

## Significant Expansion of Tamba & Kokoun Deposits

### Key Highlights

- Latest drilling results significantly expand Tamba and Kokoun deposits
- Tamba drilling confirms presence of high-grade zones within the larger ore zone remaining open to the north and at depth
- Key results include Hole SG-22-209
  - 13m @ 1.35 g/t Au from 7m
  - 16m @ 1.35 g/t Au from 50m
  - 59m @ 1.94 g/t Au from 91m
    - including 36m @ 2.89 g/t Au
    - including 26m @ 3.32 g/t Au
    - including 15m @ 3.96 g/t Au
    - including 7m @ 5.16 g/t Au
- Kokoun deposit confirmed to be open at depth and along strike
- Combination of widespread and easy to mine mineralisation with very favourable grades at depth demonstrate potential for an open pit mine to be established

**Siguri Gold** has advised that results received from the Company's latest drilling program carried out in August 2022 have successfully expanded the two key deposits of the Siguri Gold Project, Tamba and Kokoun. In particular, the Company notes that the Tamba deposit has returned significant results which expand the mineralisation which is open at depth and along strike. Likewise drilling at the Kokoun deposit confirms that it is open at depth and along strike.

The latest drilling results confirm the Company's beliefs that the Siguri Gold Project could deliver a high grade, low cost open pit gold deposit with mineralisation starting from or near surface.

### **Siguri Gold Chairman, Michael Minosora commented,**

"The latest drilling results in from our Tamba and Kakoun deposits are hugely significant for the Company as they underpin management's views of the sound geological model at our Siguri Gold Project. The results in from Tamba in particular, demonstrate the strong potential for this project to deliver a high grade deposit potentially commencing at surface which would allow Siguri Gold to target a low cost gold project."

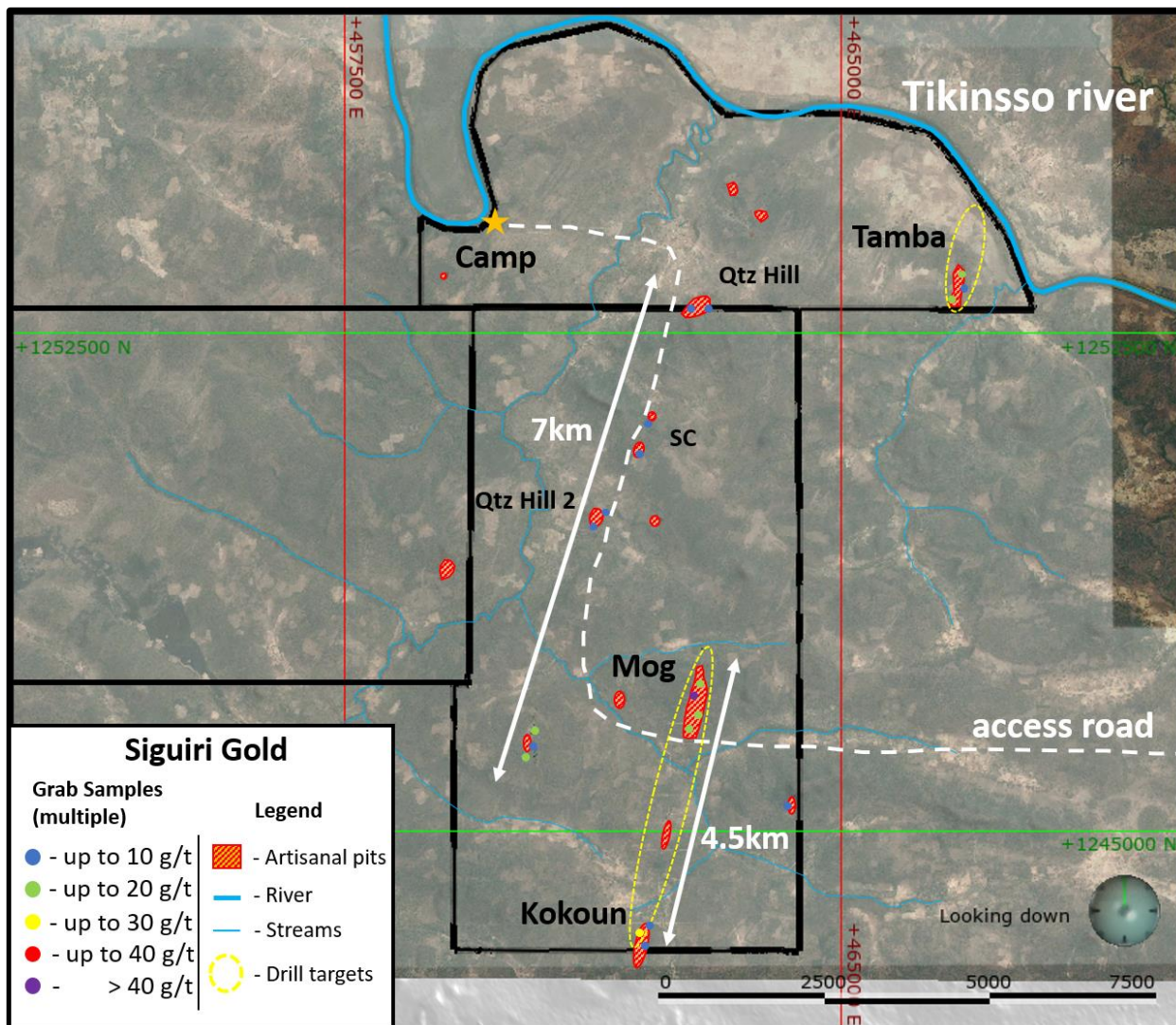


Figure 1. Location of Tamba and Kokoun deposits within wider Siguiiri Gold Project

## Infill & Step Out Drilling Program

Siguiiri Gold’s most recent drill program was completed in August which comprised 36 holes for 3,686 metres at the Company’s Siguiiri Gold Project in Guinea. Results in have successfully expanded the two deposits, Tamba and Kokoun (see Figure 1.).

Infill drilling has been successful in yielding strong results which allow the Company to build on previous success of identifying high grade zones within the deposits. Additionally, the step out drilling is playing a key role in assisting Siguiiri Gold to establish the limits of the known mineralisation which currently remains open along strike.

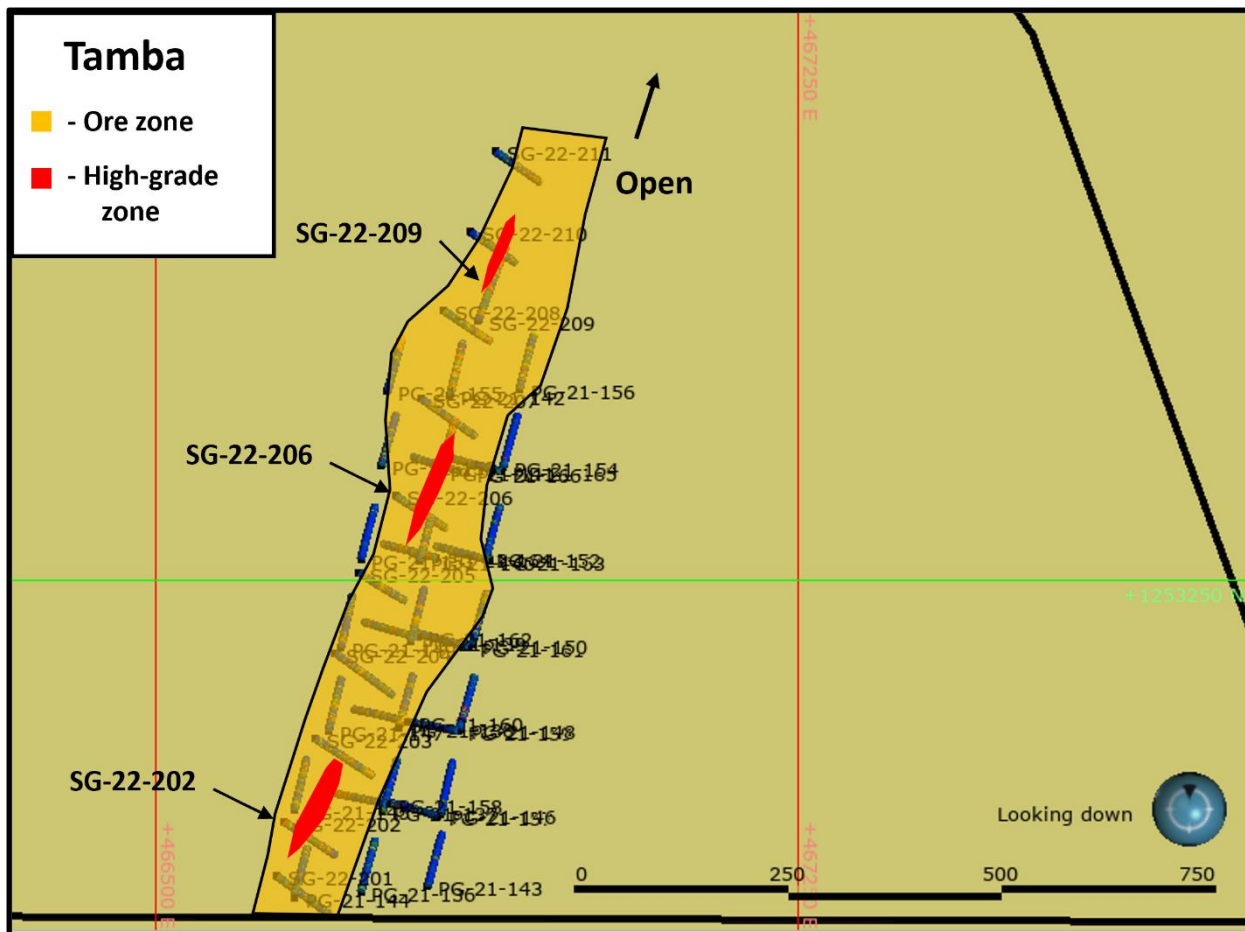
## Tamba Drilling

Drilling at Tamba, which is located in the northeast of the Siguri Gold Project has confirmed the presence of high-grade zones within the larger ore zone, as well as high grade ore in the underlying fresh rock. The identified high-grade zones at Tamba will be expanded with further drilling as they remain open along strike and at depth within the much larger lower grade mineralisation. The infill drilling has furthered the geological understanding of the mineralisation and will allow for future targeted drilling to greatly expand the deposit.

Key highlights from Tamba drilling are detailed in Table 1 below.

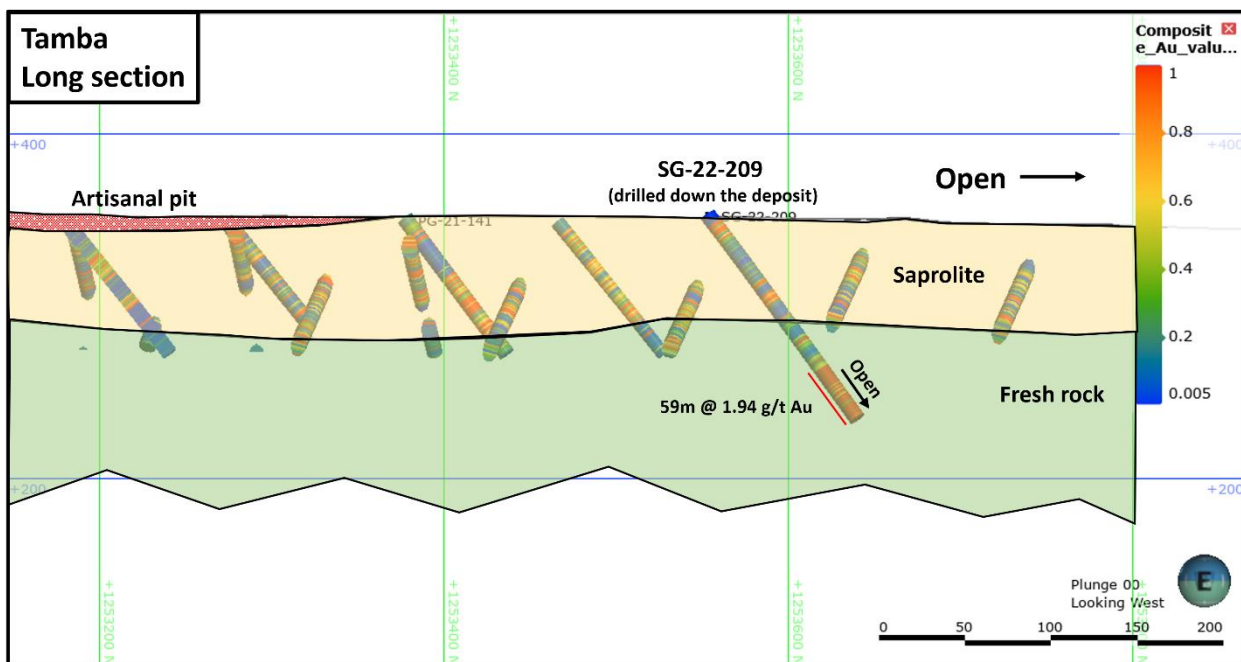
**Table 1. Tamba Drilling Highlights**

Hole	Depth From	Width	Grade
<b>SG-22-202</b>	24m	84m	0.81 g/t
<i>including</i>		33m	1.38 g/t
<i>including</i>		7m	3.4 g/t
<b>SG-22-206</b>	23m	85m`	0.72 g/t
<i>including</i>		17m	1.32 g/t
<b>SG-22-209</b> <i>(drilled down the deposit)</i>	7m	13m	1.35 g/t
	50m	16m	1.35 g/t
	91m	59m	1.94 g/t
<i>including</i>		36m	2.89 g/t
<i>including</i>		26m	3.32 g/t
<i>including</i>		15m	3.96 g/t
<i>including</i>		7m	5.16g/t



**Figure 2.** Plan view of the Tamba deposit showing drill hole traces and the location of the mineralisation.

Hole SG-22-209 was drilled along strike down the main zone to test the ore continuity and potential at depth. This hole was successful in intercepting a significant intersection of mineralisation, showing great continuity down dip, which ended in very high-grade ore at 150m downhole (120m vertical) within the fresh rock. This clearly demonstrates that the mineralisation continues and may be higher in grade below the weathering and transition horizon which is approximately 70m deep in the region.



**Figure 3.** Long section showing the position of hole SG-22-209 and the high-grade zone it ended in within the fresh rock host.

While most of Siguri Gold’s drilling to date has focused on the upper saprolite/mottled zones, which have identified widespread and easy to mine mineralisation, the very favourable grades at depth show that an open pit mine could be established not only to mine the upper saprolite/mottled zones, as is often done in the Siguri basin but to extend deeper into the fresh (non-refractory) rock.

### Kokoun Drilling

Drilling at Kokoun in the southernmost portion of the Siguri Gold Project has confirmed the presence of high-grade zones within the deposit remaining open to the north.

Key highlights from Kakoun drilling are detailed in Table 2 below.

**Table 2.** Kokoun Drilling Highlights

Hole	Depth From	Width	Grade
<b>SG-22-220</b>	84m	33m	0.62 g/t
<i>including</i>		13m	1.08 g/t
<b>SG-22-222A</b>	13m	11m	1.81 g/t
	45m	15m	1.04 g/t

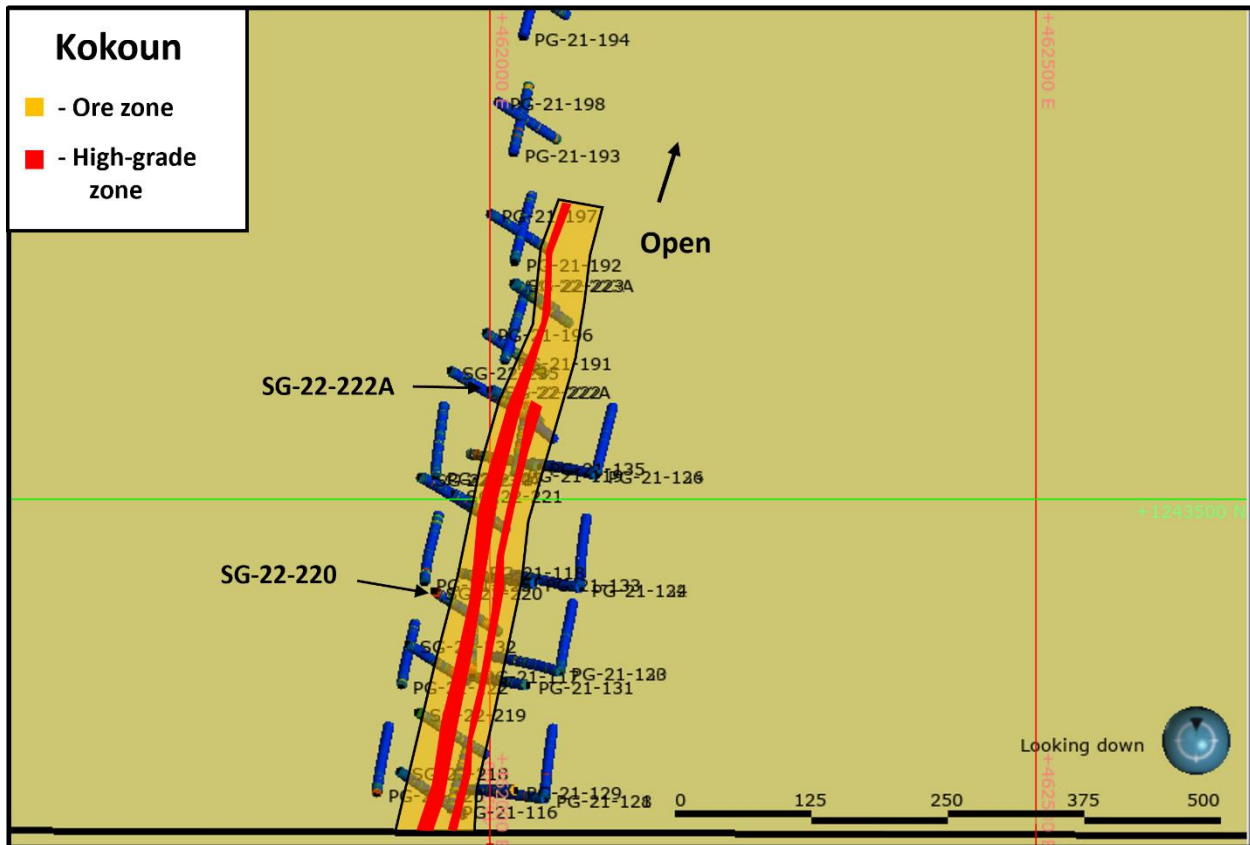


Figure 4. Plan view of the Kokoun deposit with drill hole traces and mineralisation zones highlighted.

### For more information

**Michael Minosora**

Chairman

[mminosora@seabourncapital.com](mailto:mminosora@seabourncapital.com)

+61 413 056 909

**Victoria Humphries**

Media & Investor Relations

[victoria@nwrcommunications.com.au](mailto:victoria@nwrcommunications.com.au)

**Table 3. Complete Tamba & Kokoun Drilling Results August 2022**

Deposit	Hole	Depth From	Width	Grade
<b>Tamba</b>	<b>SG-22-201</b>	18m	12m	0.71 g/t
	<i>including</i>		8m	0.96 g/t
<b>Tamba</b>	<b>SG-22-202</b>	24m	84m	0.81 g/t
	<i>including</i>		33m	1.38 g/t
	<i>including</i>		23m	1.47 g/t
	<i>including</i>		17m	1.75 g/t
	<i>including</i>		7m	3.4 g/t
<b>Tamba</b>	<b>SG-22-203</b>	55m	24m	0.78 g/t
	<i>including</i>		15m	0.88 g/t
	<i>including</i>		8m	1.3 g/t
	<b>SG-22-203</b>	102m	20m	0.63 g/t
	<i>including</i>		11m	0.77 g/t
	<i>including</i>		6m	1.09 g/t
<b>Tamba</b>	<b>SG-22-204</b>	24m	101m	0.38 g/t
	<i>including</i>		30m	0.67 g/t
	<i>including</i>		17m	0.94 g/t
	<i>including</i>		12m	1.21 g/t
<b>Tamba</b>	<b>SG-22-205</b>	39m	25m	0.72 g/t
	<i>including</i>		10m	0.99 g/t
	<i>including</i>		8m	1.16 g/t
<b>Tamba</b>	<b>SG-22-206</b>	23m	85m	0.72 g/t
	<i>including</i>		17m	1.32 g/t
<b>Tamba</b>	<b>SG-22-207</b>	57m	19m	0.81 g/t
	<i>including</i>		8m	1.1 g/t

<b>Tamba</b>	<b>SG-22-208</b>	46m	53m	0.56 g/t
	<i>including</i>		21m	0.64 g/t
	<i>including</i>		9m	0.73 g/t
	<i>including</i>		6m	1.18 g/t
<b>Tamba</b>	<b>SG-22-209</b>	7m	13m	1.35 g/t
	<b>SG-22-209</b>	50m	16m	1.35 g/t
	<b>SG-22-209</b>	91m	59m	1.94 g/t
	<i>including</i>		36m	2.89 g/t
	<i>including</i>		26m	3.32
	<i>including</i>		15m	3.96 g/t
	<i>including</i>		7m	5.16 g/t
<b>Tamba</b>	<b>SG-22-210</b>	51m	11m	0.75 g/t
	<b>SG-22-210</b>	69m	9m	0.64 g/t
	<b>SG-22-210</b>	95m	5m	2.4 g/t
<b>Tamba</b>	<b>SG-22-211</b>	57m	38m	0.62 g/t
	<i>including</i>		24m	0.72 g/t
	<i>including</i>		17m	0.82 g/t
	<i>including</i>		11m	0.92 g/t
<b>Kokoun</b>	<b>SG-22-218</b>	51m	21m	0.69 g/t
	<i>including</i>		8m	1.36 g/t
	<b>SG-22-218</b>	112m	8m	0.85 g/t
<b>Kokoun</b>	<b>SG-22-219</b>	27m	25m	0.52 g/t
	<i>including</i>		12m	0.66 g/t
<b>Kokoun</b>	<b>SG-22-220</b>	84m	33m	0.62 g/t
	<i>including g</i>		13m	1.08 g/t
<b>Kokoun</b>	<b>SG-22-221</b>	27m	26m	0.92 g/t



	<i>including</i>		7m	2.69 g/t
<b>Kokoun</b>	<b>SG-22-222</b>	31m	5m	0.86 g/t
	<b>SG-22-222</b>	42m	12m	0.98 g/t
<b>Kokoun</b>	<b>SG-22-222A</b>	12m	12m	1.68 g/t
	<i>including</i>		8m	2.38 g/t
	<b>SG-22-222A</b>	48m	12m	1.15 g/t
<b>Kokoun</b>	<b>SG-22-223</b>	22m	11m	1.2 g/t
	<b>SG-22-223</b>	48m	9m	1.76 g/t
<b>Kokoun</b>	<b>SG-22-223A</b>	45m	20m	0.47 g/t
	<i>including</i>		9m	0.66 g/t
<b>Kokoun</b>	SG-22-226	NSI (No significant intercept) - did not reach ore zone, hole abandoned due to technical issues		
<b>Kokoun</b>	<b>SG-22-227</b>	NSI (No significant intercept) - did not reach ore zone, hole abandoned due to technical issues		
<b>Kokoun</b>	<b>SG-22-230</b>	51m	12m	0.32 g/t
<b>Kokoun</b>	<b>SG-22-232</b>	70m	7m	1.6 g/t
<b>Kokoun</b>	<b>SG-22-234</b>	NSI (No significant intercept) - did not reach ore zone, hole abandoned due to technical issues		
	<b>SG-22-234A</b>	103m	35m	0.56 g/t
	<i>including</i>		11m	0.7 g/t
<b>Kokoun</b>	<b>SG-22-235</b>	82m	14m	0.85 g/t
	<i>including</i>		8m	1.13 g/t
	<b>SG-22-235</b>	107m	12m	1.13 g/t
	<b>SG-22-235</b>	123m	11m	0.74 g/t
<b>Kokoun</b>	<b>SG-22-248</b>	NSI		

The Company used OSD as the drilling contractor.

Sample preparation and analysis are completed at SGS Laboratories in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. At SGS, samples are weighed, dried, crushed to 75% passing 2 mm, 1.5 kg split and pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns. Samples are then assayed for Au by accelerated leaching (1000g), rolled for 6-12 hours, an aliquot of solution is taken, gold extracted into DIBK, and determined by flame AAS.

QA/QC is done in house by Siguiiri Gold with oversight from the Vice President Exploration. The check samples (blanks and standards – 4% of total samples with another 2% of drill duplicates) that were inserted into the sample batches are verified against their certified values and are deemed a pass if they are within 3 standard deviations of the certified value. The duplicates are evaluated against each other to determine mineralization distribution (nugget). If there are large discrepancies in the check samples, then the entire batch is requested to be re-assayed.

Andrey Kulynych, P.Geo., Vice President Exploration of the Corporation and a “Qualified Person” within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 and JORC, has reviewed and approved the technical information contained in this news release.

## JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li>• <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</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sampling was done from the RC rig, the rig is equipped with a cyclone and a rotary cone splitter. A 3kg split was taken from every 1m interval drilled to be sent to the lab.</li> <li>• The cyclone is turned off between every sample to make sure no cross contamination, the cyclone and splitter are blown out/cleaned if moist or sticky material is encountered</li> <li>• Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was sent to the lab for processing and gold assay</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</p>	
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RC drilling, dual tube, 4.5" diameter</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass balance calculation and monitoring of average sample weights</li> <li>• No wet samples were taken – marked as wet/no sample</li> <li>• No relationship exists between sample weight and grade</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chips have been logged to a standardized format and level of detail possible for RC chips identifying zones of alteration, weathering, and mineralization</li> <li>• Logging is qualitative and quantitative in nature depending on the items being described – qtz and sulfides are qualitatively logged and quantities noted</li> <li>• Chip trays have been photographed</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>• Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples taken from RC rig after being run through a rotary cone splitter and cyclone. Only dry samples taken.</li> <li>• No sample prep is done on site after the 3kg split is taken</li> <li>• 3kg sample sent to SGS for processing (dry, prep, and assay)</li> <li>• Sampling is representative as it is taken after going through a cyclone and a rotary cone splitter.</li> <li>• Field sample procedures involve the insertion of standards, blanks, and duplicates to make up at least 6% of the overall samples sent to the laboratory</li> <li>• Sample size is appropriate – 3kg split, 1000g assay, largest assay size achievable today.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All samples are submitted to the SGS laboratory in Ouagadougou in BF where they are dried, crushed, a split is taken to be pulverized and then the sample splits are subjected to accelerated leaching using 1000g of material. An aliquot of the liquid is taken after 6-12 hours and finished by AAS for Au.</li> <li>• The lab uses internal check samples as per their own internal protocols.</li> <li>• 6% of the total amount of samples sent to the lab comprises check samples (blanks, standards, and duplicates)</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All significant intercepts are reviewed by the geologist and then the VP Exploration prior to release</li> <li>• No adjustments are made to the raw data except below detection limit values replaced as half of detection limit to be used in calculations</li> <li>• QAQC is done and verified in house</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinates are in UTM NAD83</li> <li>• Location of holes provided in appendix</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill spacing on the project is between 50m and 100m at this stage</li> <li>• No sample compositing has been applied</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The drilling was planned to best intercept the mineralized trend, the majority of holes were drilled on azimuth of 120 degrees at a dip of -50 degrees</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples stored on secure site with security prior to shipment, and secure shipment to the laboratory</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Previous drilling was reviewed by Shango Solutions</li> <li>• There is no data available for past historic data (not reported)</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling was on two licenses owned by PEAK Guinea, which is a subsidiary of Sigüiri Gold, reference numbers: 22335 (renewal in process) and 22016 (renewal in process).</li> <li>• No material or environmental constraints known to Sigüiri Gold that might impede renewals or the ability to do further work on the licenses</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kokoun – Mog trend was previously drilled by a company around 2011 (exact date unknown) however the results are not available, the previous owning companies no longer exist, and no databases are known to exist</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orogenic gold set in the Birimian greenstone belt, within the Sigüiri Basin of Guinea in West Africa. Mineralization comprises vein stockwork with varying densities of veining cutting the metasedimentary host rock (metamorphosed sandstones, siltstones, and shales).</li> </ul>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Please see Appendix and table in press release</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>holes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● No cap was applied, weighted averages were used to report intersections, this ensures that small intervals of high grade do not affect the entire intercept more so than longer low grade intervals. Reported intercepts contained no more than 3 samples in a row below 0.25 g/t</li> <li>● Wet samples or no sample is reported as 0 for calculation purposes</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>● If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>● 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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The drilling is designed to have the best intercept angle possible, true width is around 80%</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● See press release and appendix</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See table in press release</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No other data is material to this report</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results from this program will be reviewed and further plans will be based on the results</li> <li>Future program will focus on deeper drilling and extensions of the known mineralization</li> <li>Metallurgical studies will also be planned in the near future</li> </ul>