ASX ANNOUNCEMENT AND MEDIA RELEASE

18 May 2017

MINERALIZATION DOWN TO 600M VERTICAL DEPTH

Cardinal Resources Limited (ASX: CDV) **("Cardinal"** or **"the Company**") is pleased to report drill assay results which are from step-out, down-dip extension drilling.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Mineralization has been intersected to a vertical depth of over 600m, extending a further 250m to 350m beneath the 4Moz maiden resource.**
- **A 200m to 300m wide mineralized corridor has been intersected over a 600m strike length and remains open**

- **NMDD065**
  - **Includes:**
    - **23m at 4.65 g/t**
    - **19m at 4.35 g/t**
    - **16m at 1.95 g/t**
  - **150m of mineralized intersections at a weighted average grade of 2.3 g/t.**

- **NMDD062**
  - **Previously reported highlights:**
    - **25m at 2.16 g/t**
    - **30m at 4.27 g/t**
    - **37m at 2.88 g/t**
  - **150m of mineralized intersections at a weighted average grade of 2.3 g/t.**

- **NMDD063**
  - **Includes:**
    - **25m at 1.58 g/t**
    - **24m at 1.17 g/t**
    - **17m at 1.75 g/t**
  - **130m of mineralized intersections at a weighted average grade of 1.4 g/t.**

- **NMDD067**
  - **Includes:**
    - **22m at 1.25 g/t**
    - **30m at 1.48 g/t**
    - **34m at 3.58 g/t**
  - **80m of mineralized intersections at a weighted average grade of 1.7 g/t.**

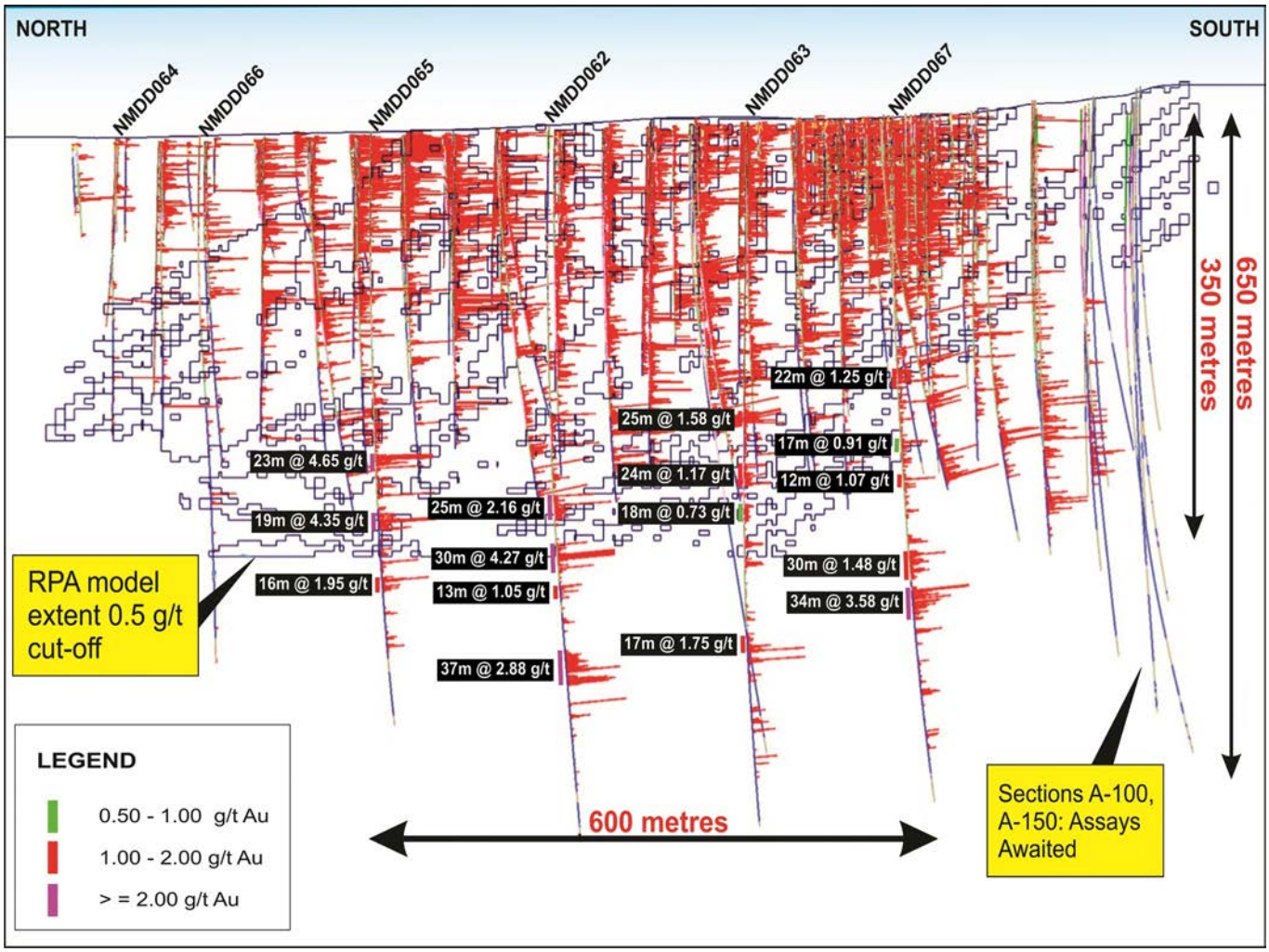

Figure 1: LONG SECTION – looking East showing NMDD062 to NMDD067 and current drilling gold grades as histograms and RPA resource model

Cardinal's MD/CEO, Archie Koimtsidis said:

"Down dip extension drilling continues to confirm that the wide mineralized corridor now extends a further 250m to 300m beneath the 4Moz Maiden Resource over a strike length of at least 600m, whilst maintaining its 200m to 300m width. Five rigs are currently active and more are on the way. The main objectives are to accelerate the extension programme and to initiate an infill drilling programme that will upgrade the current inventory to higher resource categories."

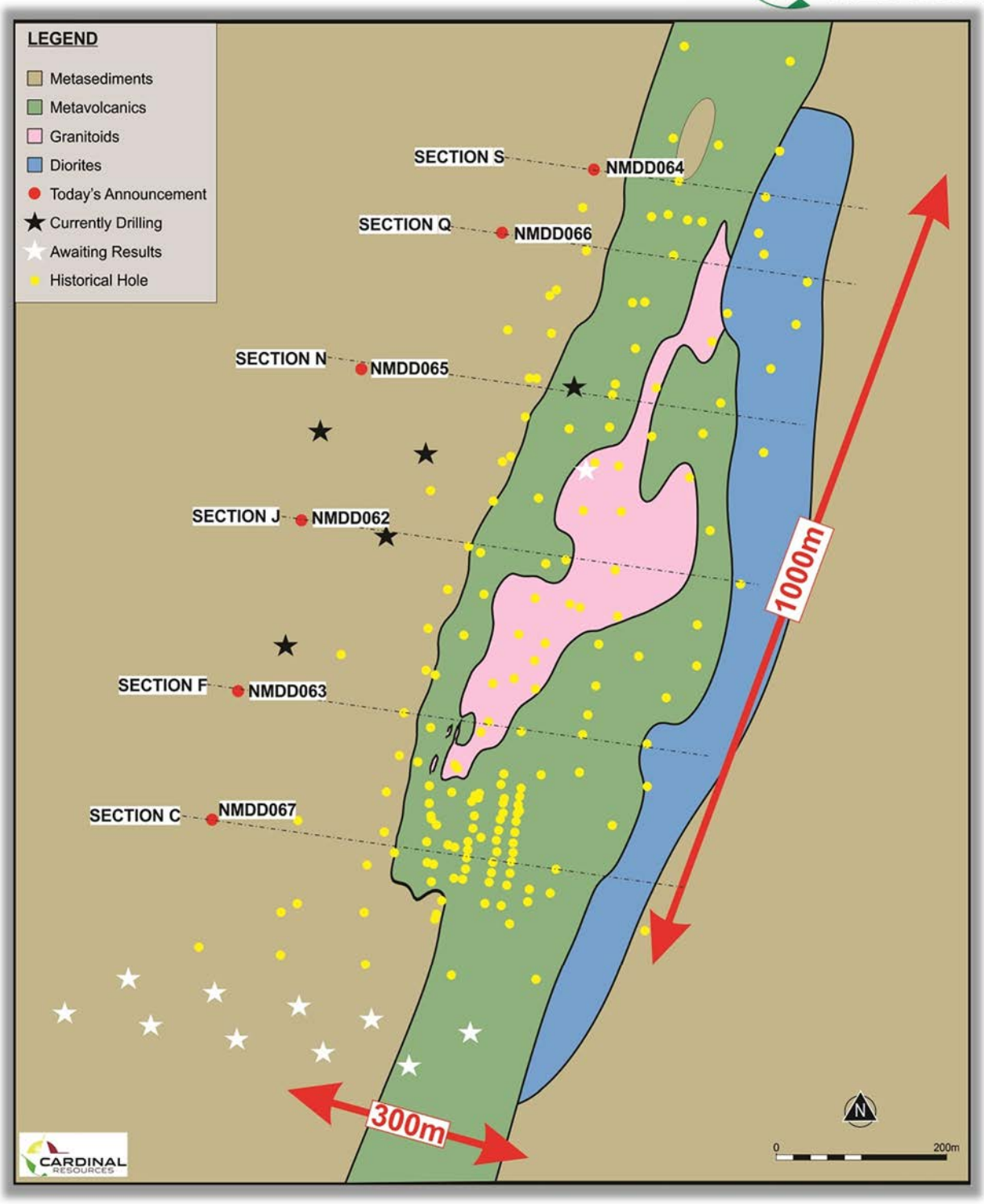

Figure 2: PLAN VIEW Namdini deposit

Holes NMDD064 and NMDD066 were drilled at the known northern extent of the mineralization as currently defined. Further geological investigations including ground geophysics and drilling are to commence as soon as possible to elucidate the mineralised corridor in this area.

Table 1 below lists the drill hole intersections in previously released drill hole NMDD062 through to NMDD067, based on a reporting rule of a minimum 3 metres down hole mineralised length, a maximum of 3 metres consecutive 'sub-grade' and a lower cutoff grade of 0.5 g/t.

INTERSECTION RULE: 3m minimum downhole width 3m max contiguous waste, 0.5g/t Au cut off						
Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	mLength	Au_ppm	Gm_M	Sample_Type
NMDD062	236	243	7	0.91	6	QCORE
NMDD062	247	255	8	0.68	5	QCORE
NMDD062	303	311	8	1.20	10	QCORE
NMDD062	316	325	9	0.53	5	QCORE
NMDD062	**440**	**470**	**30**	**4.27**	**128**	**QCORE**
NMDD062	484	497	13	1.05	14	QCORE
NMDD062	518	523	5	0.87	4	QCORE
NMDD062	**551**	**588**	**37**	**2.88**	**106**	**QCORE**
NMDD062	619	622	3	1.97	6	QCORE
NMDD063	277	280	3	1.39	4	QCORE
NMDD063	286	289	3	1.58	5	QCORE
NMDD063	**300**	**325**	**25**	**1.58**	**39**	**QCORE**
NMDD063	329	335	6	0.67	4	QCORE
NMDD063	**362**	**386**	**24**	**1.17**	**28**	**QCORE**
NMDD063	405	423	18	0.73	13	QCORE
NMDD063	443	452	9	1.48	13	QCORE
NMDD063	463	471	8	1.70	14	QCORE
NMDD063	525	529	4	0.78	3	QCORE
NMDD063	**546**	**563**	**17**	**1.75**	**30**	**QCORE**
NMDD063	569	574	5	3.67	18	QCORE
NMDD063	622	626	4	1.21	5	QCORE
NMDD063	634	639	5	1.57	8	QCORE
NMDD065	268	272	4	1.25	5	QCORE
NMDD065	284	291	7	1.40	10	QCORE
NMDD065	312	318	6	1.24	7	QCORE
NMDD065	331	339	8	0.53	4	QCORE
NMDD065	**342**	**365**	**23**	**4.65**	**107**	**QCORE**
NMDD065	379	385	6	1.60	10	QCORE
NMDD065	391	394	3	5.40	16	QCORE
NMDD065	405	408	3	1.03	3	QCORE
NMDD065	**412**	**431**	**19**	**4.35**	**83**	**QCORE**
NMDD065	452	459	7	0.97	7	QCORE
NMDD065	467	473	6	1.67	10	QCORE
NMDD065	**484**	**500**	**16**	**1.95**	**31**	**QCORE**
NMDD065	524	527	3	1.37	4	QCORE
NMDD065	553	556	3	1.08	3	QCORE
NMDD065	561	565	4	1.37	5	QCORE
NMDD066	228	231	3	1.69	5	QCORE
NMDD066	235	240	5	0.63	3	QCORE
NMDD066	378	381	3	2.71	8	QCORE
NMDD066	388	391	3	1.10	3	QCORE
NMDD067	243	256	13	0.55	7	QCORE
NMDD067	**266**	**288**	**22**	**1.25**	**27**	**QCORE**
NMDD067	300	309	9	1.56	14	QCORE
NMDD067	317	324	7	0.68	5	QCORE
NMDD067	341	358	17	0.91	16	QCORE
NMDD067	362	371	9	0.83	8	QCORE
NMDD067	381	393	12	1.07	13	QCORE
NMDD067	416	419	3	1.46	4	QCORE
NMDD067	444	452	8	1.37	11	QCORE
NMDD067	**460**	**490**	**30**	**1.48**	**45**	**QCORE**
NMDD067	**498**	**532**	**34**	**3.58**	**122**	**QCORE**
NMDD067	542	546	4	2.89	12	QCORE
NMDD067	605	611	6	1.93	12	QCORE
NMDD067	648	654	6	1.13	7	QCORE

Table 1: Drill hole mineralised intervals for NMDD062 to NMDD067

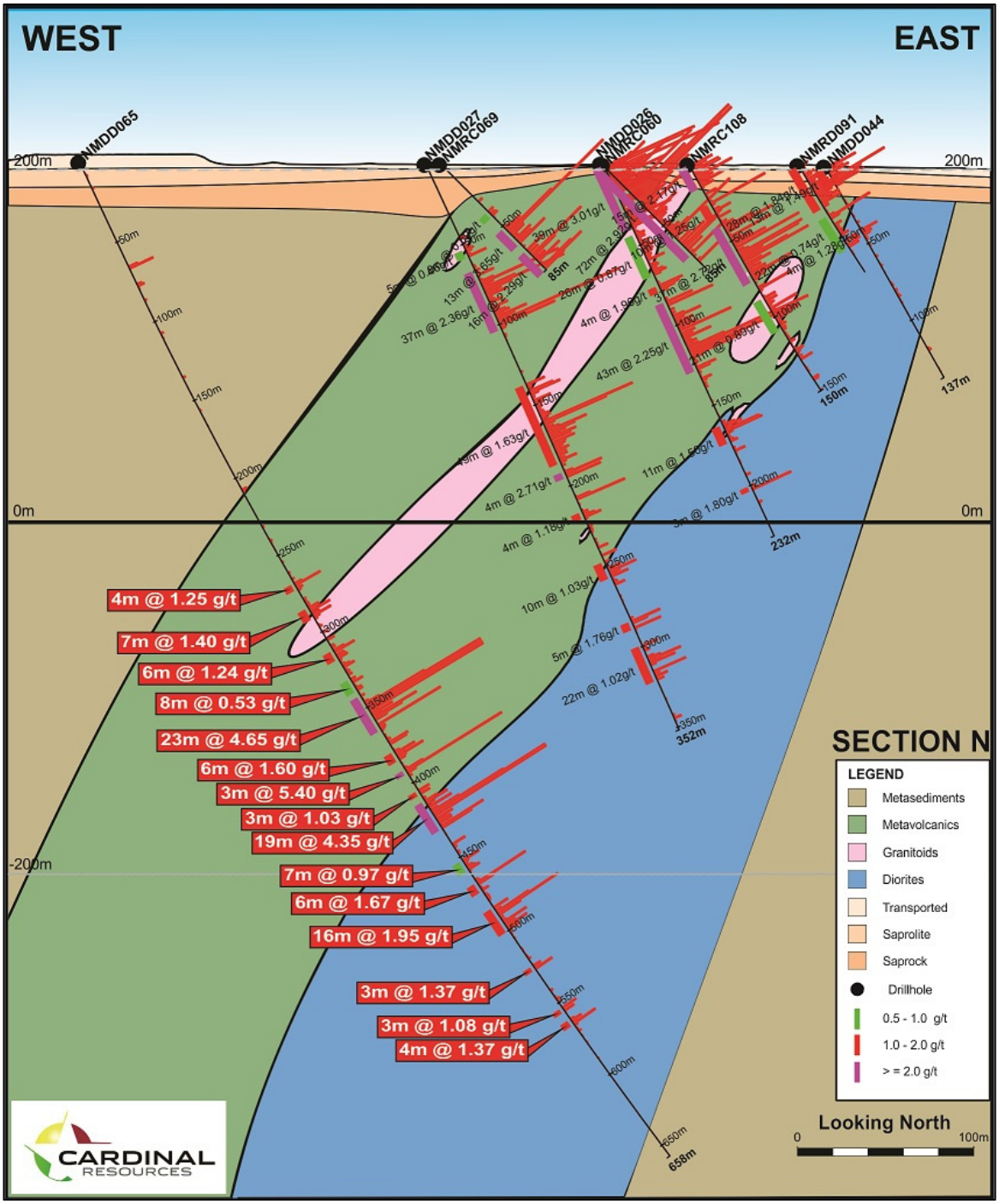

Figure 3: Cross Section showing NMDD065

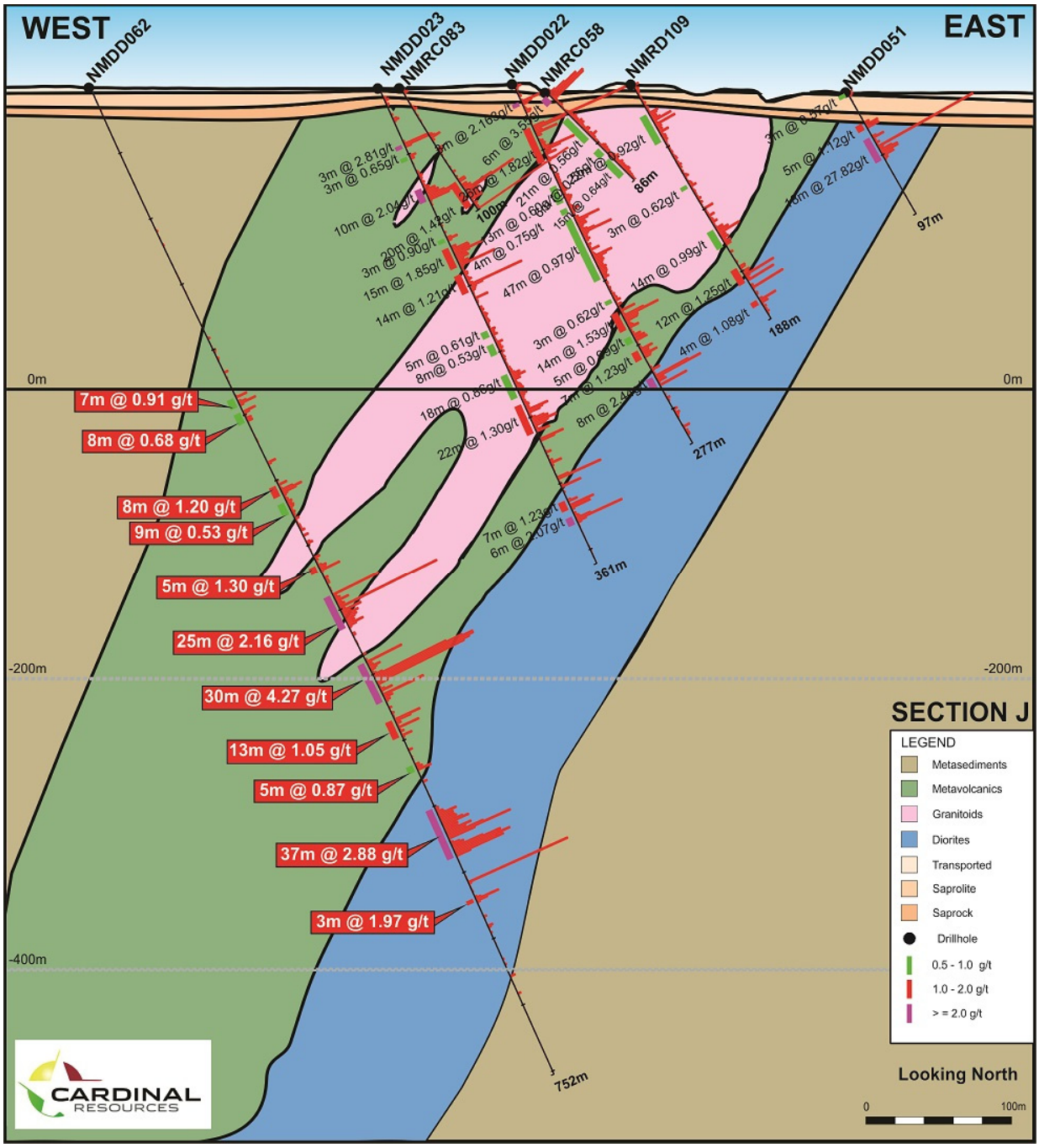

Figure 4: Cross Section showing NMDD062

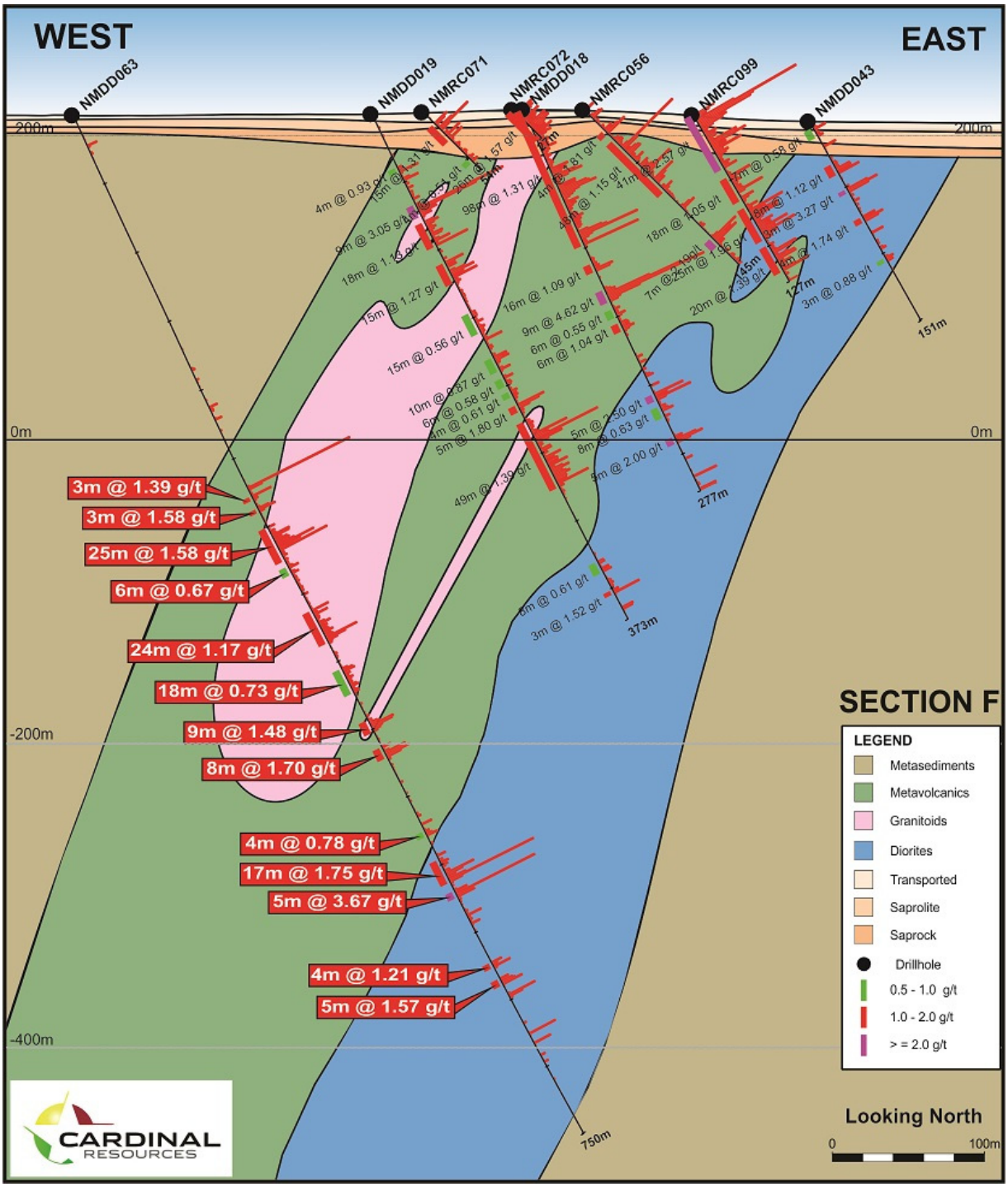

Figure 5: Cross Section showing NMDD063

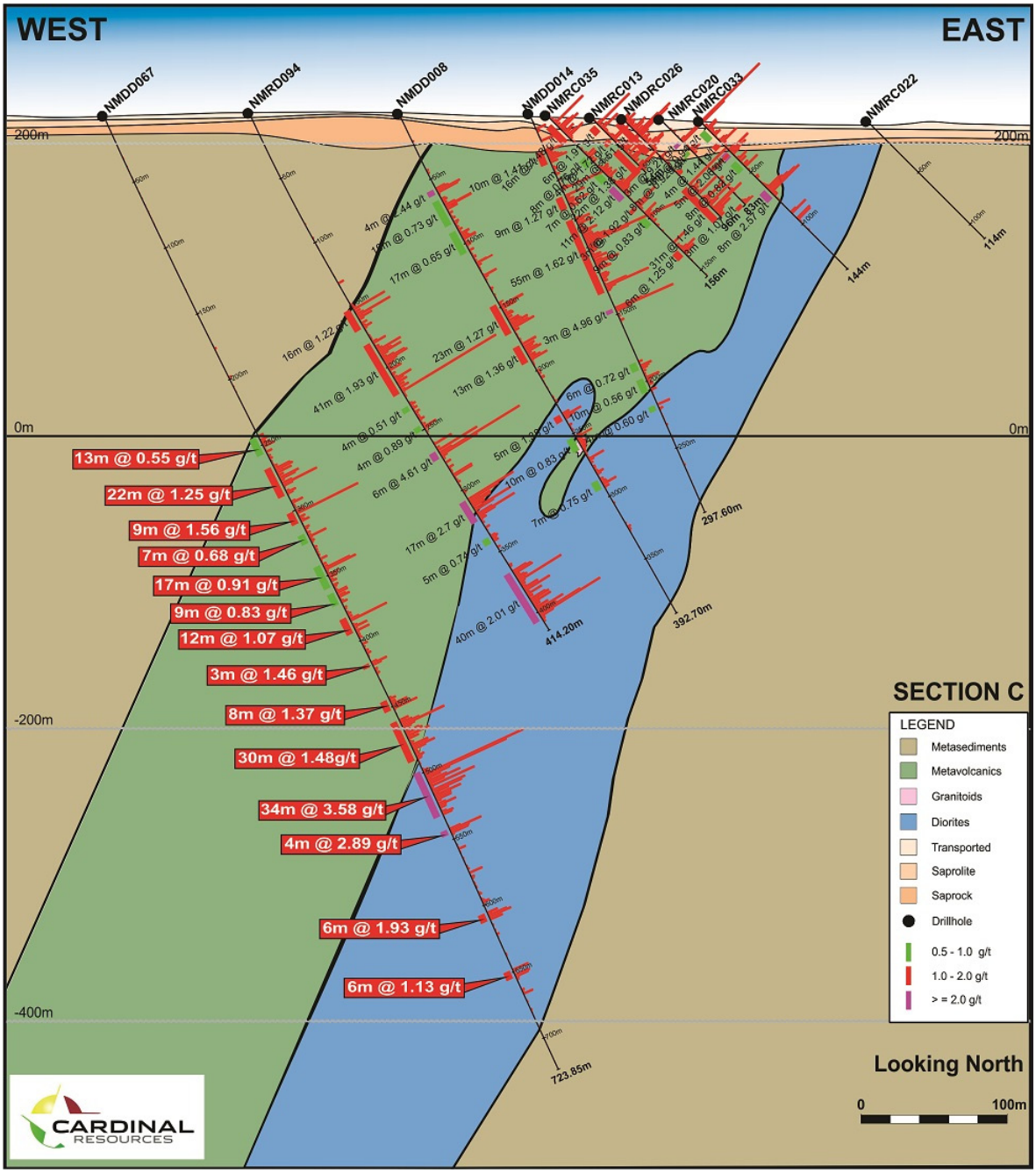

Figure 6: Cross Section showing NMDD067

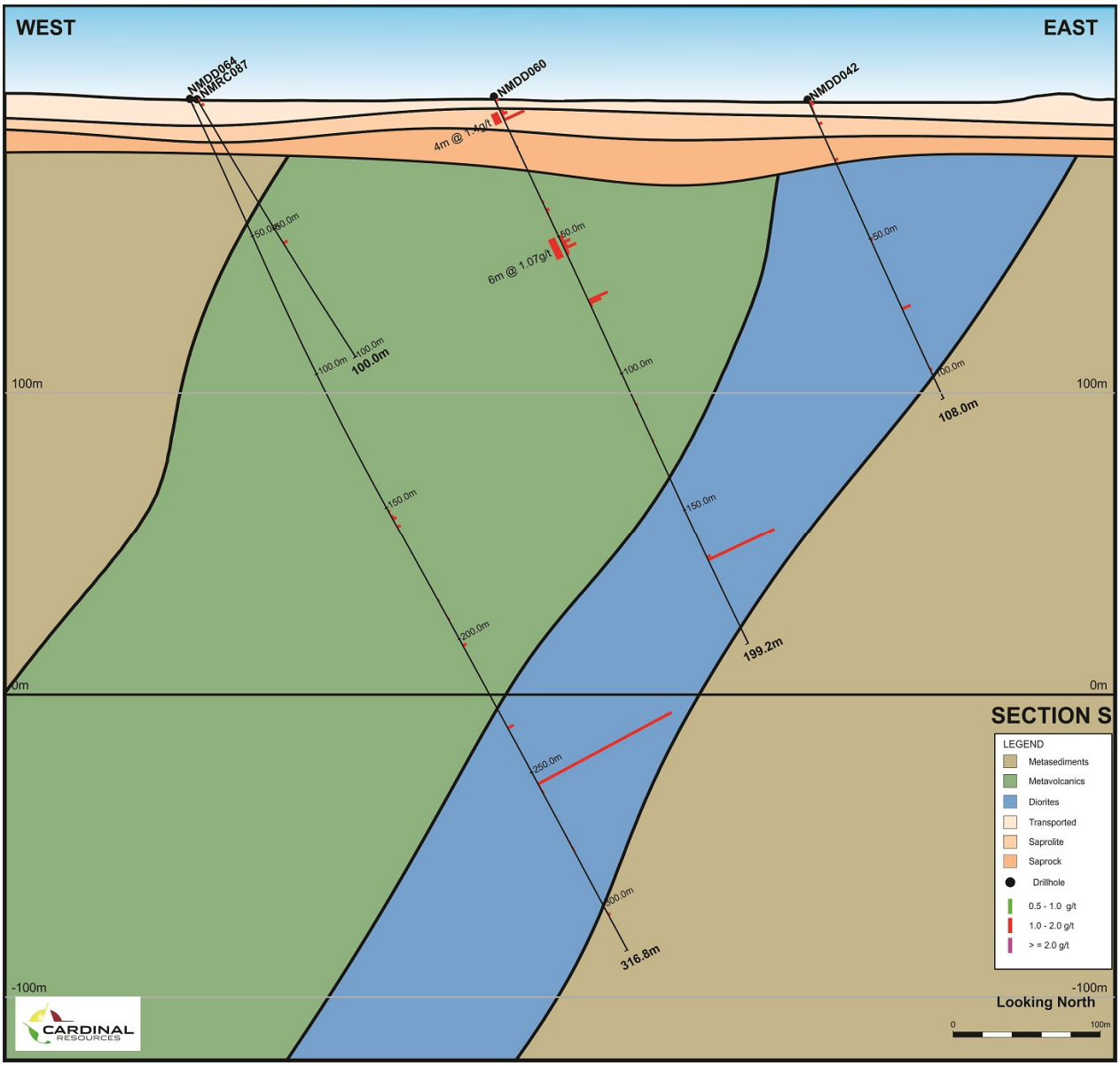

Figure 7: Cross Section showing NMDD064

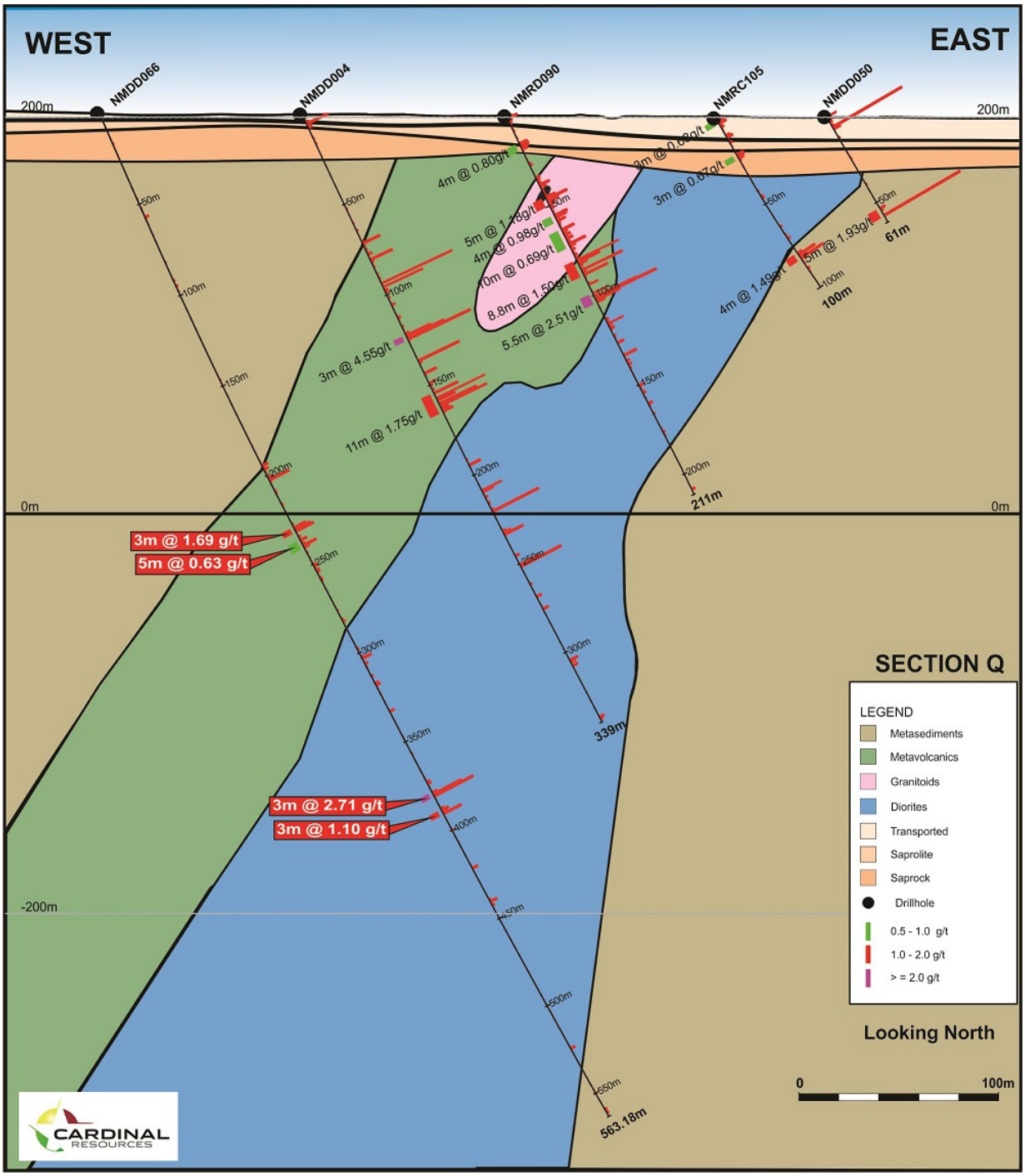

Figure 8: Cross Section showing NMDD066

Notes:

- Grid coordinates are in WWGS84 Zone 30 North
- Intervals are HQ diamond core which are sampled using quarter core every 1m
- Cut-off grade for reporting of intercepts is ≥ 0.5 g/t Au with a maximum of 3m consecutive internal dilution included within the intercept; only intercepts ≥ 3m are reported
- No top cut of individual assays prior to length weighted intersection calculation of the reported intercept has been applied
- Samples are analyzed for Au (FAA505 method) which is a 50g fire assay fusion with AAS instrument finish

For full details of lithologies and assay results of the reported drill holes, please refer to the Cardinal Resources website (www.cardinalresources.com.au)

About Cardinal

Cardinal Resources Limited (ASX: CDV) is an African gold-focused exploration and development company which holds interests in tenements within Ghana, West Africa.

The company's Namdini Project has a declared 4Moz maiden gold resource which is open. The Company is focused on the development of the Namdini project through a resource expansion drilling program, pre-feasibility studies, detailed metallurgical test work and process flowsheet studies. Exploration activity is also underway on the company's Bolgatanga and Subranum Projects.

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Cardinal technical staff maintain a set of standard procedures for both diamond drilling and reverse circulations drilling. For diamond drilling (which is completed using HQ core collection), the key aspects are that the holes are electronically surveyed every 30 metres down hole, all core runs are routinely oriented using a Reflex digital orientation instrument, core recovery is measured and geotechnical logging is completed as the core is recovered at the rig site. Back at the Bolgatanga office the core is photographed wet and dry, and after logging onto digital data recorders, the core is cut such that a half HQ core is retained for reference. The same sector of core, relative to the core orientation mark is routinely sampled for assaying. For RC drilling, samples are collected on a one metre interval using a multi-tier riffle splitter, duplicate field samples are routinely collected (one in 20), the cyclone is thoroughly cleaned on each rod change and the splitter is cleaned after each metre sample. The sample bag weights for each metre interval are routinely weighed, as are the split samples for submission to the assay laboratory and approximately 2.5 to 3 kilogram chip samples are dispatched to the laboratory. Amongst the samples, a suite of internationally accredited and certified reference material along with blanks are included in the sample submission sequence. The standards cover the gold grade range expected at Namdini. The individual sample bags for both core and drill chips are sealed at the Bolgatanga site office, and are grouped into tens for placement in a large plastic bag, which is, in turn, sealed. The assay laboratory provides sample transport from Bolgatanga such that the chain of custody passes from Cardinal to the assay laboratory at the Bolgatanga sample loggingfacility.

Once sample bags and pulps are returned from the assay laboratory to Cardinal's Bolgatanga facility, a representative suite of pulps, covering the entire range of both sample batches and gold grades are chosen for 'referee' analysis at an accredited independent laboratory. As with the routine sample submission, a suite of international certified standards and blanks are inserted into the referee assaying pulp sequence.

Cardinal technical staff carry out routine analysis of the quality control data on receipt of assay results from the laboratory in order to determine if the batch of samples has passed industry standard levels for control samples. If the batch 'fails', the batch of assays is rejected and a re-assay request for the batch of samples is made to the laboratory.

Competent Person's Statement

The overall release has been compiled by Dr Julian F. H. Barnes, FAusIMM, MAIG, Technical Manager of Cardinal Resources, who has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activities being reported upon 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'. Dr Barnes consents to the inclusion in this report of the statements based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Forward-looking statements

Certain statements contained in this Announcement, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of Cardinal and its projects, may also include statements which are 'forward-looking statements' that may include, among other things, statements regarding targets, estimates and assumptions in respect of mineral reserves and mineral resources and anticipated grades and recovery rates, production and prices, recovery costs and results, capital expenditures, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions. These 'forward – looking statements' are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Cardinal, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive political and social uncertainties and contingencies, and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements.

Cardinal disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, circumstances or results or otherwise after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, other than required by the Corporations Act and ASX Listing Rules. The words 'believe', 'expect', 'anticipate', 'indicate', 'contemplate', 'target', 'plan', 'intends', 'continue', 'budget', 'estimate', 'may', 'will', 'schedule' and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

All forward-looking statements made in this Announcement are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and accordingly investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

No verification

Although all reasonable care has been undertaken to ensure that the facts and opinions given in this Announcement are accurate, the information provided in this Announcement (including information derived from publicly

JORC CODE 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 – Sampling Technique and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.	Nature and quality of sampling is carried out under QAQC procedures as per industry standards, with standards and blanks inserted every 22 samples.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sample representivity is ensured through carefully logging, with samples selected according to their lithological units.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	The determination of mineralisation is not yet known.
	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 mineralization types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	HQ core is halved, then quartered, with the same quarter consistently sampled. 1m samples are taken from which ~2 kg was crushed and a split portion pulverized to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).	HQ core drilling with a standard tube. Triple tube in saprolite at the tops of the hole. Core is orientated using digital Reflex equipment to record the bottom of the drill hole by marking the core at each drill run. The dips and azimuths of the each hole are recorded every 30m down hole.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Method of recording and assessing core samples was on a hand held Motion F5te Tablet PC using a set of standard templates supplied by Maxwell Geoservices, Perth (Maxwell).
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The measures taken to maximize sample recovery are by measuring core length drilled against core length recovered
	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.	No relationship is known to exist between sample recovery and grade, and no sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of any fine/coarse material.
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.	Core samples have been geologically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate future Mineral Resource estimations.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is qualitative and quantitative. Core is photographed both in dry and wet form.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	HQ core has been drilled, cut in half, quartered and sampled, with the remaining three quarters core stored in the original core trays and stacked on shelves under cover
	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.	Sample preparation is completed at SGS Laboratories, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. All preparation equipment is flushed with barren material prior to the commencement of sample preparation. The entire sample is dried, crushed to a nominal 2mm using a Jaw Crusher, then 2.0 kg is split using a Jones type riffle. The reject sample is retained in the original sample bag. The split material is pulverized in a LM2 grinding mill to a nominal 85% passing 75-micron size fraction. An approximate 200 gram sub-sample split is taken for fire assay with the pulverized residue retained in a plastic bag. The pulverized split is fire assayed by standard procedures with an AAS finish to 10 ppb (0.01 ppm) detection limit. Both the remaining reject and pulverized samples are returned and stored at Cardinal's Bolgatanga premises.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivity of samples uses commercial certified reference material (CRM) for standards.
	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.	Measures taken to ensure that the core sampling is representative of the in situ material collected is to sample 1m lengths of quarter core irrespective of lithological units, as the mineralisation is evenly disseminated throughout the lithological units of this deposit.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an accurate indication of gold mineralisation.
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.	The pulverized rock sample is weighed and mixed with flux and fused using lead oxide at 1,100°C, followed by cupellation of the resulting lead button (Dore bead). The bead is digested using 1:1 HNO_3 and HCl and the resulting solution is submitted for analysis. The digested sample solution is aspirated into the Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS), aerosolised, and mixed with the combustible gas, acetylene and air. The mixture is ignited in a flame whose temperature ranges from 2,100 to 2,800°C. During combustion, atoms of the gold in the sample are reduced to free, unexcited ground state atoms, which absorb light. Light of the appropriate

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		wavelength is supplied and the amount of light absorbed can be measured against a standard curve. Results have a lower gold detection limit of 10 ppb. The AAS equipment is calibrated with each job. The analytical technique is industry standard fire assay which is considered to be a total digest of gold.
	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.	No hand held geophysical tools are used.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85-90% passing 75 micron is being attained. Each batch of 100 samples has 5 checks (20%), with the grind size varying between 87-99% passing 75 microns, which is acceptable. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material and blanks. Certified reference materials, having a range of values, and in-house blanks are inserted in the ratio of 1:22. No duplicate samples are taken as half core samples are submitted for fire assay. External laboratory checks are done on a three monthly basis through Laboratories Quality Services International (LQSI). Recent LQSI checks of Fire Assay analyses on Low Grade Oxide Material produced acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel has not occurred.
	The use of twinned holes.	There has been no use of twinned holes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected on a hand held Motion F5te Tablet PC using a set of standard templates supplied by Maxwell Geoservices, Perth (Maxwell). Daily data was synchronised and digitally captured by Maxwell for validation and compilation into Excel and Access spreadsheets and stored on the Cardinal servers located in Bolgatanga, Ghana, West Africa.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made to assay data.
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.	Accuracy of drill hole collar surveys is +/- 3m using a hand-held Garmin GPSmap 62s GPS.
	Specification of the grid system used.	WGS84 Sector 30N, with local grid baseline at 010^{o} True North and lines at 50m to 100m intervals and stations at

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		50m along lines.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The quality and adequacy of topographic control is +/- 3m using a hand-held Garmin GPSmap 62s GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Data spacing is 50-100m (northing) and 50-100m (easting).
	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.	The data spacing and distribution is considered to be sufficient to establish a degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied.
	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	The orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures as drilling is orientated normal to the dip and foliation of the deposit.
	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.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	The measures taken to ensure sample security are through an independent Ghanaian security contractor. Samples are stored at Cardinal's base camp located at Bolgatanga, Ghana, West Africa under security until collected by SGS Laboratories and transported to their Ouagadougou laboratory in Burkina Faso.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Sampling techniques are of industry standards. Data is audited by Maxwell Geoservices (Perth), who have not made any other recommendations.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in section 1 will also apply to this section where relevant)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Status	Type, name/reference number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Namdini Mining License is located in NE Ghana. Namdini Mining Limited (NML) holds the mining license. NML signed a Heads of Agreement with Savannah Mining Ltd (Savannah) to provide "Mining Support" services to NML. Savannah has signed a Heads of Agreement with Cardinal Mining Services Ltd (CMS) to provide "Mining Support" services in relation to the Namdini Mining License.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.	There are no known impediments to offer "Mining Support" services to Namdini Mining Limited within the Namdini Mining license area.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No previous systematic exploration has been undertaken.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation	The deposit type comprises gold mineralization within sheared and highly altered rocks containing sulphides (pyrite and arsenopyrite). The geological setting is a Paleoproterozoic Greenstone Belt comprising Birimian metavolcanics, volcaniclastics & metasediments located in close proximity to a major 30 km ~N-S regional shear zone with splays. The style of mineralisation is hydrothermal alteration containing disseminated gold-bearing sulphides
Drill hole information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • Easting and northing of the drill hole collar • Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in meters) of the drill hole collar • Dip and azimuth of the hole • Down hole length and interception depth • Hole length	A summary of all information material to the understanding of these exploration results is contained within this announcement.
	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.	There has been no exclusion of information.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	No weighting averaging techniques nor cutting of high grades have been undertaken on the current assay results.
	Where aggregated 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.	Aggregated intercepts incorporating short lengths of high grade results within the lithological units are calculated to include no more than intervals of 3m below grades of <0.5 g/t Au when assay results are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values were used for this report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results.	The relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths is not yet known.
	If the geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill hole angle is not yet known.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Only down hole lengths are reported when assay results are received and true widths of mineralization are not yet known.
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 plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate plan view and sections are included in this announcement.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	The intercept results of the diamond drill holes NMDD063 – NMDD067 are included as Appendices in this news release.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; 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.	The interpretation of the geological observations shown in Figure 1 are subject to possible change as new information is gathered. No geochemical surveys, bulk sampling, metallurgical, mineralogical or geotechnical assessments were undertaken of the above drill holes.
Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling).	A combination of reverse circulation and diamond drilling is planned, followed by possible additional ground geophysical surveys depending on the results of the 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.	The plan included shows the possible extent of mineralisation based on geological observations and previous assay results. Future drilling is planned north and west within the Namdini Project Area to obtain strike and down dip extensions to the gold mineralisation.