

NEW HIGH-GRADE GOLD ZONE DISCOVERED AT TCHAGA NORTH

HIGHLIGHTS

Napié Gold Project

- ❖ Discovery of a new high-grade gold zone (Central Zone) at Tchaga North on the Napié Project **further confirms Tchaga North as a high-grade drill target**
- ❖ High grade rock chip results include **76.10g/t Au, 24.34g/t Au, 12.95g/t Au, 6.92g/t Au, 5.49g/t Au, 5.11g/t Au, and 4.55g/t Au** complementing previously announced results of **79.50g/t Au, 60.66g/t Au, 44.73g/t Au, 22.46g/t Au, 16.78g/t Au, 12.85g/t Au, 9.47g/t Au, 9.40g/t Au, 7.45g/t Au and 6.29g/t Au¹**
- ❖ The majority of the samples which returned high-grade gold were collected from quartz veins associated with the **recently identified east-west structural trends which have yet to be tested by drilling**
- ❖ Excavator trenching at Tchaga North has commenced to map and sample the extent of quartz veining at the Double Zone, Ladder Zone and the newly named Central Zone to generate new targets for drilling.
- ❖ **High-grade rock chips at Tchaga North have now been collected on a 6km long area, and is generating new drill targets with the aim of increasing the 868,000 oz maiden resource on the Napié Project**

Mako's Managing Director, Peter Ledwidge commented:

"We are thrilled with the discovery of yet another high-grade zone on Tchaga North, with early indications from rock chips pointing towards this area being a new standout. Detailed geological mapping is continuing to yield excellent results, including this newly discovered zone which adds to the inventory of high-grade gold at the prospect.

We are also very pleased to announce the commencement of the trenching program on the Central Zone as well as the Double Zone and Ladder Zone at Tchaga North. This is the natural progression leading up to a drill program targeting high-grade gold in the recently discovered east-west structures which have never been drilled."

Mako Gold Limited ("Mako" or "the Company"; ASX:MKG) is pleased to provide further results of the detailed mapping and rock chip sampling program at Tchaga North on the Company's 90% owned flagship Napié Project in Côte d'Ivoire.

¹ Refer ASX releases dated 1 February 2024 and 5 March 2024

New high-grade zone discovered at Tchaga North

Another high-grade gold discovery has been made by Mako geologists. This newly discovered "Central Zone" returned assays which include:

76.10g/t Au, 24.34g/t Au, 12.95g/t Au, 6.92g/t Au, 5.49g/t Au, 5.11g/t Au, and 4.55g/t Au (Figure 1).

A table with results over 0.5 g/t Au is shown in Appendix 1.

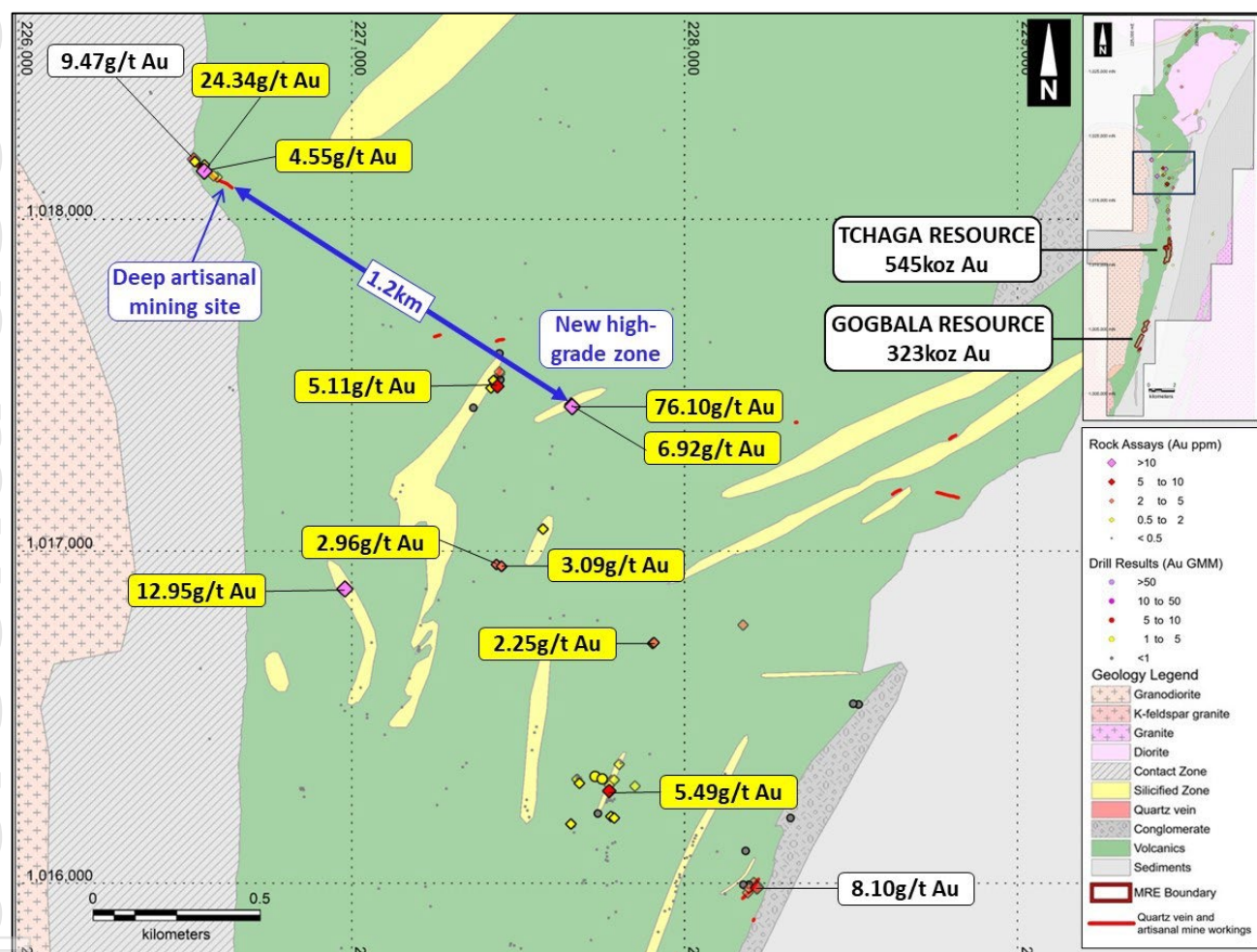


Figure 1: Tchaga North – Central Zone - New high grade rock chip sampling results shown in yellow with previous rock chip results shown in white - Inset map shows location

The samples were mostly collected at small artisanal mining sites as they are usually the only source of outcrop on the property. The sample which returned **76.10g/t Au** was taken from an in-situ quartz vein striking approximately east-west at a new artisanal mining site (Figure 2). **Previous drill holes were drilled to the east and would not have intersected the newly discovered high-grade quartz veins which are oriented east-west.**



Figure 2 : New artisanal mining site which returned rock chip values up to 76.10g/t Au

Another sample at that location was collected from spoil piles (miners' rejects) at the artisanal workings and returned **6.92g/t Au**.

The majority of samples were quartz veins, however there was one andesite sample (volcanic rock) which returned **2.96g/t Au**. **This indicates that the host rock is also mineralised, and that gold mineralisation is not restricted only to quartz veins**, which provides upside to the potential scale of the deposit.

Another sample which returned **24.34g/t Au** was also taken from the miners reject piles at the deep artisanal mining site located 1.2km to the northwest (blue arrow on Figure 1). It is noteworthy that the new high-grade Central Zone is located along the same orientation as the trend of the deep artisanal mine shown as a red line on Figure 1. **This suggests that mineralisation may extend along that trend for at least 1.2km.**



Figure 3 : Deep artisanal mining site which returned rock chip assays up to 24.34g/t Au in miners' spoil piles – The workings are oriented SE in the direction of the newly discovered Central Zone 1.2km away

Trenching program commenced at Tchaga North

A mechanical trenching program has commenced at Tchaga North. The detailed geological mapping and rock chip sampling discovered **three high-grade gold zones along a 6km-long corridor** (Figure 4). In addition to today's announcement of the Central Zone discovery, the Ladder Zone and the Double Zone (Figure 4) were also discovered during the intensive mapping program.¹ The logical next step is therefore to trench these areas in order to map and take continuous samples of host rock and quartz veins. The results of the trenching program will assist in planning a drill program at these locations to target high-grade gold.

¹ Refer ASX releases dated 1 February 2024 and 5 March 2024

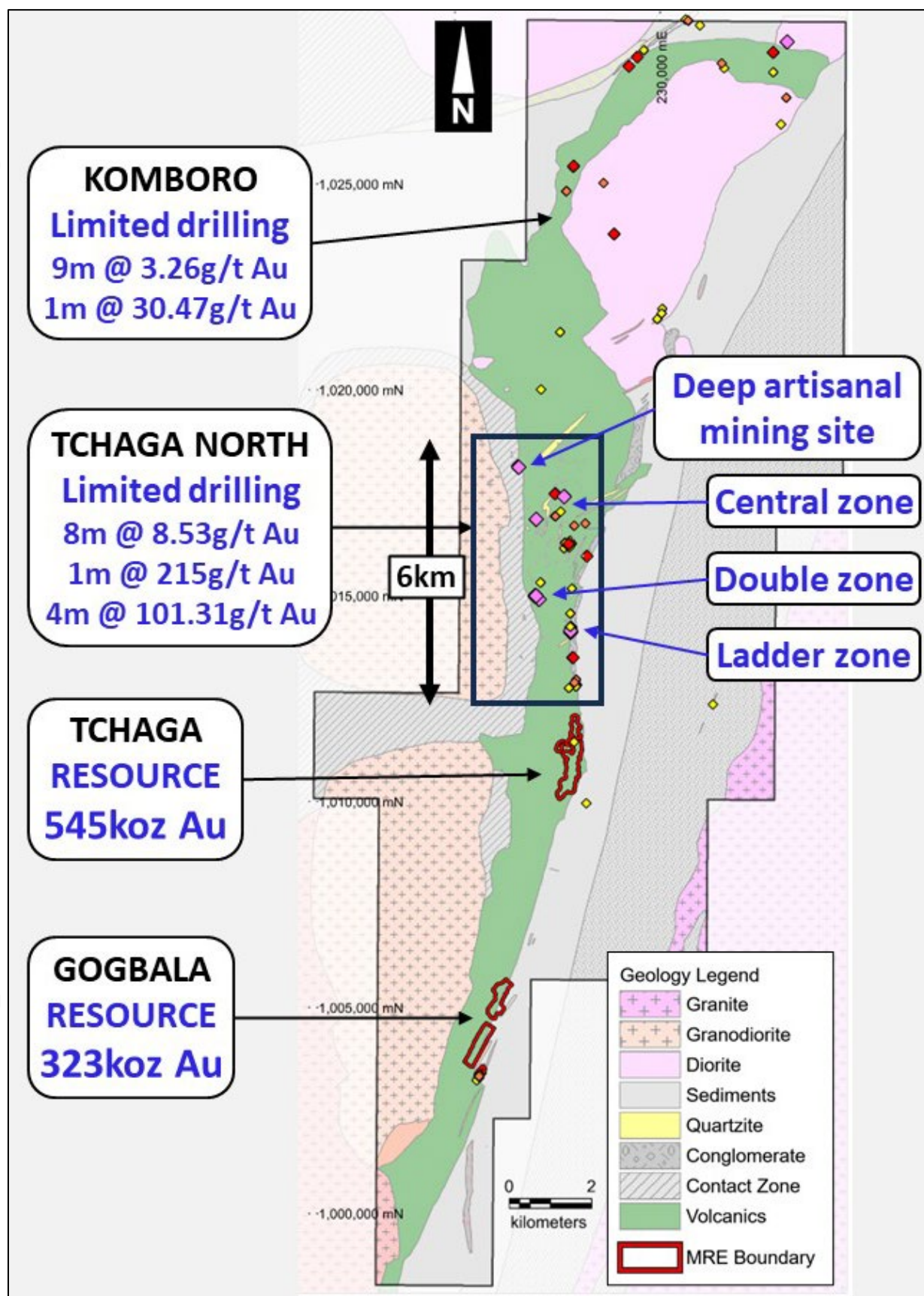


Figure 4: Napié Project – Tchaga North Mapping has discovered three high-grade gold zones north of the Tchaga Resource



Figure 5: Excavator commencing the trenching program at Tchaga North

Next Steps

- Complete trench excavations.
- Map and sample the trenches.
- Plan a drilling program at Tchaga North following the results of trench assays.

This announcement has been approved by the Board of Mako Gold.

For further information please contact:

Peter Ledwidge

Managing Director

Ph: +61 417 197 842

Email: pledwidge@makogold.com.au

Paul Marshall

Company Secretary/CFO

Ph: +61 433 019 836

Email: pmarshall@makogold.com.au

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mrs Ann Ledwidge B.Sc.(Hon.) Geol., MBA, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mrs Ledwidge is a full-time employee and a shareholder of the Company. Mrs Ledwidge has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she 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'. Mrs Ledwidge consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Compliance Information

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is extracted from the announcement "Mako Delivers 868koz Maiden Resource to Provide Strong Growth Platform at Napié" released to the Australian Securities Exchange on 14 June 2022 and available to view on www.makogold.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Disclaimer

This Announcement ("Announcement") is for informational purposes only and is not a prospectus, disclosure document or offer document under the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) ("Corporations Act") or any other law. This Announcement does not constitute, and is not to be construed as, an offer to issue or sell, or a solicitation of an offer or invitation to subscribe for, buy or sell securities in Mako Gold Limited ACN 606 241 829 ("Mako"). The material in this announcement has been prepared by the Company and contains summary information about the Company's activities. The truth or accuracy of the information in this announcement cannot be warranted or guaranteed by the Company. The information in this announcement is of a general background nature and does not purport to be complete or contain all the information security holders would require to evaluate their investment in the Company. It should be read in conjunction with the Company's other periodic and continuous disclosure announcements which are available at www.makogold.com.au. Other than to the extent required by law (and only to that extent) the Company and its officers, employees and professional advisors make no reannouncement or warranty (express or implied) as to, and assume no responsibility or liability for, the contents of this announcement.

This Announcement does not purport to contain all information that recipients may require to make an informed assessment of Mako or its securities. Statements in this Announcement are made only as at the date of this Announcement unless otherwise stated and remain subject to change without notice. No reannouncement or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the fairness, accuracy or completeness of the information or opinions contained in this Announcement, or any omission from this Announcement. To the maximum extent permitted by law, Mako disclaims any responsibility to inform any recipient of this Announcement on any matter that subsequently comes to its notice which may affect the information contained in this Announcement and undertakes no obligation to provide any additional or updated information whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise.

Not financial product advice or offer

Information in this announcement, including forecast financial information, should not be considered as advice or a recommendation to investors or potential investors in relation to holding, purchasing or selling securities. Before acting on any information, you should consider the appropriateness of the information having regard to these matters, any relevant offer document and in particular, you should seek independent financial advice.

ABOUT MAKO GOLD

Mako Gold Limited (**ASX:MKG**) is an Australian based exploration Company focused on advancing its flagship Napié Gold Project (224km²) in Côte d'Ivoire located in the West African Birimian Greenstone Belts which hosts more than 70 +1Moz gold deposits. Senior management has a proven track record of high-grade gold discoveries in West Africa and aim to deliver significant high-grade gold discoveries.

On 14 June 2022, a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate was reported in accordance with JORC (2012) at Tchaga and Gogbala.

Deposit	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t Au)	Au (koz)
Tchaga	Inferred	14.6	1.16	545
Gogbala	Inferred	7.8	1.29	323
Global Resource	Total	22.5	1.20	868

Resources reported at a cut-off grade of 0.6g/t gold. Differences may occur in totals due to rounding.

Mako Gold entered into a farm-in and joint venture agreement on the Napié Permit with Occidental Gold SARL, a subsidiary of West African gold miner Perseus Mining Limited (ASX/TSX:PRU) in 2017¹. Subsequently Mako renegotiated the agreement with Perseus and has now **consolidated its ownership in the Napié Project from 51% to 90%**².

In addition, Mako Gold has 100% ownership of the Korhogo Project comprising of the Ouangolodougou and Korhogo Nord permits (296km²) covering 17km of faulted greenstone/ granite contact (high-grade gold targets) located within 30km of Barrick's operating Tongon Gold Mine (4.9Moz Au) in a highly prospective greenstone belt that also hosts Montage Gold's 4.5Moz Kone gold deposit, both located in Côte d'Ivoire, as well as Endeavour's 2.7Moz Wahgnion gold mine across the border in Burkina Faso (Figure 6). The Company **recently announced a manganese discovery on the Ouangolodougou permit**³.

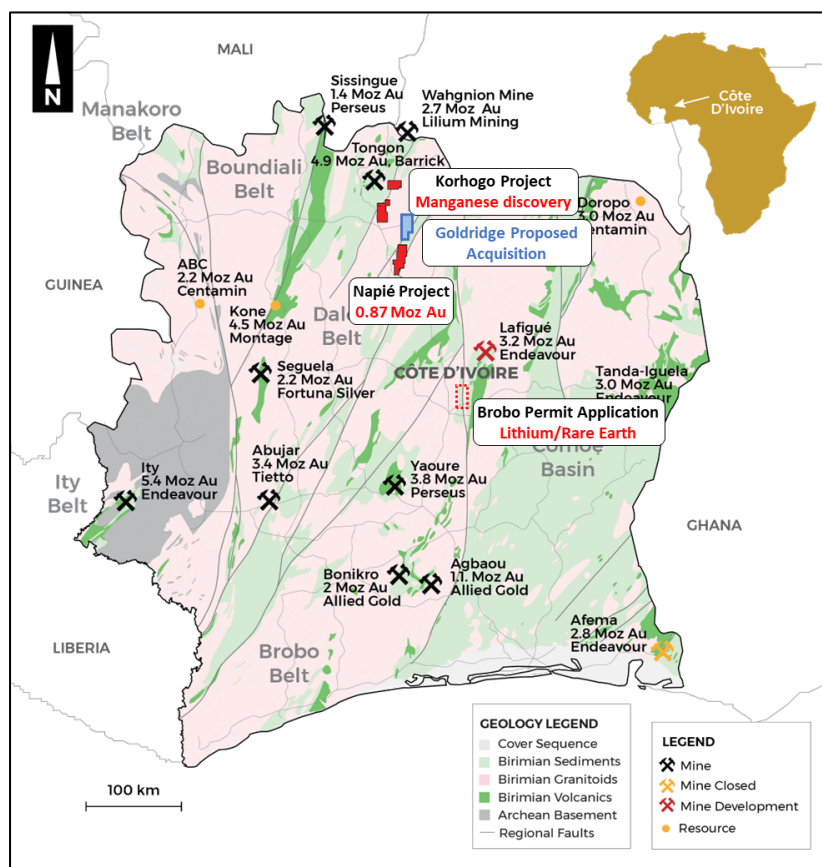


Figure 6: Côte d'Ivoire - Mako projects on simplified geology with mines and deposit

¹ For details of the agreement please refer to Section 9.1 of Mako Gold's Prospectus and section 4.6 of Mako Gold's Supplementary Prospectus, lodged on the ASX on 13 April 2018, and ASX release dated 29 June 2021

² Refer to ASX releases dated 29 June 2021 and 21 October 2022

³ Refer to ASX release dated 26 April 2023

Appendix 1 - Summary of rock chip sampling results over 0.5g/t Au

Sample No.	East (WGS84)	North (WGS84)	Method	Lith	Au (g/t)
142058	227663	1017440	GRAB	QVN	76.1
141973	226558	1018150	SPOIL	QVN	24.34
142036	226980	1016891	SPOIL	QVN	12.95
142056	227661	1017446	SPOIL	QVN	6.92
141931	227774	1016282	SPOIL	QVN	5.49
142063	227438	1017501	SPOIL	QVN	5.11
141974	226553	1018157	SPOIL	QVN	4.55
114888	227450	1016959	SPOIL	QVN	3.09
114892	227435	1016964	SPOIL	VTA	2.96
142031	227908	1016729	SPOIL	QVN	2.25
142037	226984	1016890	GRAB	QVN	2.21
114890	227449	1016959	CHIP	VTA	1.75
141977	226529	1018178	SPOIL	QVN	1.5
142084	226558	1018168	SPOIL	QVN	1.5
142032	227904	1016726	SPOIL	MQZ	1.39
141933	227684	1016305	CHIP	QVN	1.33
141917	227789	1016200	CHIP	QVN	1.11
141913	227779	1016205	CHIP	QVN	0.87
142064	227426	1017519	SPOIL	QVN	0.75
114889	227451	1016958	CHIP	QVN	0.7
141990	227659	1016182	CHIP	QVN	0.69
9029	227811	1014275	SPOIL	VTA	0.58
142042	227575	1017071	GRAB	QVN	0.54
142059	227419	1017496	CHIP	QVN	0.52

QVN - quartz vein

VTA – volcanic andesitic tuff

MQZ - quartzite

SPOIL – collected from the loose piles of rock adjacent to the artisanal mining pit

CHIP – in-situ sample from trench or artisanal working

GRAB – in-situ sample from outcrop

Appendix 2 - JORC 2012 Table 1 Reporting

Section 1 - Sampling techniques and Data

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> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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>	This report relates to results for rock chip sampling conducted during geological mapping of the Western Contact Area on the Napié Permit. Approximately 2-3kg of rock chips were collected at a sample site and placed along with a tag printed with a unique identifying sample number in a large plastic bag also labelled with the sample number. Rock chip samples were collected from in-situ material from outcrop or artisanal mine workings, whilst rock "spoil" samples were collected from loose material in or adjacent to artisanal mining pits. Random chips were collected to be as representative as possible, however they are point samples and results can vary over a small area. Samples were submitted to Intertek in Côte d'Ivoire for sample preparation during which the field sample was dried, the entire sample crushed to 70% passing 2mm, with a 1.5kg split by riffle splitter pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns in a ring and puck pulveriser. From this, a 200g subsample was collected and assayed for gold by 50g fire assay with AAS finish at Intertek's laboratory in Ghana.
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 standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	Not applicable to rock sampling.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</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>	Not applicable to rock sampling.
Logging	<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>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	Mako Gold geologists recorded geological descriptions of the rock chips and the setting in which they were collected. Descriptions are qualitative in nature. Structural measurements from outcrop are quantitative in nature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Industry standard sample preparation is conducted under controlled conditions within the laboratory and is considered appropriate for the sample types. Regular reviews of the sampling were carried out by the supervising geologist to ensure all procedures were followed and best industry practice carried out. Sample sizes and preparation techniques are considered appropriate. Rock chip assay results are reviewed in areas with reported gold to visually ascertain that results are consistent with the style of mineralisation expected. The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate for the nature of mineralisation within the project area.
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> <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> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Samples were assayed at Intertek in Ghana using 50g fire assay for gold which is considered appropriate for this style of mineralisation. Fire assay is considered total assay for gold. No geophysical tools have been used to determine assay results for any elements. Monitoring of results of duplicates, blanks and standards is conducted regularly. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported and reviewed regularly by Mako's Database Geologist. Any issues flagged through Mako's QAQC protocols are documented and corrective action noted in the Mako database.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative Company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Mako's Chief Geologist conducted field visits as part of the verification process. No twinning of holes was undertaken in this program. This announcement refers only to rock chip results. Primary data is collected on field sheets and then compiled on standard Excel templates which is uploaded into the database for validation and data management. The database is maintained in Seequent MXDeposit. All samples returning assay values below detection limit are assigned a value of 0.005g/t Au (half of the lower detection limit). No other adjustments have been applied to assay data.
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>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Sample points are recorded directly into a hand-held GPS with a location error of +/- 5m. Elevations are extracted from digital terrain model data as handheld GPS elevations are inconsistent. The grid system used is WGS84. A northern hemisphere zone is applied that is applicable to the location of individual project areas. A detailed topographic survey of the project area has not been conducted but digital terrain model data is available as part of the airborne geophysical survey that was flown.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing, and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Rock chip sampling had no set spacing and samples were collected where suitable material (eg. Outcrop etc) could be obtained. Outcrop is sparse on Napié and artisanal mine workings provided good exposure in areas that would otherwise not be able to be rock chip sampled. The results reported have not been used to estimate any mineral resource or reserve. No sample compositing was done for exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 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.	Rock chips have been collected as random chips from outcrop or spoil piles with no orientation to the sampling. Structural measurements of recently mapped quartz veins and the trend of artisanal workings indicates a new mineralised trend of approximately 110 degrees (roughly east-west) in the Western Contact Zone area. Previously it was thought that only the main north-south, and north-northeasterly structures were mineralised and previous drill directions were based on this. As such, the new east-west orientation has not yet been drill tested.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples are stored securely on the project site under supervision of security guards and/or Company personnel. Company personnel maintain chain of custody of the samples prior to collection from site by laboratory personnel. Documentation is prepared to record handover of samples to laboratory personnel.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews have been conducted on rock chip sampling techniques and data.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Napié Permit (PR281) was granted to Occidental Gold SARL, a 100% owned, Ivorian registered, subsidiary of Perseus Mining Ltd, by decree No. 2012-1164 on 19th December 2012 and was valid for three years. The first, three-year, renewal of the permit was granted to Occidental Gold by decree No: 181 /MIM/DGMG DU on 19 December 2016. The second, three-year renewal was granted to Occidental Gold by decree No: 00018/MIM/DGMG on 21 March 2019. The exceptional renewal of the Napié permit for a further two years was granted to Occidental Gold SARL on 7 March 2022 by decree No: 00083/MMPE/DGMG. Decree No: 259/MMPE/DGMG dated 8 September 2022 transferred Occidental Gold's ownership to Mako CI sarlu, a 100% owned, Ivorian registered, subsidiary of Mako Gold Ltd. This transaction gives Mako 90% ownership of the Napié Permit. A new application was submitted for the Napié Permit on 19 December 2023. Refer to Mako's ASX announcement of 21 October 2022 regarding the history of Napié ownership and details of the underlying agreement. The size of the permit is 224km². The Korhogo Nord permit was granted to Mako Côte d'Ivoire SARLU, a 100% owned Ivorian registered subsidiary of Mako Gold Ltd, by decree No. 2020-578 on 29 July 2020 and is valid for 4 years with two renewals of three years each. The size of the permit is 185km². The Ouangolodougou permit was granted to Mako Côte d'Ivoire SARLU, a 100% owned Ivorian registered subsidiary of Mako Gold Ltd, by decree No. 2020-938 on 25 November 2020 and is valid for 4 years with two renewals of three years each. The size of the permit is 111km². The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous exploration on Napié was conducted by Occidental Gold and consisted of surface geochemical sampling, auger sampling, an airborne geophysical survey and interpretation, RAB drilling and limited RC drilling (2 holes). Refer to Section 4.6 and Annexure A of Mako Gold's Prospectus lodged on the ASX on 13 April 2018 for details on previous exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Napié Permit is located within the Lower Proterozoic Birimian Daloa greenstone belt. The style of mineralisation sought is structurally controlled orogenic gold, within interpreted shear zones related to a regional-scale shear and secondary splays. The Tchaga and Gogbala deposits are located along a 23km long +40ppb gold soil/auger anomaly coincident with a +30km-long shear zone, thought to be a major control for gold mineralisation. Gold mineralisation is hosted in en-echelon quartz veins and stringers and the surrounding silicified, sericite, iron-carbonate, pyrite (+/- galena and chalcopyrite) alteration halo. Mineralisation is present in all lithologies (felsic to mafic volcanoclastics, volcanic breccias and conglomerates and to a lesser extent in felsic and mafic intrusives). The Gogbala South, Tchaga North and Komboro Prospect shows similarities to Tchaga and Gogbala mineralisation and is associated with splays off the main Napié shear.
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: - o easting and northing of the drill hole collar - o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - o dip and azimuth of the hole - o down hole length and interception depth - o hole length.	Not applicable to rock sampling.
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. 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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	A nominal 0.5g/t gold cutoff grade was applied for reporting of exploration in Appendix 1. No high-grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of exploration results. No metal equivalent values have been used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Not applicable to rock sampling.
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.	Refer to Figures contained within this report for the location and results of rock chip samples.
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.	All rock chip results are shown graphically on the maps within this 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.	No other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Mako has only systematically explored and defined Mineral Resources over 4km of the +30km long mineralised Napié Shear Zone. Further RC and DD drilling is planned to test high priority extensional targets along strike in the immediate area of Tchaga and Gogbala as well as to follow up recent exploration success in new prospect areas. Mapping and rock chip sampling, as well as trenching, is ongoing to help with prioritisation of drill targets.