
Informations de Morila: Les Forages à N'Tiola Interceptent des Zones Epaises de Minéralisation Economique

ASPECTS CLES

- **Le forage intercalaire et d'extension intersecte de larges zones de minéralisation au gisement satellite de N'Tiola, dans le Projet Aurifère de Morila**
 - **Le forage devrait améliorer la fiabilité de la classification et la taille de la Ressource Minérale**
 - **Une nouvelle Ressource Minérale est en cours de préparation et sera utilisée pour affiner la conception de la carrière de N'Tiola et estimer les Réserves de Minerai**
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Firefinch Limited (ASX: FFX) (Firefinch ou la Société) est heureuse d'annoncer les résultats de forages intercalaire et d'extension au gisement de N'Tiola, dans le cadre du Projet Aurifère de Morila. La carrière satellite de N'Tiola se situe à environ 25 kilomètres de l'usine de traitement de Morila.

Le forage a intersecté avec succès d'épaisses zones de minéralisation économique, notamment:

- 15m à 1,94g/t à partir de 107m (NTNRC013)
- 15m à 1,93g/t à partir de 109m (NTNRC004)
- 7m à 1,72g/t à partir de 40m (NTNRC004)
- 6m à 1,40g/t à partir de 49m (NTNRC014)
- 18m à 1,12g/t à partir de 132m (NTNRC022)
- 11m à 1.04g/t à partir de 29m (NTNRC016)
- 8m à 1.10g/t à partir de 68m (NTNRC021)

L'ensemble des résultats sont présentés sur les Figures 1 et 2 et sont énumérés à l'Annexe 1.

Les résultats de forage devraient entraîner une augmentation des Ressources Minérales à N'Tiola. Le forage a ciblé avec succès la minéralisation à l'intérieur ou à proximité de l'enveloppe de la fosse qui définit la ressource minérale actuelle à N'Tiola (1,13 Mt à 1,25 g/t pour 45 000 onces d'or contenu dans la catégorie indiquée et présumée, voir le tableau 1).

La ressource minérale est actuellement mise à jour avec ces résultats de forage. Ensuite, la ressource sera utilisée pour affiner la conception de la fosse. L'enveloppe de la fosse, illustrée à la figure 1, a été utilisée dans la planification et l'ordonnancement préliminaires de la mine et la ressource minérale mise à jour sera utilisée pour délimiter les premières réserves de minerai de N'Tiola. Parallèlement, des offres sont actuellement reçues des entrepreneurs miniers via un processus d'appel d'offres.

Environ 39 000 onces d'or (0,85 million de tonnes à 1,42 g/t d'or) ont été produites à ce jour par l'exploitation à ciel ouvert de N'Tiola. N'Tiola est l'un des trois gisements satellites (N'Tiola, Viper et Domba) qui devraient sous-tendre la phase initiale du plan de la société visant à remettre Morila en pleine production, en combinaison avec le développement de la découverte de Koting de la société.

Le forage est actuellement en cours à Koting avec deux foreuses de type RC, qui seront transportées sur le gisement de Viper pour d'autres forages. Les foreuses devraient ensuite revenir à N'Tiola pour terminer le forage de contrôle de la teneur sur la minéralisation près de la surface et effectuer d'autres remblais en fonction de la Ressource Minérale actualisée.

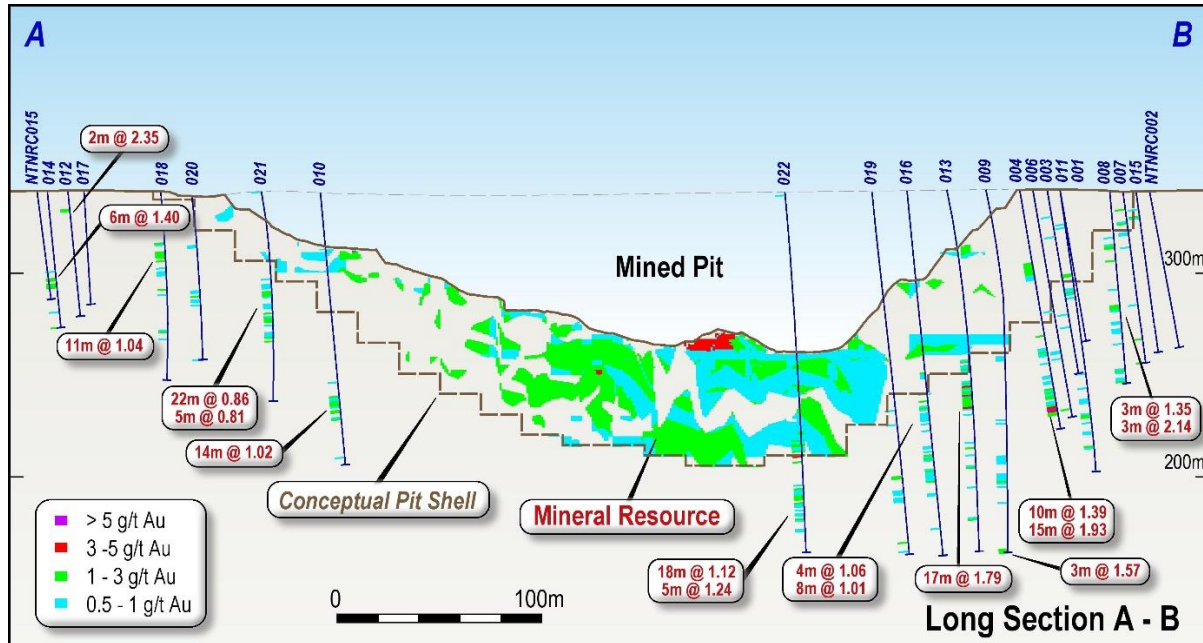


Figure 1: Longue coupe du gisement de N'Tiola montrant la fosse minée, l'enveloppe de la fosse et les intersections de forage.

Tableau 1. Ressources Minérales du Projet de Morila à une teneur de coupure inférieure de 0,5 g/t

Gisement	Mesurées			Indiquées			Inférées			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000)
Morila							32	1.26	1,296	32	1.26	1,296
Résidus¹	4.8	0.50	76							4.8	0.50	76
N'Tiola				0.75	1.35	33	0.38	1.06	13	1.13	1.25	45
Viper				0.67	1.31	28	0.29	1.59	15	0.96	1.39	43
Domba				0.20	1.75	11	0.25	1.61	13	0.46	1.67	25
Total	4.8	0.50	76	1.6	1.38	73	33.0	1.26	1,339	39.3	1.17	1,486

¹ La ressource de résidus est cotée au-dessus d'une teneur de coupure en or de 0,3 g/t. Cette ressource est épuisée par les activités minières actuelles et sera mise à jour de façon trimestrielle.

² Les nombres dans le tableau ci-dessus peuvent sembler ne pas correspondre correctement en raison des arrondis.

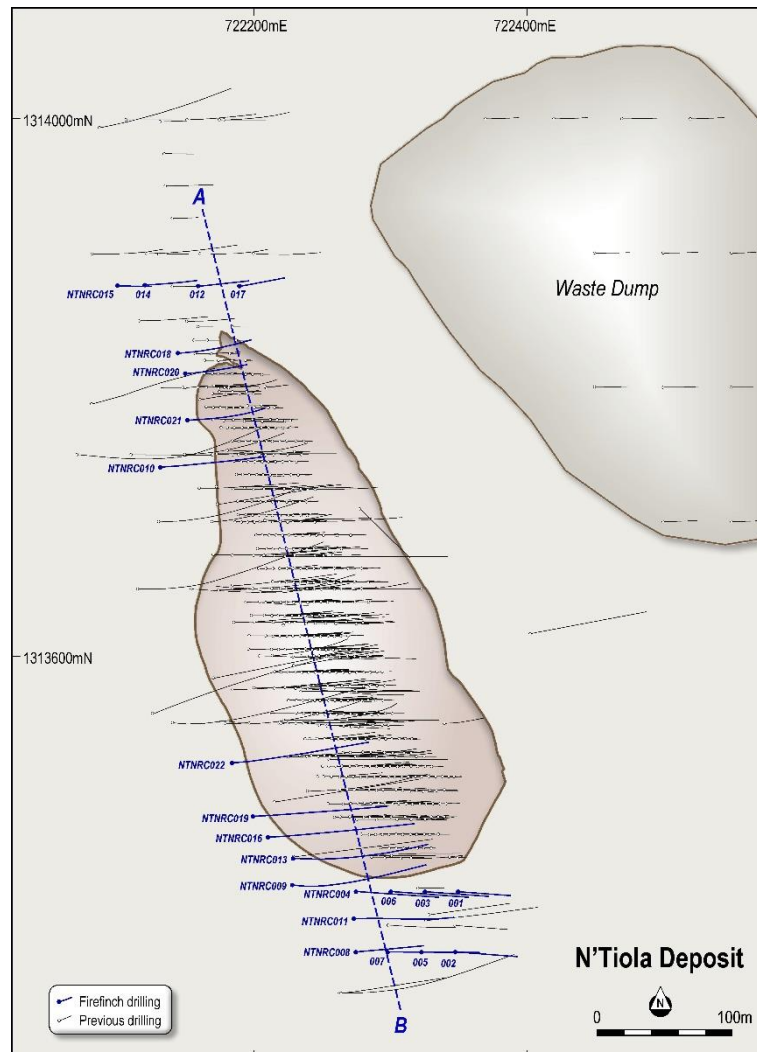


Figure 2: Plan montrant le forage à N'Tiola ainsi que la fosse et l'infrastructure minées

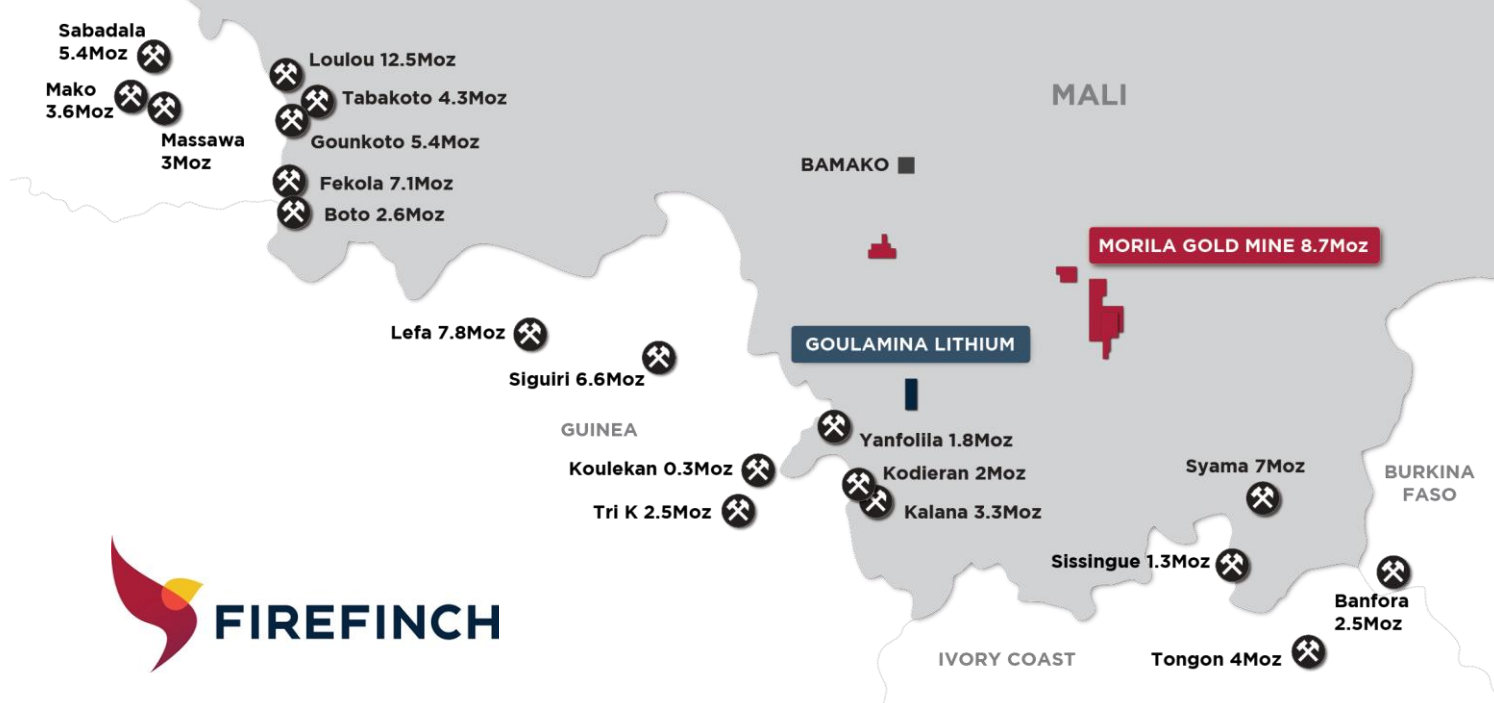
Informations Complémentaires

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Déclaration des Personnes Compétentes

Les informations contenues dans cette annonce, concernant les résultats d'exploration et les ressources minérales des gisements de N'Tiola, sont basées sur des informations compilées par M. Bill Oliver BSc (Hons), un employé de Firefinch Limited. M. Oliver est membre de l'Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy et de l'Australian Institute of Geoscientists et possède une expérience suffisante qui est pertinente pour le style de minéralisation et le type de gisement considéré et l'activité qu'il entreprend pour se qualifier en tant que Personne Compétente, tel que défini dans l'édition 2012 du «Code Australasien de Déclaration des Résultats d'Exploration, des Ressources Minérales et des Réserves de Minerai (« le code JORC »)». M. Oliver consent à l'inclusion dans le rapport des questions fondées sur ses informations sous la forme et le contexte dans lesquels elles apparaissent.



A PROPOS DE FIREFINCH

Firefinch est un producteur d'or et un développeur de lithium, opérant au Mali. Elle détient une participation de 80% dans la Mine d'Or de Morila, qui a produit 7,5 millions d'onces d'or depuis 2000. Firefinch est en cours d'augmentation de la production de l'usine et de la mine de 4,5 mtpa, à partir d'un profil de production annuel actuel de 40 000 onces par an du traitement des résidus, vers un objectif de 80 à 90 000 onces par an provenant de petites carrières à ciel ouvert, de stocks et de résidus. En 2022, la société prévoit d'augmenter davantage sa production, en relançant l'exploitation minière à partir de la carrière principale de Morila, pour exploiter la ressource globale de 1,5 million d'onces du projet.

Morila était l'une des mines d'or à ciel ouvert les plus prolifiques au monde il y a 12 à 20 ans, mais ses limites ne sont pas bien comprises. L'exploration sera un axe majeur à Morila, ses ressources satellites et ses multiples cibles sur les 685 km² de permis environnants.

Le Projet de Lithium de Goulamina est l'un des plus grands gisements disponibles au monde et a le potentiel d'être l'un des producteurs les moins coûteux. Toutes les autorisations sont disponibles, une étude de faisabilité définitive a été achevée et une ressource globale de 109 millions de tonnes à 1,45% Li₂O avec 1,57 million de tonnes de Li₂O contenu a été déclarée.

Firefinch est un mineur responsable. Nous soutenons un changement social et économique positif en contribuant aux communautés dans lesquelles nous opérons. Nous recherchons à acheter local, à employer local et à protéger l'environnement et la santé, la sécurité et le bien-être des personnes.

La Société confirme qu'elle n'a connaissance d'aucune nouvelle information ou donnée affectant matériellement les ressources minérales à Goulamina et Morila et les estimations de production pour Goulamina. La société confirme également que toutes les hypothèses et tous les paramètres importants qui sous-tendent les estimations des ressources minérales et de la production continuent de s'appliquer et n'ont pas changé de façon significative. Veuillez-vous référer aux annonces ASX du 8 juillet 2020 et 20 octobre 2020 (Goulamina), 31 août 2020 (Morila), 7 septembre 2020 (Résidus de Morila) et 24 novembre 2020 (Ressources satellites).

ANNEXE 1: INTERSECTIONS IMPORTANTES DU FORAGE AU GISEMENT AURIFERE DE N'TIOLA

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Grade (g/t)
NTNRC001	RC	722350	1313425	341	-60	90	84	18	21	3	0.63
NTNRC002	RC	722350	1313380	341	-60	90	90			NSI	
NTNRC003	RC	722325	1313425	341	-60	90	102	14	15	1	0.99
NTNRC004	RC	722275	1313425	340	-60	90	132	40	50	10	1.39
								109	124	15	1.93
NTNRC005	RC	722325	1313380	341	-60	90	90	14	16	2	0.97
NTNRC006	RC	722300	1313420	340	-60	90	126	120	121	1	1.98
NTNRC007	RC	722300	1313380	341	-60	90	96	10	11	1	1.14
								95	96	1	1.49
NTNRC008	RC	722275	1313380	340	-60	90	108	30	33	3	1.35
								64	67	3	2.14
								99	108	9	0.70
NTNRC009	RC	722230	1313430	339	-60	90	204	93	96	3	0.77
								159	167	8	0.71
								201	204	3	1.57
NTNRC010	RC	722130	1313735	338	-60	90	156	115	129	14	1.02
NTNRC011	RC	722275	1313405	340	-60	90	156	46	48	2	2.23
								54	60	6	0.90
								123	126	3	1.09
NTNRC012	RC	722160	1313875	338	-60	90	72	10	12	2	2.35
NTNRC013	RC	722230	1313450	340	-60	90	204	106	123	17	1.79
NTNRC014	RC	722120	1313875	338	-60	90	78	49	55	6	1.4
								77	78	1	1.47
NTNRC015	RC	722100	1313875	338	-60	90	60			NSI	
NTNRC016	RC	722210	1313465	339	-60	90	210	104	108	4	1.06
								159	167	8	1.01
NTNRC017	RC	722190	1313875	339	-60	90	66			NSI	
NTNRC018	RC	722145	1313825	339	-60	90	108	29	40	11	1.04
								78	80	2	1.19
NTNRC019	RC	722200	1313480	339	-60	90	204	160	162	2	1.47
NTNRC020	RC	722150	1313810	339	-60	90	96	55	62	7	0.79
NTNRC021	RC	722150	1313775	339	-60	90	120	52	74	22	0.86
								80	85	5	0.81
NTNRC022	RC	722185	1313520	339	-60	90	204	132	150	18	1.12
								165	186	21	0.79
							<i>incl</i>	171	176	5	1.24

Remarque: ces résultats doivent être lus conjointement avec les informations de l'Annexe 2.

ANNEXE 2: CODE JORC, ÉDITION 2012 - TABLEAU 1
RÉSULTATS DE L'EXPLORATION, GISEMENT DE N'TIOLA, MINE D'OR MORILA, MALI

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"> 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. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling results are from reverse circulation (RC) drilling at the N'Tiola Deposit completed in December 2020 – January 2021. One metre samples were collected using RC drilling with a 140mm bit. The entire sample is collected from the cyclone on the rig in plastic bags and then split by hand using a riffle splitter to collect a sample of between 2 and 3 kg in a prenumbered cotton sample bag. These samples were submitted to an external laboratory where they were dried and pulverised before a 30g charge was collected for fire assay/AAS analysis.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling was carried out using face sampling reverse circulation hammers with a nominal 5.5" hole diameter.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC recoveries for the primary sample were observed and estimated qualitatively, with the sub samples weighed as a quantitative measure. The entire sample was collected from the cyclone and subsequently split by hand in a riffle splitter to maximise representivity. Drill sample recovery is considered adequate for the drilling techniques employed. RC drilling utilised booster packs to manage water ingress with most samples being dry. Condition of the sample was recorded (ie Dry, Moist, or Wet) Where samples were wet (due to ground water there is a possibility that the assay result could be biased through loss of fine material.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No relationship is known to exist between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chips were geologically logged in their entirety by geologists and a representative fraction collected in a chip tray. The logs are sufficiently detailed to support Mineral Resource estimation. Logged criteria included lithology, alteration, alteration intensity, weathering, grain size and sulphides. Geological logging is qualitative in nature although percentages of sulphides are estimated along with structural measurements.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples are either split using a cone or riffle splitter mounted on the rig, or split by hand using a stand-alone riffle splitter. These techniques are appropriate for collecting statistically unbiased samples. Samples are weighed to ensure a sample weight of between 2 and 3 kg. Samples of between 2 and 3 kg are considered appropriate for determination of contained gold using the fire assay technique. Certified reference standards, Blanks, and duplicates are inserted into the sample stream as the samples are collected at a rate of 10%. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field duplicates are inserted every 20 samples Blanks (derived from unmineralized river sand) and Certified reference material standards (CRMs) are inserted alternately every 20 samples Both duplicates (two aliquots of 50g from the same 200g sub sample) and replicates (two samples from the same raw sample) were used to test the laboratory precision (repeatability) and the homogeneity of the sample respectively.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were analysed for gold at the SGS Laboratory onsite at Morila, an accredited commercial laboratory. The laboratory is located on site but operated by an independent third party. Sample preparation comprised of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> drying all samples and crushing (for core samples). Pulverise entire sample to 95% passing 75 microns (all samples). A 30g sub sample analysed by fire assay

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	<p>with AAS finish.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QA/QC programme comprises Certified Reference Materials, replicates, duplicates, and blanks. • Laboratory checks include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every 50th sample is screened to confirm % passing 2mm and 75 microns. • 1 reagent blank every 84 samples • 1 preparation blank every 84 samples • 2 weighed replicates every 84 samples • 1 preparation duplicate (re split) every 84 samples • 3 SRMs every 84 samples • Certified reference standards, Blanks, and duplicates are inserted into the sample stream as the samples are collected at a rate of 10%. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field duplicates are inserted every 20 samples • Blanks (derived from unmineralized river sand) and Certified reference standards (CRMs) are inserted alternately every 20 samples • Replication (two samples from the same raw sample) and duplication (two aliquots from the same sub-sample) tests were also carried out by the laboratory.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Firefinch drill hole data was compiled and digitally captured by Company geologists at the drill rig. Drilling and sampling procedures have been developed to ensure consistent sampling practices are used by site personnel. All drilling and exploration data are stored in the company database which is hosted by an independent geological database consultant. The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the consultant before loading into the database. • QAQC reports are generated regularly to allow ongoing reviews of sample quality. • Twinned holes were not used to verify results, infill drilling has been used to increase confidence.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole collars are located using GPS. • Down hole dip and azimuth are collected using a Gyro measuring every 20 to 50m for RC drilling. • Coordinates are recorded in UTM WGS94 29N • Topographic control is maintained by the Morila mine survey department with a mixture of survey pickups and aerial data and is considered

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		adequate for mine planning purposes.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical RC drilling was initially carried out at 50m x 25m spacing initially with infill and grade control drilling then carried out to achieve a 10m x 10m spacing. This phase of drilling has aimed to infill to 25m spacing at the northern and southern end of the deposit, and down dip in certain areas of the deposit. • The spacing is sufficient to establish grade and geological continuity and is appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineralisation at N'Tiola is hosted between two steeply west-dipping shear zones, with high grade zones in more shallowly dipping vein sets linking the shears. • Drilling has been oriented to the east to intersect the main mineralised structures. • The relationship between drilling orientation and structural orientation is not thought to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling samples were delivered from the drilling site directly to the SGS laboratory on site at Morila.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits or reviews have been carried out.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The N'Tiola, Viper and Domba deposits all lie within the Morila Lease (Decree number 99 217/PM-RM) which is owned by Morila SA, a Malian registered company with 20% held by the Malian Government.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focused systematic regional exploration of the Morila area began in the mid-1980s. Soil anomalies were followed up in the early 1990s by BHP through limited diamond drilling which intersected ore grade mineralisation. Subsequent acquisition of the Morila permit by Randgold Resources Ltd. in the late 1990s resulted in renewed exploration activity. Successful exploration resulted in the delineation of a Mineral Resource at Morila with plant construction was initiated in mid-1999. Commissioning of the plant began on the 4th October 2000 and first gold was poured on 16th October 2000. Anglogold Ashanti became a JV partner in the project at the construction phase and was the manager of the operation until February 2008, when Randgold resumed operational responsibility for the project. Randgold was acquired by Barrick Gold in a US\$6.5 billion transaction which completed in January 2019. The area which is presently covered by the Finkola Permis de Recherche was explored intermittently by Randgold Resources in the period 2000 to 2009. Exploration consisted of soil sampling, reconnaissance drilling and pitting, and sporadic follow up RC and diamond drilling. Firefinch, under its former name Birimian Gold, undertook RC and auger drilling over the area which is the subject of the reported results during 2013. Successful exploration resulted in the delineation of the N'Tiola and Viper deposits which were then acquired and mined by Randgold under an option agreement (refer ASX Announcement 4 Nov 2016).
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Morila permit is situated in the northern portion of the West African craton between the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>NNE trending Birimian volcano-sedimentary belts of Kalana-Yanfolila and Syama. The region is underlain predominantly by Lower Proterozoic meta-volcanic and meta-sedimentary sequences (Birimian) and large areas of granitoids. The whole package of rocks has been deformed by the Eburnean Orogeny. The permit area locates along a contact between Birimian metasediments and the Eburnean granitoids.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deposit style targeted for exploration is lode gold. This style of mineralisation typically forms as veins or disseminations in altered host rock. Deposits of this type often form in proximity to linear geological structures. • Surficial geology within the project area typically consists of indurated gravels forming plateau, and broad depositional plains consisting of colluvium and alluvial to approximately 5m vertical depth. <p>Lateritic weathering is common within the project area. The depth to fresh rock is typically 35m vertical. The package has been intruded to the southwest by a tonalite body, similar in composition to the Morila sediments. The sediments have been locally metasomatised by the tonalite to produce a feldspar porphyroblastic texture.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill hole intersections > 1m at 0.5g/t gold are reported in Appendix 1.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All intersections have been weighted based on sample intervals, which are 1m in length.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the attitude of the orebody intersection angles on the mineralised zone are almost perpendicular and therefore drill widths are a reasonable approximation of true width.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections are provided in the text
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill hole intersections are reported in Appendix 1
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Morila Project has been in operation since 2000 with exploration activities completed prior to that. As a consequence there is a large quantity of data including exploration data (geochemical and geophysical surveys, trenching, drilling), production data (grade control drilling, mining and processing), as well as associated data such as environmental and geotechnical, which will be used in the further evaluation of the project.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As detailed in the text