Cardinal Resources Ltd.: 320m Wide Gold Zone Intersected at Namdini Project

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Perth - Cardinal Resources Ltd. (ASX:CDV) ("Cardinal" or "the Company") is pleased to report the results of a further two diamond drill holes, NMDD452-748 and NMDD450-768, recently completed on the Namdini Project ("Namdini"), Ghana (Figure 1, see link below).

Highlights:

- Wide gold mineralised zone of 320m intersected with infill diamond drilling

- Significant gold mineralised intersections within this section include:

-- 75m @ 2.88 g/t gold including 40m @ 4.56 g/t gold
-- 66m @ 1.54 g/t gold
-- 47m @ 1.26 g/t gold
-- 30m @ 2.08 g/t gold
-- 29m @ 1.72 g/t gold
-- 24m @ 1.13 g/t gold
-- 15m @ 2.19 g/t gold

Cardinal's Managing Director, Archie Koimtsidis said:

"The width and tenor of gold encountered with our drilling at Namdini to date is certainly pointing towards a very large gold system being present within the 900m x 300m that has been the focus of our drilling so far. On top of this, Namdini has great exploration upside given the mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike."

The potential of the Namdini Project to host a world-class gold project continues to be confirmed by the intersection of long mineralised zones, including 75m @ 2.88 g/t Au, 66m @ 1.54 g/t Au, 47m @ 1.26 g/t Au and 30m @ 2.08 g/t Au.

Infill diamond drill holes NMDD452-748 and NMDD450-768 have enabled Section L to be compiled, with a 320m wide gold mineralised zone intersected (Figure 2, see link below). This mineralised section reaffirms the continuation of wide gold mineralisation both at depth and along strike within the Namdini Project.

Infill diamond drilling has been completed on 50m spacings, between previous 100m spaced diamond drill sections, to confirm and enhance the gold mineralisation previously intersected within the volcaniclastics, granitoids and diorites (Figure 1).

NMDD452-748 intersected 242m of gold mineralisation within hydrothermally altered granitoids and volcaniclastics from 26m to 268m vertical depths with multiple zones of mineralisation down the drill hole, including 75m @ 2.88 g/t, 47m @ 1.26 g/t and 15m @ 2.19 g/t, confirming continuity of mineralisation with depth (Figures 2, 3 and 4, see link below).

NMDD450-768 intersected 190m of mineralisation within hydrothermally altered granitoids from and volcaniclastics 0m to 190m vertical depths, including 66m @ 1.54 g/t, 30m @ 2.08 g/t, 29m @ 1.72 g/t and 24m @ 1.13 g/t confirming continuity of mineralisation with depth (Figures 2 and 5, see link below).

Drill holes NMDD452-748 and NMDD450-768 were cored from surface. The soft near surface materials were drilled with a Triple Tube core barrel to reduce core losses. Once harder rock was encountered, then HW steel casing was inserted for stability of each hole and HQ size core was drilled to their final depths of 330.97m and 235.85m respectively.

The drill rigs were aligned for both drill holes at -65DEG dip drilling east which allows for the shallowing of the drill holes with depth. The azimuth was set at 095DEG instead of 100DEG (normal to the strike of the formations) as the borehole traces usually deviates to the right with depth due to the clockwise rotation of the drill rods.

The drill holes were surveyed near the top of each drill hole, then every 30m down the hole to determine the

dip and azimuth of the drill holes with depth.

The core was orientated at each drill run using a digital instrument. The core was marked showing the base of the drill hole, then the core from each drill run was laid in a length of angle iron to fit the core together so that the orientation line could be drawn along the length of the core at the drill site. Geotechnical parameters were measured using this orientation line as the datum line.

The core was photographed then cut in half and then cut in half again. One quarter of the core was consistently sampled, with the remaining three quarters stored in metal core trays and placed on metal racks under cover in the core shed at Bolgatanga. The quarter core samples were sent to the SGS Laboratory in Tarkwa, Ghana for sample preparation and fire assay.

Infill Diamond Drilling Program

The 50m spaced infill diamond drilling programme designed to evaluate the NNE trending gold mineralised corridor has now been completed (Figure 1). All of the infill diamond drill holes were orientated to drill across this mineralised corridor to confirm the continuation of gold mineralisation along strike and at depth.
Updip RC Drilling Program

The recently announced shallow updip RC drilling programme (ASX announcement dated 17 June 2016) has been completed along the eastern side of the Namdini mineralised corridor. The RC drill holes are positioned on each previously drilled 50m section line so that 3 drill holes will be on each section (Figure 1).

Where water is encountered and dry samples cannot be obtained, the drilling to planned depths will be competed by diamond drilling.

Once all assay results are received, all drill data collected will form the basis for Cardinal to provide guidance on an initial Exploration Target, anticpated to be reported during Q3 2016.

Namdini Geology

The Namdini Project is located within a Paleo-Proterozoic Greenstone Belt comprising Birimian metavolcanics, volcaniclastics and metasediments located in close proximity to a major 30 km ~N-S regional shear zone with splays. These rock units are intruded by felsic monzonite granitoids and quartz diorites.

The gold mineralisation is developed within foliated, sheared and highly altered volcaniclastic rocks containing sulphides (pyrite and arsenopyrite). The host rocks dip approximately 60DEG W and strike 010DEG . Hydrothermal alteration of the volcaniclastics is comprised of silica, iron carbonate (ankerite), sericite, epidote and chlorite.

The highly altered rocks contain disseminated gold-bearing sulphides and are distinguished from the grey, unaltered, unmineralised host rocks by characteristic pale to medium green colours.

The monzonite granitoids are medium to coarse grained with quartz vein stockworks and are usually altered to pale green epidote with patches of pink to reddish albite (alkali feldspar). Sulphides of pyrite and arsenopyrite are contained within these granitoids.

The monzonite granitoid intrusive is considered to have been the "heat engine" which remobilised gold bearing sulphide rich fluids which altered the host rocks and precipitated the gold mineralisation within them.

The NNE-SSW trending corridor containing the gold mineralisation is bounded on both east and west sides by foliated metasediments of varying compositions, also dipping 60DEG W and striking 010DEG .

The quartz diorites contain primary pyrite sulphides which are weakly mineralised when unaltered. However, the diorites become partly mineralised when they are hydrothermally altered or sheared with quartz veining, or when some mineralised zones of altered volcaniclastics or granitoids occur within them.

Monitoring Of Drilling Programs

Cardinal's technical and management team evaluates all of the available data on a daily basis with the main focus being the expansion of the gold potential.

Cardinal, together with the contract drill rigs, are providing the samples for express assaying services from SGS Laboratories in Ghana and Burkina Faso. This enables the Company to continuously improve its drill plan strategy as new information becomes available.

To view tables and figures, please visit:

http://abnnewswire.net/lnk/S40SR629

About Cardinal Resources Ltd:

Cardinal Resources Ltd. (ASX:CDV) is a focused gold exploration and development company with its key assets located in the mineral-rich country of Ghana, West Africa. Cardinal owns and operates 2 drill rigs and has in country infrastructure which allows it to be a low cost exploration and development company.

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