

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT AND MEDIA RELEASE

23 March 2015

WIDE GOLD INTERSECTIONS CONTINUE AT NAMDINI

HIGHLIGHTS

- 35m up dip and 50m down dip mineralised extensions
- Wide intersections continue up and down dip from previous drilling
 - 10m @ 4.17 g/t from 47m vertical depth
 - 17m @ 2.77 g/t from 56m vertical depth
 - 17m @ 2.27 g/t from 136m vertical depth
 - 10m @ 4.17 g/t from 47m vertical depth
 - 6m @ 4.50 g/t from 65m vertical depth
 - 7m @ 1.40 g/t from 47m vertical depth
- Previously announced wide intersection on this section include:
 - 51m @ 3.58 g/t from 85m vertical depth
 - 42m @ 2.35 g/t from 61m vertical depth
 - 18m @ 1.98 g/t from 5m vertical depth
- Further RC drill holes are planned to expand the gold potential at Namdini

Cardinal Resources Limited (ASX: CDV) ("**Cardinal**" or "**the Company**") announces that further wide gold intersections continue up and down dip from previous drilling at the Namdini Mining Licence ("**Namdini**"), located within Cardinal's Bolgatanga Project in Ghana.

Commenting on today's results from Ghana, Cardinal Resources Managing Director Archie Koimtsidis said:

"Very encouraging wide intersections of 10m and 17m were encountered in holes NMRC366-747 and NMRC365-751 up to 35m up dip from the 42m intersection announced on 03 February 2015. These intersections occur within Zone 2. Unfortunately, drill hole NMRC365-751 was terminated due to caving before Zone 3 could be tested (Figure 2).

"Drill holes NMRC366-747 and NMRC367-733 both intersected gold mineralisation within Zone 4, which now extends for approximately 70m down dip from surface (see Figure 2).

"Several mineralised gold intersections of 17m, 5m and 3m within drill hole NMRC367-733 confirm the down dip continuation of the very wide 51m intersection previously announced on 27 January 2015.

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“These gold intersections are approximately 50m down dip from the 51m intersection which confirms that the gold mineralisation at Namdini is developed to at least 160m vertically from the surface.

“We are excited that this section confirms that the Namdini gold mineralisation is now developing into a more continuous orebody both along strike and depth.

“We have 163 samples which will be sent to the SGS laboratory in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso this week. These results will be reported to the market as they become available.”

Table 1: Namdini NMRC367-733 Drill Results

Hole ID	Easting UTM	Northing UTM	Dip (°)	Azim (°)	RL (m)	Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Vertical (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
NMRC367-733	757336	1176755	-70	100	215	181	22	25	19	3	0.56
and							49	56	47	7	1.40
and							96	99	90	3	1.00
and							103	106	97	3	0.96
and							135	138	126	3	2.14
and							145	162	136	17	2.27
and							169	174	159	5	0.94

Table 2: Namdini NMRC366-747 Drill Results

Hole ID	Easting UTM	Northing UTM	Dip (°)	Azim (°)	RL (m)	Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Vertical (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
NMRC366-747	757405	1176750	-45	100	214	150	3	6	2	3	1.35
and							13	16	9	3	1.40
and							33	40	23	7	2.01
and							44	49	32	5	1.75
and							79	96	56	17	2.77
and							111	115	78	4	3.22
and							144	149	102	5	2.34

Table 3: Namdini NMRC365-751 Drill Results

Hole ID	Easting UTM	Northing UTM	Dip (°)	Azim (°)	RL (m)	Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Vertical (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
NMRC365-751	757425	1176745	-45	100	213	101	1	2	1	1	2.72
and							17	20	12	3	0.92
and							24	33	17	9	1.31
and							37	40	28	3	1.28
and							60	62	43	2	1.31
and							67	76	47	10	4.17
and							85	87	60	2	2.45
and							92	98	65	6	4.50

Table 4: Namdini NMRC366-741 Drill Results

Hole ID	Easting UTM	Northing UTM	Dip (°)	Azim (°)	RL (m)	Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Vertical (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
NMRC 366-741 ⁽¹⁾	757375	1176750	-45	100	215	130	7	25	5	18	1.98
including							8	9		1	15.10
and							29	36	22	7	1.37
and							57	61	40	4	0.88
and							65	68	46	3	1.14
and							87	129	61	42	2.35
including							96	97		1	10.00
including							103	104		1	14.80
including							109	111		2	12.50

(1) See ASX announcement dated 03-02-2015

Table 5: Namdini NMRC 368-731 Drill Results

Hole ID	Easting UTM	Northing UTM	Dip (°)	Azim (°)	RL (m)	Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Vertical (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
NMRC368-731 ⁽²⁾	757325	1176760	-45	100	215	177	55	58	39	3	1.09
and							84	88	59	4	1.25
and							121	172	85	51	3.58
including							146	147		1	15.10
including							166	167		1	76.60

(2) See ASX announcement dated 27-01-2015

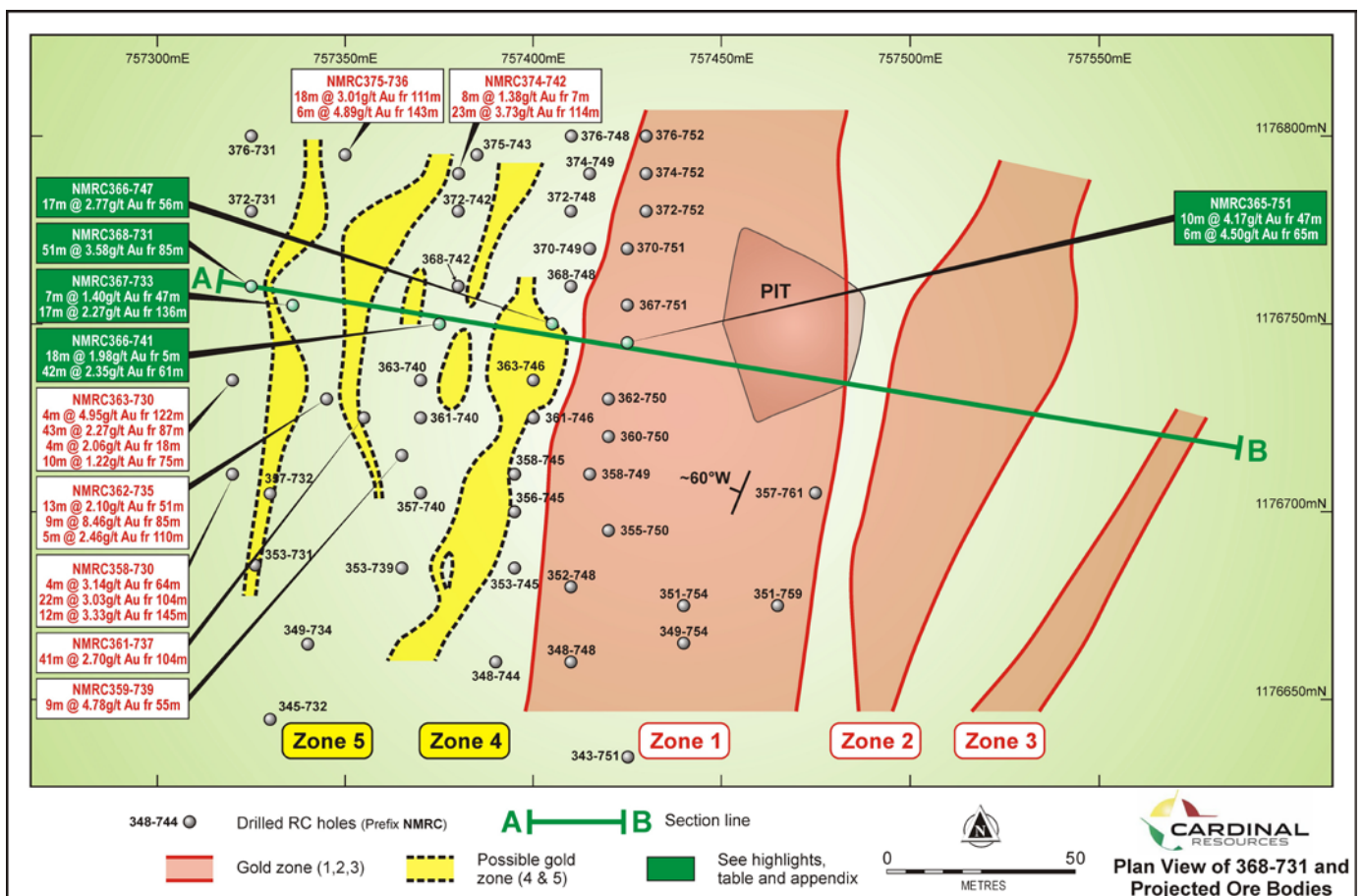


Figure 1: Namdini Plan View of drill hole collars and projected gold zones

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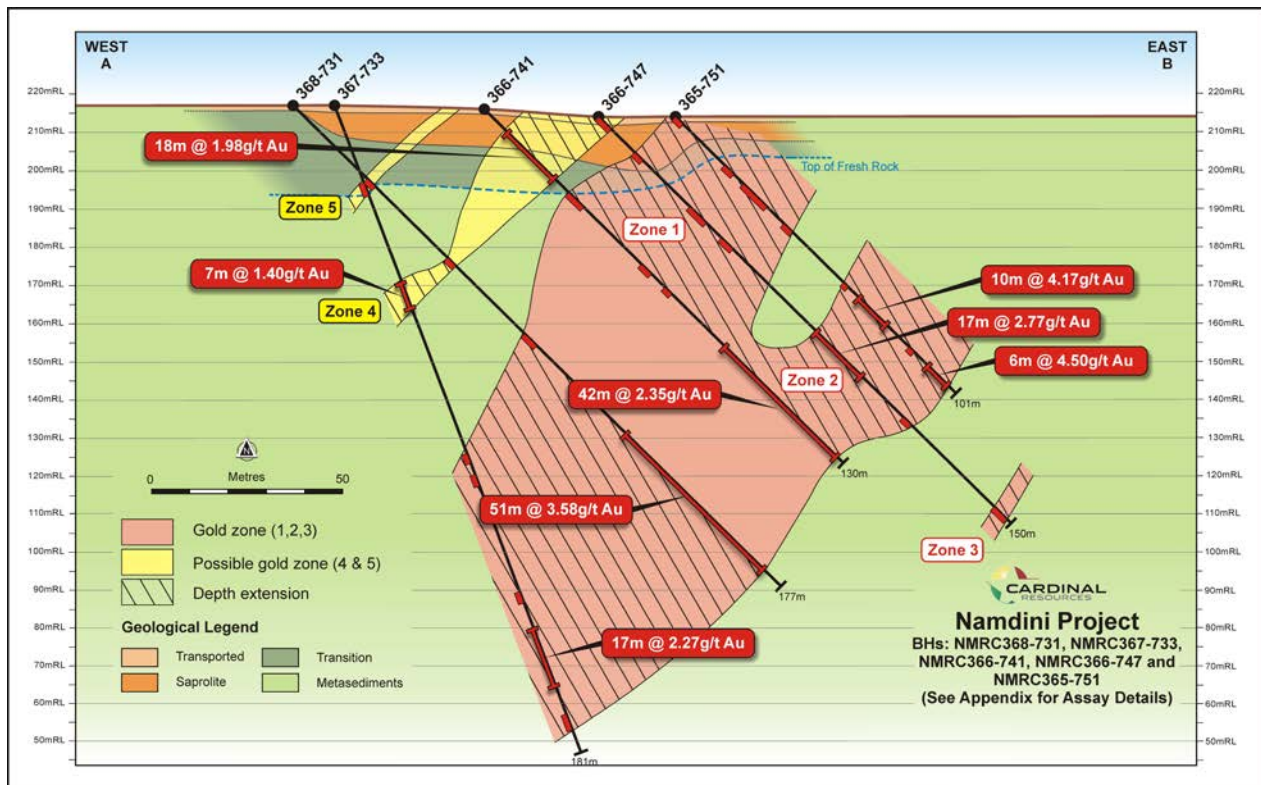


Figure 2: Section of Drill Holes NMRC368-731, NMRC367-733, NMRC366-741, NMRC366-747 and NMRC365-751

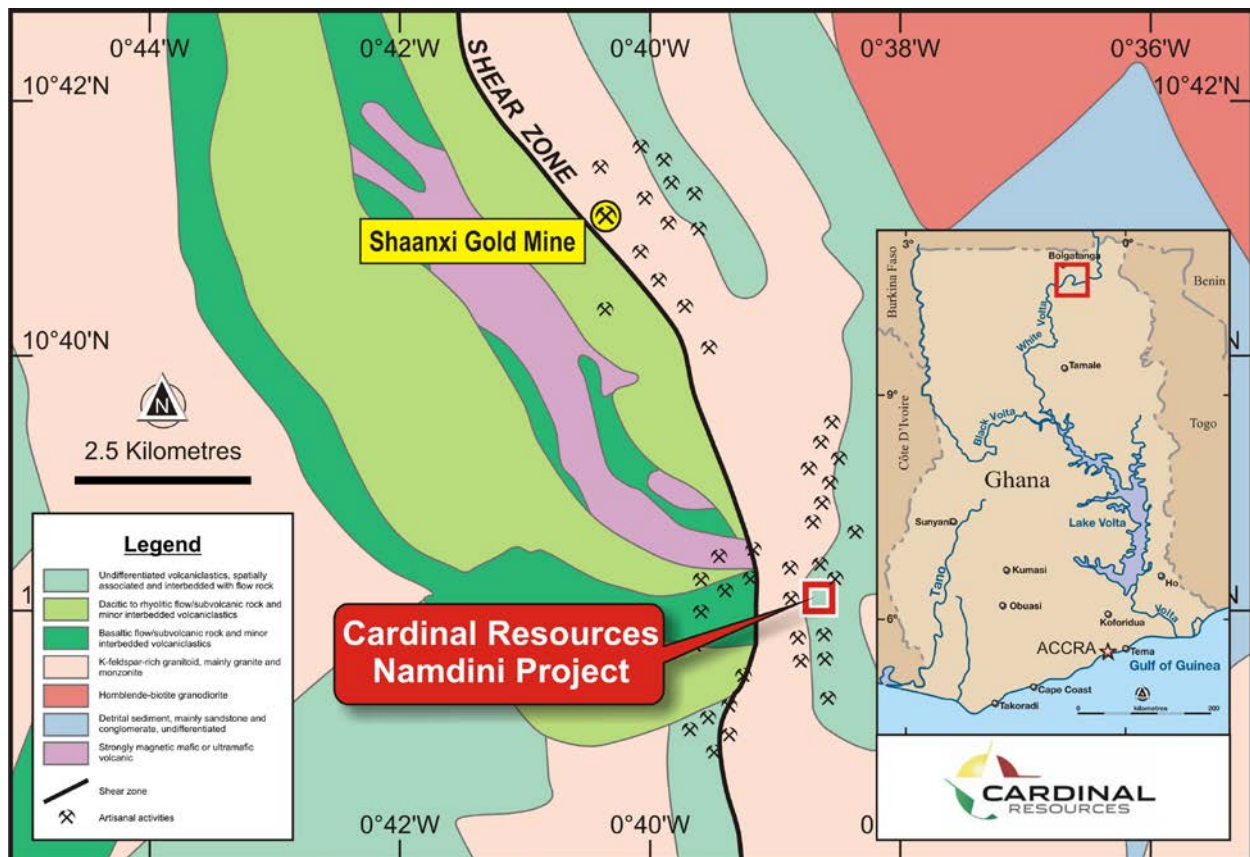


Figure 3: Namdini Proximity Map

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APPENDIX
Namdini NMRC 368-731 Drill Results

From (m)	To (m)	Gold (g/t)	Grade (m @ g/t)
25	26	0.67)
26	27	0.50)
27	28	0.56	) 4m @ 0.71 g/t
28	29	1.09)
55	56	1.59)
56	57	0.99	) 3m @ 1.09 g/t
57	58	0.69)
84	85	1.27	) 4m @ 1.25 g/t
85	86	0.10)
86	87	0.10)
87	88	3.52)
121	122	0.79)
122	123	3.07)
123	124	2.69)
124	125	2.52)
125	126	3.88)
126	127	0.23)
127	128	2.12)
128	129	0.73)
129	130	1.15)
130	131	6.16)
131	132	3.47)
132	133	0.74)
133	134	0.15)
134	135	0.60)
135	136	0.19)
136	137	0.28)
137	138	0.58)
138	139	6.31) 51m @ 3.58 g/t
139	140	6.35)
140	141	1.46)
141	142	5.66)
142	143	5.69)
143	144	5.05)
144	145	0.32)

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145	146	0.74)
146	147	15.10)
147	148	1.09)
148	149	1.45)
149	150	3.31)
150	151	0.60)
151	152	0.18)
152	153	0.10)
153	154	1.29)
154	155	0.22)
155	156	0.31)
156	157	0.80)
157	158	0.60)
158	159	0.16)
159	160	0.38)
160	161	0.43)
161	162	1.70)
162	163	0.96)
163	164	0.66)
164	165	0.60)
165	166	1.04)
166	167	76.60)
167	168	1.46)
168	169	0.99)
169	170	6.69)
170	171	4.53)
171	172	0.61)

Cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au;

Grade calculated with not more than 3m below 0.5 g/t Au within intersections

Namdini NMRC 367-733 Drill Results

From (m)	To (m)	Gold (g/t)	Grade (m @ g/t)
22	23	0.64)
23	24	0.37	) 3m @ 0.56 g/t
24	25	0.68)
49	50	1.01)
50	51	0.74)
51	52	2.14)
52	53	1.32	) 7m @ 1.40 g/t
53	54	1.96)
54	55	1.47)
55	56	1.16)
96	97	2.11)
97	98	0.36) 3m @ 1.00 g/t
98	99	0.52)
103	104	1.39)
104	105	0.85) 3m @ 0.96 g/t
105	106	0.63)

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135	136	1.14)
136	137	3.44) 3m @ 2.14 g/t
137	138	1.85)
145	146	3.70)
146	147	1.43)
147	148	2.33)
148	149	1.14)
149	150	1.53)
150	151	5.42)
151	152	2.39)
152	153	1.83	) 17m @ 2.27 g/t
153	154	0.79)
154	155	2.07)
155	156	2.49)
156	157	4.17)
157	158	1.81)
158	159	2.77)
159	160	1.85)
160	161	1.96)
161	162	0.83)
169	170	0.83)
170	171	0.93)
171	172	1.16	) 5m @ 0.94 g/t
172	173	1.17)
173	174	0.62)

Cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au;

Grade calculated with not more than 3m below 0.5 g/t Au within intersections

Namdini NMRC 366-741 Drill Results

From (m)	To (m)	Gold (g/t)	Grade (m @ g/t)
7	8	0.76)
8	9	15.10)
9	10	0.14)
10	11	0.30)
11	12	0.86)
12	13	2.35)
13	14	1.35)
14	15	3.41)
15	16	1.32)
16	17	2.28) 18m @ 1.98 g/t
17	18	3.45)
18	19	0.61)
19	20	0.32)
20	21	0.32)
21	22	0.49)
22	23	0.72)
23	24	1.12)
24	25	0.81)

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29	30	3.07)
30	31	3.75)
31	32	0.76) 7m @ 1.37 g/t
32	33	0.20)
33	34	0.23)
34	35	1.06)
35	36	0.53)
57	58	0.86)
58	59	1.39	) 4m @ 0.88 g/t
59	60	0.59)
60	61	0.67)
65	66	2.16)
66	67	0.09	) 3m @ 1.14 g/t
67	68	1.18)
87	88	1.33)
88	89	0.54)
89	90	0.90)
90	91	5.93)
91	92	1.96)
92	93	0.69)
93	94	0.06)
94	95	0.55)
95	96	1.49)
96	97	10.00)
97	98	1.63)
98	99	1.01)
99	100	6.21)
100	101	1.39)
101	102	0.63)
102	103	1.50)
103	104	14.80)
104	105	2.90)
105	106	0.79)
106	107	0.54)
107	108	0.70)
108	109	0.09)
109	110	11.20)
110	111	13.80	) 42m @ 2.35 g/t
111	112	1.70)
112	113	3.31)
113	114	1.87)
114	115	2.18)
115	116	0.28)
116	117	0.11)
117	118	1.41)
118	119	0.10)
119	120	0.10)
120	121	0.10)

121	122	1.02)
122	123	0.50)
123	124	0.50)
124	125	2.47)
125	126	0.25)
126	127	0.38)
127	128	1.10)
128	129	0.60)

Cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au;

Grade calculated with not more than 3m below 0.5 g/t Au within intersections

Namdini NMRC 366-747 Drill Results

From (m)	To (m)	Gold (g/t)	Grade (m @ g/t)
3	4	1.60)
4	5	1.46	) 3m @ 1.35g/t
5	6	0.98)
13	14	2.30)
14	15	0.02	) 3m @ 1.40g/t
15	16	1.87)
33	34	0.96)
34	35	2.26)
35	36	1.19)
36	37	0.08	) 7m @ 2.01g/t
37	38	0.57)
38	39	5.48)
39	40	3.56)
44	45	2.13)
45	46	0.98)
46	47	1.36	) 5m @ 1.75g/t
47	48	0.94)
48	49	3.35)
79	80	1.00)
80	81	0.05)
81	82	9.06)
82	83	1.34)
83	84	0.47)
84	85	5.45)
85	86	2.20)
86	87	3.29	) 17m @ 2.77g/t
87	88	3.72)
88	89	9.37)
89	90	1.01)
90	91	0.17)
91	92	0.21)
92	93	2.32)
93	94	0.26)
94	95	3.79)
95	96	3.41)

111	112	3.76)
112	113	4.91)
113	114	2.41	) 4m @ 3.22g/t
114	115	1.80)
144	145	1.50)
145	146	2.80)
146	147	3.49	) 5m @ 2.34g/t
147	148	2.60)
148	149	1.30)

Cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au;

Grade calculated with not more than 3m below 0.5 g/t Au within intersections

Namdini NMRC 365-751 Drill Results

From (m)	To (m)	Gold (g/t)	Grade (m @ g/t)
17	18	0.78)
18	19	1.01	) 3m @ 0.92 g/t
19	20	0.98)
24	25	0.94)
25	26	1.99)
26	27	1.86)
27	28	0.71)
28	29	0.42)
29	30	1.15	) 9m @ 1.31 g/t
30	31	0.39)
31	32	2.16)
32	33	2.20)
37	38	1.73	) 3m @ 1.28 g/t
38	39	0.61)
39	40	1.51)
60	61	1.29	) 2m @ 1.31 g/t
61	62	1.33)
67	68	25.30)
68	69	0.36)
69	70	0.47)
70	71	3.53) 10m @ 4.17 g/t
71	72	0.80)
72	73	0.04)
73	74	7.09)
74	75	1.98)
75	76	1.14)
85	86	1.12) 2m @ 2.45 g/t
86	87	3.77)

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92	93	3.54)
93	94	0.47)
94	95	11.50)
95	96	4.95) 6m @ 4.50 g/t
96	97	3.37)
97	98	3.14)

Cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au;

Grade calculated with not more than 3m below 0.5 g/t Au within intersections

Competent Person's Statement

Information in this report that relates to the Namdini 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.

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This Announcement contains summary information about Cardinal, its subsidiaries and their activities which is current as at the date of this Announcement. The information in this Announcement is of a general nature and does not purport to be complete nor does it contain all the information which a prospective investor may require in evaluating a possible investment in Cardinal.

By its very nature exploration for minerals is a high risk business and is not suitable for certain investors. Cardinal's securities are speculative. Potential investors should consult their stockbroker or financial advisor. There are a number of risks, both specific to Cardinal and of a general nature which may affect the future operating and financial performance of Cardinal and the value of an investment in Cardinal including but not limited to economic conditions, stock market fluctuations, gold price movements, regional infrastructure constraints, timing of approvals from relevant authorities, regulatory risks, operational risks and reliance on key personnel and foreign currency fluctuations.

Certain statements contained in this announcement, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of Cardinal Resources and its projects, 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;
- are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Cardinal Resources, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies; and,

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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 has not been independently verified.

JORC CODE 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1
WIDE GOLD INTERSECTIONS CONTINUE AT NAMDINI
Section 1 – Sampling Technique and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Nature and quality of sampling is carried out under QAQC procedures as per industry standards, with duplicates taken every 22nd sample. Standards and blanks are also inserted into the sample stream every 22 nd sample.
	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 a 3 tier riffle splitter, as it provides an unbiased sample.
	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 mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Industry standard reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 2.5 to 3 kg was crushed and a -split pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Reverse Circulation drilling with a standard tube, Remet 5½ inch Hard Face (face-sampling) button drilling bit.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Method of recording and assessing chip 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 through a cyclone and a 3 tier riffle splitter. This method ensures maximum sample recovery and an unbiased representative sample to be assayed.
	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.	Chip samples have been geologically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate future Mineral Resource estimations.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is quantitative. Chip samples are photographed in dry and wet forms.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	No core has been drilled.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	The sub-sampling technique is with a 3 tier riffle splitter, and sampled 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 <1.5 kg is split using a Jones type riffle. The reject sample is retained in the original sample bag. The split is pulverised 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 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 sampling is representative of the in situ material collected are to insert duplicates at every 22nd sample. Approximately 2.5-3kg material from the splitter is retained from each sample and stored on the company's premises for possible re-assay.
	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.	<p>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 HNO₃ and HCl and the resulting solution is submitted for analysis.</p> <p>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 wavelength is supplied and the amount of light absorbed can be measured against a standard curve.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>Results have a lower gold detection limit of 10 ppb. The AAS equipment is calibrated with each job.</p> <p>The analytical technique is industry standard fire assay which is considered to be a total digest of gold.</p>
	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>No hand held geophysical tools are used.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Certified reference materials, having a range of values, and in-house blanks are inserted in the ratio of 1:22. Duplicate samples are taken every 22nd sample.</p> <p>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.</p>
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° True North and lines at 20m to 30m intervals and stations at 10-25m 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Data spacing is 10-25m (northing) and 20-30m (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 Licence is located in NE Ghana. Namdini Mining Limited (NML) holds the mining licence. 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 Licence.
	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.	There are no known impediments to offer "Mining Support" services to Namdini Mining Limited within the Namdini Mining licence area.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No previous systematic exploration has been undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation	<p>The deposit type comprises gold mineralisation within sheared and highly altered rocks containing sulphides (pyrite and arsenopyrite).</p> <p>The geological setting is a Paleoproterozoic Greenstone Belt comprising Birimian metavolcanics, volcanoclastics & metasediments located in close proximity to a major 30 km ~N-S regional shear zone with splays.</p> <p>The style of mineralisation is hydrothermal alteration containing disseminated gold-bearing sulphides</p>
Drill hole information	<p>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</p> <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>A summary of all information is contained within this announcement.</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.	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 yet been undertaken.
	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 will be calculated and will include no more than intervals of 3m below cut-off grades of 0.5 g/t Au.
	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 mineralisation widths and intercept lengths is not yet known.
	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 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 and true widths of mineralisation are not yet known.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 map and plan view 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.	A representative summary of low and high grade results is contained within this announcement.
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.	<p>Historical drill results are included in this announcement as an image (Figure 1). These results are the subject of previous announcements to the ASX.</p> <p>The interpretation of the geological observations shown in Figure 2 is subject to possible change as new information is gathered.</p> <p>No geochemical surveys, bulk sampling, metallurgical, mineralogical or geotechnical assessments were undertaken.</p>
Further Work	<p>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling).</p> <hr/> <p>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	<p>A combination of reverse circulation and diamond drilling is planned, followed by possible additional ground geophysical surveys depending on the results of the drilling.</p> <hr/> <p>The plan included shows the possible extent of mineralisation based on geological observations and previous assay results. Future drilling is planned west of the pit to obtain down dip extensions to the ore bodies.</p>