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Burey reports exceptional gold results including 15m at 255.6g/t from ongoing RC drilling programme at Douze Match Anomaly

Highlights

- **Highly significant mineralisation reported from first pass drilling at Douze Match**
- **Significant intercepts from shallow first-pass scout RC drilling include:**
    - **2m at 196g/t Au from 12m and 15m at 255.6g/t Au from 15m, including 3m at 1260g/t Au from 15m, including 3m at 14.3g/t Au from 21m**
    - **33m at 6.1g/t Au from surface including 3m at 34.7g/t Au in laterite**
    - **12m at 21.2g/t Au from 3m**
    - **7m at 5.2g/t Au from 30m in granites in contact shear zone**
- **Scout drilling program sampled as 3m composites**
- **Significant quartz and sulphide mineralisation noted in holes with assays pending**
- **Shallow RC drilling testing 1km of a 4km x 2.5km soil anomaly**
- **Next results expected early July 2016**

Burey Gold Limited (Burey) (ASX: BYR) is pleased to announce results for the first 10 RC drill holes for 490m on Lines 2 and 4 as shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3 at its Douze Match target area which lies immediately south 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 of the soil anomaly which extends over 4km x 2.5km at Douze Match.

Exceptional grades of 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 were reported from black quartz veins in ferruginous saprolite in DMRC003. A Belgian working was intersected with zero sample recovery between 14 and 15m. A second zone of 9m at 5.7g/t Au from 24m was reported from saprolite on the same line to the north. Significant grades of 20m at 7.1g/t Au from surface in DMRC005 and 12m at 21.2g/t Au from 3m in DMRC004 were also reported from laterite in holes drilled on Line 4. All holes drilled on Line 2 were from granites north of the contact shear with mafic volcanics and reported a best

intersection of 7m at 5.2g/t Au from 30m although this appears to be related supergene enrichment at the base of the weathered granites as shown in Figure 3. The shallow RC drilling programme was planned to cover a large portion of the significant gold in soil anomaly with results reported for 2 lines spaced 500m apart. Results are considered to be highly encouraging for a first pass of 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. Individual metre samples from the high grade mineralised zone in DMRC003 were also submitted for screen fire assay (results of which are currently pending) as a further check on the actual grades reported for this interval.

Chairman, Klaus Eckhof commented, "These are exceptional results from this initial shallow drilling programme at our newest target at Douze Match, the results from hole DM-RC003 are better than anything I have seen in my Moto-Kibali experience. Finding such high grade this early on the Douze Match anomaly suggests we have discovered a potential company-making prospect where we will now focus on testing along strike and to depth.

Further drilling will continue to define the extent of the mineralisation and also target greater depths down to 100m. While high grade occurrences are common in the region we have never seen intercepts of these exceptional grades"

Drilling confirmed that gold mineralisation is focused within quartz veins and silica altered volcanics with the sulphides (mostly pyrite) often exceeding 2-5%. Significant quartz veining and silica/carbonate alteration and pyrite were identified in mafic volcanics in almost all holes drilled south of current drilling on both lines. On Line 3 shown in Figure 1, the granite contact was identified southeast of DMRC027 at the NW end of Line 3. All holes drilled to the south of the contact showed strong quartz veining and pyrite mineralisation.

All mapping and interpretation to date has showed a strong ENE trend in sheared volcanics and alluvial workings which generally follow streams whose orientation is often controlled by underlying structures. This is clearly shown by the orientation of the Tango alluvial workings in Figure 1 where the Belgians and small scale miners produced gold from alluvial sediments over at least 1km to the NE of current drilling. In addition, interpretation of geophysics by Barrick-Anglogold who flew an airborne radiometric and magnetic survey over the project area in 1998 showed the Douze Match target area lies within the 30km shear zone which hosts the Giro mineralisation 20km to the south. This NW orientation is confirmed by offsets in the granite along a dominant NW trending zone of alluvial artisanal workings shown in Figure 1 and supports two mineralised trends within the Douze Match target area. Considering the current drilling is a first pass reconnaissance phase of shallow RC drilling and there is little exposure for detailed interpretation, it is possible that the high grade mineralisation intersected in holes DMRC003 and 5 occur within the same structure which trends to the NW. This will be confirmed in a planned hole to be drilled perpendicular towards the west between these two holes.

The current shallow RC drilling programme to define the source of high grade soil anomalies will be completed as planned. Samples from an additional 30 holes on Lines 2, 3 and 4 have been completed from the 3,000m drill programme planned to test approximately 1,000m of the high grade gold in soil anomaly. As follow up, all significant zones of mineralisation identified in the shallow RC drilling, which allows 6 metres of fresh rock at the end of hole to identify dominant lithologies before stopping the hole, will be followed up with conventional RC drilling down to depths exceeding 100m. This will confirm the true mineralised width and grade of mineralisation at Douze Match.

These results are particularly meaningful given they are only 30km from the world class Kibali Project, which hosts in the order of 17 million ounces of gold, and in 2015 produced 642,720 ounces of gold. Results further support potential for a significant new gold target on the Giro Project which will be better defined with additional drilling. A short programme of shallow RC holes will be drilled at Mangote to test the 1km gold in soil anomaly to the north of the recent diamond drilling and Belgian mining.

Export of samples for an additional 30 holes to accredited SGS Laboratories in Mwanza where in-country fire assay facilities provide improved turnaround time for reporting of results is ongoing with next results expected in early July 2016.

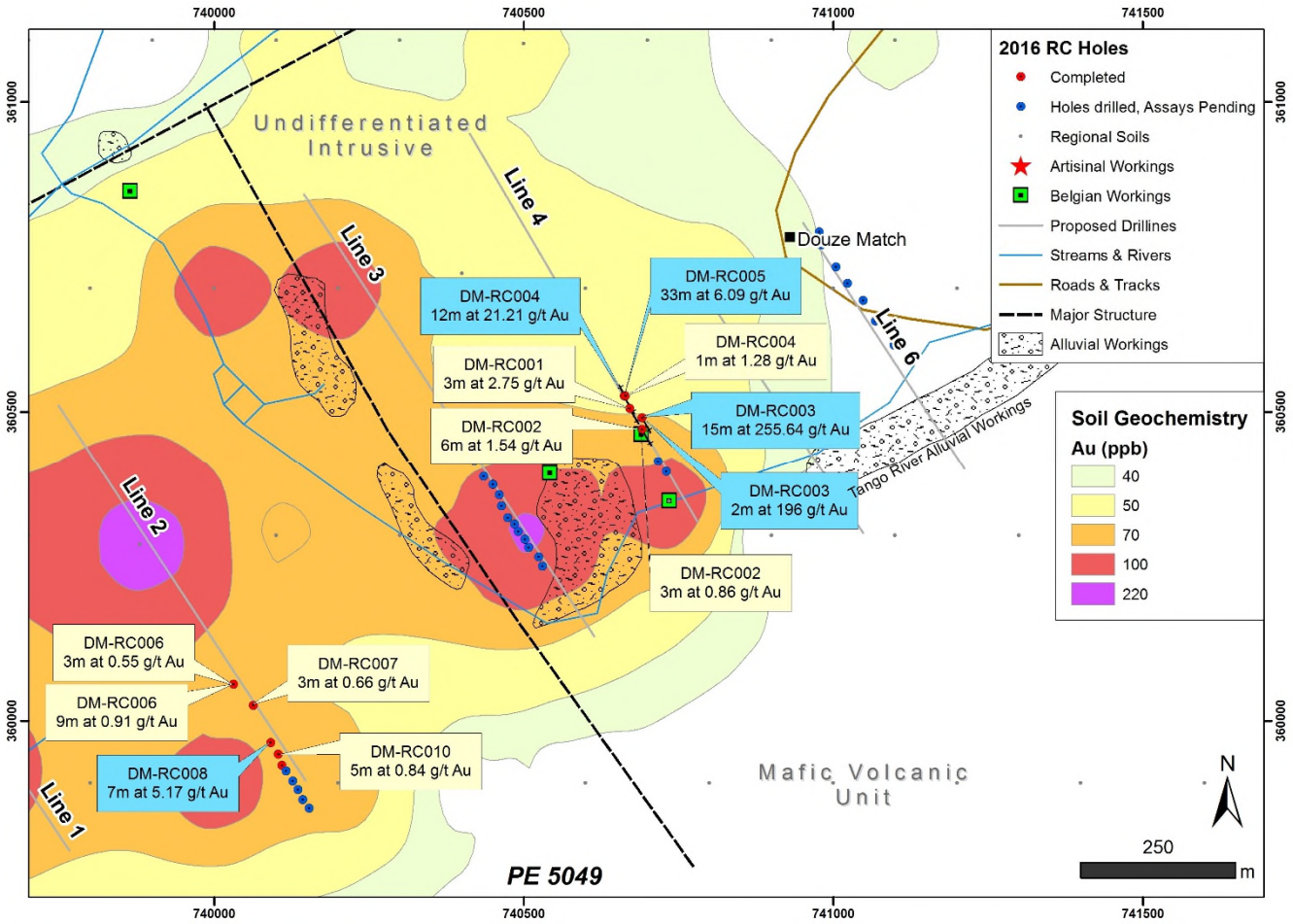

Figure 1: Shallow RC drill hole locality map with planned drill fences on the gold in soil anomaly at Douze Match

The Douze Match target area lies immediately south of a dominant granite intrusion in the NW portion of PE 5049 on Burey's Giro Gold Project where artisanal mining is focused in granites along the sheared contact with NE trending banded iron formation (BIF) and volcano-sediments. Historically, the Belgians mined sheared and quartz veined volcano-sediments and alluvial sediments at their "Tango Prospect" within this contact zone although little information is known about the production at Tango as it is assumed all mined ore was processed at nearby Mangote.

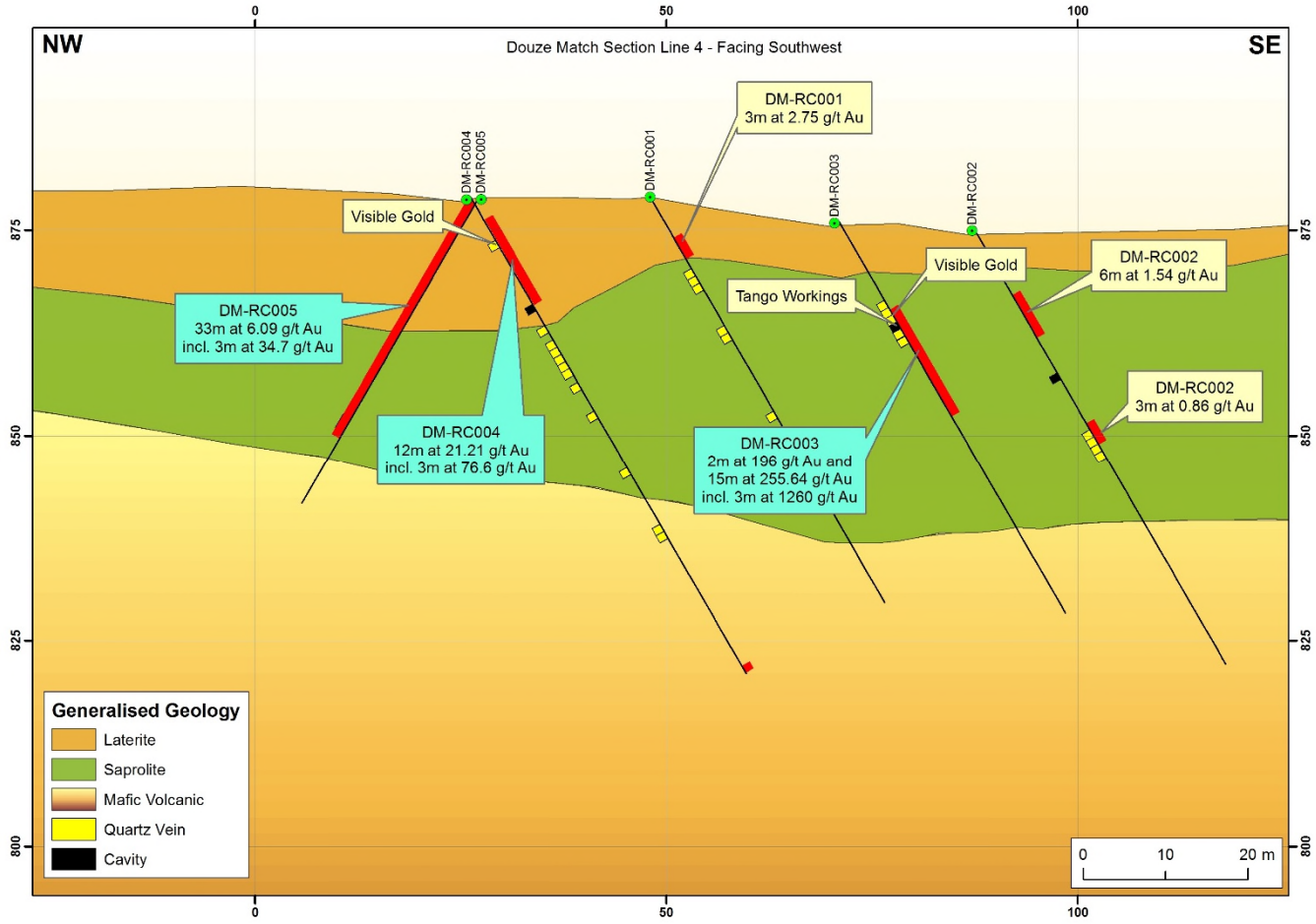

Figure 2: Section across shallow RC drill holes on Line 4

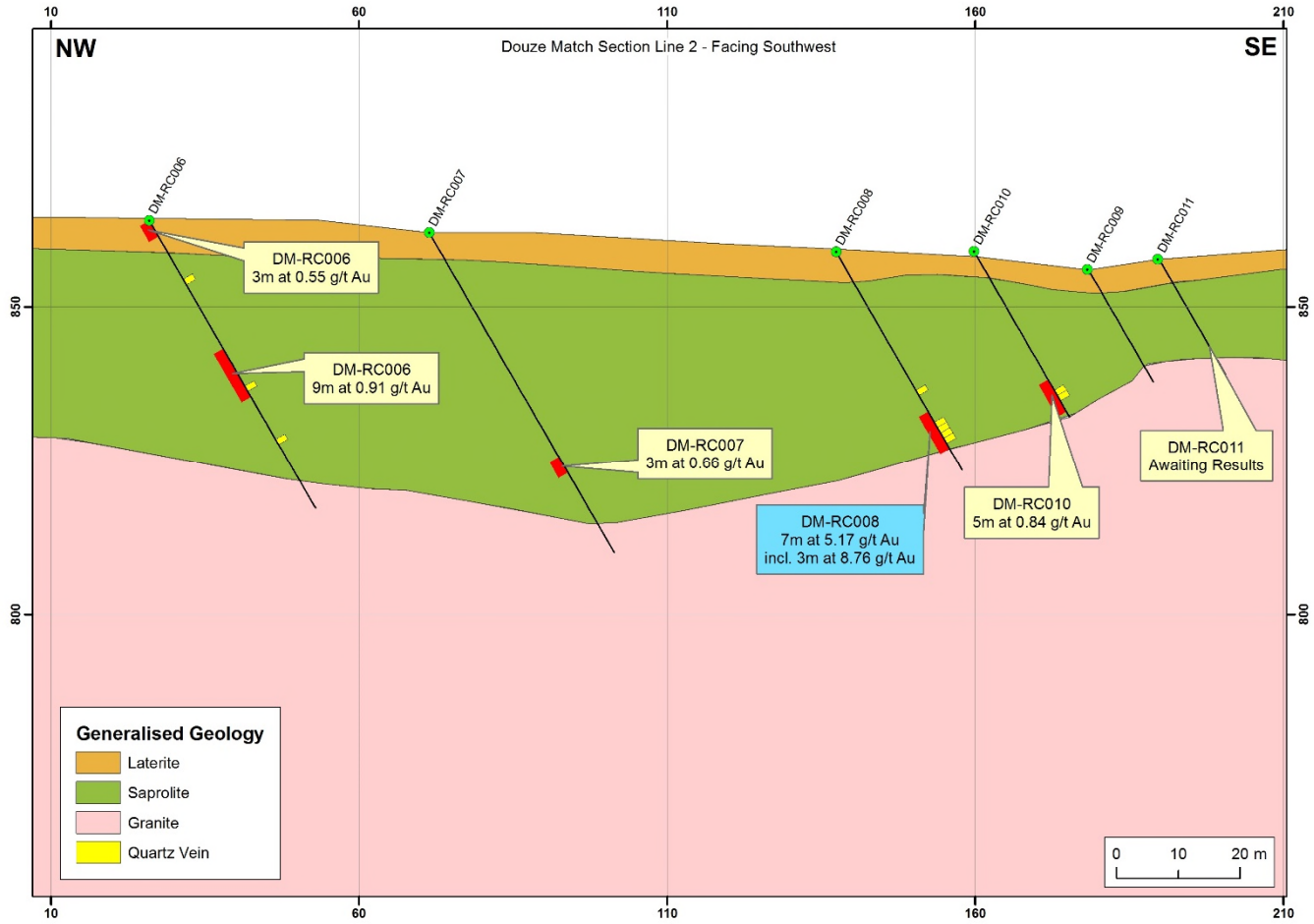

Figure 3: Section across shallow RC drill holes on Line 2

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
DM-RC001	740 671	360 506	879	150	-60	57	6	9	3	2.75 [1]
DM-RC002	740 691	360 472	875	150	-60	61	9	15	6	1.54
							27	30	3	0.86
DM-RC003	740 691	360 491	876	150	-60	55	12	14	2	196.00
						including	15	30	15	255.64
						including	15	18	3	1260.00
						including	21	24	3	14.30
DM-RC004	740 662	360 526	879	150	-60	67	3	15	12	21.21 [1]
						including	3	6	3	76.6 [1]
							66	67	1	1.28
DM-RC005	740 664	360 526	879	330	-60	43	0	21	21	7.10 [1]
						including	3	6	3	34.7 [1]
							21	33	12	4.33
DM-RC006	740 031	360 059	864	150	-60	54	0	3	3	0.55 [1]
							24	33	9	0.91
DM-RC007	740 063	360 025	862	150	-60	60	42	45	3	0.66
DM-RC008	740 091	359 965	859	150	-60	41	30	37	7	5.17
						including	33	36	3	8.76
DM-RC009	740 109	359 928	855	150	-60	21				NSR
DM-RC010	740 103	359 946	859	150	-60	31	24	30	5	0.84

[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

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.

At Giro and Peteku, Burey's exploration has focused on drilling and geochemical sampling in areas mined historically during Belgian rule and in areas currently being mined by artisanal means. Soil sampling defined a >200ppb gold-in-soil anomaly over 2,000m x 900m, where best results from Burey's RC drilling programme over the main IP anomaly include:

- GRRC058 **97m at 2.56g/t Au** from surface
- GRRC075 **47m at 4.13g/t Au** from 25m, incl. **29m at 5.93g/t Au** from

25m

- R02 **16m at 3.95g/t Au** from 15m and **35m at 2.28g/t Au** from 81m, incl. **13m at 4.17g/t Au** from 103m
- GRRC068 **33m at 1.59g/t Au** from surface and **56m at 2.39g/t Au** from 64m incl. **9m at 5.20g/t Au** from 66m

Initial work supports a broad zone of mineralisation associated with a strong NNW trending chargeability anomaly at the Kebigada target. 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 within granite.

Significant results from the diamond drilling at Kebigada included:

- GRDD001 **23.5m at 3.07g/t Au** from **0.5m**, including **13.6m at 4.73g/t Au** from **4.4m**
- GRDD002 **38.1m at 2.53g/t Au** from **191m** including **30.6m at 3.00g/t Au** from **198.5m**
- GRDD004 **21.0m at 6.06g/t Au** from **0m**
  69.6m at 1.67g/t Au including **39m at 2.3g/t Au** from **94.9m**

A major northwest trending structural corridor is interpreted to transgress both tenements over at least 30km. The Giro deposits mined historically lie within this corridor where two significant additional areas of gold anomalism were identified at Adoku and Douze Match/Mangote. 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.

To the north, Belgian colonials mined two deposits on PE 5049 up to the end of the colonial era in the 1960's. 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** in MGTDD001 confirming potential for a broader zone of mineralisation surrounding high grade quartz veins.

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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 8 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 other than the exploration results that are the subject of this report.

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	*• 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.*	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	*• 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).*	Reverse circulation drilling of holes with a 11.1cm diameter hammer was employed to drill oriented holes. The holes were oriented with a compass, and surveyed with a Reflex digital survey single shot camera.
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.*	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.
Logging	*• Whether core and chip samples have been*	Each metre of drill sample has been

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	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.*	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.
Subsampling 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 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.*	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. 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. Crushing and pulverising were subject to regular quality control practices of the laboratory. 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. Coarse visual gold was identified in DMRC003 where 2kg samples were retained from the original 1m samples from the RC rig and submitted for screen fire assay from the zone showing visible gold
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*	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

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	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.*	Au grade is above the 100g/t detection limit, the sample is re-assayed using Fire Assay 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. In total, 185 samples were submitted for assay, including 19 QAQC samples: - 6 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. - 6 blank samples were inserted in the analytical series. They returned values no higher than 0.03ppm Au. - 7 duplicate samples were re-assayed for gold. 4 samples 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	*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.*	Log and sampling data was entered into spreadsheets, and then checked for inconsistencies and stored in an Access database.
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 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.
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*	The program has been designed to test the saprolite and 6m of bedrock to enable identification of the bedrock lithology and mineralised structures which sourced a significant gold in

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. *• Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	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.
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.*	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.
Sample security	*• The measures taken to ensure sample security*	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.
Audits or reviews	*• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data*	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.

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	*• 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,*	The project comprises two Exploitation Permits (Permis d'Exploitation), PE5046 and PE5049. These are owned by a joint venture company Giro

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
status	*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.*	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.
Exploration done by other parties	*• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties*	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. 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.
Geology	*• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	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. 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. Generally higher gold grades are associated with greater percentages of sulphide (pyrite) and silicification.
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*	Drill hole collar data and main intervals are shown in Table 1. 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.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	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.*	
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.*	Each sample represented 3m of RC drilling. 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. The results were weighted by length to calculate mean grades over sample intervals.
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').*	All drill holes were inclined at -60° from horizontal 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.
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.*	Figure 1 shows the drill collar positions, and mineralised intervals are reported in Table 1.
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.*	Drill holes drilled in the current program are shown in Figure 1, and all the results received to date are reported in Table 1, according to the data aggregation method described previously.
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.*	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	• *The nature and scale of planned further*	The originally planned drilling

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	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.*	programme on the Douze Match prospect was extended to cover the significant gold in soil. 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).