Trenching at Massan Returns 10m @ 10.7 g/t within 128m @ 3.1 g/t gold

West African gold explorer Golden Rim Resources Ltd (ASX: GMR; **Golden Rim** or **Company**) is pleased to announce gold assay results for a further three trenches (totalling 282m) from exploration activities at its flagship Kada Gold Project (**Kada**) in Guinea.

Highlights

- **Assays returned for the final three trenches** at Massan.
- Notable gold intersections include:
  - MSTR01: **128m @ 3.1 g/t gold** from 0m to end of trench, including **10m @ 10.7 g/t gold** from 74m
  - MSTR05: **72m @ 1.0 g/t gold** from 0m to end of trench
  - MSTR09: **82m @ 1.1 g/t gold** from 0 to end of trench, including **14m @ 2.8 g/t gold** from 34m
- RC drilling is now complete, with assays pending for the final 14 holes (1,487m).
- **3,500m** of diamond drilling (**DD**) at Bereko and Massan prospects is progressing well, assays anticipated late May 2023
- **Updated Massan MRE and maiden Bereko MRE on track for delivery in 2023**.

Golden Rim's Managing Director, Tim Strong, commented:

"Trenching at Massan continues to intercept wide zones of high-grade mineralisation and has given us further understanding about the multiple orientations of mineralisation across the Mineral Resource area. What is exciting to see is continuous intersections of mineralisation in both our East-West and North-South trenches.

*"After we observed veins in the trenches trending east-north-east as well as north-south, we opted to drill some Reverse Circulation (**RC**) holes within the Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) area plunging to the northwest, with positive early results including 56m @ 1.7 g/t gold in MSRC024[1]. We are awaiting results from 14 RC holes in the area, which we are confident will return wide zones of mineralisation and help further our understanding of the ore zones orientation.*

"We look forward to confirming our structural observations with the ongoing diamond drilling campaign as we work towards a maiden MRE at Bereko and a Mineral Resource update at Massan later in 2023."

[1] ASX Announcement dated 05 April 2023: Kada drilling delivers 56m @ 1.7g/t gold at Massan, 9m @ 2.8g/t gold at Bereko

Kada Exploration Activities

Golden Rim completed a 900m trenching campaign at Kada, to capture critical structural information required to advance the Massan Resource area toward an updated Mineral Resource Estimate. Trench data is provided in Table 1 and locations are depicted on Figure 2.

Golden Rim also completed a 10,000m RC drilling program at Kada, consisting of exploration drilling at the Bereko Prospect and north of the MRE area within the Massan Prospect, and some resource extension and infill drilling around the margins of the MRE, along with a 3,000m aircore (**AC**) drilling program to test new targets along the 15km Kada gold corridor.

Golden Rim is also undertaking a 3,500m DD program to further define structural controls on mineralisation at both Massan and Bereko.

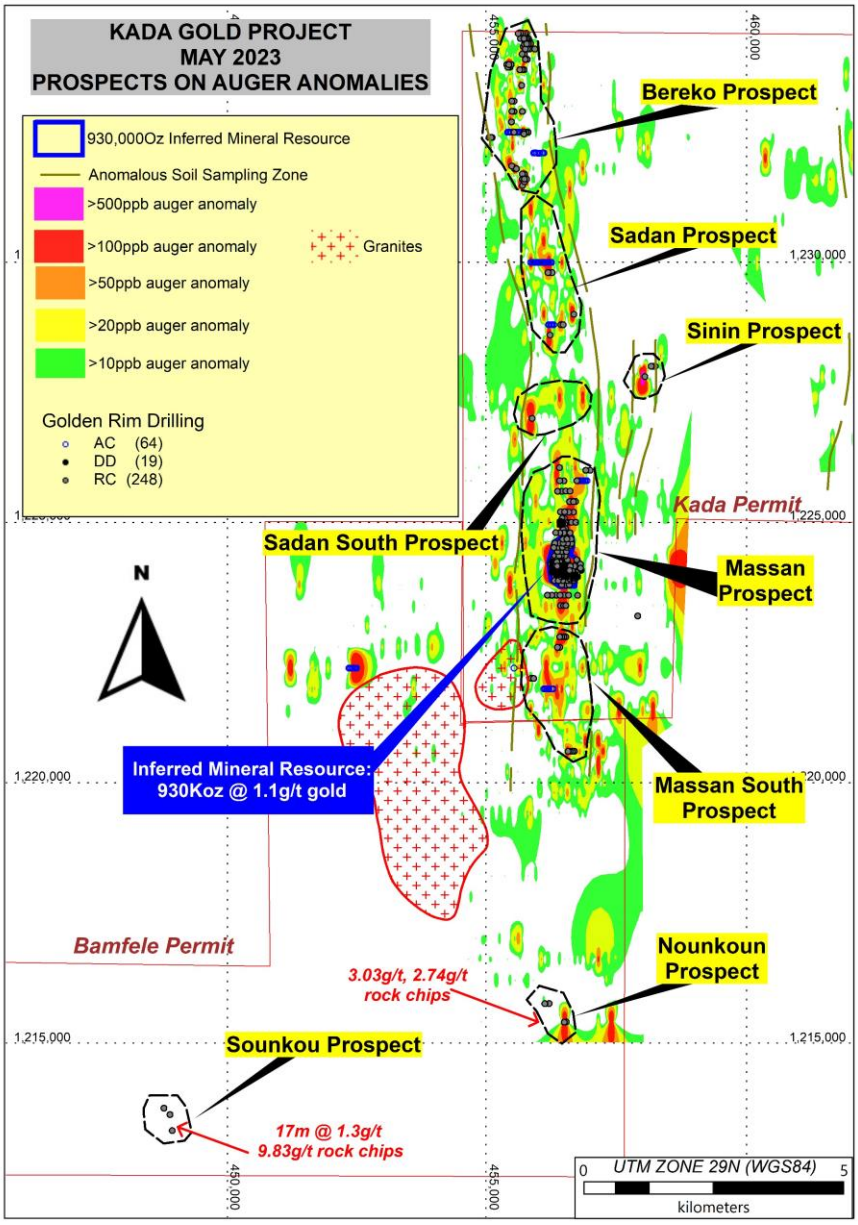

Figure 1: *Kada Gold Project showing location of prospects and collars on auger results.*

Trenching returns 128m @ 3.1 g/t Au at Massan

Trenching at Massan is now complete, with eight trenches excavated for a total of 874m (Figure 3). Golden Rim has excavated trenches in both east-west and north-south orientation, to gain a better understanding of the orientation of multiple mineralised structures within the Mineral Resource area.

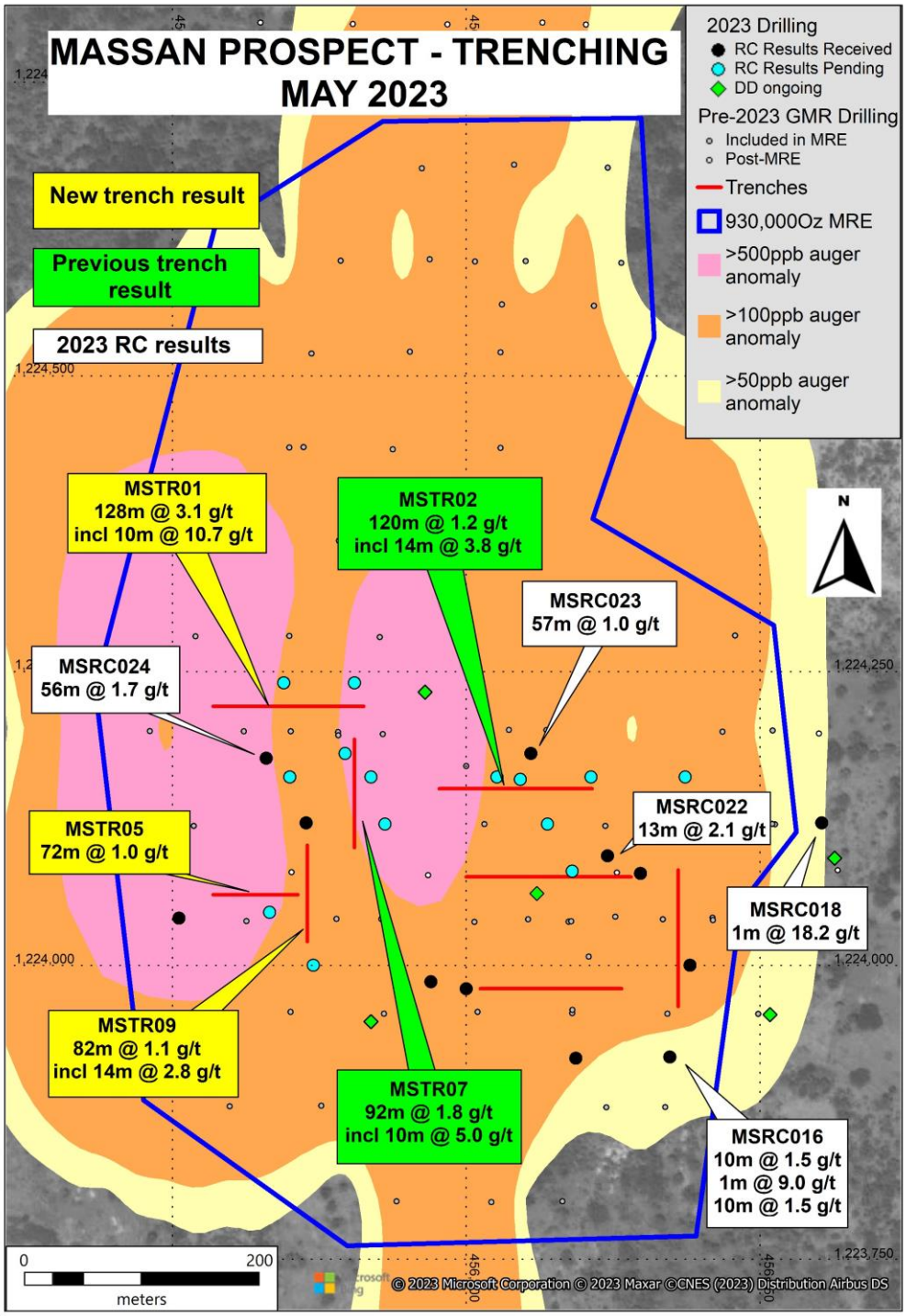

Figure 2: *Massan prospect showing trench locations and recent drilling intersections.*

MSTR01 was excavated to the north of successful RC drilling undertaken in 2021, to further examine the widths of mineralised structures on the surface. MSTR01 contains an abundance of 0.1-1m wide,

north-west to north-east dipping, high-grade veins. Veins are typically vuggy quartz, with disseminated sulphides and are associated with pervasive ankerite alteration of the host rock (Figure 3). MSTR01 also intercepts numerous narrower (<0.5m), subvertical iron rich quartz veins that are oblique to trenching and trend roughly east northeast-west southwest. Mineralisation is wide and consistent across the trench, returning **128m @ 3.1 g/t gold**. This included a higher-grade core of **10m @ 10.7 g/t gold** from 74m to 84m.

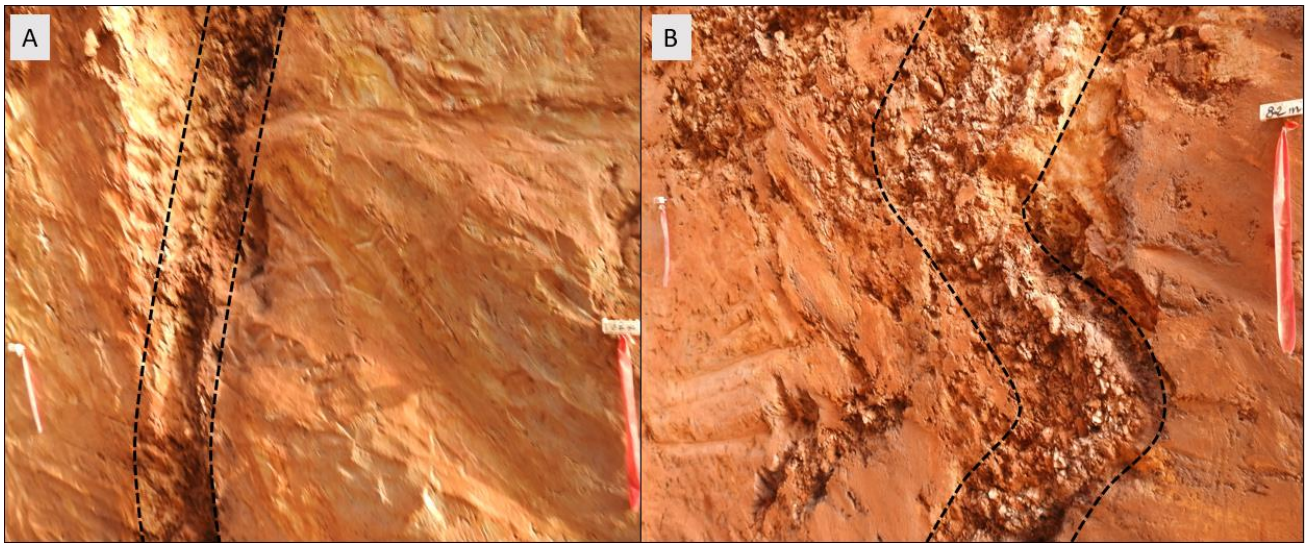

Figure 3: *MSTR01 A) Steep NW-plunging 20cm vuggy quartz vein at 74m, 36.4 g/t gold.*
B) 35cm wide, folded iron-rich vuggy quartz with disseminated sulphide from 82m, 4.7 g/t gold.

MSTR05 was excavated in the southwest corner of the MRE area, trending east-west. Trenching intersected a number or moderate to steep northeast and northwest dipping quartz-rich veins, with grades **up to 7.6 g/t gold** returned in these zones.

MSTR09 was excavated in a north-south direction, allowing Golden Rim to investigate mineralisation in all orientations. Trenching intersected multiple 15-35cm north-south trending, iron rich vuggy quartz veins with abundant sulphides. A zone with a high frequency of 5-20cm subvertical north-south veins cross-cutting veins dipping moderately-steeply to the SSW has returned the highest grades, including a zone containing **14m @ 2.7 g/t gold** from 34m to 48m.

Current Progress & Next Steps

RC drilling at Bereko and Massan is now complete, with assays pending for the final 14 holes (1,487m) within the MRE area at Massan.

A diamond drilling campaign is ongoing to confirm the width, grade, and structural controls on mineralisation in Bereko and Massan, providing further certainty to progress the Mineral Resource towards a higher confidence classification. Results are expected late May 2023.

-ENDS-

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This announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Golden Rim Resources Ltd.

ABOUT GOLDEN RIM RESOURCES

Golden Rim Resources Limited is an ASX listed exploration company with a portfolio of advanced minerals projects in Guinea and Burkina Faso, West Africa and in Chile, South America.

The Company's flagship project is the advanced Kada Gold Project in eastern Guinea. Guinea remains one of the most under-explored countries in West Africa. Golden Rim has outlined a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 25.5Mt at 1.1g/t gold for 930Koz[2], the majority of which is shallow oxide-transitional gold mineralisation. Golden Rim is focussed on growing the Mineral Resource Estimate. Most of the 200km^2 project area remains under explored and there is considerable upside for the discovery of additional oxide gold mineralisation.

The Company has outlined an Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 50Mt at 1.3g/t gold for 2Moz[3] at the Kouri Gold Project, located in north-east Burkina Faso, and it also holds the Paguanta Copper and Silver-Lead-Zinc Project in northern Chile which has a Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 2.4Mt at 88g/t silver, 5.0% zinc and 1.4% lead for 6.8Moz silver, 265Mlb zinc and 74Mlb lead[4] at the Patricia Prospect, which remains open. The Company is seeking to divest these projects to focus on Kada.

At the adjacent Loreto Copper Project in Chile, Golden Rim has signed an Option and Joint Venture agreement with Teck Chile whereby Teck Chile can acquire up to a 75% interest in the project.

ASX:GMR

Market Capitalisation: A$19.5 million

Shares on Issue: 591.6 million

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[2] ASX Announcement: Kada Maiden Mineral Resource 930koz Gold dated 3 March 2022.
[3] ASX Announcement: Kouri Mineral Resource Increases by 43% to 2 Million ounces Gold dated 26 October 2020 (Total Mineral Resource includes: Indicated Mineral Resource of 7Mt at 1.4g/t gold and Inferred Mineral Resource of 43Mt at 1.2g/t gold).
[4] ASX Announcement: New Resource Estimation for Paguanta dated 30 May 2017 (Total Mineral Resource includes: Measured Mineral Resource of 0.41Mt at 5.5% zinc, 1.8% lead, 88g/t silver, 0.3g/t gold; Indicated Mineral Resource of 0.61Mt at 5.1% zinc, 1.8% lead, 120g/t silver, 0.3g/t gold; Inferred Mineral Resource of 1.3Mt at 4.8% zinc, 1.1% lead, 75g/t silver, 0.3g/t gold).

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report relating to previous exploration results and Mineral Resources are extracted from the announcements: Golden Rim identifies new gold targets at Kada dated 11 May 2023; Maiden Drilling at Sounkou prospect hits 17m @ 1.3g/t dated 24 April 2023; Kada drilling delivers 56m @ 1.7g/t gold at Massan, 9m @ 2.8g/t gold at Bereko dated 05 April 2023; Golden Rim intercepts 9m @ 3.3gt oxide gold at Kada dated 17 March 2023; GMR hits 57m @ 1.0g/t gold in Oxide at Kada dated February 20 2023; GMR intercepts further oxide gold zones at Kada's Bereko prospect dated 06 February 2023; Golden Rim identifies extensive additional oxide gold target areas at Bereko dated 14 July 2022; Golden Rim Hits 43m at 1.2gt Gold Outside Kada Mineral Resource dated 21 June 2022; Golden Rim Commences Infill Auger Drilling at Bereko Gold Prospects dated 25 May 2022; Golden Rim hits shallow high-grade oxide gold at Bereko dated 19 May 2022; Golden Rim's Drilling Outside Kada Mineral Resource Area Delivers More Oxide Gold dated 11 May 2022; Kada Maiden Mineral Resource 930Koz Gold dated 3 March 2022; Golden Rim Discovers More Oxide Gold in Exploration Drilling at Kada dated 1 March 2022; Golden Rim hits 171.5g/t gold in sampling at Kada with multiple new targets identified dated 22 February 2022; Golden Rim Discovers Exciting New Zone of Oxide Gold at Kada – 66m at 1.0g/t Gold dated 17 February 2022; Golden Rim Hits More Oxide Gold at Kada - 61m at 1.2ppm Gold from Surface dated 28 January 2022; Golden Rim Continues to Identify Additional Gold Mineralisation at Kada dated 20 January 2022; Kada Delivers Exceptional Shallow Oxide Gold Intersection - 96m at 3.3ppm Gold dated 20 December 2021; Kada Delivers Widest Oxide Gold Intersection to Date - 62m at 1.3ppm Gold dated 14 December 2021; Golden Rim Delivers More Broad Zones of Oxide Gold at Kada dated 19 August 2021; Golden Rim Intersects 32m at 1.4ppm Gold in Oxide at Kada dated 05 August 2021; Golden Rim Expands Kada Bedrock Gold Corridor to 15km dated 30 July 2021; Golden Rim's Oxide Gold Blanket at Kada Expands to 700m Width dated 26 July 2021; Golden Rim Hits 46m at 1.3ppm Gold at Kada dated 19 July 2021; Golden Rim Continues to Outline Broad Oxide Gold Area at Kada dated 13 July 2021; Golden Rim Confirms Broad Zones of Oxide Gold in Resource Drillout at Kada dated 29 June 2021; Major Bedrock Gold Corridor Extends to 4.7km at Kada dated 20 May 2021; Major 3.5km Bedrock Gold Corridor Confirmed at Kada dated 19 April 2021. These reports are available on the Company's website (www.goldenrim.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in these announcements and, in the case of the Mineral Resource estimate, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Brendan Hogan, a Competent Person, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hogan is a full-time employee of the Company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Hogan consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this document are or maybe "forward-looking statements" and represent Golden Rim's intentions, projections, expectations or beliefs concerning among other things, future exploration activities. The projections, estimates and beliefs contained in such forward-looking statements necessarily involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of Golden Rim, and which may cause Golden Rim's actual performance in future periods to differ materially from any express or implied estimates or projections. Nothing in this document is a promise or representation as to the future. Statements or assumptions in this document as to future matters may prove to be incorrect and differences may be material. Golden Rim does not make any representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such statements or assumptions.

Table 1: *Massan Trenching locations.*

Trench_Id	From		To		Az.	Length (m)	Status
	E	N	E	N			
MSTR01	456285	1224220	456413	1224220	90	128	**Results this release**
MSTR02	456477	1224150	456607	1224150	90	130	Results previously reported
MSTR03	456500	1224075	456640	1224075	90	140	Results previously reported
MSTR04	456512	1223980	456632	1223980	90	120	Results previously reported
MSTR05	456285	1224060	456357	1224060	90	72	**Results this release**
MSTR07	456405	1224100	456405	1224192	180	92	Results previously reported
MSTR08	456680	1223965	456680	1224081	180	116	Results previously reported
MSTR09	456365	1224020	456365	1224102	180	82	**Results this release**

Notes:

- Co-ordinate projection UTM, WGS 84 zone 29 North.

Table 2: *Significant intercepts from Massan trenches*

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Gold Intersections (≥5m x g/t or >1g/t intersection gold)
MSTR01	0	128 (whole trench)	128m @ 3.1 g/t gold Including 10m @ 10.7 g/t gold from 74m
MSTR05	0	72 (whole trench)	72m @ 1.0 g/t gold
MSTR09	0	82 (whole trench)	82m @ 1.1 g/t gold Including 14m @ 2.7 g/t gold from 34m

Notes:

- Intercept cut-off grade is 0.3g/t gold.
- Intervals are reported with a maximum of 3m of continuous internal dilution.
- Sample preparation and assaying conducted by SGS Laboratory in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.
- Assayed by 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (FAA515).
- Any assays over 10,000ppb are assayed with a gravimetric assay (FAA505).
- EOH means end of hole.

Appendix 1: JORC Code (2012 Edition), Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
Sampling Techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	The sampling described in this report refers to trenching. Trenching: Continuous channel samples were collected at 2m intervals along the trench wall. Trenches dug by an excavator to a depth of 4.5m. Trenches were cleaned, mapped and sample intervals were marked. Samples were collected across two lines, horizontally and vertically across the 2m sample interval, to provide a true representation of the total sample interval. Average sample weight was 3kg.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sampling is guided by Golden Rim's protocols and Quality Control procedures as per industry standards. Trench sampling collects rocks in horizontal and vertical lines across the width of the sample, to ensure representivity of the rock unit.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Trench samples are firstly crushed using a Jaw Crusher and there after crushed to 90% passing -2mm using a RSD Boyd crusher. A less than 1kg split sample is then pulverized via LM2 to a nominal 85% passing -75µm. Assayed by 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (FAA515) Any assays over 10,000ppb are assayed with a gravimetric assay (FAA505).
Drilling Techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	Trench sampling was conducted with a geology pick. The location of each hole was recorded by handheld GPS with positional accuracy of approximately +/-5m. Location data was collected in WGS 84, UTM zone 29N. Trenching was conducted in both N-S and E-W orientations to ensure mineralisation in all orientations was intersected.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	N/A for trenching.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	N/A for trenching.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	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 seen to exist between sample recovery and grade.
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.	Logging of trenches recorded lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, alteration, colour, and other features of the samples. The geological logging was done using a standardized logging system. This information and the sampling details were transferred into Golden Rim's drilling database. All drilling has been logged to a standard that is appropriate for the category of Resource which is being reported.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is both qualitative and quantitative, depending on the field being logged. The drill chips and trenches were photographed in both dry and wet form.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes are logged in full and to the total length of each drill hole. 100% of each relevant intersection is logged in detail.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	N/A for trenching.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Trench sampled were collected by hand into calico bags. Most of the samples were dry. On the rare occasion that wet samples were encountered, they were dried.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Samples were transported by road to SGS Laboratory in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. The sample preparation for all samples follows industry best practice. At the laboratory, all samples were weighed, dried and crushed to -2mm in a jaw crusher. A split of the crushed sample was subsequently pulverised in a ping mill to achieve a nominal particle size of 90% passing 75 µm.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Golden Rim has protocols that cover the sample preparation at the laboratories and the collection and assessment of data to ensure that accurate steps are used in producing representative samples. The crusher and pulveriser are flushed with barren material at the start of every batch.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	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.	Sampling is carried out in accordance with Golden Rim's protocols as per industry best practice. Field QC procedures involve the use of certified reference material as assay standards and blanks, as well as field duplicates. The insertion rate of these averaged 1:40.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections.
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.	Assayed by 50g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish (FAA515) Any assays over 10,000ppb are assayed with a gravimetric assay (FAG505). The analytical method is considered appropriate for this mineralisation style and is of industry standard. The quality of the assaying and laboratory procedures are appropriate for this deposit type.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 90% passing 75 microns. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory. Review of the internal laboratory QAQC suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Reported results are compiled and verified by the Company's Senior Geologist and the CEO.
	The use of twinned holes.	None of the drill holes in this report are twinned.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary field data is collected by Golden Rim geologists on standardised logging sheets. This data is compiled and digitally captured. The compiled digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database geologist.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The primary data is kept on file. There were no adjustments to the assay data.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys),	Trenches were pegged using handheld GPS (+/- 5m accuracy) and confirmed upon excavation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Explanation
	trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	
	Specification of the grid system used.	Location data was collected in UTM grid WGS84, zone 29 North.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control was established by using a survey base station.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Trenching was conducted in both N-S and E-W orientation within the Massan Resource Area, spaced between drilling that is on a 80m x 40-80m grid.
	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.	Drill data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the geological and grade continuity appropriate for a JORC-compliant resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	There was no sample compositing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	Trenching was conducted in two orientations to investigate the presence of both N-S and ENE trending mineralisation.
	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 at this point.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are stored on site prior to road transport by Company personnel to the laboratory in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	RPM Global reviewed Golden Rim's sampling techniques prior to the release of a JORC-compliant resource in March 2022. Sampling was deemed to be appropriate.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	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 reported drilling results are from the Kada permit. Golden Rim can acquire up to a 75% interest in the Kada permit.
	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.	Tenure is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The area that is presently covered by the Kada permit has undergone some previous mineral exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Kada Project covers an area of 200km2 and is located in the central Siguiri Basin. It lies 36km along strike from and to the south of the 10Moz Siguiri Gold Mine operated by AngloGold Ashanti.
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	Appropriate locality maps for some of the holes also accompanies this announcement. Further information referring to the drill hole results can be found on Golden Rim's website http://www.goldenrim.com.au/site/News-and-Reports/ASX-Announcements
	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 (eg cutting of high-grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	All RC samples were taken at 1m intervals. For the 0.3 g/t gold cut-off calculations, up to 3m (down hole) of continuous internal waste. No weighting or high-grade cutting techniques have been applied to the data reported. Assay results are generally quoted rounded to 1 decimal place. All trenching samples were 2m wide continuous sample channels using a geopick.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Any aggregation done uses a length weighted average.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent values are not reported in this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	The orientation of the mineralised zone has been established and the drilling was planned in such a way as to intersect mineralisation in a perpendicular manner. At Massan there is orientation in two orientations, hence trenching was completed in two orientations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Explanation
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	All results are listed in down-hole lengths, which structural modelling is ongoing to confirm geometry of orebody.
	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').	All results are listed in down-hole lengths, which structural modelling is ongoing to confirm geometry of orebody.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Maps are provided in the main text.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high-grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	The accompanying document is considered to represent a balanced report.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	There is no other exploration data which is considered material to the results reported in the announcement.
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	Further exploration and infill drilling is currently ongoing, and will continue to target the Bereko Prospect and the northern extension of the Massan MRE area. Air core drilling is ongoing to test additional exploration targets in the permit.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to main body of this report.