ASX ANNOUNCEMENT AND MEDIA RELEASE

30 September 2016

EXTENSION DRILL PROGRAMME COMMENCES

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Diamond drilling planned to test up-dip potential of the Namdini gold deposit over ~720m of strike**
- **An initial series of 17 'up-dip' width extension holes are planned to provide a first- pass assessment of any new near-surface gold mineralisation which may exist**
- **In addition, two 'infill' holes have been scheduled for drilling in order to provide better coverage within the initial 'framework' drilling programme**
- **Approximately 3,500 metres of diamond drilling is planned**
- **Maiden JORC Resource estimate underway for completion Q4 - 2016**

Cardinal Resources Limited (ASX: CDV) **("Cardinal"** or **"the Company**") is pleased to report that a diamond drilling programme will be initiated by mid October (weather permitting) to test the up-dip width extensions to the known gold mineralisation at the Namdini Gold Project, along with two infill holes within the original framework drilling programme.

For over 720 metres of strike at Namdini, the easternmost drill holes within the initial framework drilling programme returned strong gold intercepts such that the broad mineralised zone appears to be 'open' up-dip and to the east of the current drilling coverage.

The Company has planned to undertake an initial 17-hole diamond drilling programme to test this 'up-dip' potential. In addition to this, a further two diamond 'infill' holes will be drilled to assist in providing improved coverage within the current framework drilling programme.
In total, approximately 3,500 metres of diamond drilling is planned to be undertaken.

Cardinal's Managing Director, Archie Koimtsidis said:
"To date we've been highly focused on our framework drilling to provide the input data necessary for our initial resource estimate which has now been closed off. This new programme will focus on the potential shallow up-dip extensions and will provide new data for a first pass assessment of the potential for more near-surface mineralisation to the east of known mineralisation."

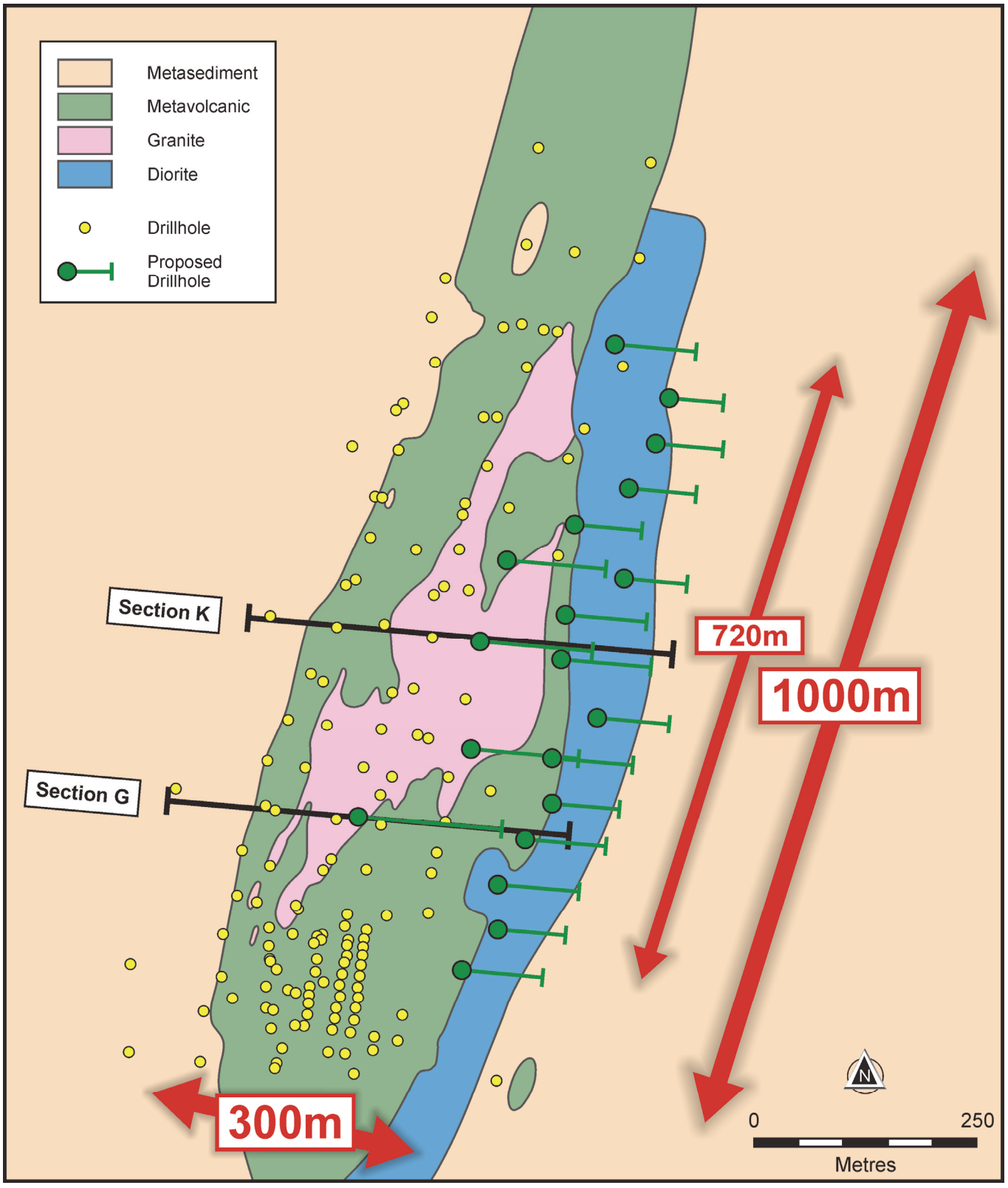

Figure 1: Location of the planned drill holes relative to the Namdini deposit drilling

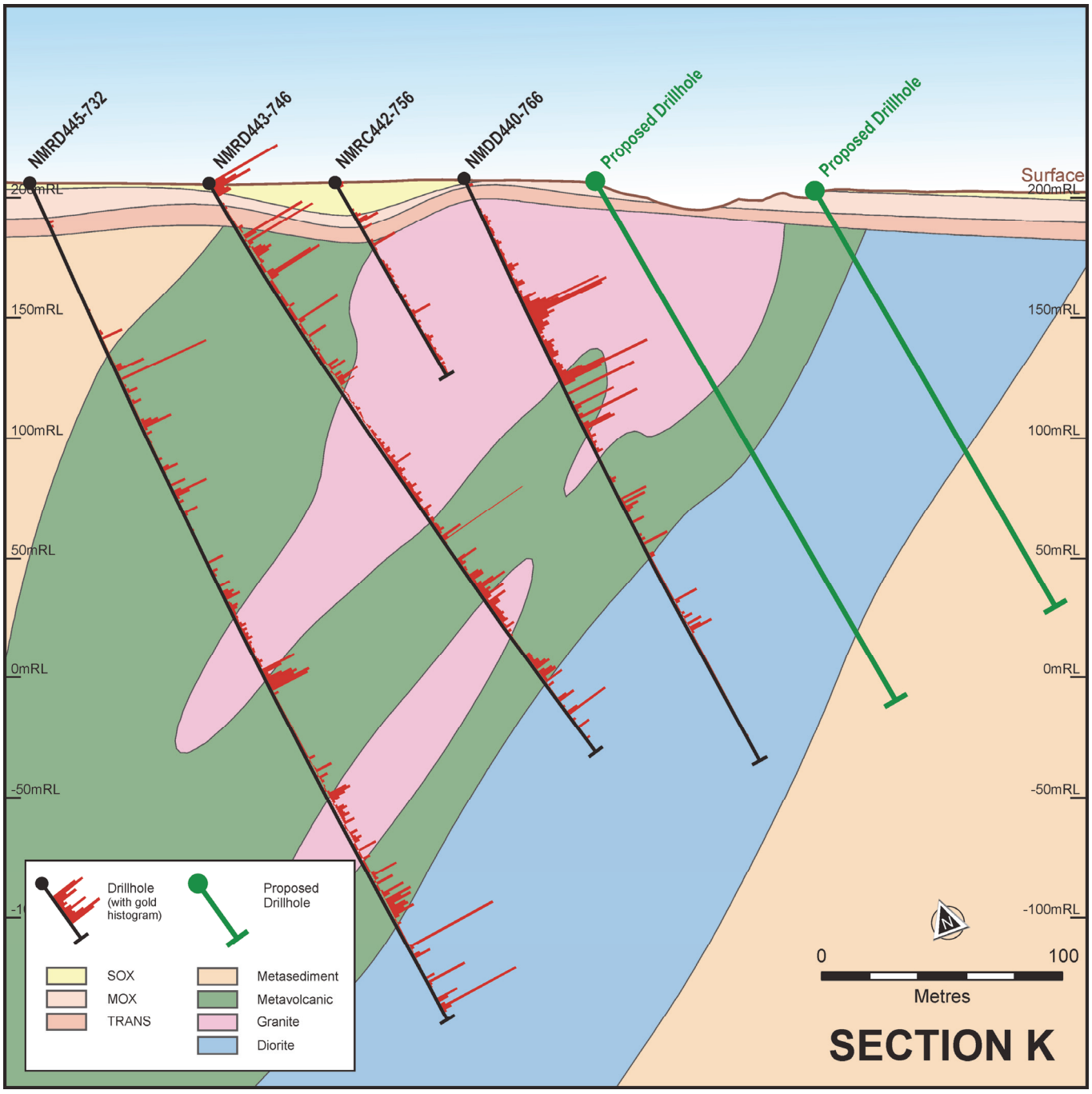

Figure 2: Example of the up-dip extension planned drill holes

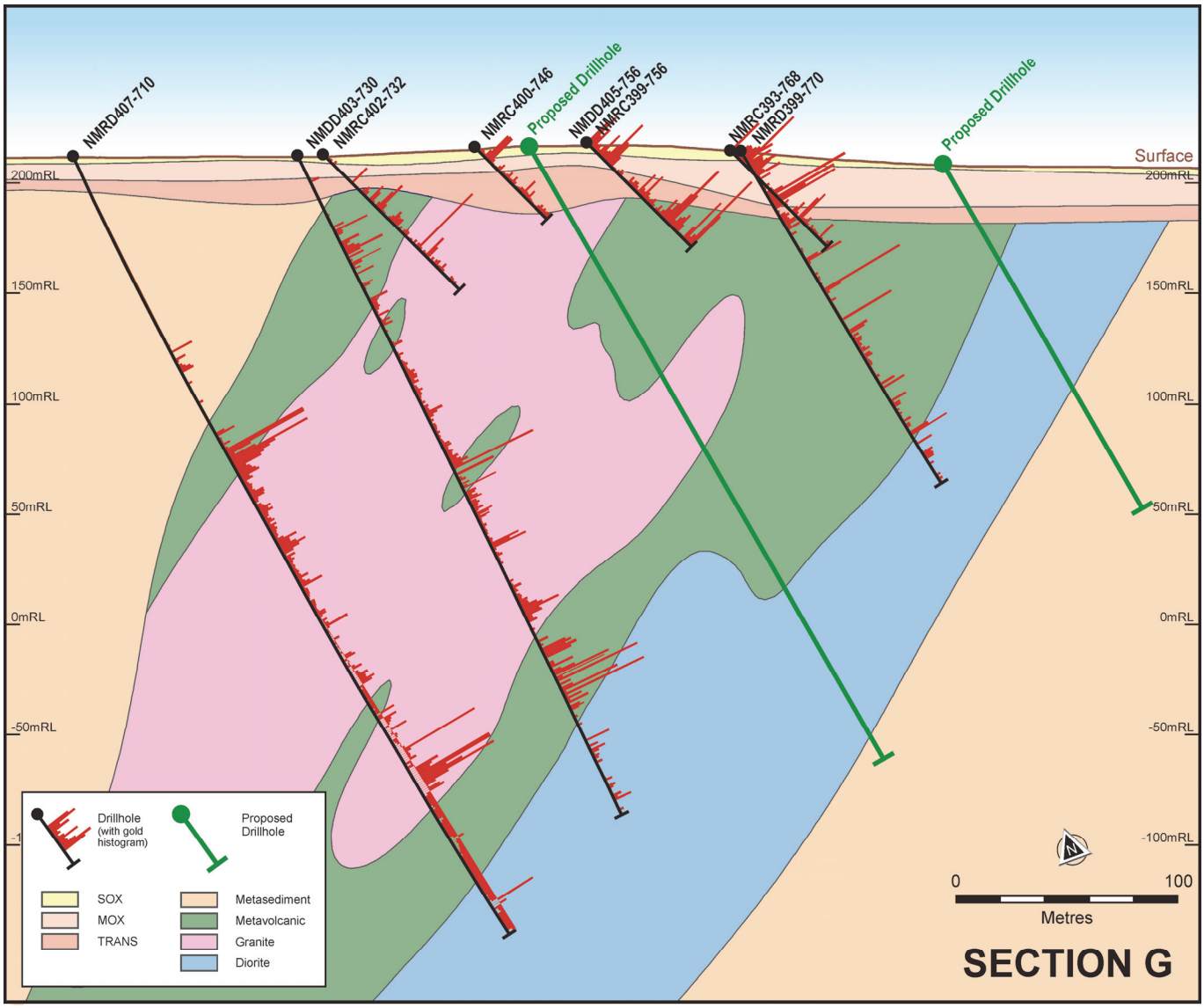

Figure 3: Example of the planned infill and up-dip extension planned drill holes

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this Announcement that releates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by **Mr Paul Abbott** a full time employee of Cardinal Resources Limited, who is a Member of the Geological Society of South Africa. Mr Abbott has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Abbott consents to the inclusion in this Announcement of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

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No verification

Although all reasonable care has been undertaken to ensure that the facts and opinions given in this Announcement are accurate, the information provided in this Announcement (including information derived from publicly available sources) may not been independently verified.

JORC CODE 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

30 September 2016 Extension Drill Programme Continues

Section 1 – Sampling Technique and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Nature and quality of sampling is carried out under QAQC procedures as per industry standards. RC sampling quality is ensured through inserting CRM standards and blanks inserted every 22 samples, with duplicates also taken every 22 samples. HQ core sampling quality is ensured through inserting CRM standards and blanks every 22 samples.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Sample representivity is ensured for: RC samples by collecting 1m samples from a cyclone, passing them through a 3-tier riffle splitter, and taking duplicate samplers every 22nd sample. HQ core through sampling the various lithological units at 1m intervals. The original system used was to sample each unit separately, but after statistical analyses of the results found there was no material grade variation between the units, the quarter core was sampled at 1m intervals throughout the drill hole.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Mineralisation comprises gold associated with disseminated pyrite & arsenopyrite.
	In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Industry standard reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay. HQ core is quartered, with the same quarter consistently sampled. 1m samples are taken irrespective of lithological units. The quarter core samples weigh ~2 kg, which are dried, then crushed and a split portion of <1.5 kg is pulverised to produce a 50 gm charge for fire assay.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Reverse Circulation drilling with a standard tube, Remet 140mm Hard Face (face-sampling) button drilling bit. HQ core drilling with triple tube (near surface soft material) and a standard tube and HQ full hole chrome core barrel in transition and fresh rock. Depth of diamond tails varies according to water table levels once the RC samples are not recovered dry. Core is orientated and surveyed using Reflex digital equipment.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Method of recording chip and core sample recoveries was to enter the relevant data on a hand held Motion F5te Tablet PC using a set of standard templates supplied by Maxwell Geoservices, Perth (Maxwell). Chip sample recoveries are assessed by weighing

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		1m samples from the cyclone on a scale in the field & comparing with the theoretical volume contained in a 1m x 140mm diameter hole to calculate %age recoveries. Core recovered from each drill run is measured and compared with the drill run length drilled to calculate %age core recoveries.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	The measures taken to maximize RC sample recovery are through a cyclone and a 3 tier riffle splitter. Each 1m sample is passed twice through the splitter before sampling to ensure maximum homogenization of each sample and to collect an unbiased representative sample to be assayed. The measures taken to maximize core sample recovery in soft, near surface materials are to use triple tube with suitable drilling fluids to reduce any eroding of the soft materials, A standard tube with full hole chrome barrel is used in transition and fresh rock with drilling additives to ensure maximum performance from the drill bits and to keep each hole as straight as possible to maximize core recoveries. The core lifters are checked after each drill run to ensure no core to be left down the hole when pulling the full core tube. These measures ensure that the lithologies drilled and recovered are fully representative of the in situ materials.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No relationship is known to exist between sample recovery and grade, and no sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of any fine/coarse material due to the above drill sample recoveries in place.
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.	RC chips and HQ core samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate future Mineral Resource estimations.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging is qualitative and quantitative. Both RC chips in trays and HQ core are photographed both in 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.	HQ core is sawn, quartered and sampled, with the same quarter always sampled to reduce any bias
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	The RC sub-sampling technique is with a 3 tier riffle splitter, and sampled dry.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	RC and core sample preparation was undertaken at SGS Laboratories, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso and Tarkwa, Ghana. All preparation equipment is flushed with barren material prior to the commencement of sample preparation. The entire sample is dried, crushed to a nominal 2mm using a Jaw Crusher, then <1.5 kg is split using a Jones type riffle. The reject sample is retained in the original sample bag. The split is pulverised in a LM2 grinding mill to a nominal 85% passing 75 micron size fraction. An approximate 200 gram sub-sample split is taken for fire assay with the pulverized residue retained in a plastic bag. The pulverized split is fire assayed by standard procedures with an AAS finish to 10 ppb detection limit. Both the remaining reject and pulverized samples are returned and stored at Cardinal's Bolgatanga premises.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representivilty of samples is to insert commercial certified reference material (CRM) for standards and in-house blanks every 22 samples. SGS Laboratory assays duplicate samples of each sample batch (20%) so that representivity of the samples can be checked.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Measures taken to ensure that the RC sampling is representative of the in situ material collected are to take field duplicate samples every 22nd sample. Approximately 3kg samples from the splitter are retained from each sample and stored on the company's premises for possible re-assay. Measures taken to ensure that the core sampling is representative is to sample quarter core at 1m intervals irrespective of lithologies due to the similarities in grade of the main lithologies. Results of field duplicates, standards and blanks are all plotted graphically to ensure that the results of each assay batch are acceptable.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an accurate indication of gold mineralisation of this Namdini deposit.
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.	The pulverized chip or rock sample is weighed and mixed with flux and fused using lead oxide at 1,100°C, followed by cupellation of the resulting lead button (Dore bead). The bead is digested using 1:1 HNO_3 and HCl and the resulting solution is submitted for analysis. The digested sample solution is aspirated into the Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS),

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		aerosolised, and mixed with the combustible gas, acetylene and air. The mixture is ignited in a flame whose temperature ranges from 2,100 to 2,800^{o}C. During combustion, atoms of the gold in the sample are reduced to free, unexcited ground state atoms, which absorb light. Light of the appropriate wavelength is supplied and the amount of light absorbed can be measured against a standard curve. Results have a lower gold detection limit of 10 ppb. The AAS equipment is calibrated with each job. The quality of the Fire Assaying and laboratory procedures are considered to be entirely appropriate for this deposit type. The analytical technique is industry standard fire assay which is considered to be a total digest of gold.
	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 hand held geophysical tools are used.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Sample preparation checks for fineness are carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 85-90% passing 75 micron is being attained. The grind size varies between 87-99% passing 75 micron, which is acceptable. Each batch of 84 samples has 10 laboratory checks (20%) inserted for their quality control procedures. These comprise internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, replicates and duplicates. Results received are graphically plotted for each assay batch and show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. Certified reference materials, having a range of values, and in-house blanks are inserted in the ratio of 1:22 into the sample stream. No duplicate samples are taken as quarter core samples are submitted for fire assay. Pulps are submitted to an external laboratory for checks on accuracy and precision. External laboratory checks are done on a three monthly basis through Laboratories Quality Services International (LQSI). Recent LQSI checks of Fire Assay analyses on Low Grade Oxide

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Material produced acceptable levels of accuracy and precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel has not occurred.
	The use of twinned holes.	There has been no use of twinned holes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was collected on a hand held Motion F5te Tablet PC using a set of standard templates supplied by Maxwell Geoservices, Perth (Maxwell). Daily data was synchronised and digitally captured by Maxwell for validation and compilation into Excel and Access spreadsheets and stored on the Cardinal servers located in Bolgatanga, Ghana, West Africa.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made to assay data.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Accuracy of drill hole collar surveys was done by DGPS (Sahara Mining Services, Birkina Faso).
	Specification of the grid system used.	WGS84 Sector 30N, with local grid baseline at 010° True North and lines at 50m to 100m intervals and stations at 50m along lines.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Survey control has been established for the entire Namdini project by independent surveyors, Sahara Mining Services, with the establishment of DGPS survey control points throughout the project area. Sahara Mining Services also completed a detailed Unmanned Aerial Vehicle ("UAV' or "drone") topographic and photographic survey surrounding the Namdini deposit.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Data spacing is 50-100m (northing) and 50-100m (easting).
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The data spacing and distribution is considered to be sufficient to establish a degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied for an Exploration Target
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied.
	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	The orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures as drilling is orientated normal to the dip and foliation of the deposit. Structural measurements confirm that the foliation of the entire deposit dips -60°W so that the sampling achieves unbiased sampling of the lithologies.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	The measures taken to ensure sample security are through an independent Ghanaian security contractor. Samples are stored at Cardinal's base camp located at Bolgatanga, Ghana, West Africa under security until collected by SGS Laboratories and transported to their Ouagadougou laboratory in Burkina Faso.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Sampling techniques are of industry standards. Data is audited by Maxwell Geoservices (Perth), who have not made any other recommendations.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in section 1 will also apply to this section where relevant)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral Tenement and Land Status	Type, name/reference number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties including joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.	The Namdini Mining Licence is located in NE Ghana. Namdini Mining Limited (NML) holds the mining licence. NML signed a Heads of Agreement with Savannah Mining Ltd (Savannah) to provide "Mining Support" services to NML. Savannah has signed a Heads of Agreement with Cardinal Mining Services Ltd (CMS) to provide "Mining Support" services in relation to the Namdini Mining Licence.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	There are no known impediments to offer "Mining Support" services to Namdini Mining Limited within the Namdini Mining licence area.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	No previous systematic exploration has been undertaken.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation	The deposit type comprises gold mineralisation within sheared and highly altered rocks containing sulphides (pyrite and arsenopyrite). The geological setting is a Paleo-Proterozoic Greenstone Belt comprising Birimian metavolcanics, volcaniclastics & metasediments located in close proximity to a major 30 km ~N-S regional shear zone with splays. The style of mineralisation is hydrothermal alteration containing disseminated gold-bearing sulphides
Drill hole information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including 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 meters) of the drill hole collar	A summary of all information is contained within this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• Dip and azimuth of the hole • Down hole length and interception depth • Hole length	
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	There has been no exclusion of information.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	No weighting averaging techniques nor cutting of high grades have yet been undertaken.
	Where aggregated intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Aggregated intercepts incorporating short lengths of high grade results within the lithological units are calculated to include no more than intervals of 3m below grades of <0.5 g/t Au when assay results are received
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values were used for this report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of exploration results.	The relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths is not yet known.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	The geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is not yet known.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Only down hole lengths are reported when assay results are received and true widths of mineralisation are not yet known.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plane view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Appropriate cross and long sections are included in this announcement.
Balanced Reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Summary assay results of the drill holes reported are attached.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observation; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	The interpretation of the geological observations shown in the cross and long sections are subject to possible change as new information is gathered. No geochemical surveys, bulk sampling, metallurgical or geotechnical assessments were undertaken. Gradient Array IP (GAIP) and Ground Magnetic

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		surveys were recently completed over the Namdini Project area, with results yet to be received.
Or Further Work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large – scale step – out drilling).	A combination of reverse circulation and diamond drilling is planned, followed by possible additional ground geophysical surveys depending on the results of the 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.	The cross and long sections included show the possible extent of mineralisation based on geological observations and assay results. Future exploration is planned north and south within the Namdini Project Area to obtain strike extensions to the gold mineralisation.