OKLO RESOURCES LIMITED ASX:OKU

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

3rd MARCH 2022

OKLO RECEIVES FURTHER HIGH-GRADE GOLD HITS FROM DISSE INCLUDING UP TO 87.5 g/t GOLD

Oklo Resources Limited ("Oklo" or "the Company") is pleased to report further high-grade gold intersections from Disse within the Company's 100%-owned Dandoko Project in west Mali.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results received from a further 10 reverse circulation (RC) and 3 diamond (DD) holes at Disse.
- Further significant intervals of high-grade primary gold mineralisation intersected:
  - **5m at 19.08g/t gold** from 109m including,
    - **2m at 47.04g/t gold** from 112m which includes,
    - **1m at 87.50g/t gold** from 113m
  - **2m at 7.02g/t gold** from 63m
  - **6m at 3.76g/t gold** from 221m including,
    - **3m at 6.36g/t gold** from 224m
  - **5m at 1.65g/t gold** from 107m including,
    - **1m at 6.75g/t gold** from 111m
- 6 RC holes drilled at Disse North discovers a potential parallel high-grade structure 300m north of the main Disse trend returning:
  - **1m at 23.00g/t gold** from 40m
- Disse currently extends over a 550m strike length and was a small component of the Company's maiden Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) announced in March 2021 due to limited wide-spaced drilling.
- All new results are located below or outside the current MRE with modeling underway to investigate potential open cut and underground resource growth opportunities from the narrow but high-grade Disse system.

Oklo's Managing Director, Simon Taylor, commented: *"These excellent results further confirm Disse as an emerging high-grade target with both open cut and underground potential. The latest high-grade gold result of 5m at 19.08g/t is from the central part of the host structure, which remains open at depth and correlates well with the high-grade gold intersected in the adjacent drill sections, including 6m at 12.56g/t gold and 3m at 19.94g/t gold. The addition of high-grade fresh rock will complement the largely shallow oxide resource at Seko. The current resource expansion drilling program at Seko is now complete with final assay results expected imminently."*

The Company is pleased to report further highly encouraging results from resource expansion drilling at Disse, forming part of the Seko Mineral Resource within Oklo's flagship Dandoko Project.

The Dandoko Project is located within the Kenieba Inlier of west Mali, approximately 30km east of B2Gold's 7.1Moz Fekola Project and 50km south-southeast of Barrick Gold's 18Moz Loulo/ Gounkoto complex. IAMGold's 2.0Moz Diakha/Siribaya gold resource projects are located to the immediate southwest of Oklo's ~505km^2 holding within this emerging world-class gold region (Figure 1).

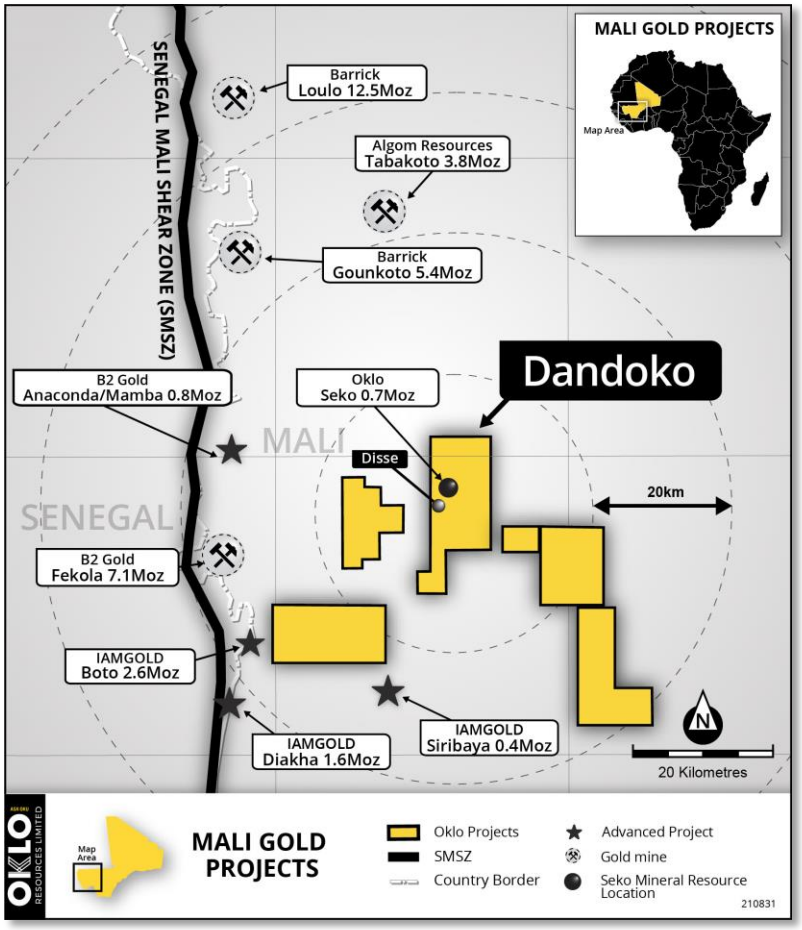

Figure 1: Location of Oklo's gold projects in west Mali.

RESOURCE GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES

Since announcing the initial MRE in late March 2021, the Company has remained focused on evaluating resource growth opportunities in close proximity to Seko and other targets along the 15km Dandoko gold corridor and within Oklo's adjoining projects (Figure 1).

Assay results reported in this announcement are from a further 16 RC holes totalling 1,761m and 3 DD holes totalling 790.2m completed at Disse.

All significant drill hole intersections are summarised in Table 1, with drill hole locations summarised in Table 2 and presented in Figures 2 - 7.

DISSE

A further 8 holes tested the main Disse structure, a southeast-trending zone extending over a 550m strike length to the south of SK3 that remains open at depth. A modest Inferred Resource of 150,000t at 2.57g/t Au for 12,100 contained gold ounces was previously reported for Disse[1].

The current holes were predominantly drilled to infill sections in the central zone and test for depth continuity in the western zone (Figures 2 - 7).

Significantly, further high-grade primary gold mineralisation was intersected in the central zone with individual grades of up to 87.50g/t gold (Hole RCDS21-372), which remains open at depth (refer to Figure 5).

The following significant intervals of primary high grade gold mineralisation were returned:

Hole RCDS21-372

- **5m at 19.08g/t gold** from 109m including,
  - **2m at 47.04g/t gold** from 112m which includes,
  - **1m at 87.50g/t gold** from 113m

Hole RCDS21-373

- **2m at 7.02g/t gold** from 63m

Hole RCDS21-376

- **5m at 1.65g/t gold** from 107m including,
  - **1m at 6.75g/t gold** from 111m

Hole RDDS22-125

- **6m at 3.76g/t gold** from 221m including,
  - **3m at 6.36g/t gold** from 224m

The gold mineralisation is hosted within a quartz diorite and is crosscut by a post mineralisation dolerite dyke. Alteration associated with the mineralisation is an early albite ± ankerite phase that is overprinted with silica - sericite pyrite alteration along brittle fractures that carries the gold mineralisation.

The results received to date at Disse add support for potential high-grade shoot development plunging to the southeast and continuing at depth that require further drill testing for both their open cut and underground potential.

Disse North

First pass assay results received from 6 RC holes at Disse North confirmed a potential parallel structure 300m to the north of the main Disse trend, with a narrow zone of high-grade gold intersected in hole RCDS21-380 returning **1m at 23.00g/t gold** from 40m along with **1m at 3.88g/t gold** from 1m. This zone will be further investigated.

Disse South East

A total of 5 RC holes tested for a south-eastern extension to the Disse host structure over a further 200m. The holes were successful in intersecting the Disse trend but only returned low tenor gold intersections, including **3m at 1.16g/t gold** from 26m in hole RCDS21-367.

A further RC hole (RCDS21-374) was abandoned at 42m prior to the target depth and was not assayed.

[1] *Refer to ASX announcement titled "Oklo Delivers Robust Initial JORC Resource" dated 30 March 2021*

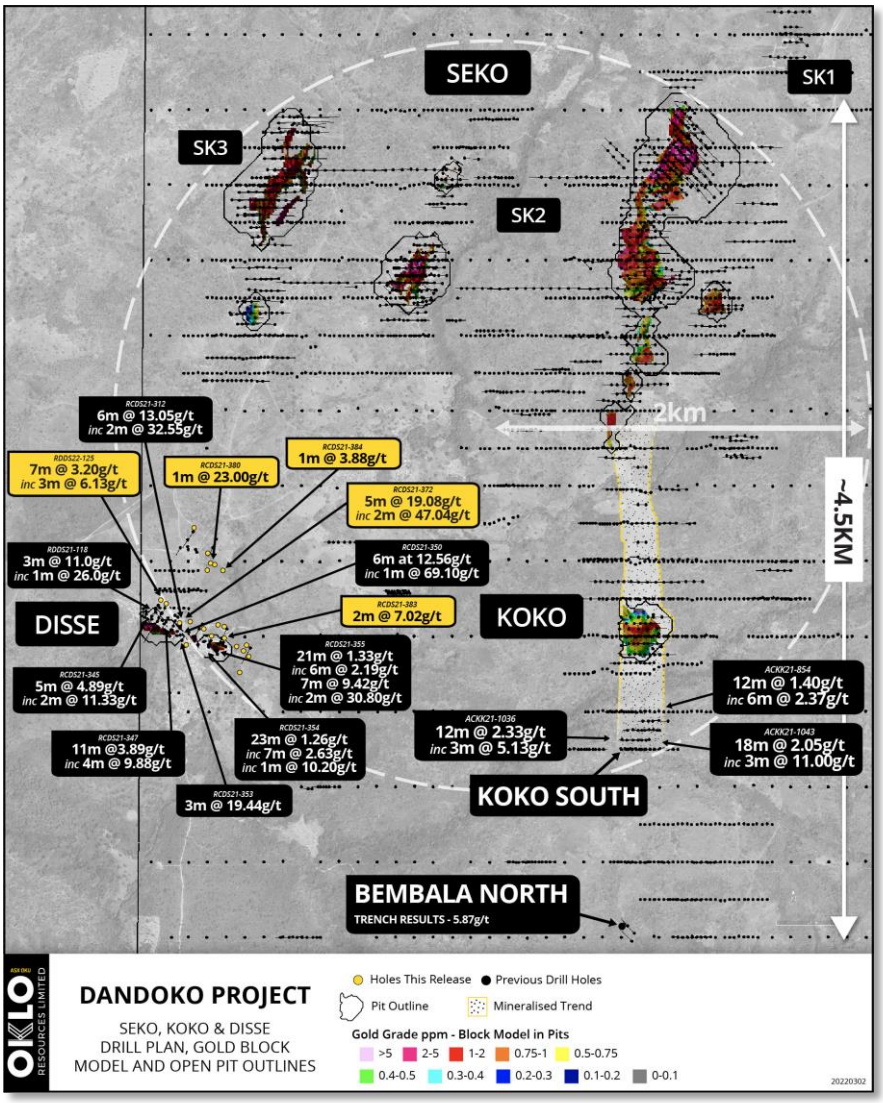

Figure 2: MRE prospect areas, mineralisation models, resource pit shell outlines and completed drilling at Seko and Disse.

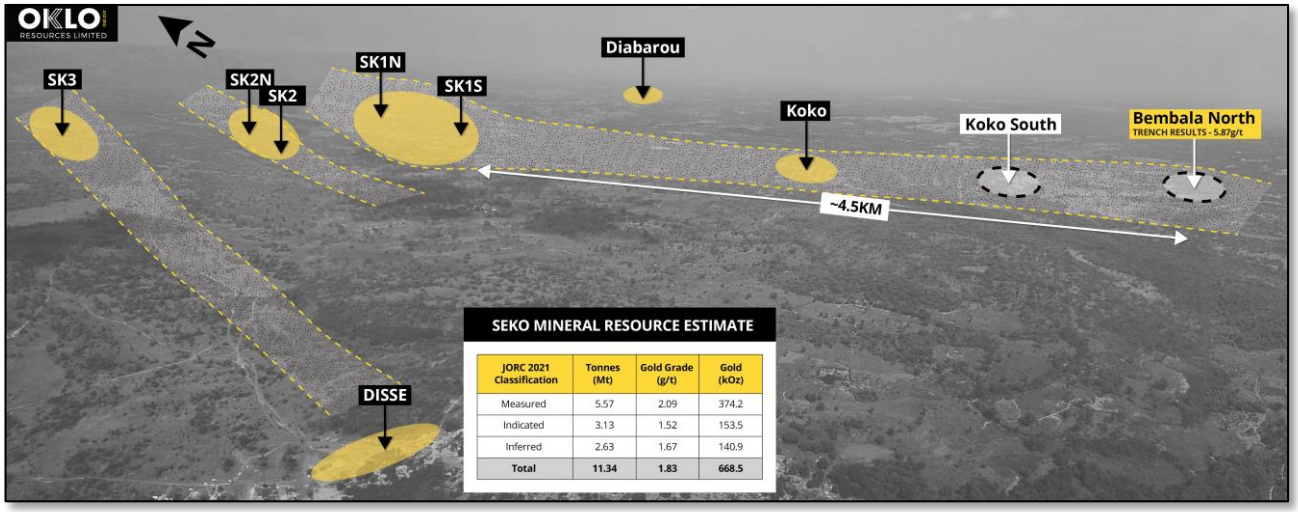

Figure 3: Drone photo showing the location of Disse (foreground) and the Seko gold system (background)

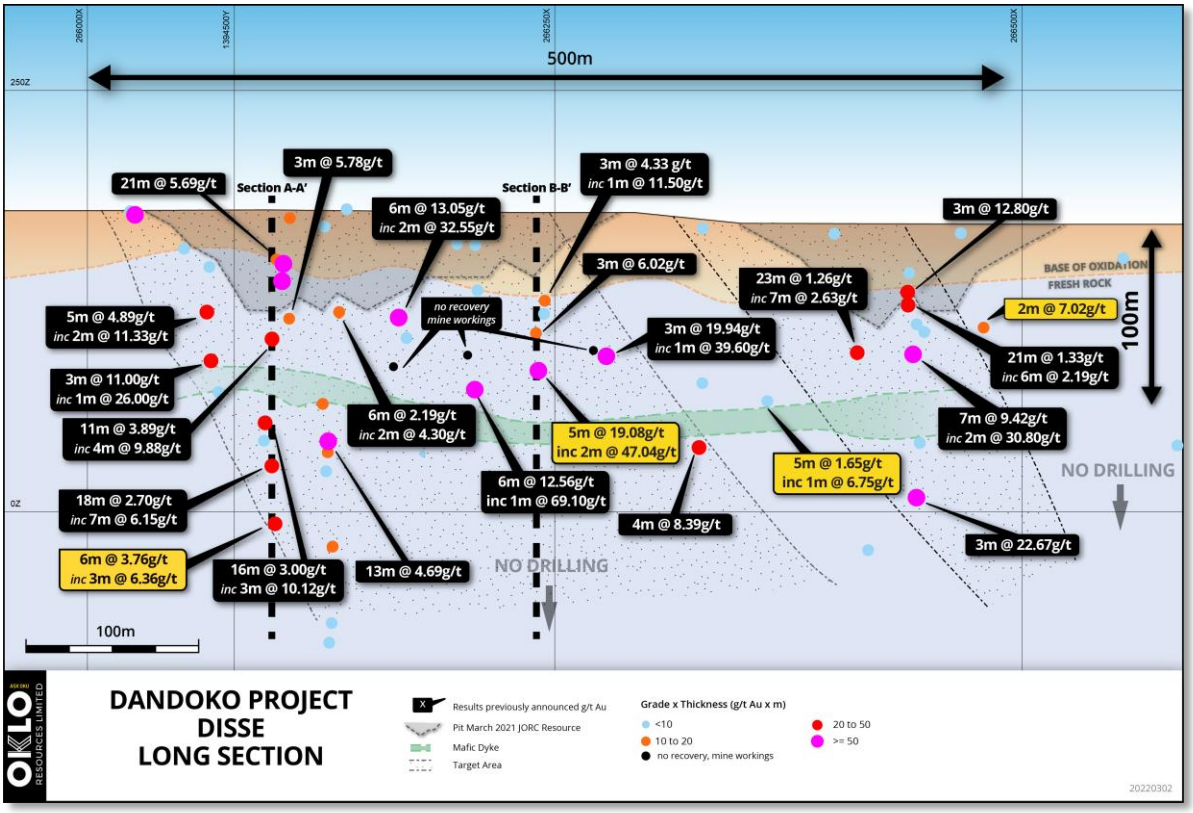

Figure 4: Disse Long Section showing previous results, new drilling results and section locations.

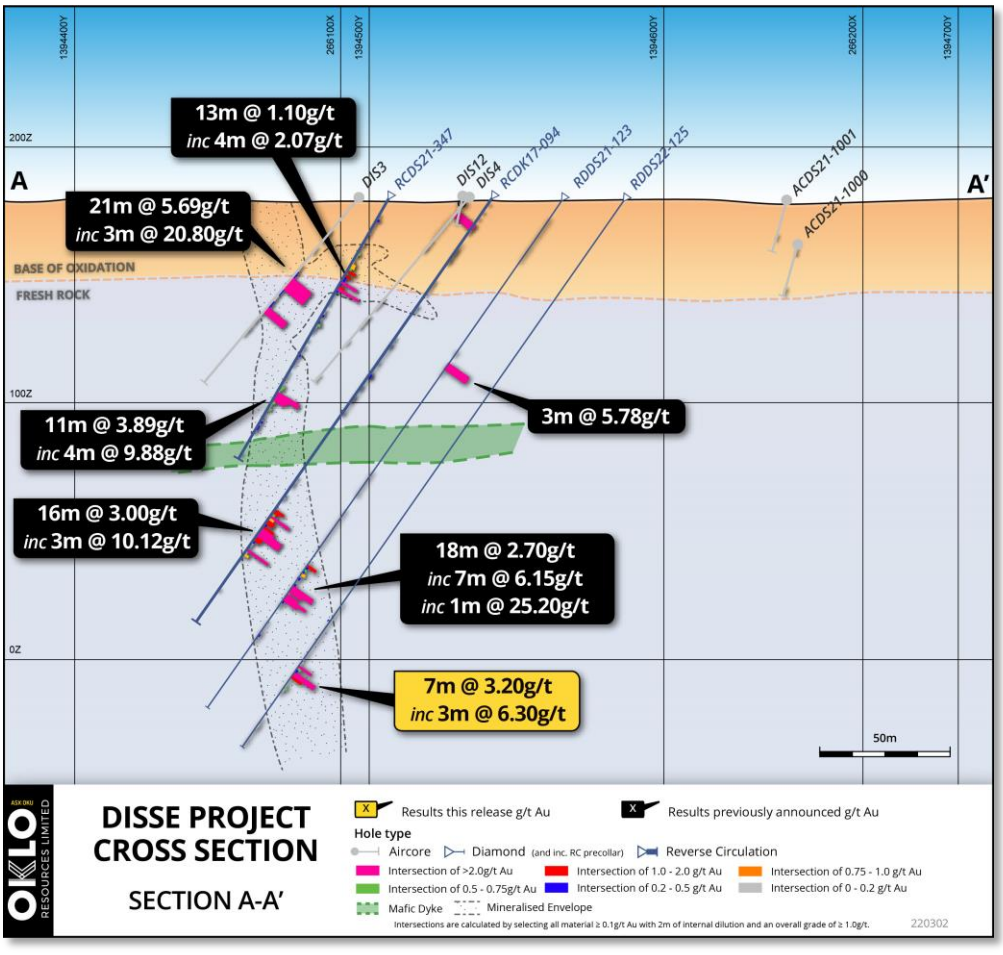

Figure 5: Disse Cross Section A-A' showing previous results and new drilling results.

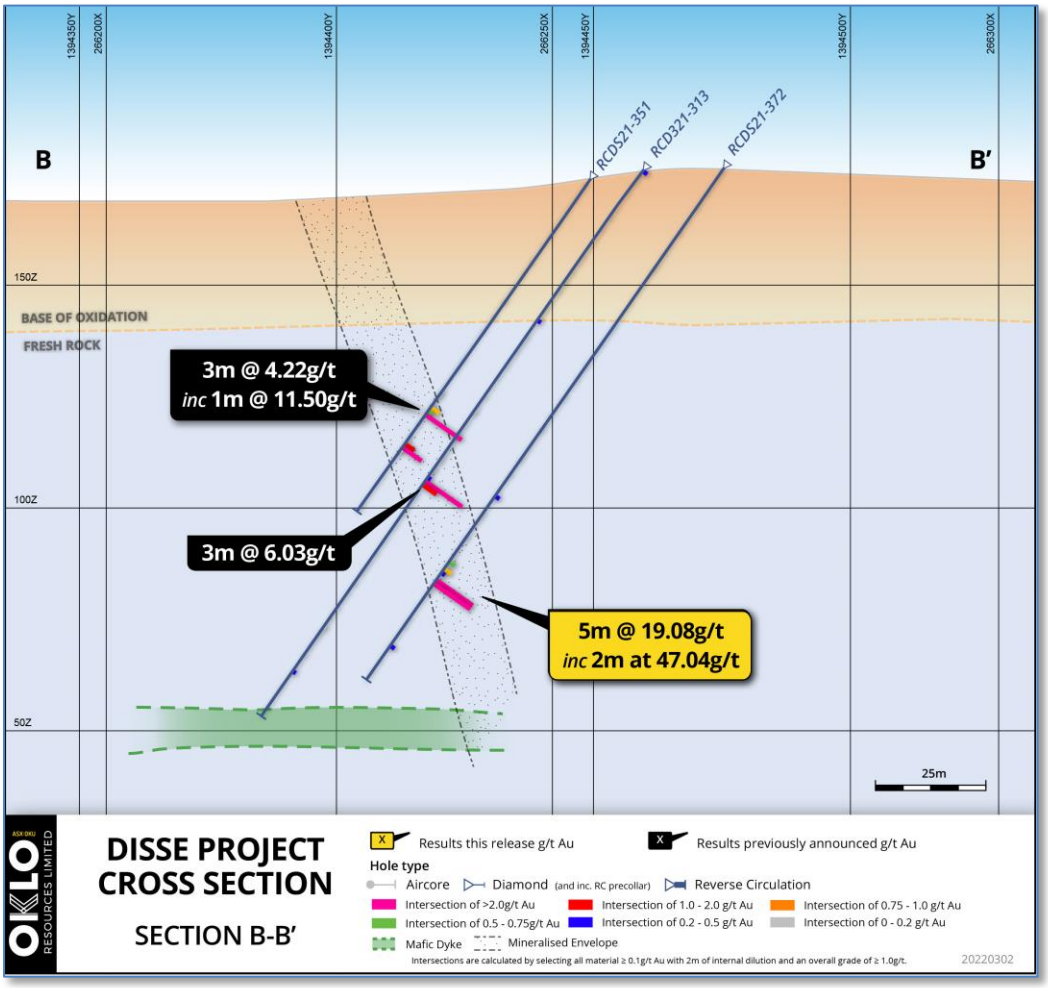

Figure 6: Disse Cross Section B-B' showing previous results and new drilling results.

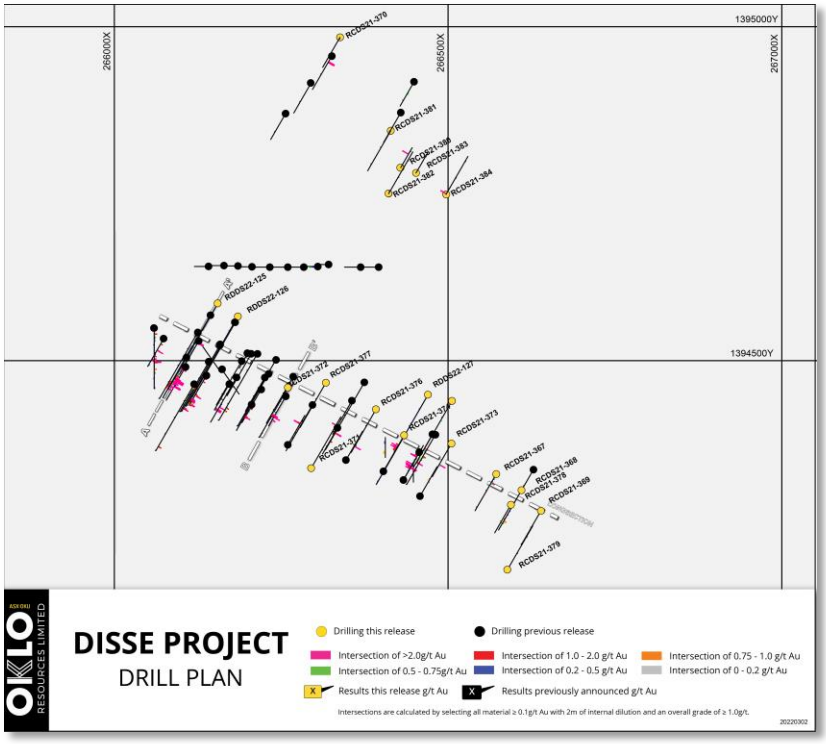

Figure 7: Disse Drill hole location plan showing holes, cross sections and long section locations.

ONGOING WORK PROGRAMS

- The resource expansion drilling program at Seko, Disse and Koko is now complete with final assay results expected during March.
- Drill planning is ongoing for resource growth opportunities and to follow-up the new discoveries at Sari and Kandiole.
- Technical (scoping) and environmental studies are well advanced.

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of the Company.

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Table 1: Summary of significant intersections

AREA	HOLE No.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GOLD (g/t)
DISSE	RCDS21-371	115	117	**2**	**1.63**
	RCDS21-372	109	114	**5**	**19.08**
	includes	112	114	**2**	**47.04**
	includes	113	114	**1**	**87.05**
	RCDS21-373	63	65	**2**	**7.02**
	RCDS21-376	107	112	**5**	**1.65**
	includes	111	112	**1**	**6.75**
	RDDS22-125	221	227	**6**	**3.76**
	includes	224	227	**3**	**6.36**
	RDDS22-126	282	289	**7**	**0.99**
	includes	285	286	**1**	**2.13**
		296	298	**2**	**1.21**
DISSE SOUTH EXTENSION	RCDS21-367	26	29	**3**	**1.16**
	RCDS21-368	73	74	**1**	**0.38**
		99	100	**1**	**0.60**
DISSE NORTH	RCDS21-370	3	4	**1**	**0.49**
	RCDS21-380	40	41	**1**	**23.00**
	RCDS22-384	1	2	**1**	**3.88**

Intervals are reported using a threshold where the interval has a 0.3g/t Au average or greater over the sample interval and selects all material greater than 0.10g/t Au allowing for up to three samples of included dilution every 10m.

Table 2: Drill hole locations

HOLE ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	LENGTH	AZ.	INC.
RCDS21-367	266572	1394330	172	110	210	-55
RCDS21-368	266610	1394306	158	120	210	-55
RCDS21-369	266639	1394275	167	102	210	-55
RCDS21-370	266338	1394984	177	90	210	-55
RCDS21-371	266295	1394339	165	138	30	-50
RCDS21-372	266268	1394476	176	140	210	-55
RCDS21-373	266505	1394376	161	100	210	-55
RCDS21-374*	266434	1394388	166	42	210	-55
RCDS21-376	266392	1394427	158	130	210	-55
RCDS21-377	266317	1394467	166	135	210	-55
RCDS21-378	266594	1394284	165	84	210	-55
RCDS21-379	266589	1394187	164	132	30	-55
RCDS21-380	266429	1394789	176	60	30	-55
RCDS21-381	266414	1394844	180	120	210	-55
RCDS22-382	266411	1394750	178	126	30	-55
RCDS22-383	266452	1394781	169	60	30	-55
RCDS22-384	266497	1394749	170	114	30	-55
RDDS22-125	266155	1394586	178	260	210	-55
RDDS22-126	266185	1394566	181	310.2	210	-60
RDDS22-127	266470	1394449	160	220	210	-60

** Denotes abandoned before target depth*

ABOUT SEKO

In March 2021, the Company reported an initial Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource of 11.3Mt at 1.83g/t gold for 668.5koz of contained gold encompassing the Seko, Koko, Disse and Diabarou deposits (refer to ASX announcement dated 30 March 2021). All these deposits remain open and are expected to grow with ongoing drilling either along strike or at depth. The initial MRE allows significant optionality for a potential future mining operation, with the modelled cut-off grades providing the possibility for a range of production scenarios.

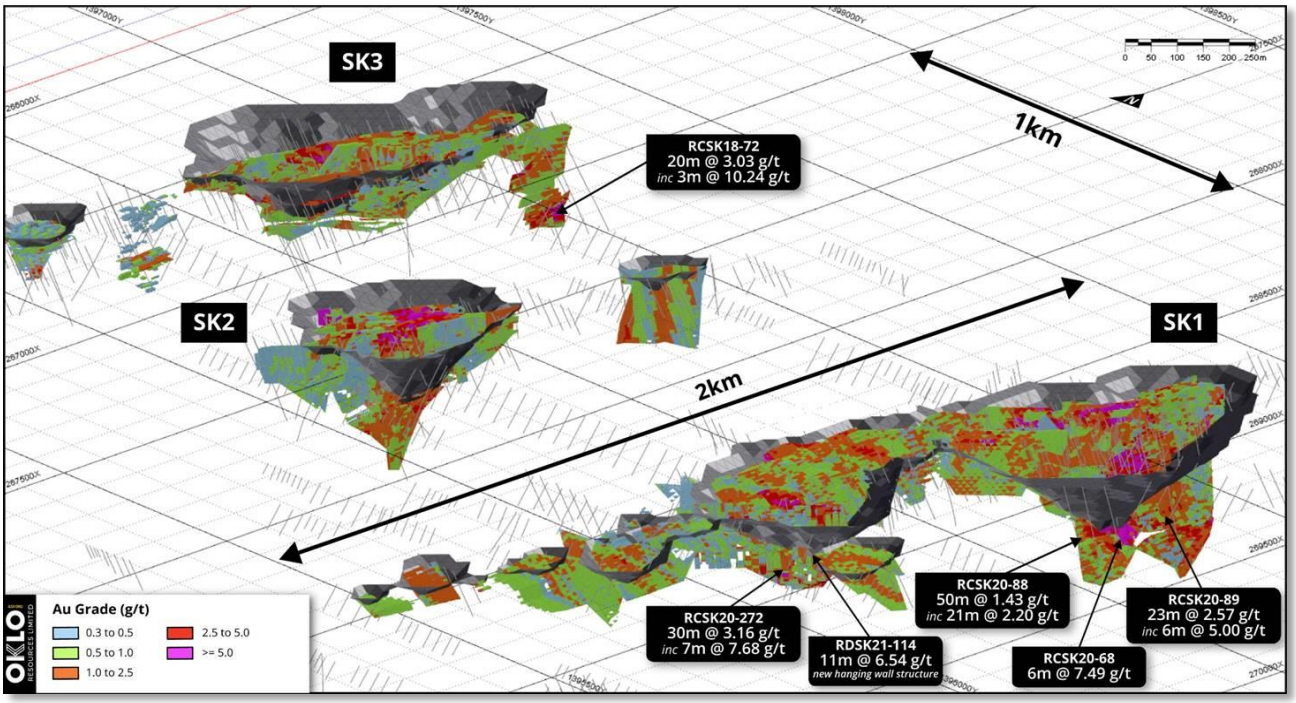
Dandoko Project - Mineral Resource estimate

Oklo Resources Limited - Dandoko Project - Mali Mineral Resource Estimate as at March, 2021.				
JORC 2012 Classification	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**In-Situ Dry Bulk Density (g/cm^3)**	**Gold Grade (g/t)**	**Gold (kOz)**
Measured	5.57	1.97	2.09	374.2
Indicated	3.13	1.99	1.52	153.5
Inferred	2.63	1.99	1.67	140.9
Total	**11.34**	**1.98**	**1.83**	**668.5**

Reported at a 0.3g/t cut-off grade and constrained within a US$2,000/oz optimised pit shell utilising mining paramaters and costs typical for operators within the West Mali region.

Following release of the MRE, the Company commenced technical studies to develop a base case development scenario. Ongoing studies are anticipated as further mineralisation is defined at depth and along strike, and at other targets within the Dandoko gold corridor and Kouroufing, Kandiole and Sari Projects. Accordingly, the current MRE provides a central foundation for continued resource growth.

The Dandoko resource growth drilling program is targeting numerous zones immediately outside of the resource pit shells, particularly at SK1 South (Figure 4) and the identification of additional high-grade starter pit opportunities similar to SK1 North and SK2 along the 15km Dandoko gold corridor. With over 65% of the Seko resource hosted within the oxide zone, the potential for a large-scale open pit mining development with a simple gold processing flowsheet is being assessed as part of the initial technical studies.



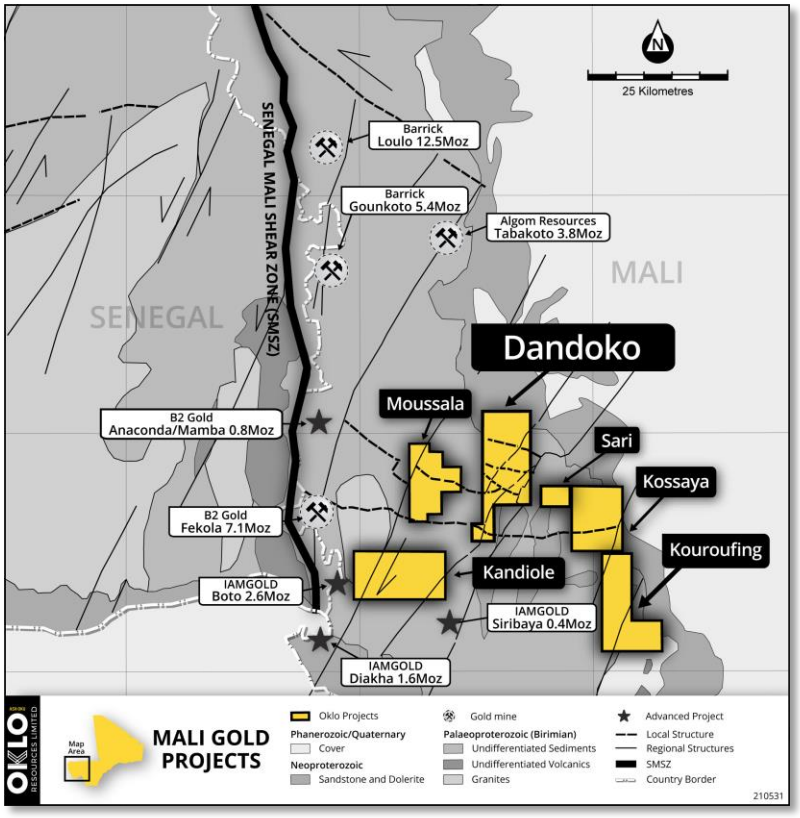
Growth opportunities outside of the SK1-3 pit shells, which contains 91% of the MRE gold inventory.

– ENDS –

ABOUT OKLO RESOURCES

Oklo Resources is an ASX listed gold exploration company with a total landholding of 1,405km^2 covering highly prospective greenstone belts in Mali, West Africa. The Company's current focus is on its West Mali landholding (~505km^2), and in particular its flagship Dandoko Project located east of the prolific Senegal-Mali Shear Zone and in close proximity to numerous world-class gold operations. In March 2021, the Company deliver an initial Measured, Indicated and Inferred JORC 2012 compliant resource of 11.3Mt at 1.83g/t gold for 668.5kOz contained gold encompassing the Seko, Koko, Disse and Diabarou deposits, which all remain open and are expected to grow with ongoing drilling either along strike or at depth.

The Company has a corporate office located in Sydney, Australia and an expert technical team based in Bamako, Mali, led by Dr Madani Diallo who has previously been involved in several significant discoveries totalling circa 30Moz gold.



Location of Oklo Projects in West Mali

Competent Person's Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by geologists employed by Africa Mining (a wholly owned subsidiary of Oklo Resources) and reviewed by Mr Andrew Boyd, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Boyd, who is employed by Cairn Consulting Limited, is on a retainer to fulfil the role of the General Manager – Exploration of Oklo Resources Limited and holds securities in the Company. Mr Boyd is considered to have sufficient experience deemed relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity that 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" (the 2012 JORC Code). Mr Boyd consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Compliance Information

This report contains information relating to a Mineral Resource extracted from the Company's ASX market announcement dated 30 March 2021 'Oklo Delivers Robust Initial Mineral Resource Estimate for Dandoko', containing the competent person consent of Mr Malcolm Titley, an employee of the independent consulting company Maja Mining Limited, reported previously in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) and available for viewing at www.okloresources.com. Oklo Resources confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original ASX market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

This report contains information extracted from previous ASX market announcements reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) and available for viewing at www.okloresources.com. Oklo Resources confirms that in respect of these announcements it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original ASX market announcement. The announcements are as follows:

Dandoko & Sari Projects:

Announcements dated 21st December 2016, 30th January 2017, 21st February 2017, 3rd March 2017, 7th March 2017, 15th March 2017, 30th March 2017, 6th April 2017, 26th April 2017, 29th May 2017, 21st June 2017, 12th July 2017, 25th July 2017, 14th August 2017, 16th August 2017, 4th September 2017, 28th November 2017, 5th December 2017, 20th December 2017, 5th February 2018, 22nd February 2018, 8th March 2018, 28th March 2018, 3rd May 2018, 16th May 2018, 22nd May 2018, 2nd July 2018, 6th August 2018, 28th August 2018, 3rd September 2018, 19th September 2018, 30th January 2019, 6th March 2019, 15th August 2019, 22nd October 2019, 20th November 2019,10th December 2019, 17th December 2019, 14th January 2020, 20th January 2020, 29th January 2020, 5th February 2020, 25th February 2020, 1st April 2020,7th April 2020, 29th April 2020, 28th May 2020, 22nd May 2020, 22nd July 2020, 27nd August 2020, 31st August 2020, 26th October 2020, 9th December 2020, 17th December 2020, 18th January 2021, 4th March 2021, 10th March 2021, 30th March 2021, 22nd April 2021, and 24th May 2021, 1st June 2021,3rd August 2021, 1st September 2021, 7th September 2021, 13th October 2021,15th November 2021 and 29th November 2021.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	► Nature and quality of sampling, measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. ► 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.	► All holes have been routinely sampled on a 1m interval for gold ► 1 metre samples are preserved for future assay as required. ► AC samples were submitted as 3m composites for assay. ► AC and RC Samples were collected in situ at the drill site and are split collecting 2 to 3 kg per sample. Certified reference material and sample duplicates were inserted at regular intervals. ► DD samples are cut to half core on 1m intervals. ► All samples were submitted SGS, Bamako Mali using a 50g Fire Assay gold analysis with a 10ppb Au detection level.
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).	► AC and RC drilling was carried out by AMS drilling ► DD drilling was undertaken by AMS drilling and utilised HQ triple tube drilling
Drill sample recovery	► Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. ► Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. ► 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.	► An initial visual estimate of AC/RC sample recovery was undertaken at the drill rig for each sample metre collected. ► Collected samples were weighed to ensure consistency of sample size and monitor sample recoveries. ► For DD core recovery and RQD observations are made. ► No systematic sampling issue, recovery issue or bias was picked up and it is therefore considered that both sample recovery and quality is adequate for the drilling technique employed
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. ► Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. ► The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	► All drill samples were geologically logged by Oklo Resources subsidiary Africa Mining geologists. ► Geological logging used a standardised logging system.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	► If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. ► If non<core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. ► For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. ► Quality control procedures adopted for all sub<sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. ► 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. ► Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	► AC/RC samples were split utilizing a 3 tier riffle splitter with a 1m sample being taken. ► Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness ► Further sample preparation was undertaken at the SGS laboratories by SGS laboratory staff ► All DD core was ½ cut and ¼ cut when a duplicate sample was taken. ► Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness ► At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and fine crushed to 70% <2mm (jaw crusher), pulverized and split to 85 %< 75 um. Gold is assayed by fire assay (50g charge) with an AAS Finish. ► Sample pulps were returned from the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and are being stored in a secure location for possible future analysis. ► Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early stage exploration and the commodity being targeted.
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. ► 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. ► Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks)	► Analysis for gold on AC, RC and diamond samples is undertaken at SGS Bamako by 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 10ppb Au. ► Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique. ► No field non assay analysis instruments were used in the analyses reported. ► A review of certified reference material and sample blanks inserted by the Company indicated no significant analytical

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses. ► Results of analyses for field sample duplicates are consistent with the style of mineralisation evaluated and considered to be representative of the geological zones which were sampled. ► Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory and a review of the QAQC reports suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	► The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. ► The use of twinned holes. ► Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. ► Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	► All drill hole data is paper logged at the drill site and then digitally entered by Company geologists at the site office. ► All digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database consultant in Paris before loading into the drill hole database. ► No twinning of holes was undertaken in this program. ► Reported drill results were compiled by the company's geologists, verified by the Company's database administrator and exploration manager. ► No adjustments to assay data were made.
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. ► Specification of the grid system used. ► Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	► AC, RC and diamond drill hole collars are positioned using differential GPS (DGPS). ► Accuracy of the DGPS < +/< 0.1m and is considered appropriate for this level of exploration ► The grid system is UTM Zone 29N
Data spacing and distribution	► Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. ► 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. ► Whether sample compositing has been applied.	► RC and DD drilling is now being undertaken on a ~20x40m spacing as infill undertaken in areas of identified higher grade zones. ► Drilling reported in this program is being designed to infill or extend known mineralisation to a sufficient density of drilling to enable the estimation of a maiden resource.
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.	► Exploration is at an early stage and, as such, knowledge on exact location of mineralisation and its relation to lithological and structural boundaries is not accurately known. However, the current hole orientation is considered appropriate for the program to reasonably assess the prospectivity of known structures interpreted from other data sources.
Sample security	► The measures taken to ensure sample security.	► RC and diamond samples were collected from the company camp by SGS and taken to the SGS laboratory in Bamako under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff. ► Sample pulps were returned from the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and have been stored in a secure location. ► The AC samples remaining after splitting are removed from the site and trucked to the exploration camp where they are stored under security for future reference for a minimum of 6 months
Audits or reviews	► The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	► There have been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques or data at this early exploration stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	CRITERIA
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 results reported in this report are all contained within the Dandoko Exploration Permit, Gombaly Exploration Permit which are held 100% by Africa Mining SARL, a wholly owned subsidiary of Oklo Resources Limited. ► The Dandoko permit (100km^2) which was renewed on the 10/8/17, for a period of 3 years and renewable twice, each for a period of 2 years: ► The Gombaly permit (34km^2) which was granted on the 10/8/17, for a period of 3 years and renewable twice, each for a period of 2 years
Exploration done by other parties	► Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	► The area that is presently covered by the Dandoko permit was explored intermittently by Compass Gold Corporation between 2010 and 2013. ► Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, gridding, soil sampling and minor reconnaissance (RC) drilling. ► Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, gridding, soil sampling. ► Ashanti Mali undertook reconnaissance soil sampling surveys over part of the license area.
Geology	► Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	► The deposit style targeted for exploration is orogenic lode gold. ► This style of mineralisation can occur as veins or disseminations in altered (often silicified) host rock or as pervasive alteration over a broad zone. ► Deposit are often found in close proximity to linear geological structures (faults & shears) often associated with deep<seated structures. ► Lateritic weathering is common within the project area. The depth to fresh rock is variable and may extend up to 50-70m below surface and in this drill program weathering of >150m was encountered
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. ► 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.	► Locations are tabulated within the report and are how on plans and sections within the main body of this announcement. ► Dip of lithologies and/or mineralisation are not currently known. Drilling was oriented based on dips of lithologies observed ~5km to the north of the prospect and may not reflect the actual dip.
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.	► Intervals are reported using a threshold where the interval has a 0.3 g/t Au average or greater over the sample interval and selects all material greater than 0.10 g/t Au allowing for up to 2 samples of included dilution every 10m. ► No grade top cut off has been applied to full results presented in Significant Intersection Table. ► No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied
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').	► The results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage in the exploration of the project. ► Mineralisation geometry is not accurately known as the exact orientation and extent of known mineralised structures are not yet determined. ► Mineralisation results are reported as "downhole" widths as true widths are not yet known

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	CRITERIA
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.	► Drill hole location plans are provided in earlier releases with new holes tabulated within this release.
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.	► Drill hole locations are provided in earlier reports. ► All assays received of >=0.1ppm have been reported. ► No high cuts to reported data have been made.
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
Further work	► 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.	► AC, RC and diamond drilling is ongoing on the Company's Dandoko prospect with a view to growing the resource estimate.