

21 January 2014

CARDINAL ADDS TO NDONGO TENEMENT HOLDING

Ghana, West Africa based gold explorer, Cardinal Resources Limited (ASX: CDV) (**Cardinal** or the **Company**), is pleased to announce that through its wholly owned subsidiary of Cardinal Resources Ghana Limited (**Cardinal Ghana**), that it has entered into a binding Heads of Agreement to establish a joint venture over the highly prospective **Ndongo North** tenement area (**Ndongo** or **Ndongo North Prospect**) adjacent to the existing Ndongo tenement area (**Ndongo** or **Ndongo Prospect**) within the Bolgatanga project area in North-East Ghana (see Figure 1). The Ndongo North and Ndongo tenement areas will be amalgamated to form one tenement area.

From Bolgatanga, Ghana, Managing Director, Archie Koimtsidis said;

"The Ndongo North acquisition provides Cardinal with an immediate opportunity to significantly expand our flagship Ndongo tenement area by 64km², located within the Nangodi Belt which is the southern extension of the Youga Greenstone Belt located in Burkina Faso. This belt hosts the producing Youga Gold Mine (~1.5moz) owned by Endeavour Mining (TSX: EDV), located approximately 45km along strike in a northeast direction from the Nangodi mine (see Figure 1).

"As a result of the Ndongo North acquisition, we now control additional interpreted prospective geological and geophysical structures which strike for a total of approximately 7km. These structures extend in a southwest direction into our Ndongo prospect, where they have a strike length of approximately 3km. The prospectivity of one of these structures within the Ndongo prospect was confirmed by our soil geochemistry program in Q2 2013 which outlined significant associated gold anomalies. This structure will be one of the priority anomalous zones where we plan to begin our maiden drilling program in Q1 2014.

"In addition, the Ndongo North prospective gold structures, are located adjacent to the historic Nangodi Gold Mine that produced 18,620oz from 23,600 tonnes, approximately 0.77oz per tonne (23.95g/t), in the early 1930's. The geophysical and geochemical data we now possess has provided us with the confidence to secure this highly prospective area within the Nangodi Belt for Cardinal."

Geological Summary

The regional geology of the area forms part of the Birimian Supergroup that consists of an assemblage of metavolcanic and metasedimentary facies rocks, and is intruded by both the Belt Type and Basin Type granitoids (see Figure 2).

The Birimian metavolcanic and metasedimentary facies are orientated NE-SW, which is the general trend of the Birimian Supergroup rocks throughout Ghana, through much of Burkina Faso and south western Niger. The Birimian rocks are intensely folded and faulted, and the regional metamorphic pattern varies from low-grade greenschist to high-grade amphibolite and granulite facies.

The Ndongo North Prospect is dominated by a complex series of metamorphosed and tightly folded Birimian metavolcanics and metasediments, intruded by granitoids. The metavolcanic sequences are dominated by basaltic flows, with significant interbeds of volcanoclastic tuffs. The metasedimentary sequences are dominated by argillites and phyllites, sandstones and quartzites, and graphitic schists.

Cardinal Resources Limited ABN 56 147 325 620

www.cardinalresources.com.au

Ghana: Durugu Residential Area, Kumbosco, Bolgatanga, Ghana P: +233 (0) 261905220 SKYPE: cardinal.archie

Australia: Level 1, 115 Cambridge Street, West Leederville, Perth, 6007 P: +61 (8) 9322 6600 F: +61 (8) 9322 6610

Mineralisation is represented by structurally controlled auriferous quartz veins and disseminated sulphide types. Regionally, mineralised quartz veins are hosted by sheared Birimian metasediments and granitoids of intermediate composition. Adjacent to the fracture and vein systems are wider zones of alteration with disseminated sulphides. These mineralised fractures are related to the regional structures, which typically trend NE-SW and are sometimes orientated N-S.

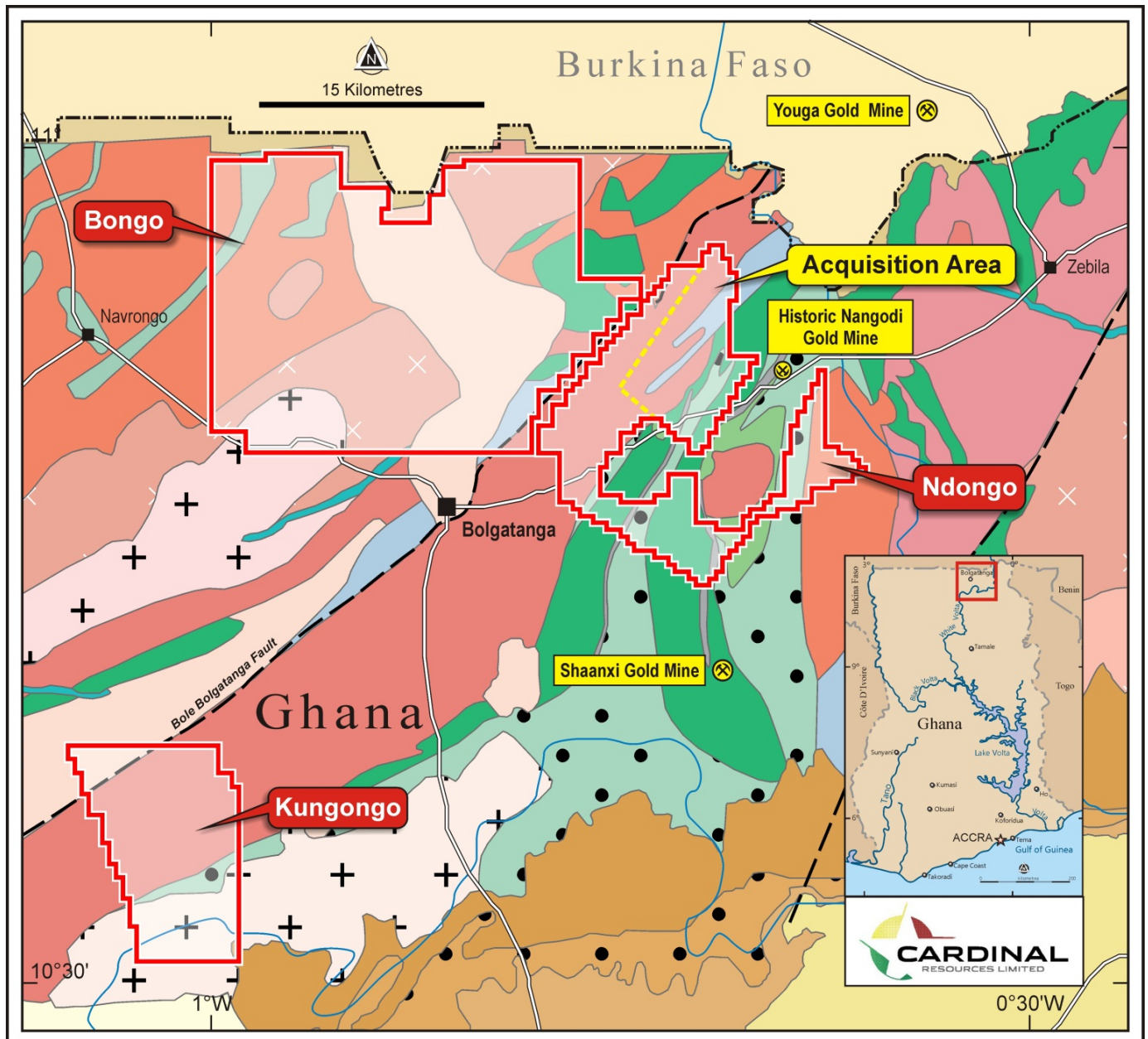


Figure 1: Acquisition area adjacent to the existing Ndongo tenement

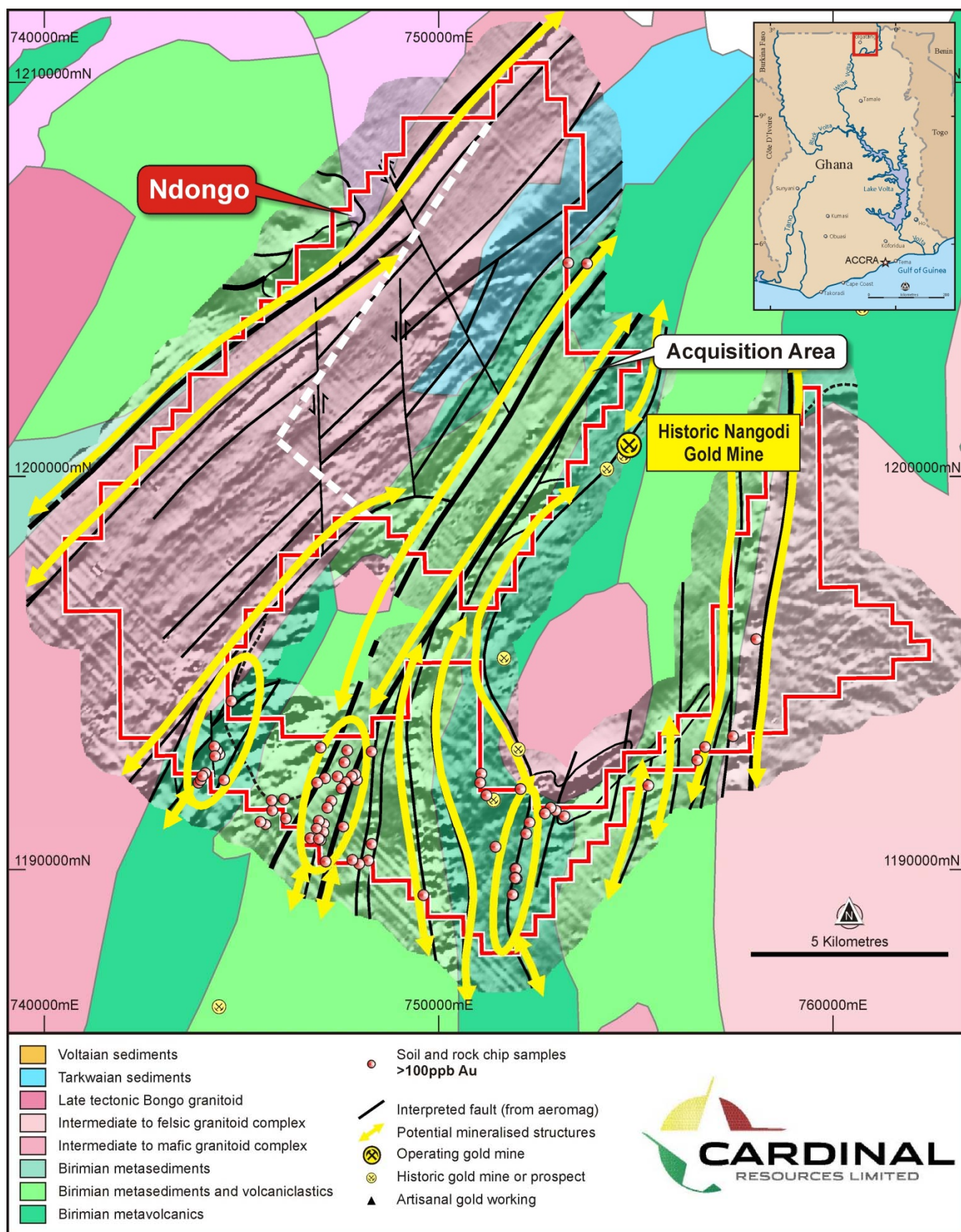


Figure 2: Ndongo Tenement with Geology, Geophysics and Soil Geochemistry

A **3km long gold soil anomaly** has been delineated on the current Ndongo prospect, occurring within the Central Fold Zone metasediments which are adjacent to an anticlinal axis (See Figure 2). A gold mineralised area known as Zupeliga, occurs within Abzu's (TSX V:ABS) tenement located within the same folded metasedimentary units between the Central Fold Zone and the acquisition area. This same metasedimentary unit occurs within the new acquisition area, with the D₁ anticlinal fold axis trending NE-SW in the centre of this unit and is considered to have gold-bearing potential and is a major reason for the acquisition.

Tarkwaian sediments occur within this new area, which are similar to the Tarkwaian rock units mined along strike at the Youga Gold Mine in Burkina Faso, and may have similar gold-bearing potential.

Geophysical Summary

Cardinal has recently flown high resolution airborne magnetic and radiometric data over both the original Ndongo tenement and the newly acquired tenement under the direction of Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC). This data has been received and processed and SGC has interpreted the data for preliminary structures and target zones. Although preliminary, the data are very high quality and reveal a great deal of previously unknown detail that can be used to interpret potential gold bearing structures and targets.

A total field intensity magnetic image (reduced to pole) and a total count radiometric image from the new survey are shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4 respectively together with overlain interpreted structures and gold mine locations. Birimian metavolcanics can be characterised by a higher magnetic response combined with a low radiometric response whereas the Tarkwaian and Birimian metasediments are often conversely recognisable by a lower magnetic response and a higher radiometric response. Structures at the contact between these two rock types are particularly favourable for gold mineralisation in the Birimian.

The magnetic data merged with the mapped geology together with interpreted structures and prospective gold mineralised zones are shown in Figure 2. This shows that several of the major structures being targeted for gold at Ndongo are interpreted to strike northeast through the newly acquired tenement.

Summary of Key Terms of Heads of Agreement

Cardinal Resources Limited (**Cardinal**), through its wholly owned subsidiary Cardinal Resources Ghana Limited (**Cardinal Ghana**), has entered into a binding Heads of Agreement to establish a joint venture with Ghanaian resident Yaw Owusu Yeboah (**Yeboah**) over the "**Ndongo North**" tenement area (**Tenement**) adjacent to Cardinal's existing Ndongo tenement (**Agreement**). The Tenement area is approximately 64kms².

An initial payment of US\$100,000 was paid by Cardinal Ghana on execution of the Agreement. A further payment of US\$100,000 will be made upon confirmation from the Minister of Lands and Natural Resources Ghana that all rights and entitlements relating to the Tenement have been transferred or assigned to Cardinal Ghana. The Tenement will be held 100% in the name of Cardinal Ghana.

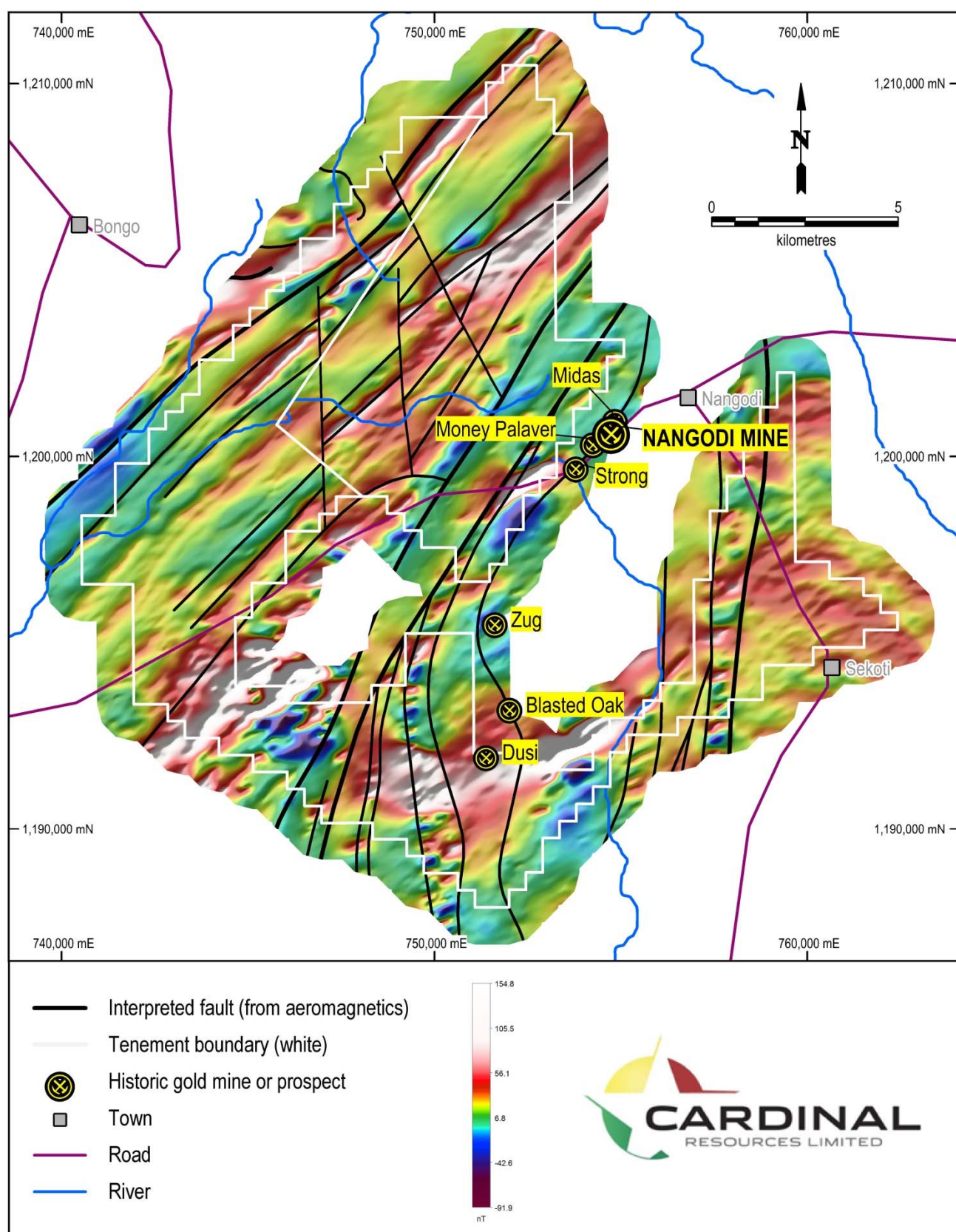


Figure 3: Total magnetic intensity (reduced to pole) image over Ndongo and acquisition area showing interpreted structures and gold occurrences.

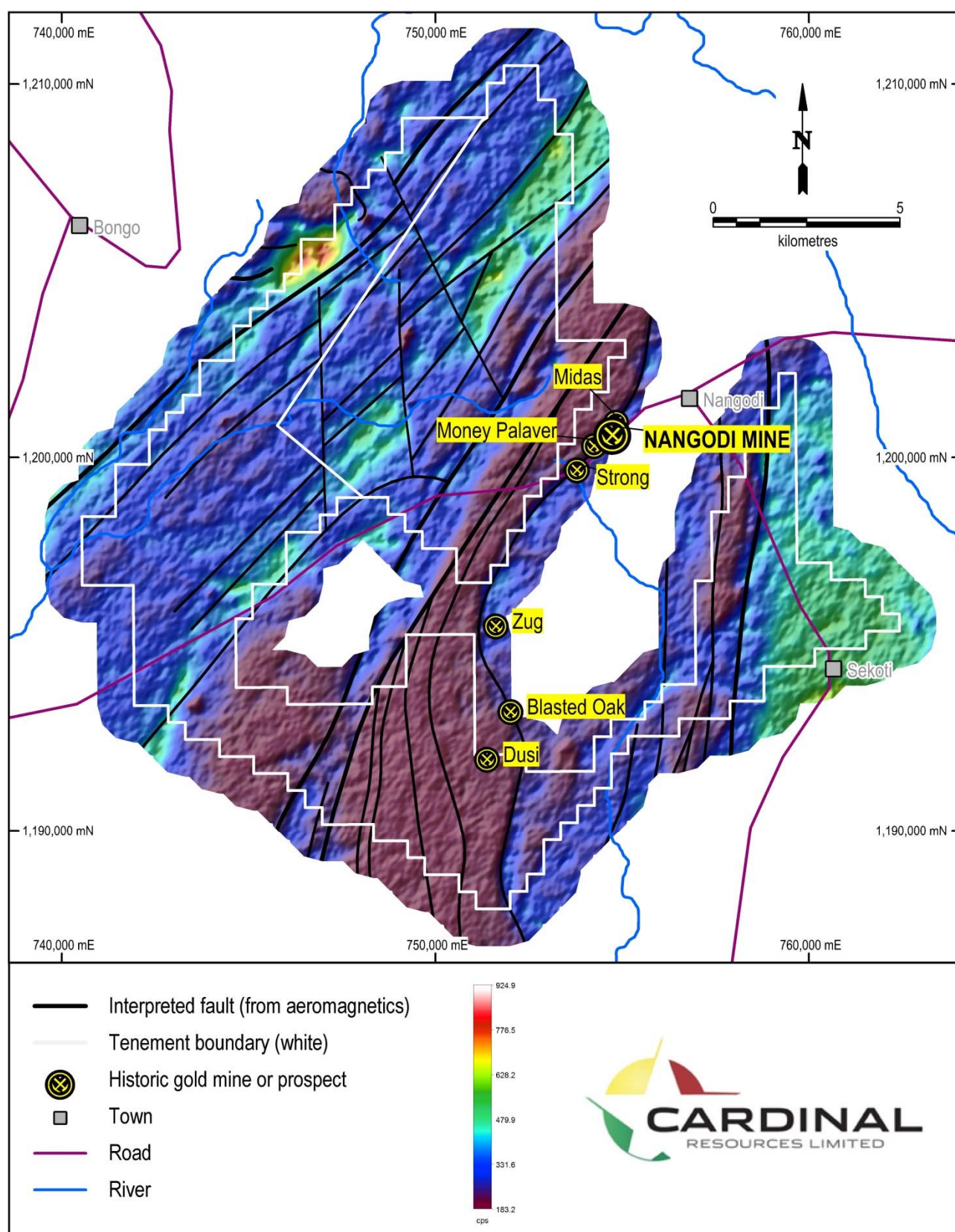


Figure 4: Total Count radiometric image over Ndongo and acquisition area showing interpreted structures and gold occurrences.

An unincorporated joint-venture (**Joint Venture**) will be formed between Cardinal Ghana (51%) and Yeboah (49%) with Cardinal Ghana the manager of the Joint-Venture. Cardinal Ghana is required to spend US\$500,000 on exploration drilling on the Tenement within the first two years of the Asset being transferred or assigned to Cardinal Ghana to maintain its 51% interest (**initial earn-in period**).

After the initial earn-in period, the Joint Venture parties will contribute to joint venture cash calls in accordance with their respective Joint Venture interests. Should either Joint Venture party not meet its cash calls after the initial earn in period on the terms set out in the Agreement, the non-defaulting Joint-Venture party may elect to compulsorily acquire the defaulting Joint-Venture party's Joint Venture interest.

Subsequent to any compulsory acquisition by Cardinal Ghana of the Joint Venture interest held by Yeboah and subject to paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) below, for each JORC compliant inferred resource of 100,000 troy ounces of Gold established on the Tenement, Cardinal will, subject to compliance at all times with the ASX Listing Rules and Corporations Act 2001 (Cth), issue Yeboah 200,000 ordinary shares in Cardinal within 30 days of making an announcement to the ASX in respect of any such declared JORC compliant inferred resource at Ndongo North as follows;

- (a) The first tranche of shares will be issued when the Joint Venture has reached a minimum Initial JORC compliant inferred resource of 500,000 Troy ounces of Gold. Thereafter, shares in Cardinal will be issued for each further tranche of JORC compliant inferred resource of 250,000 Troy ounces of Gold up to a maximum of 3,000,000 Troy ounces (inclusive of the initial 500,000 Troy ounces);
- (b) Such Cardinal shares must be issued within five years from the date that all rights and entitlements relating to the Tenement have been transferred or assigned to Cardinal Ghana; and,
- (c) Each tranche of Cardinal shares will be escrowed for a period of 12 months from the date of issue.

For example, where the above conditions are met, if a 3,000,000 Troy ounce inferred gold resource is established within the Tenement area, a maximum of 6,000,000 Cardinal shares will be issued to Yeboah.

In addition, where Yeboah's 49% Joint Venture interest is compulsorily acquired by Cardinal Ghana, a 3% Net Smelter Gold Royalty will be payable to Yeboah by Cardinal Ghana on gold produced from the Tenement.

Where Cardinal Ghana's 51% Joint Venture interest is compulsorily acquired by Yeboah, a 3% Net Smelter Gold Royalty will be payable to Cardinal Ghana by Yeboah on gold produced from the Tenement.

Extensive details in relation to the proposed Agreement and any further formal legal agreements in respect of the transaction will be contained in Cardinal's Notice of General Meeting, relating to this transaction which will be sent to shareholders in due course.

For further information contact:

Archie Koimtsidis
Managing Director

Cardinal Resources Limited

P: +233 (0)26 190 52 20
Skype: cardinal.archie

Cardinal Resources Limited ABN 56 147 325 620

www.cardinalresources.com.au

Ghana: Durugu Residential Area, Kumbosco, Bolgatanga, Ghana P: +233 (0) 261905220 SKYPE: cardinal.archie

Australia: Level 1, 115 Cambridge Street, West Leederville, Perth, 6007 P: +61 (8) 9322 6600 F: +61 (8) 9322 6610

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to geophysical results and interpretation is based on information compiled by Mr William Peters, a Consulting Geophysicist (Crosmin Pty Ltd) at Southern Geoscience Consultants. Mr Peters is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Chartered Professional (Geology), and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the type of 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 Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Peters consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters reviewed by him in the form and context in which they appear.

Information in this report that relates to the Bolgatanga Project is based on information compiled by Mr Paul Abbott, a full time employee of Cardinal Resources Limited, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Geological Society of South Africa. Mr Abbott has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Abbott consents to the inclusion in this report of the statements based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Cardinal Adds to Ndongo Tenement Holding

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	<p><i>The Ndongo Prospect is being sampled using hollow window sample tubes vertically hammered into the ground to collect undisturbed soil samples from the saprolite horizons on a grid, with baseline at 302°True, of 200m x 50m, closing to 100m x 50m in anomalous areas.</i></p> <p><i>Samples are placed in metal core trays, photographed, logged and sampled, with samples taken at varying intervals, depending on visual differences and compositions within the saprolite horizons.</i></p> <p><i>Onsite XRF analysis of both the overburden and saprolite horizons is conducted using a hand-held Niton XL3t Analyser. The overburden is analysed with two readings taken every 0.5m; two readings are taken for each saprolite sample. These results are only used for onsite interpretation and the analyses are not reported.</i></p> <p><i>Sampling is carried out under QAQC procedures as per industry standards.</i></p>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<p><i>Certified sample standards and in-house blanks are alternatively added in a ratio of 1 sample per every 15 samples.</i></p> <p><i>Hole collars are located using a Garmin 62S hand held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 3m. v</i></p>
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i>	<i>Sample intervals of the saprolite horizon vary from 0.4 – 1.5m maximum, and are selected on the basis of colour and textural differences. Separate samples are taken of saprock horizons.</i>
	<i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	<i>Samples are of variable weights, with a maximum of 3kgs, and are sent to SGS Laboratories, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, where they are dried, crushed and pulverised. A 250 gram split is retained as a reference, with the remainder, to a maximum of 2.5 kgs, subjected to a BLEG bottle roll technique over 24 hrs, with an AAS finish.</i>
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or</i>	<i>Vertical holes are drilled with HQ (0-1m), NQ (1-3m) and BQ (3-5m) sizes, using hollow window sample tubes. The entire soil sample is placed in a</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	<i>metal core tray.</i>
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<i>No sample losses occur as each metre drilled is recovered in the hollow tube.</i>
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<i>As drilling is from surface to a maximum depth of 5m, sample recovery is 100%. Drilling into the saprolite horizons ensures that representative samples are taken.</i>
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	<i>No sample bias occurs as there is no loss/gain of any material, and once the sample interval has been determined, the entire sample is taken for analysis.</i>
<i>Logging</i>	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	<i>Geological logging is carried out with soil colour, texture, consistency, grain size, quartz veins & foliations. Where saprock is encountered the rock type is noted.</i>
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	<i>Logging is quantitative. Samples are photographed in the dry form.</i>
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<i>All holes are logged in full.</i>
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<i>No core was drilled as only soils are sampled.</i>
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<i>Hollow window tubes are used. Samples are sampled dry.</i>
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<i>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, and pulverised (85-90% passing 75 micron size fraction) using LM5 grinding mills. A 250 gram split is retained in a geochemical packet as a reference, with the remainder, to a maximum of 2.5 kgs, subjected to a BLEG bottle roll technique over 24 hrs, with an AAS finish.</i>
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<i>Field QC procedures involve the use of commercial certified reference material (CRM's) for assay standards and in house blanks. The insertion rate is 1:15</i>
	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field</i>	<i>No duplicates are taken. 250g pulps are retained from each sample and</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	<i>stored on the company's premises for possible re-assay.</i>
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<i>The sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an accurate indication of gold mineralisation contained within the saprolite horizons.</i>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<p><i>The analytical technique uses BLEG bottle roll over 24 hrs, with an AAS finish. The prepared samples (1.5-2.5 kgs) are bottle rolled with sodium cyanide and lime in a plastic bottle for 24 hrs. The bottle is removed from the rollers and allowed to settle. An aliquot of the clear solution is taken and DBIK/1% Aliquat 336 is added and shaken. The solution is aspirated into a Flame AAS, aerosolised, and mixed with the combustible gas, acetylene and air. The mixture is ignited in a flame whose temperature ranges from 2,100-2,800°C. Results have a lower gold detection limit of 1ppb. The AAS equipment is calibrated with each job.</i></p> <p><i>This technique is considered to approach a total digest of gold.</i></p>
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	<p><i>Onsite XRF analysis of both the overburden and saprolite horizons is conducted using a hand-held Niton XL3t Analyser. The overburden is analysed with two readings, each of 30 seconds, taken at the beginning and end of every 0.5m. Two readings, each of 30 seconds, are taken for each saprolite sample once the samples have been placed in transparent bags. These results are only used for onsite interpretation and the analyses are not reported.</i></p> <p><i>The instrument is serviced and calibrated once a year.</i></p>
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	<p><i>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 micron, which is acceptable. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material and blanks.</i></p> <p><i>Certified reference materials, having a range of values, are inserted in the ratio of 1:30</i></p> <p><i>External laboratory checks are done on a three monthly basis through Laboratories Quality Services International (LQSI). Recent LQSI checks of CN Leach analyses on Low Grade Oxide Material produced acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.</i></p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<i>There has been no independent or alternative verification of the data.</i>
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	<i>No twinned holes have been drilled on the Ndongo Prospect</i>
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<i>Primary data was collected on a hand held Motion F5te Tablet PC using a set of standard templates supplied by Maxwell Geoservices, Perth, Australia (Maxwell). Daily data was synchronised and digitally captured by Maxwell Software for validation and compilation. All data is stored on the secure Cardinal servers in Bolgatanga, Ghana.</i>
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	<i>No adjustments were made to any assay data.</i>
Location of data points	<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>Hand held Garmin GPSmap 62s GPS's were used to locate collar positions, with an accuracy of +/-3m.</i> <i>No down hole surveys were completed as holes were a maximum of 5m deep.</i>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	<i>WGS84 Sector 30N, with baseline at 302°True and lines at 200m intervals and stations at 50m along lines.</i>
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	<i>No topographic controls were required as this was a geochemical programme.</i>
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	<i>The nominal drill hole spacing was 200m (northing) and 50m (easting), closing to 100m (northing) and 25-50m (easting) in anomalous areas.</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>The data spacing and distribution is considered to be adequate to establish a degree of geological continuity for this geochemical programme.</i>
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<i>No sample compositing has been applied.</i>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	<i>Vertical drill holes into the saprolite horizons achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures.</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>	<i>No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<i>Sample security is managed by Cardinal. Samples are stored at Cardinal's base camp in Bolgatanga, Ghana under security until collected by SGS Laboratories and transported to their Ouagadougou laboratory in Burkina Faso.</i>
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<i>Sampling techniques and procedures, as well as data, are regularly reviewed internally. To date, no external audits have been completed on the Ndongo Prospect.</i>

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	<i>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.</i>	<i>The Ndongo tenement is located in NE Ghana, some 5 km east of the town of Bolgatanga and centered on the village of Nangodi. The granted Prospecting Licence covers an area of some 106 km². The Prospecting Licence is held by Cardinal Resources Ghana Limited (Cardinal Ghana), a wholly owned subsidiary of Cardinal Resources Limited (Cardinal) (ASX: CDV). The Ndongo North tenement adjacent to the Ndongo Tenement, the subject of this announcement adds 64 km² to the Ndongo Tenement. The Ndongo and Ndongo North tenement areas will be amalgamated into one tenement area to be known as the "Ndongo" or "NdongoProspect".</i>
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	<i>There is security of tenure at this time and there are no known impediments to operate in the Bolgatanga area of NE Ghana.</i>
Exploration Done by Other Parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<i>No previous systematic exploration has been undertaken on the Ndongo Prospect.</i>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation</i>	<p><i>The geological setting is the Paleoproterozoic Nangodi Greenstone Belt comprising Birimian metavolcanics & metasediments, with felsic to intermediate intrusives.</i></p> <p><i>The deposit type is structurally controlled gold deposits, ranging from small-scale, high-grade shear-hosted quartz veins occurring along lithological contacts and within shear zones, to larger tonnage lower-grade deposits associated with stock works in felsic to intermediate intrusives.</i></p>
Drill hole information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i>	<i>All geochemical results for the Ndongo Prospect have been reported in ASX announcements dated:</i>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>04.02.2013: Bolgatanga Project Geochemical Results</p> <p>20.06.2013: Ndongo Geochemical Infill Results</p> <p>26.09.2013: Bolgatanga Project – Ndongo West Geochemical Results</p>
	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.	All geochemical results for the Ndongo Prospect have been reported during 2013
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 are applied to 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.	No aggregated intercepts were undertaken.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are applied to results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results.	The geometry of the mineralisation is not yet known as no deep drilling has been done in the targeted areas.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The geometry of the mineralisation 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 sample lengths are measured as geochemical sampling is completed to a maximum depth of 5m. True mineralisation widths 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.	A map of the area acquired accompanies 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.	ASX announcements dated 20.06.2013 reported both low and high gold geochemical results in Figure 4. Mineralisation widths have not yet been determined
Other substantive	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; geophysical	Geological observations and geochemical results have previously been reported – see previous ASX announcements. Geophysical survey results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>exploration data</i>	<i>survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	<i>are included as images. These are made from preliminary data and may change slightly when final data is received. The structures shown are interpreted from preliminary data and are subject to possible change in final interpretation. Interpretation of airborne geophysical data is by its nature subject to ambiguity, but at this early stage we have reasonable confidence in the structures shown. No bulk sampling, metallurgical, mineralogical or geotechnical assessments have been completed.</i>
<i>Further Work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling).</i>	<i>Ground geophysical surveys are planned to assess anomalous geochemical targets on Ndongo, with drilling to follow.</i>
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	<i>Airborne geophysical targets on Ndongo North will be assessed with a combination of geochemistry, ground geophysics and drilling.</i>