect tested to date with bedrock drilling
- First pass drilling testing of several geochemical anomalies underway
- Well-funded with ~$14.5 million cash for an ongoing drilling program

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New Gold Discovery at Veronique, Cote d'Ivoire

12m @ 3.63g/t gold from 4m
4m @ 7.58g/t gold from 20m
8m @ 2.71g/t gold from 0m

Exore Resources Ltd ('**Exore**' or the '**Company**' | **ASX: ERX**) is pleased to announce the results from initial reconnaissance aircore (AC) drilling at the Veronique target progressing the objective of defining a multi-million ounce gold project in northern Cote d'Ivoire.

Highlights

- Initial AC drilling results at the large Veronique target have achieved the aim of identifying widespread *in situ* gold mineralisation and highlight a **significant new gold discovery**
- Shallow intersections from broad spaced AC drilling include (refer Appendix One):
  - **12m @ 3.63g/t gold** from 4m, **inc. 4m @ 10.12g/t Au** from 8m
  - **4m @ 3.31 g/t gold** from 16m
  - **4m @ 7.58g/t gold** from 20m
  - **4m @ 4.45g/t gold** from 12m
  - **8m @ 2.71g/t gold** from 0m
- Results are from only five wide-spaced (400m apart) AC traverses, testing **just 1.6km of strike of the >8km long, >2km wide** Veronique anomaly
- Drilling has intersected multiple shallow mineralised zones defined over 1.6km of tested strike
- **All mineralised zones remain open** with highly anomalous geochemistry for 3.5km to north and 3km to the south
- Located only **~12km south of the Antoinette Central gold discovery**
- **Geologically analogous to recent 2.9Moz Doropo gold discovery** made by Centamin plc, also in northern Cote d'Ivoire
- **Drilling ongoing**, with both step out drilling along strike and infill drilling to better define orientation of mineralisation
- Exore is fully funded for extensive drilling programs with over **$14 million in cash** (as at 31 December 2018)

Managing Director, Mr Justin Tremain commented:

"It has been just 6 months since acquiring the Cote d'Ivoire Projects and every target we have drilled has returned exceptional results. We are extremely excited by the results from the first ever drilling at Veronique which confirm the potential for a significant new gold discovery and is a significant to step to achieving our objective of defining a multi-million ounce gold project. The scale of Veronique is hugely exciting with over 80% of the prospect still untested.

We continue to have two rigs drilling and we look forward to reporting further drilling results from our aggressive exploration program."

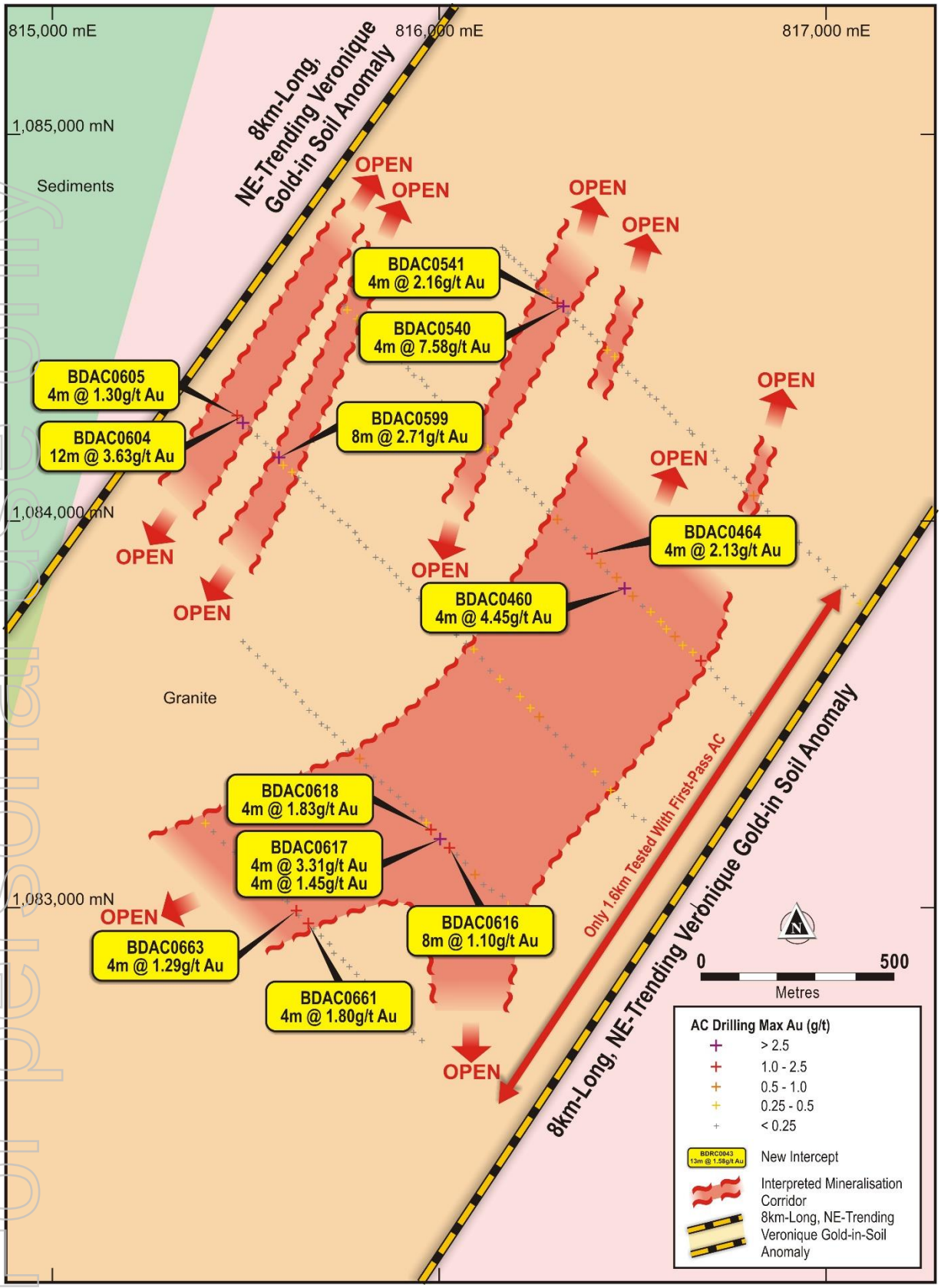

Figure One | Key AC Drilling Results at Veronique, Bagoe Project (full results in Appendix One)

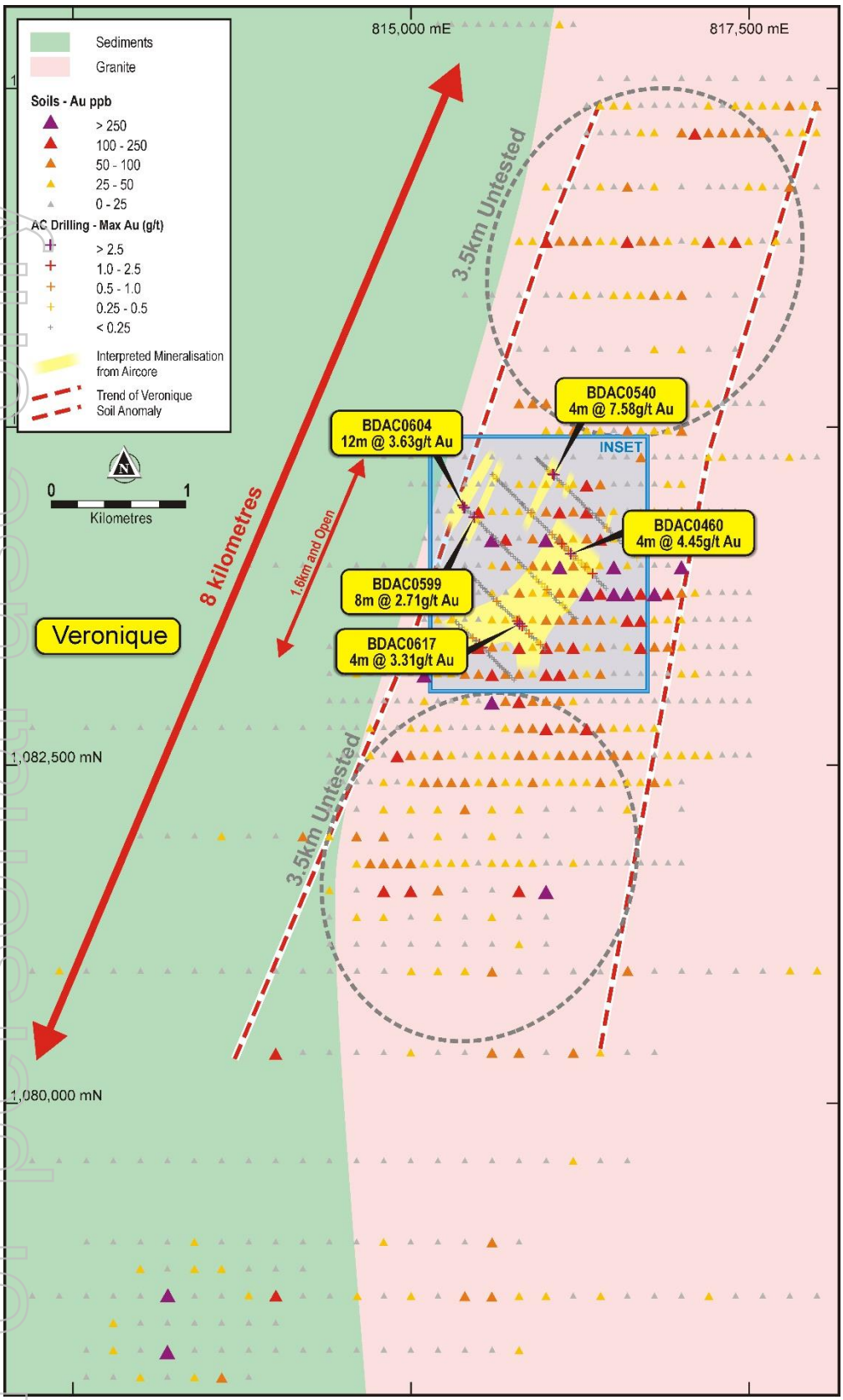

Figure Two | Veronique Geochemistry and Geology

Exore is pleased to announce initial aircore (AC) drilling results from the exciting Veronique prospect within its Bagoe Project in northern Cote d'Ivoire (refer Figure One). The project is in a major gold producing region with several nearby large gold deposits including Barrick's 4.2Moz Tongon, Resolute's 11.5Moz Syama and Perseus' 1.0Moz Sissingue.

Exore drilled five wide spaced AC reconnaissance traverses 400m apart, testing a strike length of 1.6km of the +8km Veronique anomaly (refer Figure One). Significant intersections (+5gm) include (refer Appendix One for full details):

Hole ID	Intercept
BDAC0604	12m @ 3.63 g/t Au from 4m
	including 4m @ 10.12 g/t Au from 8m
BDAC0540	4m @ 7.58 g/t Au from 20m
BDAC0599	8m @ 2.71 g/t Au from 0m
BDAC0460	4m @ 4.45 g/t Au from 12m
BDAC0617	4m @ 3.31 g/t Au from 16m
BDAC0616	8m @ 1.10 g/t Au from 44m
BDAC0541	4m @ 2.16 g/t Au from 20m
BDAC0464	4m @ 2.13 g/t Au from 40m
BDAC0618	4m @ 1.83 g/t Au from 4m
BDAC0661	4m @ 1.80 g/t Au from 36m
BDAC0617	4m @ 1.45 g/t Au from 40m
BDAC0605	4m @ 1.30 g/t Au from 12m
BDAC0663	4m @ 1.29 g/t Au from 36m

Table One | Summary of Initial Veronique AC Results

Holes were drilled down to blade refusal, in a 'top-to-tail' configuration, aiming to test for *in situ* mineralisation perpendicular to the indicated strike of the gold-in-soil anomaly. In situ gold mineralisation was returned across every line drilled. Importantly, the gold mineralisation intercepted in AC drilling is strongly correlated to the soil geochemistry, confirming the effectiveness of the previous soil sampling and the potential of the remaining >**80% of the anomaly that is untested** (refer Figure Two).

The orientation of individual zones of mineralisation has not yet been defined, but the current interpretation indicates a possible NE strike orientation, the same as the overall gold-in-soils anomaly. Further infill and step-out lines will be optimised accordingly and will also test to allow for a variety of possible strike orientations in advance of more targeted RC and DD drilling. **Zones of mineralisation remain open in all directions**.

Initial geological observations indicate gold mineralisation is associated with zones of alteration and quartz veining within a granitoid unit, which is a **similar geological setting to the recent 2.9Moz Doropo gold discovery** made by Centamin plc, also in northern Cote d'Ivoire.

Drilling will continue at Veronique, stepping out along strike from the first lines, and infilling the initial anomalies intersected, to better understand orientation of mineralisation.

Two rigs are currently operating on site at the Bagoe Project. A multi-purpose RC/DD rig is now undertaking first pass drilling on several targets within the Antoinette area, before it will undertake a Phase Two program at Antoinette Central. The second rig (AC rig) will continue drilling Veronique given these latest results.

Further drilling results are expected in the coming weeks.

In addition, a large-scale regional geochemical surface sampling program, covering the entire ~700km^2 granted permit area is underway. This extensive work is expected to generate multiple new targets within the highly prospective ground position.

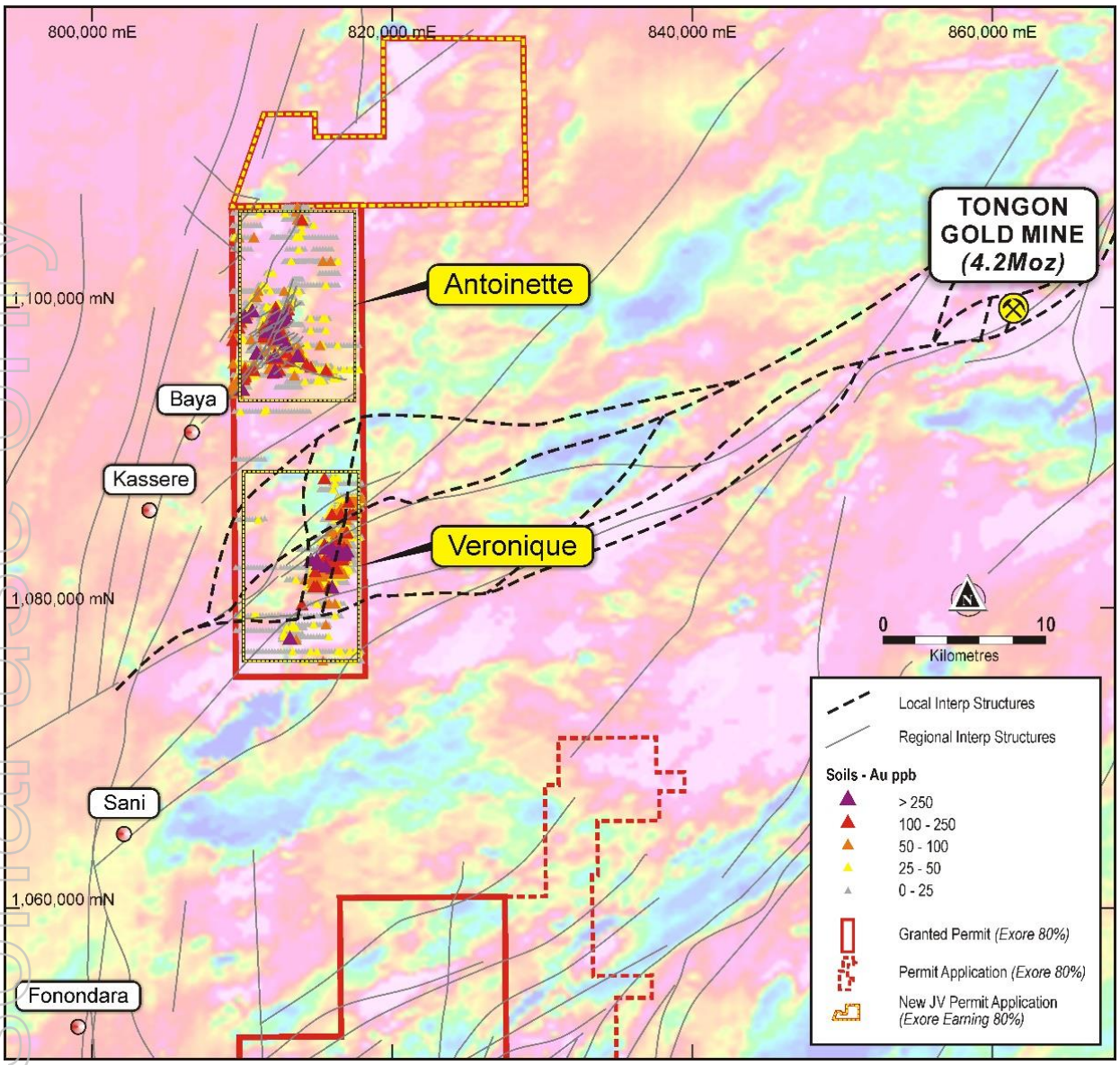

Figure Three | Bagoe Project

Cote d'Ivoire Gold Projects

The Côte d'Ivoire Gold Projects cover a substantial ground position of 1,345km^2 on the convergence of two of West Africa's most prolific gold belts (refer Figures Four and Five), the Tongon Gold Belt and the Syama Gold Belt, which extend into northern Côte d'Ivoire from Burkina Faso and Mali respectively.

Significant nearby gold deposits associated with the same geology and structures include:

- 4.2Moz Tongon Gold Mine (Randgold) located ~40 kilometres to north-east
- 11.5Moz Syama Gold Mine (Resolute) located ~90 kilometres to the north
- 1.0Moz Sissingue Gold Mine (Perseus) located ~50 kilometres to the north
- Fonondara /Boundiali gold discovery (Randgold) located immediately adjacent to the west

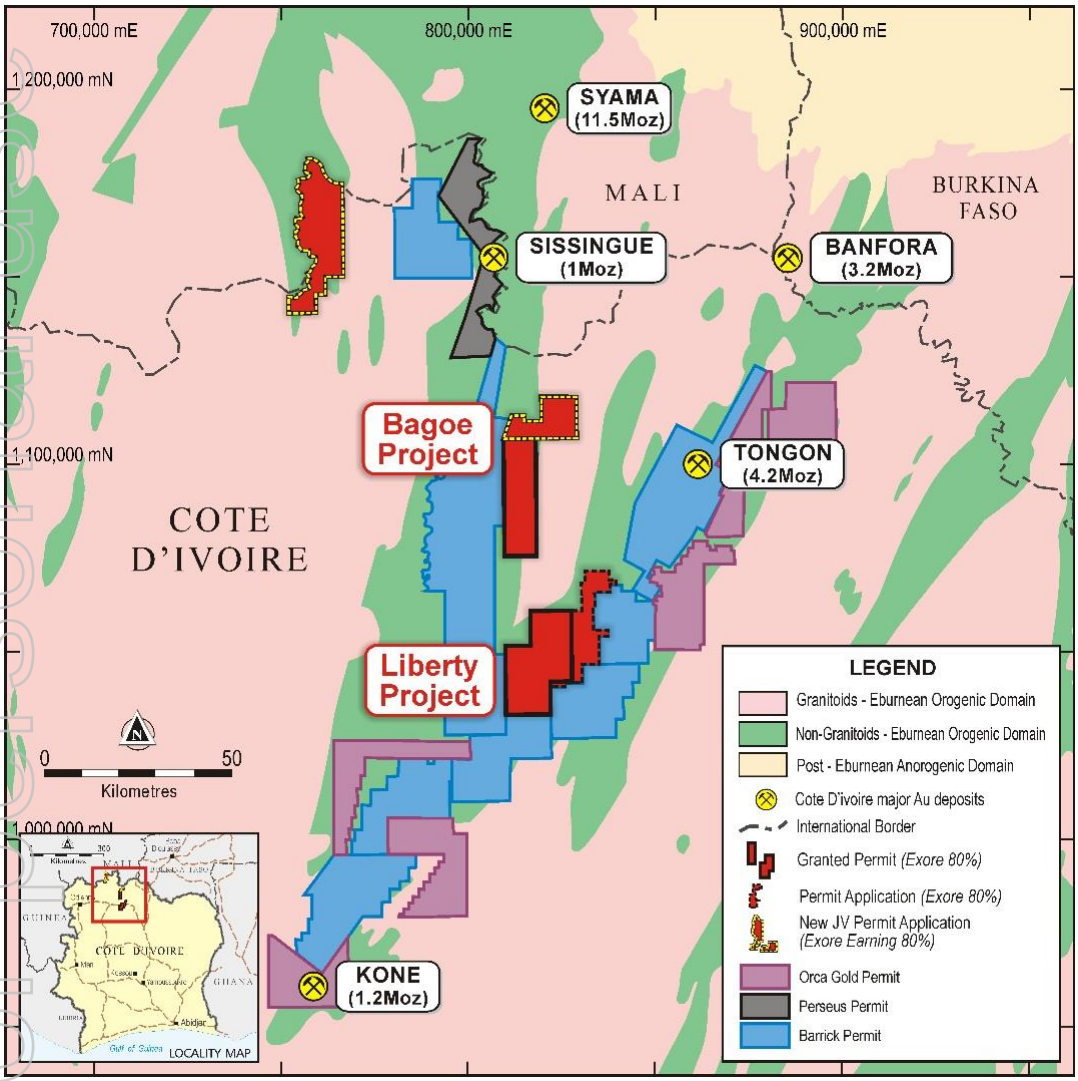

Figure Four | Bagoe and Liberty Project Locations in Northern Cote d'Ivoire

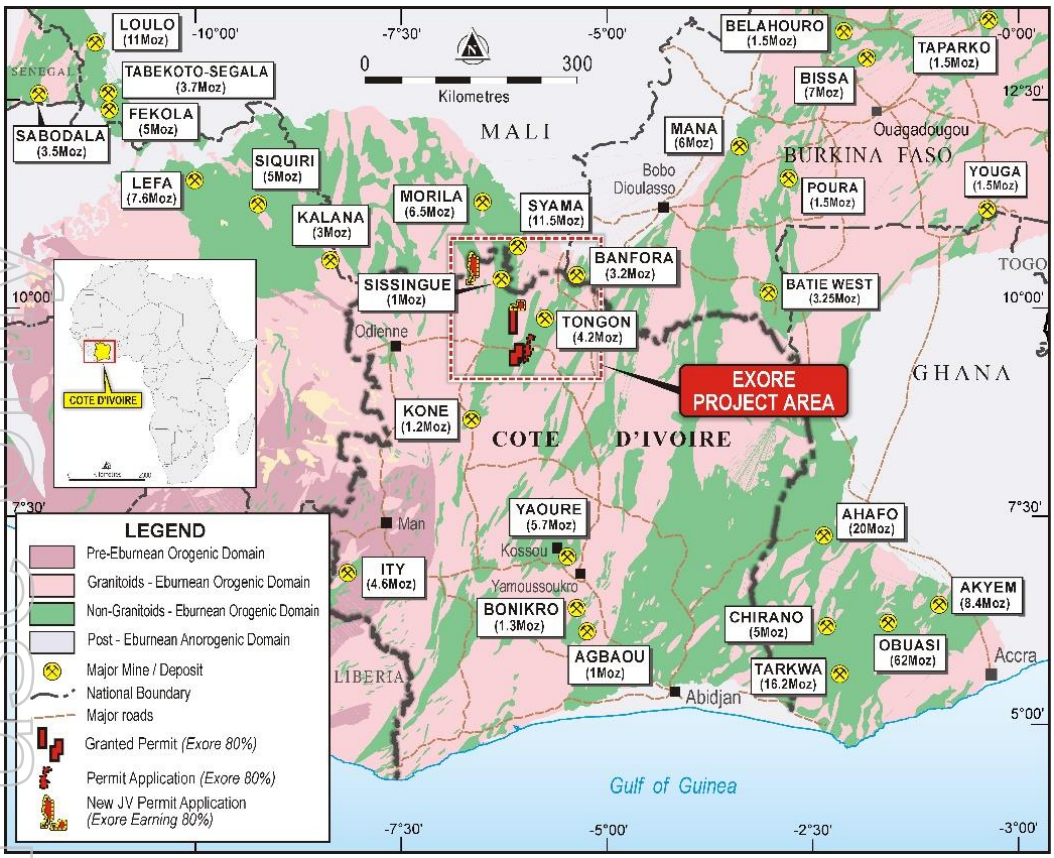

Figure Five | Cote d'Ivoire

For further information on the Company's activities in Cote d'Ivoire, please visit www.exoreresources.com.au.

For further information please contact
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Managing Director+61 8 6117 0446

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Francis Wedin, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Wedin is a full-time employee of Exore Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Dr Wedin consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears. All material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the JORC 2012 reporting tables in the relevant market announcements referenced in this text continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Appendix One | AC Drilling Results, Veronique | Bagoe Project, Cote d'Ivoire

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi	Depth	From	To	Interval	Grade
BDAC0451	816677	1083638	343	-60	315	63	60	63	3m	1.39 g/t
BDAC0452	816656	1083660	344	-60	315	60	52	56	4m	0.47 g/t
BDAC0453	816630	1083678	355	-60	315	60	40	44	4m	0.33 g/t
BDAC0454	816610	1083701	348	-60	315	55	24	28	4m	0.72 g/t
							44	48	4m	0.69 g/t
BDAC0455	816588	1083720	350	-60	315	51	0	4	4m	0.39 g/t
BDAC0455							44	48	4m	0.31 g/t
BDAC0456	816573	1083739	346	-60	315	66	48	52	4m	0.45 g/t
							56	60	4m	0.25 g/t
BDAC0457	816547	1083764	347	-60	315	57	36	40	4m	0.26 g/t
BDAC0459	816501	1083805	349	-60	315	62	20	24	4m	0.86 g/t
BDAC0460	816480	1083825	352	-60	315	63	12	16	**4m**	**4.45 g/t**
BDAC0461	816459	1083853	347	-60	315	66	0	8	8m	0.29 g/t
							16	20	4m	0.59 g/t
BDAC0463	816418	1083890	352	-60	315	63	16	20	4m	0.56 g/t
BDAC0464	816395	1083915	351	-60	315	60	40	44	**4m**	**2.13 g/t**
BDAC0468	816306	1084003	350	-60	315	66	60	66	6m	0.67 g/t
BDAC0477	816126	1084186	351	-60	315	57	4	8	4m	0.32 g/t
BDAC0478	816109	1084201	352	-60	315	60	20	24	4m	0.58 g/t
BDAC0498	815788	1084522	343	-60	315	45	8	12	4m	0.47 g/t
BDAC0499	815763	1084546	350	-60	315	42	8	12	4m	0.33 g/t
BDAC0501	817089	1083786	337	-60	315	54	44	48	4m	0.41 g/t
BDAC0514	816813	1084065	344	-60	315	42	0	4	4m	0.50 g/t
BDAC0533	816454	1084425	350	-60	315	51	12	16	4m	0.33 g/t
BDAC0534	816434	1084442	342	-60	315	57	12	16	4m	0.48 g/t
							40	44	4m	0.33 g/t
BDAC0540	816321	1084555	342	-60	315	24	**20**	**24**	**4m**	**7.58 g/t**
BDAC0541	816306	1084563	335	-60	315	46	0	4	4m	1.24 g/t
							20	**24**	**4m**	**2.16 g/t**
BDAC0543	816275	1084590	330	-60	315	39	32	36	4m	0.33 g/t
BDAC0557	816444	1083303	359	-60	315	60	56	60	4m	0.33 g/t
BDAC0559	816403	1083351	365	-60	315	72	28	32	4m	0.43 g/t
BDAC0565	816259	1083493	363	-60	315	69	36	40	4m	0.54 g/t
BDAC0566	816236	1083516	354	-60	315	75	32	36	4m	0.30 g/t
BDAC0567	816209	1083545	357	-60	315	65	32	40	8m	0.28 g/t
BDAC0569	816157	1083591	363	-60	315	70	16	20	4m	0.25 g/t
							64	68	4m	0.27 g/t
BDAC0572	816090	1083668	354	-60	315	61	44	48	4m	0.26 g/t
BDAC0597	815620	1084126	346	-60	315	51	24	28	4m	0.28 g/t
BDAC0598	815597	1084144	348	-60	315	51	16	20	4m	0.42 g/t
BDAC0599	815586	1084164	352	-60	315	52	0	8	**8m**	**2.71 g/t**
BDAC0604	815493	1084253	348	-60	315	48	4	16	**12m**	**3.63 g/t**
BDAC0605	815478	1084272	352	-60	315	53	12	16	**4m**	**1.30 g/t**
							40	44	4m	0.25 g/t
BDAC0608	816196	1082984	360	-60	315	57	8	12	4m	0.64 g/t
							48	52	4m	0.49 g/t
BDAC0609	816178	1083005	359	-60	315	60	8	12	4m	0.49 g/t
BDAC0613	816093	1083085	355	-60	315	60	4	8	4m	0.97 g/t
BDAC0616	816027	1083154	364	-60	315	66	44	52	**8m**	**1.10 g/t**
BDAC0617	816003	1083177	365	-60	315	63	16	20	**4m**	**3.31 g/t**
							40	44	**4m**	**1.45 g/t**
BDAC0618	815979	1083201	393	-60	315	48	4	8	4m	1.83 g/t
BDAC0619	815967	1083219	392	-60	315	54	28	32	4m	0.33 g/t
BDAC0628	815795	1083385	362	-60	315	60	40	44	4m	0.58 g/t
BDAC0661	815662	1082959	346	-60	315	60	36	40	**4m**	**1.80 g/t**
BDAC0663	815631	1082992	367	-60	315	56	36	40	**4m**	**1.29 g/t**
							52	56	4m	0.25 g/t
BDAC0666	815574	1083046	363	-60	315	51	24	28	4m	0.60 g/t
BDAC0670	815494	1083119	358	-60	315	63	4	8	4m	0.35 g/t
BDAC0674	815396	1083218	348	-60	315	78	44	48	4m	0.32 g/t

Results are reported at >0.25g/t Au cut-off with no internal dilution.

Appendix Two | JORC Code (2012) Edition Table 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	▪ Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. ▪ Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. ▪ Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	▪ Aircore drilling (AC), angled drill holes from surface ▪ 1m samples collected by industry standard cyclone and splitter ▪ Industry standard diameter AC drilling rods and conventional face-sampling blade bit ▪ Composite samples are compiled by passing several 1m samples through a riffle splitter to make a 4m sample, from which a 2kg sub-split is then sent for assay ▪ Certified reference standards inserted every 30 samples ▪ All samples sent for analysis by 50g fire assay (BV code FA450) to be reported at a 0.01ppm threshold.
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).	▪ Industry standard diameter aircore drilling rods and conventional face-sampling blade bit
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.	▪ Samples sieved and logged at 1m intervals by supervising geologist, sample weight, quality, moisture and any contamination also logged ▪ One metre samples collected from the cyclone and passed through a riffle splitter to collect a split; bulk remainder placed on ground in 20m lines on site ▪ Where composite samples are taken, one four metre sample is compiled by passing 4x1m samples through a riffle splitter ▪ The splitter is cleaned after each sample pass ▪ Cyclone is cleaned at the end of the hole, and more often if any wet zones are encountered. ▪ Sample quality and recovery was good, with generally dry samples of consistent weight obtained using the techniques, with no material bias expected for these samples.
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.	▪ Recording of rock type, oxidation, veining, alteration and sample quality carried out for each 1m sample ▪ Loggins is mostly qualitative ▪ Samples representing the end of hole lithology of each drill hole is collected and sorted into chip trays for future geological reference ▪ The entirety of each drill hole was logged and assayed.
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.	▪ Composite sampling was carried out. Where composite samples are taken, one four metre sample is compiled by passing 4x1m samples through a riffle splitter. The splitter is cleaned after each sample pass.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	▪ 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 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.	▪ This technique is considered industry standard and effective assay technique for this style of drilling ▪ 1m bulk samples for each metre remain in the field for future assay if required ▪ Samples were generally dry and representative of drilled material ▪ Certified reference standards inserted every 30m ▪ Sample sizes averaging 1.9kg are considered sufficient to accurately represent the gold content of one drilled metre at this project..
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	▪ The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. ▪ For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. ▪ Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	▪ Sample collected from the project areas by site geologist and transported from the field camp by Bureau Veritas (BV) personnel to the BV facility in Abidjan ▪ Samples are crushed and pulped, and a 50g split of whole pulped sample assayed for gold with the lab code FA450. This method consists of a 50g charge fire assay for gold with AAS finish. ▪ Quality control procedures consist of standards and blanks inserted at a rate of 10%. The results demonstrated an acceptable level of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	▪ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. ▪ The use of twinned holes. ▪ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. ▪ Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	▪ The significant intersections were produced and verified by two different company personnel. ▪ The sample numbers are hand written on to geological logs in the field while sampling is ongoing and checked while entering the data in to a sample register. The sample register is used to process raw results from the lab and the processed results are then validated by software (Excel, Access, Datashed, ArcMap, Micromine). A hardcopy of each file is stored, and an electronic copy saved in two separate hard disk drives. ▪ No adjustment to assay data was carried out.
Location of data points	▪ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. ▪ Specification of the grid system used. ▪ Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	▪ Collar located using a Garmin GPS with an accuracy <3m. ▪ Data are recorded in a modified WGS 1984, UTM_Zone 29 (northern hemisphere) projection. ▪ Topographic control using the same GPS with an accuracy <10m.
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.	▪ Drillholes were completed at 400m line spacing with previous drilling, with several "top-to-tail", -60 degree angled holes per section towards 315 azimuth. ▪ The drill programme was designed to ensure 100% geological coverage of the expected mineralised structure

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		▪ Further infill drilling will be required to establish geometry, orientation, continuity and grade variation between holes. ▪ Intercepts are reported as composite assays, unless otherwise indicated in the body of the announcement
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.	▪ Drillholes were orientated along SE-NW orientated drill lines and designed to be close to right angles to the interpreted geological strike of mineralization. However, strike and dip of mineralisation is still unclear, therefore it is currently unknown whether there is any sampling bias. ▪ See figure provided in body of announcement.
Sample security	▪ The measures taken to ensure sample security.	▪ Samples collected in the field are brought back to the camp and placed in a storage room, bagged and sealed ready for lab collection. ▪ Soil samples are collected by BV vehicle directly from the field camp.
Audits or reviews	▪ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	▪ No external audit or review completed due to early stage nature of exploration.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.	▪ Korhogo (271km^2) and Boundiali (379km^2) are granted exploration permits located in central north west Cote d'Ivoire. They are held 100% by Aspire Nord SA. Exore has an 80% interest in Aspire Nord SA. ▪ The licences were granted 29 October 2014 and were recently renewed for the first time to 28 October 2021. Further renewals are permitted. ▪ There are no impediments to working in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	▪ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	▪ Previous exploration consisted of soil sampling carried out by by Apollo Consolidated Ltd from October 2014 to June 2018. ▪ It is not known what/if any exploration activity was carried out in the permits prior to that. ▪ No artisanal workings have been noted in the Veronique area.
Geology	▪ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	▪ Initial drilling at Veronique shows mineralisation is associated with "smoky" quartz-veining hosted within altered, sheared granitoid rocks.
Drill hole Information	▪ A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length.	▪ Drilling traverse locations shown in figure in main body of announcement and all locations and dip/azimuth details are provided in tables in the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	▪ 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.	
Data aggregation methods	▪ In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. ▪ Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. ▪ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	▪ Anomalous assay results reported at 0.25g/t Au cut-off over every 2-4m composite, with zero internal dilution.
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').	▪ Drillholes arranged SE-NW and drilled to -60 degrees toward azimuth (315) chosen to be close to perpendicular to regional geological interpretation of mineralization ▪ Drilling is at insufficient density to determine orientation of mineralised structures.
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 diagrams relevant to material results are accompanying this table in Figures 1 and 2.
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.	▪ All mineralised and significantly anomalous results above 0.25g/t cut-off reported in tables in body of announcement.
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.	▪ Reported drill traverses were designed to test for gold mineralization in the oxide profile.
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.	▪ Next stage of exploration work will consist further AC drilling along strike and in between existing lines.