

18 July 2023

Drill-ready targets at Bouaflé Project, Côte d'Ivoire

Highlights

- Auger drilling delivers numerous kilometre-scale gold anomaly targets.
- Peak values of up to 5.6 g/t Au intersected within in-situ mineralisation.
- Scale and tenor of these anomalies represent drill-ready targets for prompt testing.
- Follow-up aircore / shallow RC drilling program scheduled to commence in Q4 CY2023.

Wia Gold Limited (ASX: WIA) (**Wia** or the **Company**) is pleased to report results from 2,400 auger samples collected at its Bouaflé Sud permit, located in Côte d'Ivoire. Results delineated a series of kilometre and sub-kilometre scale gold anomalies, with impressively elevated values including 5.55 g/t Au, 4.27 g/t Au, 2.77 g/t Au, 2.76 g/t Au, and 2.58 g/t Au.

The strength and scale of these anomalies sees them regarded as drill-ready targets for prompt testing. A follow-up program to test these targets, including aircore and shallow reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling, is scheduled to commence during Q4 CY2023.

Wia's Chairman, Andrew Pardey, commented:

"While the success of our exploration activities at Kokoseb in Namibia have come into sharp focus over recent months, it is important to note that we continue to systematically advance high-quality prospects across our impressive Côte d'Ivoire tenement portfolio."

"The scale of anomalism and magnitude of gold values returned from the auger program at Bouaflé Sud stamps these targets as walk-up, drill-ready ones. We are now in the process of designing a follow-up drilling program to test these targets, which is set to commence promptly post wet season."

"The opportunity to make another world-class gold discovery keeps us readily focussed in Côte D'Ivoire, in parallel with our ongoing resource expansion drilling activities at Kokoseb in Namibia."

Bouaflé Sud returns numerous km-scale gold anomalies, delivers drill-ready targets

A comprehensive auger drilling program totalling 9,919 metres was completed at the Bouaflé Sud permit from the end of December 2022 to April 2023 (corresponding to 1,308 auger holes and 2,400 samples). The program included reconnaissance, lines which have been followed up by infill lines, targeting the gold anomalies previously returned by termite mounds surface sampling programs.

Two zones were covered at the permit scale, the NE zone, where a large +4km strike gold-in-termite mound anomaly was recently discovered, and the SE zone, which had also returned a 1.5km strike anomaly¹ (Figure 1).

A total of 8 kilometre-scale gold anomalies were delineated from the auger results, over both these zones, plus 6 anomalies in the range of 600 - 900m scale, and a series of smaller ones.

Given the scale and tenor of these anomalies, they represent drill-ready targets that are planned for prompt follow-up via aircore and/or shallow RC drilling. A follow-up program is currently being designed and scheduled to commence during Q4 CY2023, at the conclusion of the wet season.

¹ See ASX announcement dated 18 January 2023 for further information on the surface sampling results at Bouaflé Sud.

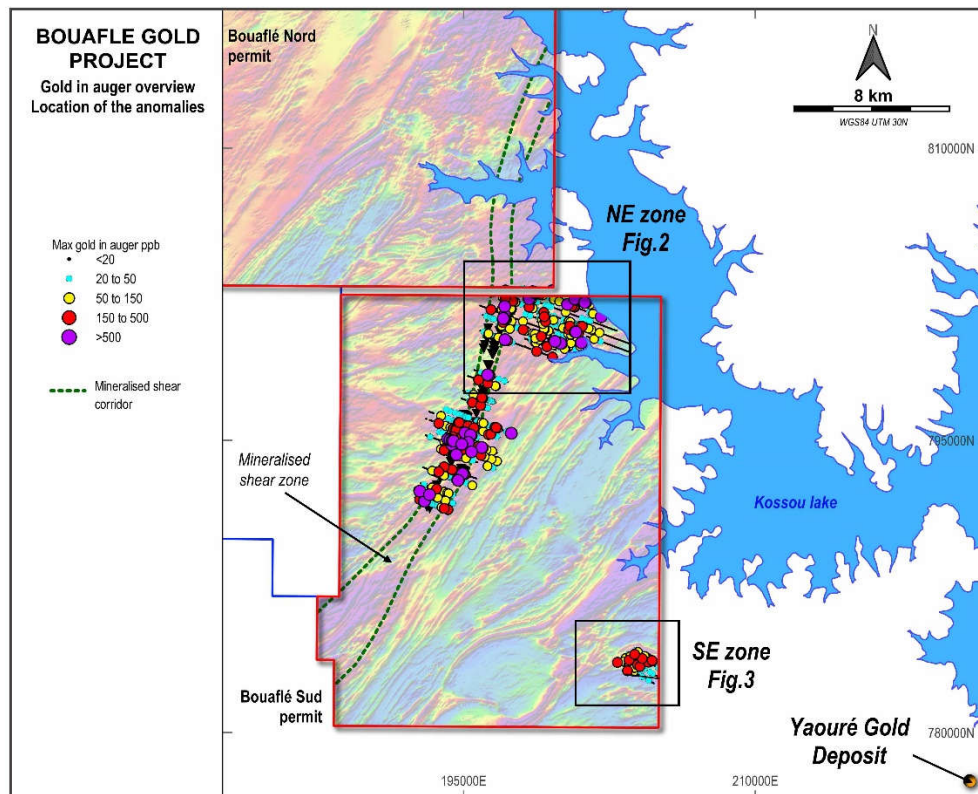


Figure 1 – Bouafle Project overview and location of Figure 2 and Figure 3

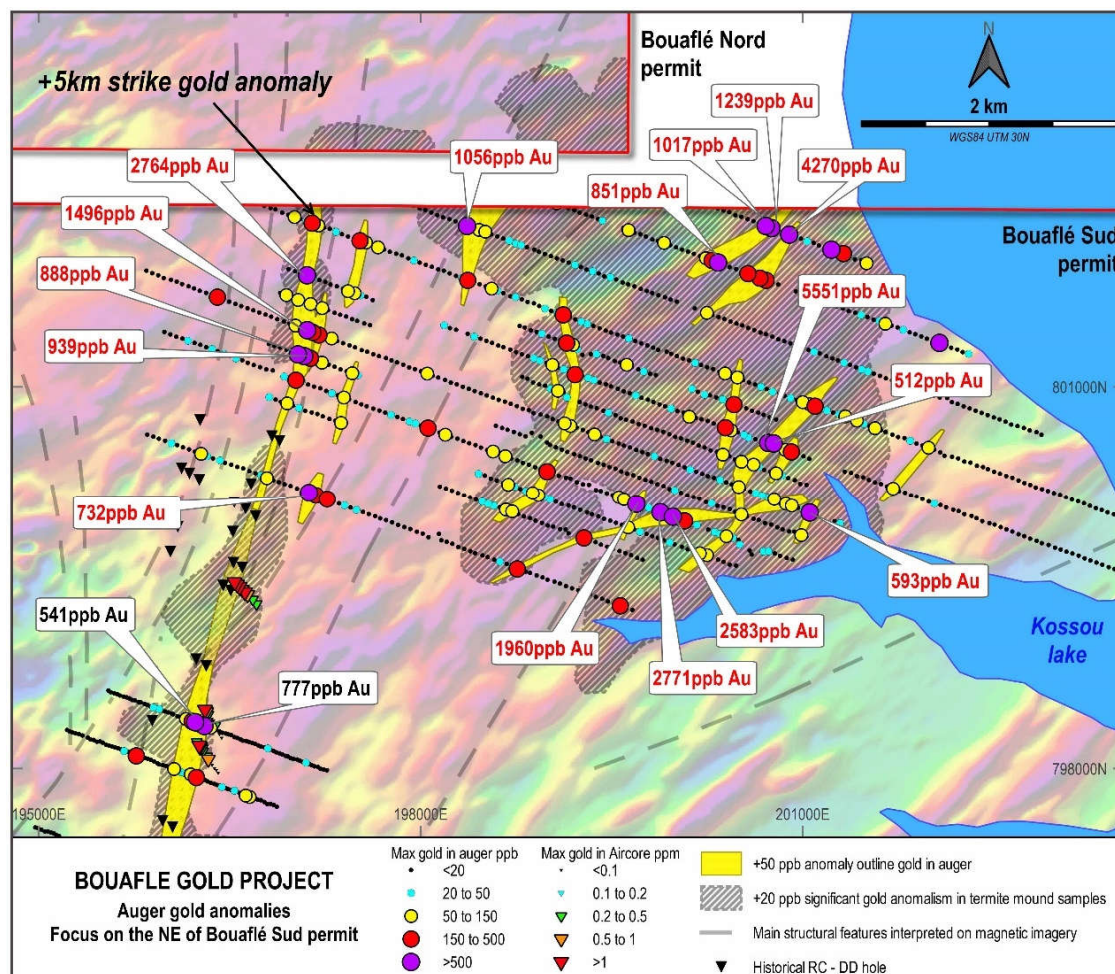


Figure 2 – Auger anomalies at the NE Zone of Bouafle Sud; magnetic susceptibility imagery as background

NE Zone

At the NE Zone of Bouaflé Sud, the coherent gold anomalies are supported by significant high-grade auger results, including 16 samples at over 0.5 g/t Au, from which highest grades were 5.55 g/t Au, 4.27 g/t Au, 2.77 g/t Au, 2.76 g/t Au, 2.58 g/t Au, 1.96 g/t Au, 1.50 g/t Au and 1.24 g/t Au (Figure 2). The anomalies are interpreted as sediments hosted veins, often as en echelon systems and stockworks, and shear hosted veins.

The most significant anomaly is the +5km strike one which is located in the core of the main mineralised shear. This anomaly was partially drill tested by previous explorers on the permit, some of the RC intercepts returned being 23m at 2.5 g/t Au (from 92m in hole BFRC069), 9m at 4.3 g/t Au (from 132m in hole BFRC060) and 7m at 2.1 g/t Au (from 155m in hole BFRC060)². Gold mineralisation is interpreted as pinching and swelling along the shear. The northern side of the anomaly, which seems to be a swelling zone, has not been drill tested.

SE Zone

At the SE Zone of Bouaflé Sud, three very coherent gold anomalies were returned, including two in the order of approximately 1.2km strike (Figure 3). They are located in a magnetic high zone, corresponding to mafic volcanic rocks, which is a similar geological context to the Yaouré gold deposit currently being mined by Perseus Gold Mining.

The southern part of Côte d'Ivoire is entering the core of the wet season and as a result, field work is currently limited to further surface sampling at the Bouaflé Nord permit, targeting along strike extensions of the gold anomalies.

A follow-up program to test the drill-ready anomaly targets in both the NE and SE Zones at Bouaflé Sud, including both aircore and shallow RC drilling, is under design and scheduled to commence during Q4 CY2023.

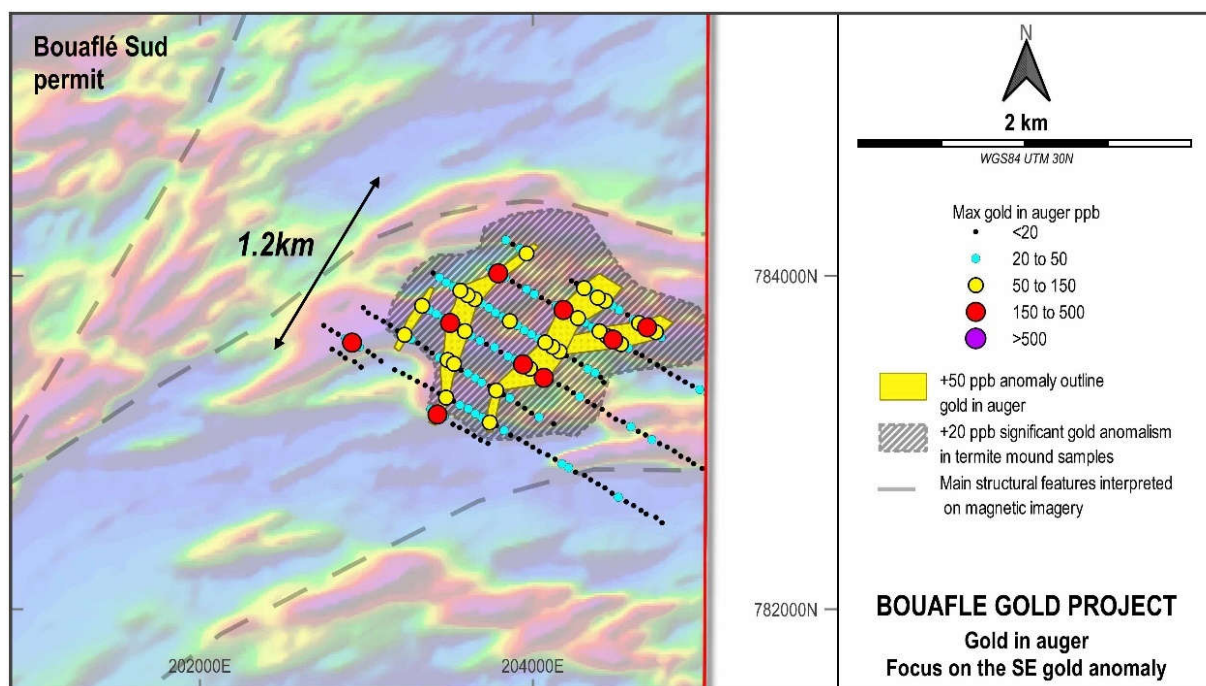


Figure 3 – Auger anomalies at the SE Zone of Bouaflé Sud; magnetic susceptibility imagery as background

This announcement has been authorised for release by the board of directors of Wia Gold Limited.

² See ASX announcement dated 17 November 2020 for further information on the historical drill holes intercepts.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results at the Bouaflé Project is based on information compiled by Company geologists and reviewed by Mr Pierrick Couderc, in his capacity as Exploration Manager of WiaGold Limited. Mr. Couderc is a member of both the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists 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. Couderc consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Wia's Côte d'Ivoire Projects

The Bouaflé Project comprises two exploration permits – Bouaflé North and Bouaflé South – covering an area of 742km². A third permit, Zenoula, is under application.

The Mankono Project includes the Mankono West permit, which covers an area of 379 km² and a further five permits under application, Mankono East, Tieningboue, Dialakoro, Bouandougou and Kouata.

The Bocanda Project, comprises two exploration permits: Bocanda North and Bocanda, covering an area of 750 km². A third licence, Tagba, is under application.

The Company also holds the Issia exploration permit (PR-880), which covers an area of 375 km².

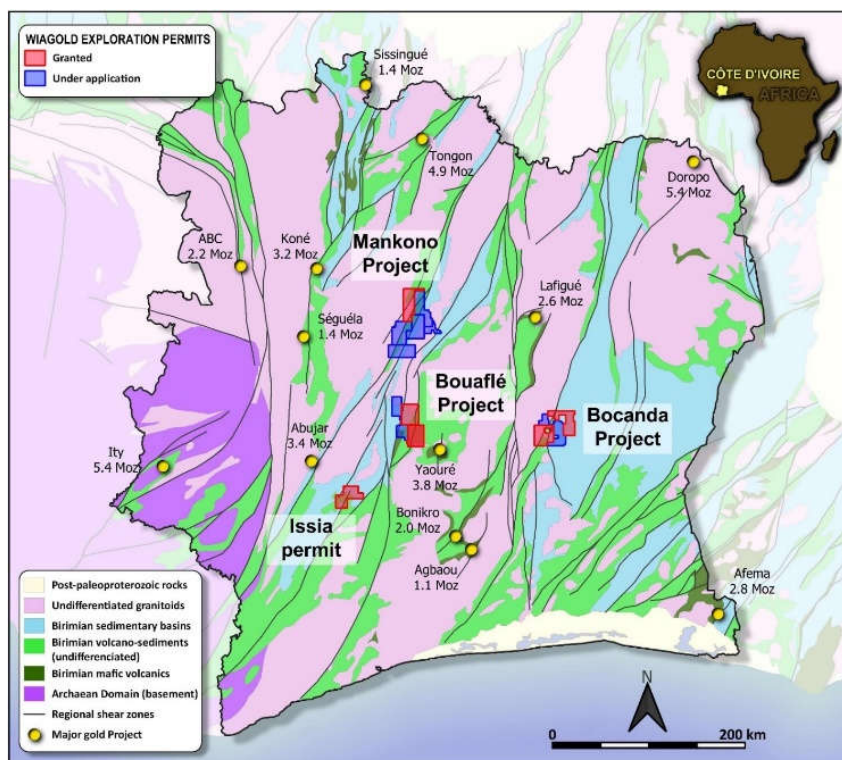


Figure 4 – Location of Wia's Côte d'Ivoire Projects

Appendix 1. Bouaflé Auger collar coordinates and max gold ppb per hole (values above 50ppb)

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Gold ppb
BFAU1535	196276	800474	222	7	90	55
BFAU1544	197123	800165	219	6	90	732
BFAU1561	198759	799564	206	7	90	168
BFAU1570	199568	799275	204	6	90	161
BFAU1590	196792	800282	205	9	90	57
BFAU1594	197177	800145	219	7	90	460
BFAU1595	197266	800115	219	7	90	476
BFAU1626	199283	799807	219	9	90	223
BFAU1632	198670	800030	225	9	90	54
BFAU1652	198719	800016	226	7	90	121
BFAU1668	197021	801052	216	7	90	220
BFAU1675	197397	800916	219	8	90	74
BFAU1677	198194	800624	213	9	90	100
BFAU1688	198993	800333	226	9	90	185
BFAU1693	199557	800130	201	9	90	81
BFAU1696	199884	800009	206	9	90	2771
BFAU1697	199981	799974	204	9	90	2583
BFAU1698	200073	799941	205	7	90	304
BFAU1714	198058	800676	231	12	90	259
BFAU1719	198569	800492	224	9	90	63
BFAU1720	198665	800455	227	10	90	72
BFAU1729	199597	800114	193	5	90	79
BFAU1730	199694	800076	193	7	90	1960
BFAU1752	200401	799820	204	9	90	53
BFAU1769	200498	800212	195	10	90	75
BFAU1773	200777	800115	213	12	90	97
BFAU1774	200869	800077	213	9	90	53
BFAU1775	200915	800062	213	9	90	71
BFAU1777	201056	800007	208	9	90	593
BFAU1778	199366	800626	210	9	90	117
BFAU1779	199176	800693	210	9	90	69
BFAU1780	199131	800713	210	6	90	57
BFAU1825	198052	801104	229	10	90	80
BFAU1833	197301	801380	200	8	90	132
BFAU1834	197201	801407	204	7	90	211
BFAU1835	197154	801427	206	7	90	173
BFAU1851	197109	801445	210	6	90	1496
BFAU1852	197017	801481	209	6	90	132
BFAU1862	196404	801704	218	7	90	326
BFAU1889	199035	801172	234	9	90	112
BFAU1891	199213	801096	231	7	90	259
BFAU1906	200110	800765	225	7	90	69
BFAU1909	200439	800658	220	9	90	51
BFAU1913	200394	800679	218	9	90	360
BFAU1919	200864	800505	201	7	90	128
BFAU1920	200912	800489	205	7	90	207
BFAU1951	200730	800560	203	7	90	5551
BFAU1952	200773	800556	203	8	90	512
BFAU1958	201711	800199	211	7	90	53
BFAU2001	201989	800522	215	7	90	52
BFAU2006	201335	800768	215	6	90	52
BFAU2010	201098	800848	206	9	90	450
BFAU2011	201051	800865	201	9	90	51
BFAU2019	200391	801105	207	12	90	61
BFAU2046	198558	801771	208	7	90	111

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Gold ppb
BFAU2050	198370	801836	210	7	90	159
BFAU2063	201569	800675	217	7	90	122
BFAU2066	201427	800735	217	9	90	101
BFAU2068	201001	800880	206	6	90	129
BFAU2073	200488	801074	207	7	90	132
BFAU2081	199120	801565	219	9	90	195
BFAU2115	197665	802095	187	7	90	60
BFAU2117	197571	802133	191	7	90	79
BFAU2118	197524	802147	205	6	90	477
BFAU2123	197197	802266	208	7	90	106
BFAU2124	197148	802285	209	8	90	383
BFAU2125	197010	802333	207	6	90	116
BFAU2155	197145	802714	192	4	90	248
BFAU2164	198365	802263	223	9	90	1056
BFAU2165	198459	802232	223	7	90	114
BFAU2166	198508	802218	222	7	90	60
BFAU2182	200248	801581	219	10	90	98
BFAU2250	199633	802230	213	9	90	74
BFAU2270	200713	801836	229	7	90	338
BFAU2271	200665	801853	232	9	90	295
BFAU2273	200571	801889	232	9	90	266
BFAU2276	200336	801976	223	10	90	851
BFAU2279	200289	801992	227	7	90	197
BFAU2280	200241	802010	229	9	90	75
BFAU2287	199912	802130	223	9	90	73
BFAU2299	199069	802440	215	7	90	66
BFAU2302	198924	802485	216	7	90	448
BFAU2303	198879	802503	212	7	90	145
BFAU2305	198547	802624	215	10	90	871
BFAU2317	199583	802681	212	7	90	820
BFAU2319	201650	801495	207	10	90	84
BFAU2325	202075	801345	207	9	90	572
BFAU2328	201503	801970	192	4	90	84
BFAU2335	200895	802195	217	7	90	4270
BFAU2336	200755	802246	216	10	90	1239
BFAU2337	200710	802263	218	10	90	1017
BFAU2351	198831	802522	196	7	90	62
BFAU2352	198787	802538	201	9	90	54
BFAU2353	198735	802553	209	9	90	962
BFAU2355	198644	802591	211	7	90	1154
BFAU2356	198595	802608	212	7	90	95
BFAU2365	199488	802710	218	9	90	53
BFAU2376	201321	802046	198	7	90	388
BFAU2377	201226	802077	201	9	90	904
BFAU2398	199197	801330	222	11	90	131
BFAU2402	199147	801344	212	10	90	207
BFAU2407	199619	801173	229	12	90	97
BFAU2423	200249	799672	204	9	90	56
BFAU2431	198926	800145	232	7	90	118
BFAU2449	200519	799992	227	9	90	97
BFAU2462	200461	800861	212	10	90	209
BFAU2463	199078	800969	224	10	90	63
BFAU2471	199630	799890	210	7	90	62
BFAU2483	200193	799686	199	10	90	67
BFAU2491	198880	800163	230	9	90	94

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Gold ppb
BFAU2493	198688	800230	229	6	90	56
BFAU2504	200990	799829	211	9	90	65
BFAU2510	200615	800389	219	5	90	119
BFAU2512	200374	800468	230	7	90	94
BFAU2532	197463	801107	216	10	90	51
BFAU2535	197086	801241	216	9	90	939
BFAU2539	197038	801682	209	6	90	136
BFAU2582	200792	800320	213	6	90	77
BFAU2586	200520	800412	223	6	90	126
BFAU2601	197108	801876	224	6	90	2764
BFAU2627	203741	783121	253	9	90	70
BFAU2633	203479	783270	223	7	90	55
BFAU2645	202914	783600	254	7	90	267
BFAU2650	203335	783821	212	6	90	102
BFAU2651	196952	800870	218	6	90	87
BFAU2657	197375	800717	229	9	90	133
BFAU2661	197225	801190	212	8	90	53
BFAU2662	197135	801224	212	7	90	205
BFAU2663	197036	801255	209	6	90	880
BFAU2667	196945	801720	209	7	90	73
BFAU2669	197136	801650	210	9	90	77
BFAU2670	197227	801618	210	7	90	78
BFAU2676	197482	801735	216	7	90	143
BFAU2677	197430	801751	216	7	90	68
BFAU2686	203503	783718	225	9	90	204
BFAU2688	203592	783669	232	9	90	70
BFAU2696	203941	783470	234	12	90	179
BFAU2697	203983	783444	237	7	90	58

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Gold ppb
BFAU2699	204066	783389	243	7	90	162
BFAU2734	204530	783591	247	10	90	59
BFAU2735	204482	783618	248	9	90	335
BFAU2736	204443	783640	267	7	90	77
BFAU2737	204401	783668	261	9	90	53
BFAU2740	204271	783747	244	6	90	78
BFAU2742	204184	783796	235	6	90	164
BFAU2751	203792	784016	230	9	90	162
BFAU2760	203427	783169	239	6	90	288
BFAU2773	203229	783647	223	12	90	56
BFAU2779	203488	783496	233	5	90	123
BFAU2780	203526	783473	232	6	90	145
BFAU2786	203780	783313	246	10	90	64
BFAU2801	204160	783547	230	5	90	80
BFAU2802	204118	783575	227	4	90	59
BFAU2803	204075	783601	226	7	90	72
BFAU2808	203862	783729	227	9	90	56
BFAU2813	203651	783861	242	7	90	80
BFAU2814	203608	783885	241	9	90	54
BFAU2815	203565	783912	241	9	90	59
BFAU2820	203962	784135	232	7	90	53
BFAU2825	204739	783663	234	9	90	55
BFAU2826	204687	783692	238	7	90	201
BFAU2827	204638	783717	241	9	90	66
BFAU2832	204435	783850	231	8	90	105
BFAU2833	204390	783870	227	7	90	52
BFAU2835	204308	783927	226	6	90	110

Appendix 2. JORC Table 1 Reporting

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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>	- Auger Samples were collected using auger drill rigs, using 1.5m rods of 90mm diameter. - Two samples are generally collected per auger hole, which are determined by the supervising geologist: a first sample at the base of the lateritic profile, where supergene gold enrichment could be expected and a second sample at the end of the hole, in the upper saprolite horizon. - Max depth of the holes varies between 3m and 15m, depending on the regolith profile intersected, with an average depth of 8m. - Field duplicates, CRMs or blank material inserted every 10 samples – QAQC samples represent 10% of the sampling. - Samples despatched to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Abidjan. - Sample preparation includes drying entire sample, crushing to 70% passing 2mm, riffle splitting and pulverizing 1kg to 85% passing 75µm. - Analysis of gold is by fire assay using a 50g charge with analysis by AAS finish yielding a detection limit of 2 parts per billion (ppb).
Drilling techniques	<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>	- Auger rigs use 1.5m rods of 90mm diameter; maximum depth varies depending on the regolith profile intersected but does not exceed 20m depth. - Auger holes are drilled vertically, samples are considered as sub-surface geochemical samples.
Drill sample recovery	<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>	Auger drilling is a sub-surface geochemical method and is considered a reconnaissance method only
Logging	<i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or</i>	- Auger holes are logged in the field, using the cuttings, by the supervising Geologist. Logging data is recorded in the Company database. - The auger sampling is based on the logging.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
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 representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- The entire auger sample is quartered in the field, to reach a weight of 2 to 2.5 kg. - Field duplicates, CRMs or blank material inserted every 10 samples – QAQC samples represent 10% of the sampling.
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.	- All the samples are despatched to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Abidjan. - Auger samples preparation includes drying entire sample, crushing to 70% passing 2mm, riffle splitting and pulverizing 1kg to 85% passing 75µm. - Analysis of gold is by fire assay using a 50g charge with analysis by AAS finish yielding a detection limit of 2 parts per billion (ppb). - Company QAQC samples and Lab inserted QAQC regular reviews suggest the laboratory is performing within acceptable 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.	- All field data is manually collected, entered into excel spreadsheets, validated and loaded into a database. - Electronic data is stored on a cloud server and routinely backed up. - Data is exported from the database for processing in a number of software packages.
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	drill holes collar Eastings, Northings and Elevations are located using a handheld GPS in the WGS84 Zone 30N grid system.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	- Auger holes are drilled on a 25m x 100m grid. - The methods are not applicable for any resource estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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>	Auger holes sampling grids are positioned perpendicular to the major structural trends interpreted from the field mapping and from the geophysical imagery.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	- Pre-printed sampling books with individual tickets ensure unique sample numbers used. - Sample ID written on bag and tickets inserted. - Sampling is supervised by a company Geologist and all samples are delivered to the laboratory in Abidjan by company staff.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No reviews or audits have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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>	- The Bocanda licence is granted under the unique ID PR0872 and is held under Moaye Resources which is a local subsidiary of West African Venture Investments. - The Bocanda Nord licence (granted under the unique ID PR844) is held under Ivoirian Resources which is a local subsidiary of Predictive Discovery. - The Bouaflé Sud licence is granted under the unique ID PR861 and the Bouaflé Nord licence is granted under the unique ID PR822. Both the licences, plus the Zenoula application which make the Bouaflé Project are respectively held under Rampage Resources which is a local subsidiary of West African Venture Investments. - The Mankono Ouest licence is granted under the unique ID PR871. The licence and the other permit applications of Mankono Est, Bouandougou and Kouata are held under Moaye Resources which is a local subsidiary of West African Venture Investments. - Further details of the joint ventures can be

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		found in the ASX announcement of 8 September 2020. All granted tenements are in good standing and there are no material issues affecting the tenements.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Work completed prior to Wia Gold includes soils sampling, aircore drilling and diamond drilling, completed by Newcrest Mining Limited under their in-country subsidiary Equigold. This, on both the Mankono Ouest and the Bouaflé Sud licences.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The gold mineralisation on the Côte d'Ivoire Projects generally fits the Orogenic hosted Gold deposit model as applied to the Birimian systems of West Africa.
Drill hole Information	<i>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:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i>	- The location of the drill holes with highest gold values returned are listed in the appendix table - All drill hole locations are shown in the figures in the main body of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	All significant gold results are reported in the appendix tables.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known,</i>	Results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage in the exploration of the Projects.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Intercept lengths	<i>its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i>	
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Plan view maps of all auger results are included.
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	All samples with assays have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<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>	No other exploration data is being reported at this time.
Further work	<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>	Refer to the text in the announcement for information on follow-up and/or next work programs.