



## **Avnel Drills 100.3 g/t Au over 10 m at Kalana Main and Provides Exploration Update**

**SAINT PETER PORT, GUERNSEY, June 11, 2015** – Avnel Gold Mining Limited (“Avnel” or the “Company”) (TSX: AVK) is pleased to provide an update on its ongoing 30,000-metre (“m”) drill program that is in support of a Definitive Feasibility Study (“DFS”) for its Kalana Main project in south-western Mali, West Africa.

### **Kalana Main Drill Program Highlights:**

- High-grade western extension of Vein 1 confirmed
- Infill and gap drilling encounters high grades over long intersections
- Significant northern extensions discovered
- Extension and infill drilling underway on the east and south-east portions of the deposit
- Updated mineral resource estimate expected in late September 2015

### **Exploration at Kalana Main Continues to Deliver Positive Results**

“I am delighted to report that drilling near the pit shell limits of the Mineral Resource has encountered significant high-grade gold mineralisation in the western portion of the deposit and new mineralisation in the north. We are confident that this western drilling will support the conversion of a meaningful portion of our Inferred Resource into the measured and indicated categories. We also expect the drilling in the north to add new in-pit resources,” stated Howard Miller, Avnel’s Chairman and CEO.

“I am also pleased to report that infill and gap drilling continues to reinforce our confidence in our geological model. This drilling is expected to improve the continuity of mineralisation in the block model and result in an increase to the Mineral Resource. We look forward to completing the drill program in mid-July and updating the Mineral Resource estimate in late September. The updated Mineral Resource will form the basis for a Definitive Feasibility Study that is scheduled to be completed in the first quarter of next year.”

The Company has drilled 130 holes over 21,308 m of the planned 30,000 m program. The results reported in this news release reflect assays from the first 10,899 m drilled and select composite results presented in the tables at the end of this news release. Additional assays are pending and will be reported in due course.

As detailed in the Company’s March 26, 2015 news release, the current Mineral Resource for the Kalana Main deposit consists of an Indicated Resource of 2.11 million ounces of gold (14.5 million tonnes grading 4.52 grams of gold per tonne (“g/t Au”) at a 0.9 g/t Au cut-off) and an Inferred Resource of 0.31 million ounces of gold (1.8 million ounces grading 5.28 g/t Au) at a 0.9 g/t Au cut-off).

For maps of the general layout of the drill program, the location of drill lines, and the location of individual drill holes, please refer to figures 1 through 3 near the end of this news release, respectively.

## High-Grade Western Extension of Vein 1 Confirmed

Extension drilling near the western and south-western limits of the Mineral Resource along lines W600 and S200 has intercepted significant, shallow, high-grade gold mineralisation within the favourable saprolite horizon. This mineralisation is interpreted to be the up-dip extension of Vein 1, the most significant vein at Kalana Main.

Significant assays from the western extension drilling include:

- KA-SOM-DD158A 43.0 g/t Au over 3 m  
including 126.9 g/t Au over 1 m  
and 19.1 g/t Au over 2 m  
including 37.0 g/t Au over 1 m
- KA-SOM-DD164 22.5 g/t Au over 4 m  
including 82.0 g/t Au over 1 m

A summary of the select composite assay results and drill hole information from this drilling are presented in tables 1 and 2, respectively.

The confirmation of the up-dip extension of Vein 1 is highly encouraging as it is expected to support the conversion of a significant portion of the Inferred Resource to the measured and indicated categories. The presence of mineralisation within the oxidised saprolite horizon is significant because it typically exhibits higher metallurgical recoveries and lower mining and processing costs relative to deeper transitional and fresh rock material. The shallow nature of this mineralisation is also significant as it may be available for mining in the early years of the mine plan and thus is likely positively impact a number of key performance indicators in the upcoming DFS.

The western extension drilling is complete and additional assays are pending. The preliminary analysis of the assays received suggests that the mineralisation in close proximity to the western limits of the pit shell has been sufficiently defined for the purposes of the DFS.

## Infill and Gap Drilling Encounters High Grades over Long Intersections

In the central, west-central, and north-central portions of the deposit, two long infill lines have been drilled and assayed (lines W510 and W445) and three short infill lines have been drilled and partially assayed (lines W386, W340, and W280). Based upon assays received, infill and gap drilling across this complex part of the deposit is confirming the geological interpretation and model, while some results have significantly exceeded expectations. For example, KA-SOM-RC585 intersected 100.3 g/t Au over 10 m – one of the highest grade-thickness intervals drilled at Kalana Main so far.

The gold mineralisation along these lines typically consists of the primary, shallow dipping, high-grade quartz vein packages locally overprinted by abundant sub-vertical lower grade veins within north-south trending structural corridors. This drilling is expected to improve grade continuity in the block model for both the high-grade vein packages and the corridors of lower grade sub-vertical veins.

The overprinting of the sub-vertical veins on the vein packages is significant because it has resulted in longer composites of gold mineralisation compared to other portions of the deposit. Consequently, the Company will examine the potential for lower cost bulk mining in these portions of the deposit relative to the selective mining approach previously envisioned. The reassessment of portions of the deposit as bulk tonnage targets has the potential to positively impact the waste-to-ore ratio and other key performance indicators in the DFS.

Gap drilling near the southern limit of pit shell indicates that the mineralisation in this area has been sufficiently delineated for the purposes of the DFS.

Significant assays from these lines include:

- KA-SOM-RC574      3.8 g/t Au over 23 m  
    including      12.7 g/t Au over 1 m  
    including      20.6 g/t over 2 m
- KA-SOM-RC575      2.1 g/t Au over 17 m  
    and              8.9 g/t Au over 9 m  
    including      64.1 g/t Au over 1 m
- KA-SOM-RC584      11.6 g/t Au over 8 m  
    including      73.0 g/t Au over 1 m  
    and              34.5 g/t Au over 2 m  
    including      62.4 g/t Au over 1 m
- KA-SOM-RC585      100.3g/t Au over 10 m  
    including      496.3 g/t Au over 2 m  
    including      844.7 g/t Au over 1 m
- KA-SOM-RC637      15.8 g/t Au over 4 m  
    including      57.0 g/t Au over 1 m
- KA-SOM-RC644      5.9 g/t Au over 9 m  
    including      20.4 g/t Au over 1 m  
    and              3.5 g/t Au over 9 m  
    including      20.9 g/t Au over 1 m
- KA-SOM-RC644      7.6 g/t Au over 8 m  
    including      57.2 g/t Au over 1 m

A summary of the select composite assay results and drill hole information from this drilling are presented in tables 3 through 9.

### **Significant Northern Extensions Discovered**

Based upon assays received from drilling on lines W260, W270, W312, W360, W445, and W510, extension drilling in close proximity to the northern and north-eastern limits of the pit shell has discovered significant, shallow, gold mineralisation within the saprolite horizon. The gold mineralisation typically consists of the primary, shallow dipping, high-grade quartz vein packages locally overprinted by abundant sub-vertical lower grade veins contained within north-south trending structural corridors.

This drilling has further delineated areas of known mineralisation and is expected to result in localised northern extensions to in-pit portions of the Mineral Resource. Additionally, this drilling has intersected significant intervals of shallow gold mineralisation on the northern end of line W510 that is outside of the Mineral Resource and extends beyond the limits of the pit shell. For example, KA-SOM-RC633 intersected 7.6 g/t Au over 3 m, 1.5 g/t Au over 7 m, and 2.1 g/t Au over 13 m.

The discovery of these northern and north-eastern extensions is highly encouraging as this portion of the block model does not contain any mineralisation. Consequently, the delineation of new mineralisation has the potential to positively impact the waste-to-ore ratio and other key performance indicators for the DFS. Accordingly, the number of extension and step-out holes in the northern portion of the deposit was increased to further delineate this mineralisation. This drilling is complete and assays are pending.

A summary of the select composite assay results and drill hole information from this drilling are presented in tables 10 and 11, respectively.

### **Extension and Infill Drilling Underway on the East and South-east Portions of the Deposit**

Drilling at Kalana Main continues with three rigs and is focused on extension drilling to east of the deposit plus infill and extension drilling in south-east, as shown in Figure 1.

Assays from RCDD004, a broad step-out hole approximately 100 m beyond the eastern limit of the pit shell, have been received. This hole encountered carbonate and pyrite-bearing sub-vertical and shallow-dipping vein systems that do not contain significant gold mineralisation. This mineralisation does not appear to be related to the typical primary quartz-gold vein packages of the Kalana Main deposit.

### **Updated Mineral Resource to Lay the Foundation for the Definitive Feasibility Study**

Following the completion of the drill program in mid-July, the Company expects to complete the next revision to the Mineral Resource estimate in late September 2015. This Mineral Resource is expected to form the basis for a Definitive Feasibility Study that is scheduled to be completed in the first quarter of 2016.

### **QA/QC Programs**

Exploration programs are conducted under the supervision of Dr. Olivier Féménias, EuroGeol 115, Avnel's Vice-President, Geology. Dr. Féménias, is a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators. Strict sampling and QA/QC protocol are followed, including the insertion of standards, blanks, and duplicates on a regular basis. Sample intervals are usually 1.0m. Samples are prepared on site and sent to BIGS Global Burkina SARL ("BIGS Global") in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso for analysis. Analytical method is a 2-kilogram bottle-roll cyanidation using a LeachWELL catalyst. The leach residues from all samples with a grade in excess of 0.3 g/t Au were prepared by BIGS Global and split to 50 grams and then analyzed by

standard fire assay. Composites presented in the assay results tables include intervals equal or greater than 0.8 g/t over a 1-m minimum width with a maximum internal dilution of 2 m. No assays results were capped.

## **About Avnel Gold**

Avnel Gold is a TSX-listed gold mining, exploration and development company with operations in south-western Mali in West Africa. The Company's focus is to develop its 80%-owned Kalana Main Project from a small underground mine into a low-cost, open pit mining operation. The Company is also advancing several nearby satellite deposits on the 387 km<sup>2</sup> 30-year Kalana Exploitation Permit.

On March 31, 2014, the Company reported a Mineral Resource estimate and the results of a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") prepared by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants. The PEA outlines a 14-year open-pit mine life at the Kalana Main Project recovering 1.46 million ounces of gold at an average "all-in sustaining cost" of \$577 per ounce with an initial capital cost of \$149 million. Utilising a gold price of \$1,110 per ounce and a 10% discount rate, the PEA reported a net present value ("NPV") of \$194 million after-tax and imputed interest, and an internal rate of return ("IRR") of 53% on a 100% project basis. The Company is now advancing the project to Definitive Feasibility, which is scheduled to be completed in the first quarter of 2016.

### **For further information, please contact:**

#### **Howard Miller**

Chairman and CEO  
Phone: +44 207 589 9082  
UK Mobile: +44 07768 696129  
Canadian Mobile: +1 416 726 8174  
Email: howard@hbmiller.co.uk

#### **Jeremy Link**

Vice-President, Corporate Development  
Phone : +1 (647) 692-5460  
Email: jlink@avnelgold.com

[www.avnelgold.com](http://www.avnelgold.com)

*No stock exchange, securities commission or other regulatory authority has approved or disapproved the information contained in this news release.*

## **CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

### **Forward-Looking Statements**

This news release includes certain "forward-looking statements". All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included in this release, including the future plans and objectives of Avnel Gold, are forward-looking statements that involve various risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from Avnel Gold's expectations include, among others, risks related to international operations, the actual results of current exploration activities, conclusions of economic evaluations and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined as well as future prices of gold and silver, as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors"

in Avnel Gold's Annual Information Form, which is available on SEDAR ([www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com)). Although Avnel Gold has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

### **Preliminary Economic Assessment**

The Kalana Main Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") is preliminary in nature and includes Inferred Mineral Resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorised as Mineral Reserves; thus, there is no certainty that the economic benefits indicated in the PEA will be realised. The PEA is subject to a number of assumptions, including, among others that an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment ("ESIA") will be completed within the required timeline, all required permits will be obtained in a timely manner, the company will continue to have the support of local community, a constant regulatory environment and no material increase occurs to the estimated costs. The Kalana Main PEA is based upon an 8.54 million tonne Indicated Mineral Resource grading 4.53 g/t Au containing 1.25 million ounces and a 2.09 million tonne Inferred Mineral Resource grading 3.76 g/t Au containing 0.25 million ounces utilising a cut-off grade of 0.9 g/t Au. The PEA also includes 0.66 million tonnes of tailings grading 1.80 g/t Au that are classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any portion of the Mineral Resource will ever be converted into a Proven and Probable Mineral Reserve. The NI 43-101-compliant technical report for the PEA and the Mineral Resource Estimate was prepared by Allan Earl, Executive Consultant, and Ivor Jones, Executive Consultant, of Snowden Mining Industry Consultants, each of whom are independent Qualified Persons, as defined in NI 43-101. The PEA was filed on SEDAR ([www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com)) on March 31, 2014.

### **TECHNICAL INFORMATION**

Except where indicated, the disclosure contained or incorporated into this press release of an economic, scientific or technical nature, has been summarised or extracted from the *National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101") compliant technical report titled "Kalana Mineral Resource Estimate and Preliminary Economic Assessment – Mali, NI 43-101 Technical Report" dated effective 31 March 2014 (the "Kalana Technical Report"), prepared by Snowden Mining Industry Consultants Pty Ltd. ("Snowden"). The Kalana Technical Report was prepared by Mr. Allan Earl, Executive Consultant, and Mr. Ivor W.O. Jones, Executive Consultant, both of Snowden at that time. Both Mr. Allan Earl and Mr. Ivor W.O. Jones are independent "Qualified Persons" as such term is defined in NI 43-101. Readers should consult the Kalana Technical Report to obtain further particulars regarding the Kalana Project, the Kalana Main Project, and the underground Kalana Gold Mine. The Kalana Technical Report, which constitutes the current technical report for the Kalana Main Project, was filed on SEDAR on March 31, 2014 and is available for review at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

Information of an economic, scientific, or technical nature in this press release regarding the March 2015 Mineral Resource estimates (the "March 2015 MRE"), as defined above, is summarised or extracted from reports prepared by Denny Jones Pty Ltd ("Denny Jones"). The March 2015 MRE has an effective date of March 19, 2015 and was prepared by Ivor W.O. Jones, Principal Consultant, at Denny Jones.

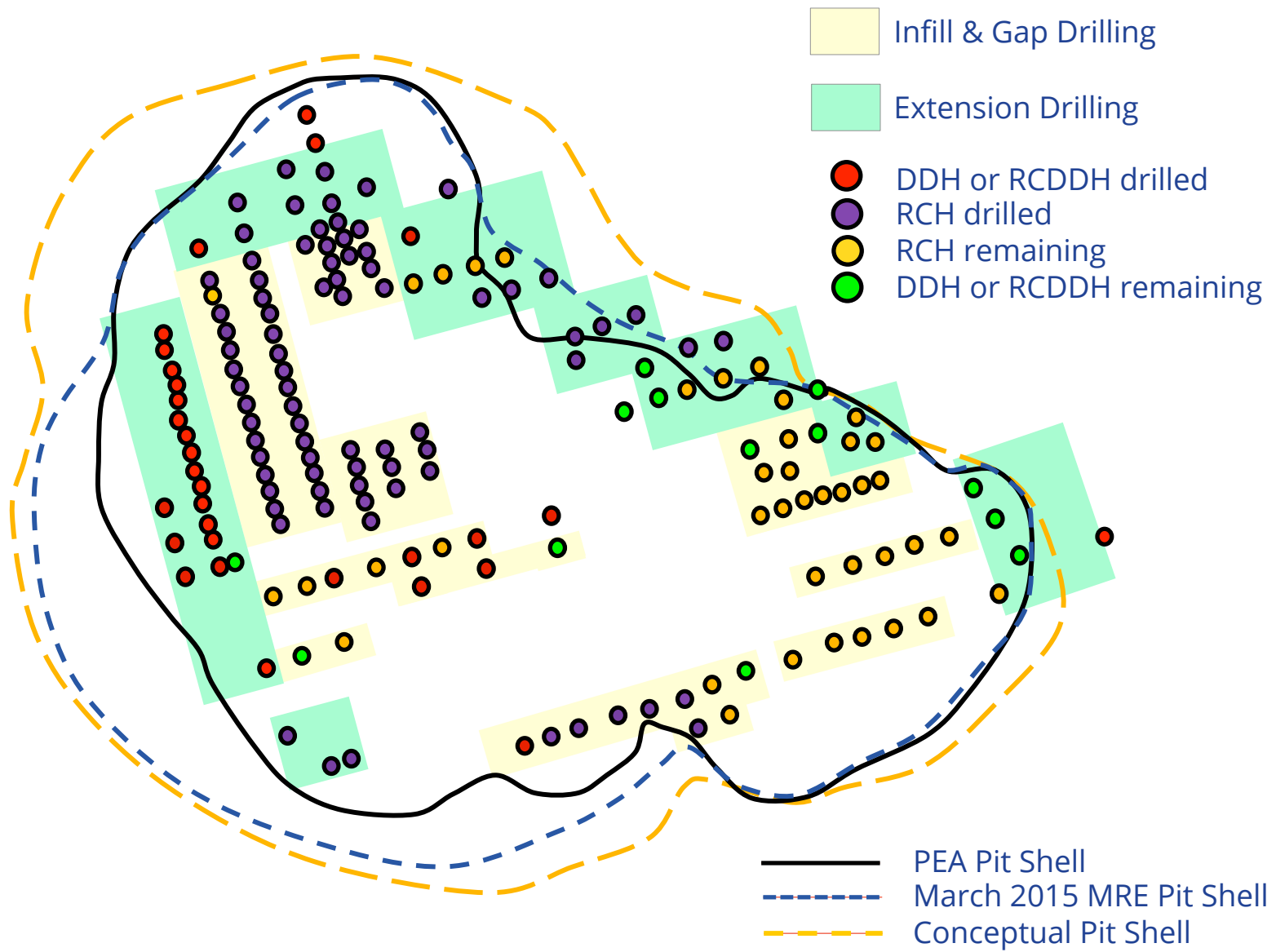
The Mineral Resources reported in this press release have been classified as Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resources within the meaning of the CIM *Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves* (November 2010) prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council. The Mineral Resources may be affected by further infill and exploration drilling that may result in increases or decreases in subsequent resource estimates. The Mineral Resource may also be affected by subsequent assessments of mining, environmental, processing, permitting, taxation, socio-economic, and other factors. Grade has been estimated using Multiple Indicator Kriging ("MIK"). Actual recoveries of mineral products may differ from reported Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources estimates due to inherent uncertainties in acceptable estimating techniques. In particular, Inferred Mineral Resources have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an Inferred Mineral Resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category of Mineral Resource. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of the mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves.

Information of a scientific or technical nature in this press release arising since the date of the Kalana Technical Report, excluding the September 2014 MRE (as defined in the Company's news release dated October 15, 2014) and March 2015 MRE, has been prepared under the supervision of Mr. Roy Meade, the Company's President and Dr. Olivier Femenias, the Company's Vice-President, Geology, both of whom are non-independent "Qualified Persons" as such term is defined in NI 43-101.

#### **NON-IFRS MEASURES**

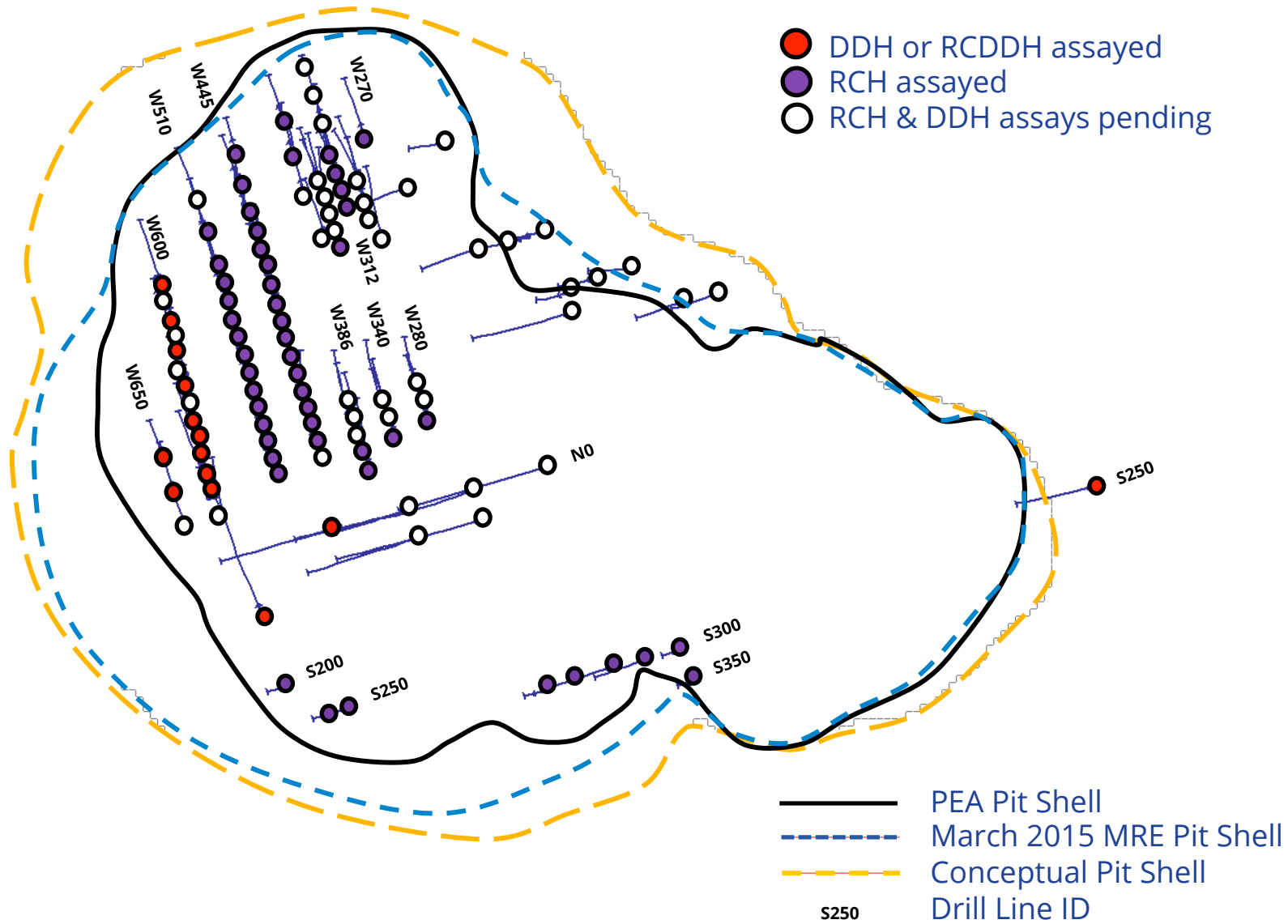
"Cash Operating Costs" is a non-GAAP and non-IFRS measure that does not have a standardised meaning prescribed by GAAP or IFRS and there may be some variation in the method of computation to other similarly titled measures of other gold mining companies. "Cash Operating Costs" is calculated as reported Production Costs, which includes costs such as mining, processing, administration, non-site costs (transport and refining of metals, and community and environmental), less royalties paid. These costs are then divided by the number of ounces sold to arrive at "Operating Cash Costs Per Ounce Sold".

"All-in Sustaining Cost Per Ounce" is a non-GAAP and non-IFRS measure that does not have a standardised meaning prescribed by GAAP or IFRS and there may be some variation in the method of computation to other similarly titled measures of other gold mining companies. In the PEA, Snowden calculates "All-in Sustaining Cost" is defined as mine site cash operating costs, which includes costs such as mining, processing, administration, but excludes non-site costs (transport and refining of metals and royalties), plus sustaining capital costs, which includes community and environmental costs, plus closure costs. These costs are then divided by the number of ounces produced to arrive at "All-in Sustaining Cost Per Ounce".



**Figure 1: Drill Hole Layout Plan Map (30,000 m)**





**Figure 2: Drill Lines and Assayed Holes Map**

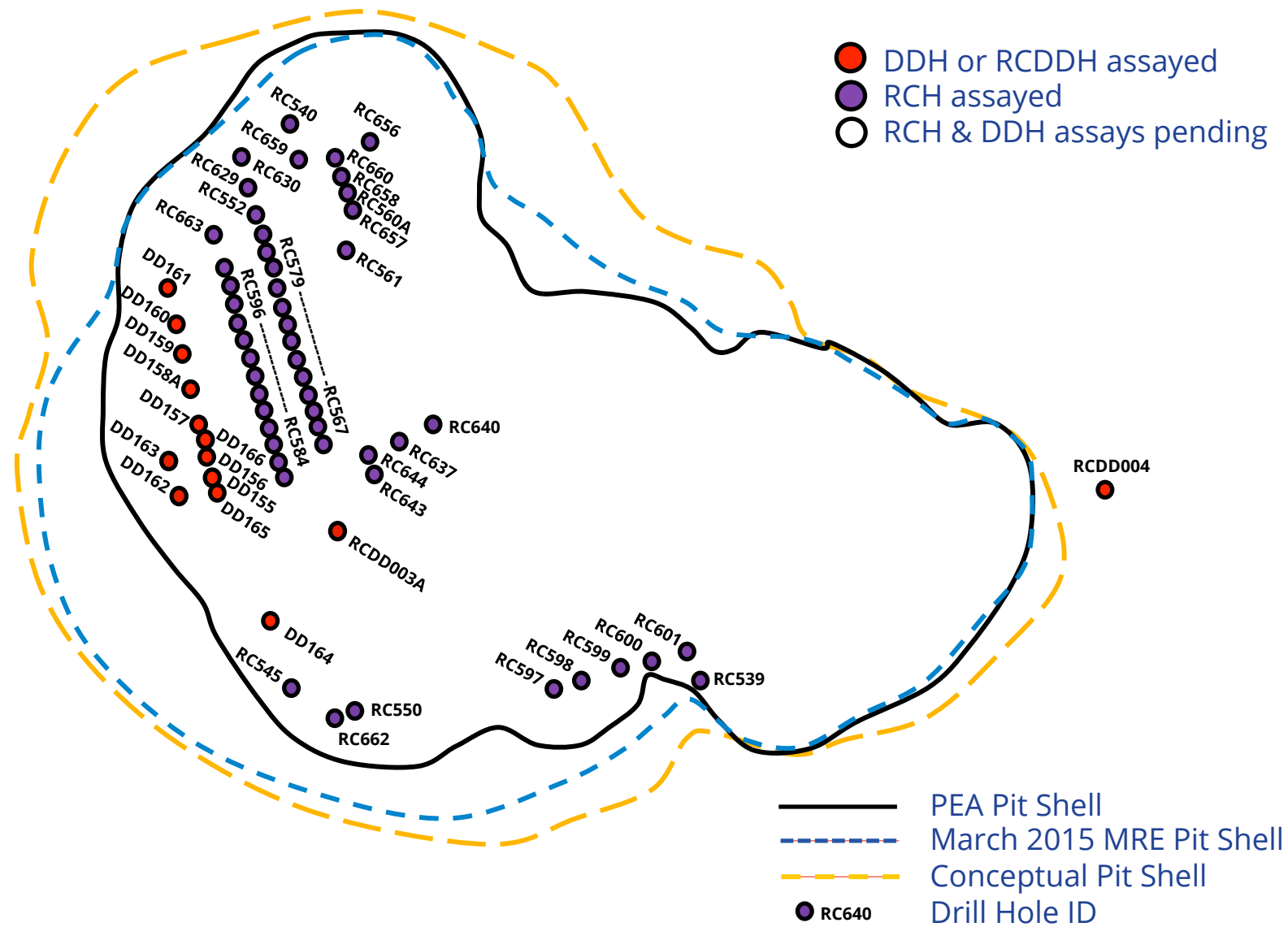


Figure 3: Drill Hole Locations

**Table 1: Kalana Main Western Extension – Select Composite Intervals**

Includes intervals &gt;10 g/t.m, cut-off of 0.8 g/t Au, maximum 2m of internal dilution, no assays are capped

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	g/t.m	Comment	Line
KA-SOM-RC545	65	66	1	28.5	28.5		S200
KA-SOM-DD155	25	29	4	2.6	10.3	inc 1m@22.1g/t	W600
	45	47	2	12.4	24.9		W600
KA-SOM-DD156	88	91	3	3.4	10.2		W600
<b>KA-SOM-DD158A</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>128.9</b>	<b>inc 1m@126.9g/t</b>	<b>W600</b>
	<b>158</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>inc 1m@37.0g/t</b>	<b>W600</b>
KA-SOM-DD163	21	22	1	10.5	10.5		W600
<b>KA-SOM-DD164</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>inc 1m@82.0g/t</b>	<b>W600</b>
	274	276	2	6.5	13.1	inc 1m@11.5g/t	W600
	289	293	4	3.8	15.1		W600
KA-SOM-RC545	65	66	1	28.5	28.5		S200

- (1) Due to the exploratory nature of this program and the variable orientations of the high-grade mineralized zones, the intersections presented herein may not necessarily represent the true width of mineralization
- (2) Numbers in bold represent intervals greater than 30 grams/tonne-metres (30 g/t-m)

**Table 2: Kalana Main Western Extension – Drill Hole Data**

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Length	Dip	Azimuth	Type	Section
KA-SOM-DD155	587010	1193132	88.5	-60	343.6	DD	W600
KA-SOM-DD156	587002	1193178	222.2	-60	343.6	DD	W600
KA-SOM-DD157	586989	1193226	79.4	-60	343.6	DD	W600
KA-SOM-DD158	586981	1193275	13.4	-60	343.6	DD	W600
KA-SOM-DD158A	586979	1193276	162.2	-60	343.6	DD	W600
KA-SOM-DD159	586971	1193326	150.1	-60	343.6	DD	W600
KA-SOM-DD160	586961	1193378	126	-60	343.6	DD	W600
KA-SOM-DD161	586946	1193418	201	-60	343.6	DD	W600
KA-SOM-DD162	586963	1193138	210	-60	343.6	DD	W650
KA-SOM-DD163	586948	1193186	46.3	-60	343.6	DD	W650
KA-SOM-DD164	587082	1192971	330	-60	343.6	DD	W600
KA-SOM-DD165	587004	1193155	213	-60	343.6	DD	W600
KA-SOM-DD166	586997	1193206	176	-60	343.6	DD	W600
KA-SOM-RC545	587121	1192874	72	-60	253.6	RC	S200

- (1) Collar coordinates in UTM Zone 29 WGS84 surveyed using a DGPS
- (2) RC = reverse circulation drill hole, DD = diamond drill hole

**Table 3: Kalana Main Drilling Line W510 – Select Composite Intervals**

Includes intervals &gt;10 g/t.m, cut-off of 0.8 g/t Au, maximum 2m of internal dilution, no assays are capped

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	g/t.m	Comment	Line
<b>KA-SOM-RC567</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>31.9</b>		<b>W510</b>
KA-SOM-RC568	80	93	13	2.0	26.2		W510
<b>KA-SOM-RC569</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>195.7</b>	<b>inc 4m@45.0g/t &amp; 2m@83.0g/t</b>	<b>W510</b>
	160	163	3	3.8	11.5		W510
KA-SOM-RC570B	79	87	8	1.8	14.1		W510
	106	115	9	1.4	12.3		W510
<b>KA-SOM-RC571</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>inc 1m@47.6g/t</b>	<b>W510</b>
	<b>30</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>inc 2m@20.7g/t</b>	<b>W510</b>
	97	100	3	4.0	12.1		W510
<b>KA-SOM-RC572A</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>inc 1m@24.0g/t</b>	<b>W510</b>
<b>KA-SOM-RC573</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>inc 1m@18.9g/t</b>	<b>W510</b>
<b>KA-SOM-RC574</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>inc 1m@12.7g/t &amp; 2m@20.6g/t</b>	<b>W510</b>
	71	85	14	1.9	27.1		W510
	<b>88</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>inc 1m@15.2g/t</b>	<b>W510</b>
	121	140	19	1.5	27.9		W510
	158	165	7	1.8	12.8		W510
<b>KA-SOM-RC575</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>35.6</b>		<b>W510</b>
	<b>68</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>inc 1m@64.1g/t</b>	<b>W510</b>
<b>KA-SOM-RC576</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>inc 1m@45.9g/t</b>	<b>W510</b>
	72	80	8	1.7	13.7		W510
<b>KA-SOM-RC579</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>55.5</b>		<b>W510</b>
	<b>38</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>43.2</b>		<b>W510</b>
	57	64	7	2.3	16.1		W510
KA-SOM-RC663	7	10	3	7.6	22.7	inc 1m@21.0g/t	W510
	47	54	7	1.5	10.8		W510
	129	142	13	2.1	26.7		W510

- (1) Due to the exploratory nature of this program and the variable orientations of the high-grade mineralized zones, the intersections presented herein may not necessarily represent the true width of mineralization
- (2) Numbers in bold represent intervals greater than 30 grams/tonne-metres (30 g/t-m)

**Table 4: Kalana Main Drilling Line W510 - Drill Hole Data**

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Length	Dip	Azimuth	Type	Section
KA-SOM-RC567	587101	1193162	196	-60	343.6	RC	W510
KA-SOM-RC568	587091	1193185	150	-60	343.6	RC	W510
KA-SOM-RC569	587088	1193208	195	-60	343.6	RC	W510
KA-SOM-RC570	587081	1193232	18	-60	343.6	RC	W510
KA-SOM-RC570A	587081	1193231	6	-60	343.6	RC	W510
KA-SOM-RC570B	587080	1193231	162	-60	343.6	RC	W510
KA-SOM-RC571	587074	1193256	195	-60	343.6	RC	W510
KA-SOM-RC572	587066	1193279	6	-60	343.6	RC	W510
KA-SOM-RC572A	587066	1193280	180	-60	343.6	RC	W510
KA-SOM-RC573	587060	1193303	165	-60	343.6	RC	W510
KA-SOM-RC574	587053	1193329	177	-60	343.6	RC	W510
KA-SOM-RC575	587046	1193353	194	-60	343.6	RC	W510
KA-SOM-RC576	587043	1193374	165	-60	343.6	RC	W510
KA-SOM-RC577	587033	1193401	125	-60	343.6	RC	W510
KA-SOM-RC577A	587035	1193399	195	-60	343.6	RC	W510
KA-SOM-RC578	587025	1193424	180	-60	343.6	RC	W510
KA-SOM-RC579	587020	1193448	165	-60	343.6	RC	W510
KA-SOM-RC663	587004	1193495	147	-60	343.6	DD	W510

(1) Collar coordinates in UTM Zone 29 WGS84 surveyed using a DGPS

(2) RC = reverse circulation drill hole, DD = diamond drill hole

**Table 5: Kalana Main Drilling Line W445 – Select Composite Intervals**

Includes intervals &gt;10 g/t.m, cut-off of 0.8 g/t Au, maximum 2m of internal dilution, no assays are capped

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	g/t.m	Comment	Line
KA-SOM-RC584	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>inc 1m@73.0g/t</b>	<b>W445</b>
	110	116	6	1.7	10.4		W445
	<b>127</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>inc 1m@62.4g/t</b>	<b>W445</b>
KA-SOM-RC585	<b>52</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>1002.7</b>	<b>inc 2m@496.3g/t</b>	<b>W445</b>
	173	175	2	12.4	24.8	inc 1m@23.5g/t	W445
KA-SOM-RC586	11	13	2	11.5	22.9	inc 1m@21.7g/t	W445
	101	105	4	3.9	15.6	inc 1m@10.5g/t	W445
KA-SOM-RC587	167	181	14	1.4	19.8		W445
	193	201	8	1.3	10.4		W445
KA-SOM-RC588	108	119	11	1.0	10.9		W445
KA-SOM-RC589	8	9	1	24.2	24.2		W445
	12	16	4	4.7	18.7	inc 1m@17.1g/t	W445
	<b>75</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>inc 1m@38.2g/t</b>	<b>W445</b>
	<b>107</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>inc 1m@14.6g/t</b>	<b>W445</b>
KA-SOM-RC590	33	55	22	1.3	28.8		W445
	82	91	9	1.6	14.0		W445
	99	107	8	1.3	10.0		W445
	133	140	7	1.7	12.0		W445
KA-SOM-RC591	6	15	9	1.7	15.1		W445
KA-SOM-RC594	186	193	7	3.5	24.4	inc 2m@10.5g/t	W445
KA-SOM-RC595	33	45	12	1.2	14.6		W445
<b>KA-SOM-RC596</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>inc 1m@80.7g/t</b>	<b>W445</b>

- (1) Due to the exploratory nature of this program and the variable orientations of the high-grade mineralized zones, the intersections presented herein may not necessarily represent the true width of mineralization
- (2) Numbers in bold represent intervals greater than 30 grams/tonne-metres (30 g/t-m)

**Table 6: Kalana Main Drilling Line W445 – Drill Hole Data**

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Length	Dip	Azimuth	Type	Section
KA-SOM-RC552	587059	1193531	150	-60	343.6	RC	W445
KA-SOM-RC584	587154	1193207	195	-60	343.6	RC	W445
KA-SOM-RC585	587149	1193235	183	-60	343.6	RC	W445
KA-SOM-RC586	587141	1193254	183	-60	343.6	RC	W445
KA-SOM-RC587	587134	1193279	231	-60	343.6	RC	W445
KA-SOM-RC588	587128	1193303	207	-60	343.6	RC	W445
KA-SOM-RC589	587121	1193329	195	-60	343.6	RC	W445
KA-SOM-RC590	587114	1193352	204	-60	343.6	RC	W445
KA-SOM-RC591	587106	1193376	216	-60	343.6	RC	W445
KA-SOM-RC592	587099	1193399	220	-60	343.6	RC	W445
KA-SOM-RC593	587092	1193424	210	-60	343.6	RC	W445
KA-SOM-RC594	587089	1193446	200	-60	343.6	RC	W445
KA-SOM-RC595	587081	1193467	180	-60	343.6	RC	W445
KA-SOM-RC596	587071	1193494	162	-60	343.6	RC	W445
KA-SOM-RC629	587048	1193568	120	-60	343.6	DD	W445
KA-SOM-RC630	587045	1193606	90	-60	343.6	DD	W445

(1) Collar coordinates in UTM Zone 29 WGS84 surveyed using a DGPS

(2) RC = reverse circulation drill hole, DD = diamond drill hole

**Table 7: Kalana Main Drilling Lines W280, W340, W386 – Select Composite Intervals**

Includes intervals >10 g/t.m, cut-off of 0.8 g/t Au, maximum 2m of internal dilution, no assays are capped

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	g/t.m	Comment	Line
KA-SOM-RC637	40	53	13	2.2	28.6	<b>inc 1m@57.0g/t</b>	W340
	68	73	5	2.3	11.5		W340
	<b>115</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>63.1</b>		<b>W340</b>
	169	174	5	5.8	29.0		W340
KA-SOM-RC640	0	8	8	2.1	17.0		W280
	60	70	10	1.5	15.3		W280
KA-SOM-RC643	45	51	6	2.8	16.8		W386
	91	94	3	3.7	11.1		W386
KA-SOM-RC644	23	31	8	2.5	19.8	<b>inc 2m@20.4g/t</b> <b>inc 1m@20.9g/t</b> <b>inc 1m@57.2g/t</b>	W386
	<b>37</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>53.3</b>		<b>W386</b>
	<b>59</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>31.9</b>		<b>W386</b>
	<b>100</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>60.7</b>		<b>W386</b>
	116	125	9	1.5	13.1		W386

(1) Due to the exploratory nature of this program and the variable orientations of the high-grade mineralized zones, the intersections presented herein may not necessarily represent the true width of mineralization

(1) Numbers in bold represent intervals greater than 30 grams/tonne-metres (30 g/t-m)

**Table 8: Kalana Main Drilling Lines W280, W340, W386 – Drill Hole Data**

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Length	Dip	Azimuth	Type	Section
KA-SOM-RC637	587265	1193214	185	-59.5	343.6	RC	W340
KA-SOM-RC561	587185	1193477	192	-60	343.6	RC	W340
KA-SOM-RC640	587313	1193228	155	-60	343.6	RC	W280
KA-SOM-RC643	587231	1193170	190	-60	343.6	RC	W386
KA-SOM-RC644	587217	1193189	147	-62	343.6	RC	W386

(1) Collar coordinates in UTM Zone 29 WGS84 surveyed using a DGPS

(2) RC = reverse circulation drill hole, DD = diamond drill hole

**Table 9: Kalana Main Central & Southern Infill and Gap Drilling – Drill Hole Data**

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Length	Dip	Azimuth	Type	Section
KA-SOM-RC539	587677	1192883	60	-60	253.6	RC	S350
KA-SOM-RC550	587203	1192847	78	-60	253.6	RC	S250
KA-SOM-RC597	587467	1192868	57	-60	253.6	RC	S300
KA-SOM-RC598	587516	1192886	84	-60	253.6	RC	S300
KA-SOM-RC599	587566	1192902	122	-60	253.6	RC	S300
KA-SOM-RC600	587610	1192912	150	-59	253.6	RC	S300
KA-SOM-RC601	587657	1192924	64	-60	253.6	RC	S300
KA-SOM-RC662	587180	1192839	63	-60	253.6	RC	S250
KA-SOM-RCDD003	587187	1193091	21	-60	343.6	RC-DD	N0
KA-SOM-RCDD003A	587188	1193092	291	-60	343.6	RC-DD	N0
KA-SOM-RCDD004	588224	1193149	273	-60	253.6	RC-DD	S250

(1) Collar coordinates in UTM Zone 29 WGS84 surveyed using a DGPS

(2) RC = reverse circulation drill hole, DD = diamond drill hole

**Table 10: Kalana Main Northern Extension – Select Composite Intervals**

Includes intervals >10 g/t.m, cut-off of 0.8 g/t Au, maximum 2m of internal dilution, no assays are capped

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	g/t.m	Comment	Line
KA-SOM-RC560A	160	162	2	9.0	17.9		W312
KA-SOM-RC656	45	47	2	5.2	10.4		W270
KA-SOM-RC657	67	78	11	2.1	22.8		W312
KA-SOM-RC658	120	130	10	1.5	14.7		W312

(1) Collar coordinates in UTM Zone 29 WGS84 surveyed using a DGPS

(2) RC = reverse circulation drill hole, DD = diamond drill hole



**Table 11: Kalana Main Northern extension - Drill Hole Data**

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Length	Dip	Azimuth	Type	Section
KA-SOM-RC540	587109	1193652	120	-60	343.6	RC	W360
KA-SOM-RC560	587191	1193554	18	-60	343.6	RC	W312
KA-SOM-RC560A	587192	1193552	180	-60	343.6	RC	W312
KA-SOM-RC656	587220	1193627	171	-60	343.6	RC	W260
KA-SOM-RC657	587199	1193529	118	-60	343.6	RC	W312
KA-SOM-RC658	587184	1193575	178	-60	343.6	RC	W312
KA-SOM-RC659	587172	1193611	178	-60	343.6	RC	W312
KA-SOM-RC660	587124	1193604	147	-60	343.6	RC	W360

(1) Collar coordinates in UTM Zone 29 WGS84 surveyed using a DGPS

(2) RC = reverse circulation drill hole, DD = diamond drill hole