

6th MARCH 2019

EXTENSIONS TO SEKO GOLD SYSTEM CONFIRMED 7 DRILL RIGS OPERATING ACROSS OKLO'S PROJECTS

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ Three diamond drill (DD) holes completed at Seko targeting repetitions of the high-grade gold shoots within the primary zone.
- ▶ All holes intersected significant alteration hosting variable widths of gold mineralisation indicating the potential for extensions to the SK2 and SK3 gold systems - along strike and at depth.

SK3

- ▶ Hole RDSK18-042 drilled on the northernmost line intersected two wide zones of gold mineralisation:
 - ▶ **30m at 1.32g/t gold** from 126m and **41m at 0.61g/t gold** from 216m before encountering a barren porphyry intrusive prior to target depth.
- ▶ Hole RDSK018-41 drilled in the south of SK3 (440m south of hole RDSK018-42) intersected a narrow zone of high-grade gold mineralisation:
 - ▶ **5m at 3.33g/t gold** from 119m including **1m at 10.50g/t gold** from 122m.

SK2

- ▶ Hole RDSK18-046 intersected altered breccia with sulphides hosting gold grades of up to **2.45g/t gold** within wide, low-grade zones including **14m at 0.59g/t gold** from 274m and **11m at 0.57g/t gold** from 293m. This hole was terminated prematurely prior to intersecting the targeted carbonate footwall contact. Further drilling is planned to test for the down plunge extension of the high-grade gold shoot.

"We are encouraged by the latest results from Seko, all DD holes intersected significant alteration hosting variable widths of gold mineralisation in fresh rock, below the oxide material. The drilling has also highlighted that the system remains open at depth and along strike with further drilling to test for extensions and high-grade shoot development. At SK2, the presence of altered breccia with sulphide zones in the deepest hole drilled to date provides guidance to test for potential shoots and feeder zones within the primary zone. As drilling recommences at Seko, Oklo will have a total of 7 drill rigs in operation across its west Mali projects, providing a pipeline of sustained news flow for the coming months." - said Oklo Managing Director, Simon Taylor

DRILLING - NEXT STEPS

With results highlighting that the Seko gold system remains open at depth and along strike, a multi-purpose drill rig is currently being mobilised to the Dandoko Project to continue DD, reverse circulation (RC) and aircore (AC) drilling at the Seko, Dabia and Sory prospects. This brings the total number of drill rigs operating on Oklo's projects to seven including a multi-purpose program of DD, RC and AC drilling underway at Kouroufing and a further 5 auger rigs testing regional targets across Oklo's west Mali portfolio as part of the Company's \$5 million 2019 field season drilling program.

Oklo Resources Limited ("Oklo" or "the Company") is pleased to announce results from the recently completed DD program at Seko, within its Dandoko Project in west Mali.

The Company has made significant progress in advancing exploration activities at both its flagship Dandoko Project and the recently acquired Kouroufing Project, located some 20km to the southeast of Dandoko. Both project areas are located within the Kenieba Inlier of west Mali approximately 30km east of B2Gold's 7.1Moz Fekola Project and 50km south-southeast of Barrick's 12.5Moz Loulo Mine (Figure 1). The Company currently holds ~500km² of highly prospective ground in this emerging world-class gold region.

To date, extensive gold anomalies have been outlined by auger drilling at both projects, with a 12km-long gold corridor discovered 24 months ago at the advanced Dandoko Project, and a 6km gold corridor discovered at Kouroufing during the 2018 field season. The potential for large gold mineralised systems at both projects has been demonstrated recently by drilling at depth.

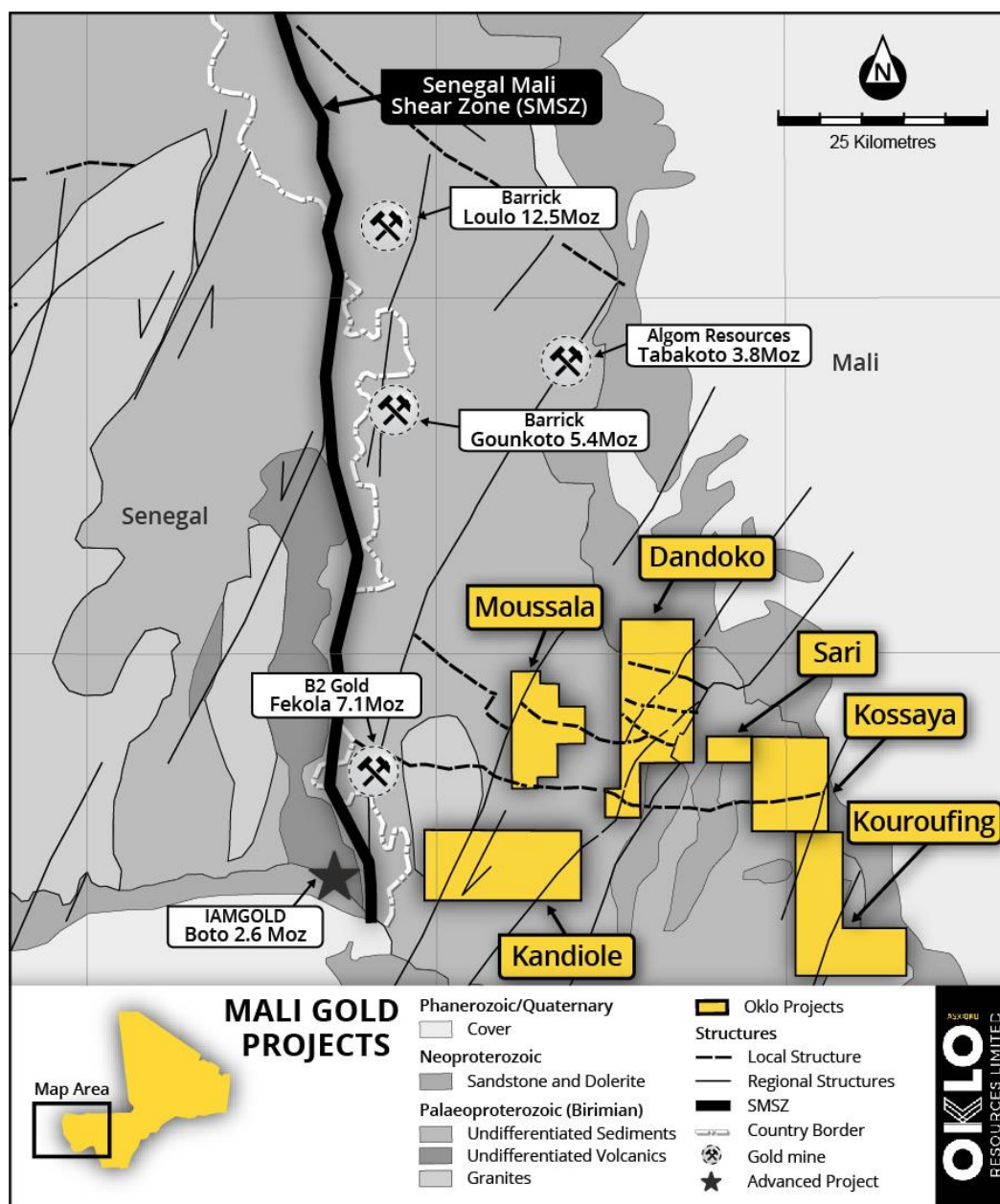


Figure 1: Location of Oklo's gold projects in west Mali.

DANDOKO PROJECT**SEKO DRILLING (DETAILED)**

Assay results from the three recently completed DD holes at Seko have now been received. The DD holes were designed to test for repetitions of the high-grade shoots in the primary zone below the extensive oxide zone (up to 80m deep) and to provide alteration, structural and lithological information to assist in the planning of the next phase of drilling.

SK3

Two holes (RDSK018-041,042) for a total of 693m (329m RC pre-collar, 364m DD) were drilled at the northern and southern ends of SK3.

Hole RDSK018-42 was designed to test the previous significant intersection from RC hole RDSK18-072 (**20m at 3.03g/t gold**)¹ which was terminated in mineralisation due to drilling issues. Hole RDSK018-42 was drilled below the previous RC hole with diamond coring commencing from a down hole depth of 156m. As expected, the hole intersected greywacke before encountering a barren porphyry intrusive at a down hole depth of 256m as shown in Figure 4. The interval of mineralised greywacke was extended by a further 23m down hole hosting two wide zones of gold grading **30m at 1.32g/t gold** from 126m and **41m at 0.61g/t gold** from 216m.

RDSK018-41 was drilled at the southern end of SK3, 440m south of hole RDSK018-42, to test the down plunge extension of the previously reported intersection of 115m at 0.49g/t gold in hole RDSK18-069². This hole encountered greywacke and argillites with a pyrite and haematite overprinting, but only intersected a narrow zone of gold mineralisation of **5m at 3.33g/t gold**, including **1m at 10.50g/t gold**.

The significant drill hole intersections are summarised in Table 1. All drill hole locations are summarised in Table 2 and are graphically represented in Figures 2, 3a and 4.

SK2

At SK2, one DD hole (RDSK19-046) was drilled towards the east to a total depth of 358.2m (168.2m RC pre-collar, 198m DD). Poor ground conditions and hole deviation resulted in the RC holes from three previous attempts being abandoned prematurely (RDSK18-043 – 045).

Hole RDSK19-046 was designed to test for steeply southerly plunge extensions of the previously reported significant intersections in holes DDSK18-007 (**45m at 4.38g/t gold**),² RDSK18-029 (**25m at 2.24g/t gold**)³ and RDSK18-028 (**22m at 2.78g/t gold**)². The hole successfully encountered altered breccia with sulphides and gold grades of up to **2.45g/t gold** within wider mineralised zones, including **14m at 0.59g/t gold** from 274m and **11m at 0.57g/t gold** from 293m, however failed to reach the carbonate footwall contact as illustrated in Figure 7.

The Company is encouraged by the presence of altered breccia with sulphide zones in the deepest hole drilled to date at SK2. Follow-up drilling is planned to further explore for high-grade shoot development, including one hole to be drilled towards the west targeting the footwall contact.

The significant drill hole intersections are summarised in Table 1. All drill hole locations are summarised in Table 2 and are graphically represented in Figures 2, 3b, 5-8.

¹ Refer to 28 August 2018 ASX Announcement: New Seko Results Continue to Impress

² Refer to 2 July 2018 ASX Announcement: Seko Delivers Further Outstanding Gold Intersections

³ Refer to 8 March 2018 ASX Announcement: Deeper Drilling Confirms Extension to Primary Gold Mineralisation at Seko

OKLO'S 2019 DRILLING PROGRAM – NEXT STEPS

A multi-purpose drilling rig is currently being mobilised to the Dandoko Project, estimated to arrive on site within 2 weeks, to continue DD, RC and AC drilling at Seko and the adjacent Dabia and Sory prospects.

At Seko, drilling will continue to test for extensions to the mineralised gold system along strike and at depth. In particular, drilling will target the western side of SK2 for a potential parallel mineralised zone to the main SK2 high-grade gold shoot, extensions 400m along strike to the north where previous drilling identified significant gold mineralisation and further deeper drilling testing the main SK2 shoot at depth down plunge. Additional drilling will explore for possible link structures between SK2 and SK3.

Upon commencement of the Seko program, the Company will have a total of 7 drill rigs in operation including a multi-purpose program of DD, RC and AC drilling underway at Kouroufing and a further 5 auger drill rigs continuing the evaluation of regional targets at Kouroufing including first pass reconnaissance work along strike into the Kossaya Project.

– ENDS –

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Table 1: Summary of significant DD intersections

Area	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
SK3 South	RDSK18-041	119	124	5	3.33
		122	125	1	10.50
SK3 North	RDSK18-042	126	156	30	1.32
		183	184	1	1.05
		216	257	41	0.61
	<i>includes</i>	220	220	1	1.04
	<i>includes</i>	223	223	1	1.05
	<i>includes</i>	234	235	1	2.34
	<i>includes</i>	251	252	1	2.19
	<i>includes</i>	256	257	1	1.90
SK2	RDSK19-046	274	288	14	0.59
	<i>includes</i>	274	275	1	1.18
	<i>includes</i>	285	286	1	1.18
	RDSK19-046	293	304	11	0.57
	<i>includes</i>	269	298	2	1.15
		311	312	1	1.40
		328	329	1	2.45
		334	335	1	1.24

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 2 samples of included dilution every 10m. Sampling was completed as 2m composites

Table 2: DD collar locations

HOLE No	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	LENGTH (m)	AZIMUTH	DIP
RDSK18-041	266562	1396678	200	375.5	90	-55
RDSK18-042	266850	1397120	202	318	90	-55
RDSK18-043*	267372	1396280	172	168	90	-60
RDSK18-044*	267368	1396281	172	198	90	-60
RDSK19-045*	267367	1396284	172	90	90	-60
RDSK19-046	267383	1396283	171	358.2	90	-60

* hole abandoned prior to target depth. These holes (RDSK18-043 – 045) were drilled as RC pre collars but due to poor ground conditions the holes deviated from their intended direction and thus were abandoned prematurely.

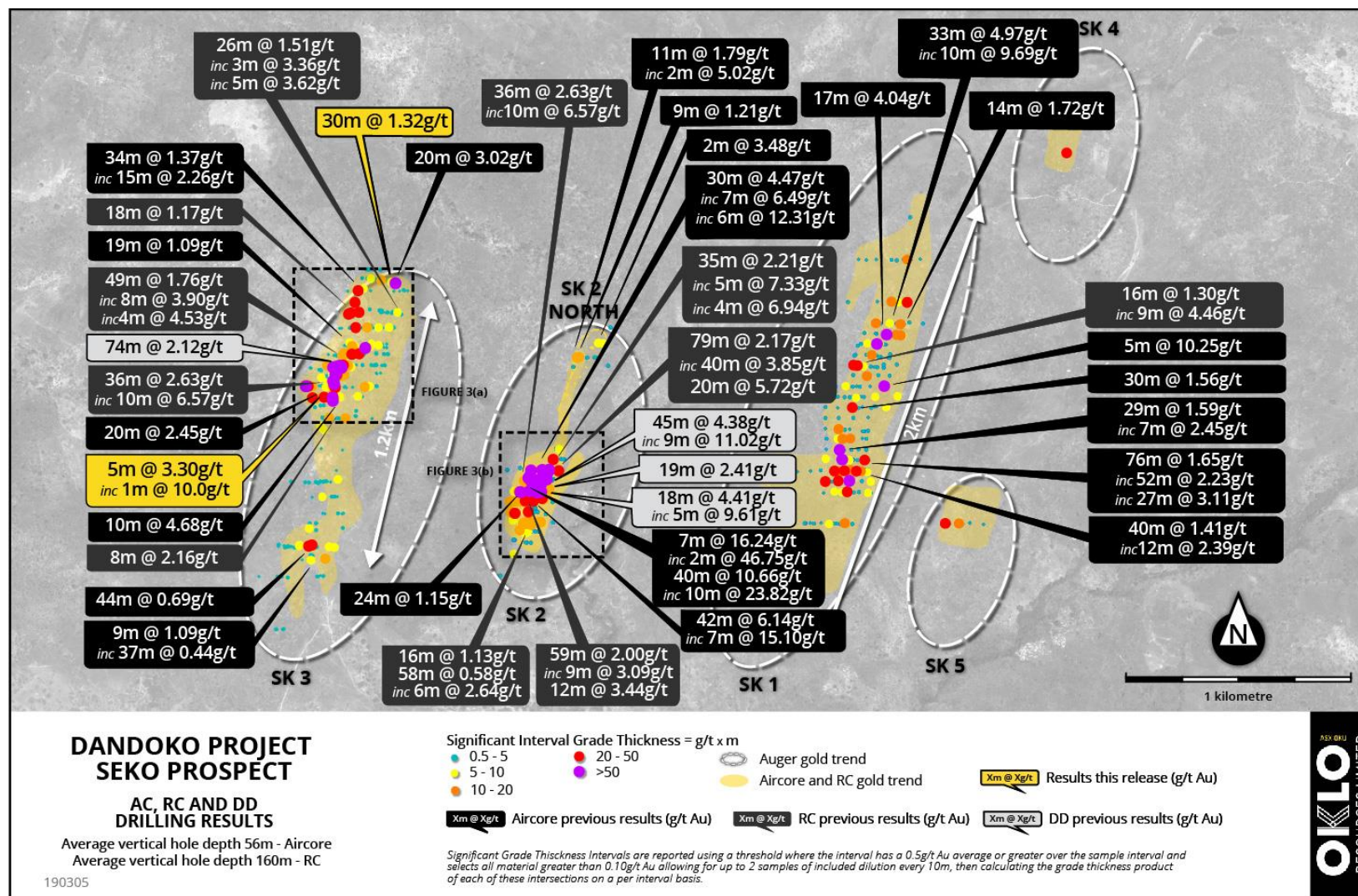


Figure 2: Location of latest results with completed AC, RC and DD drillholes over Seko Anomalies SK1-SK5 and Gold Trends

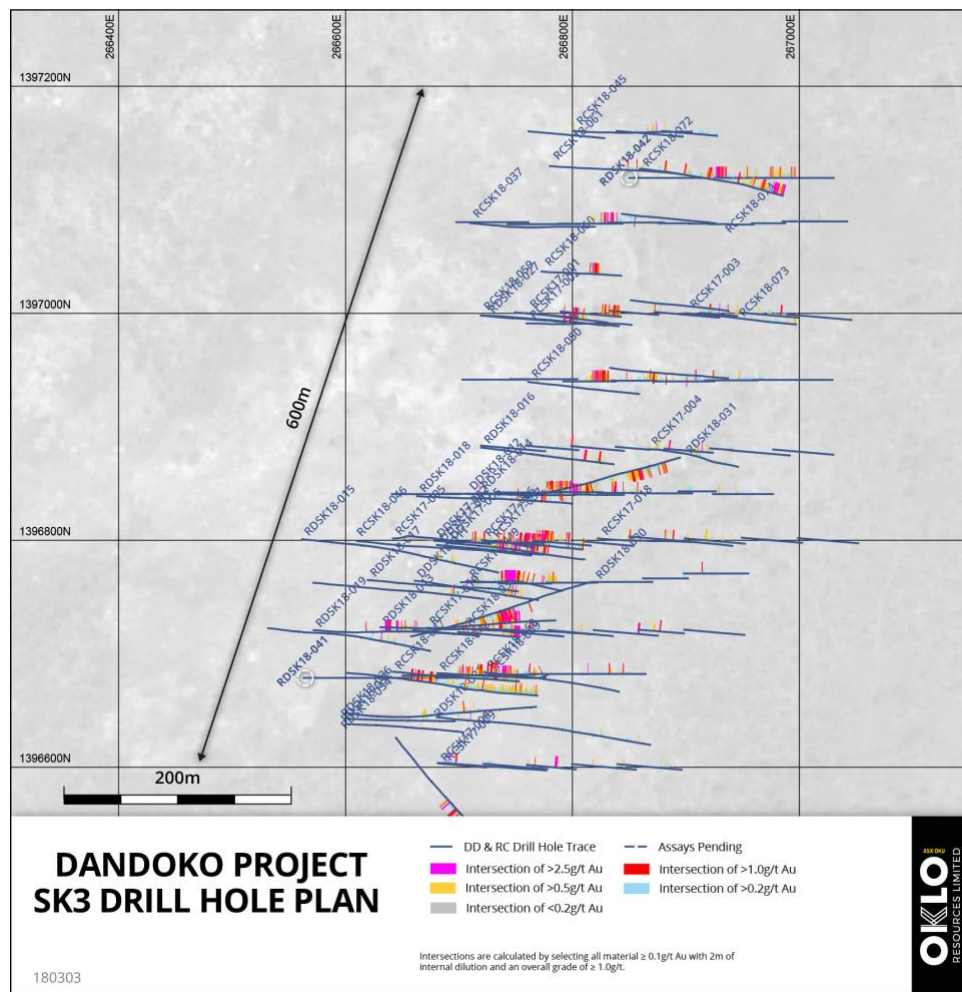


Figure 3a: SK3 drill hole location plan showing completed AC, RC and DD drillholes and new DD holes circled

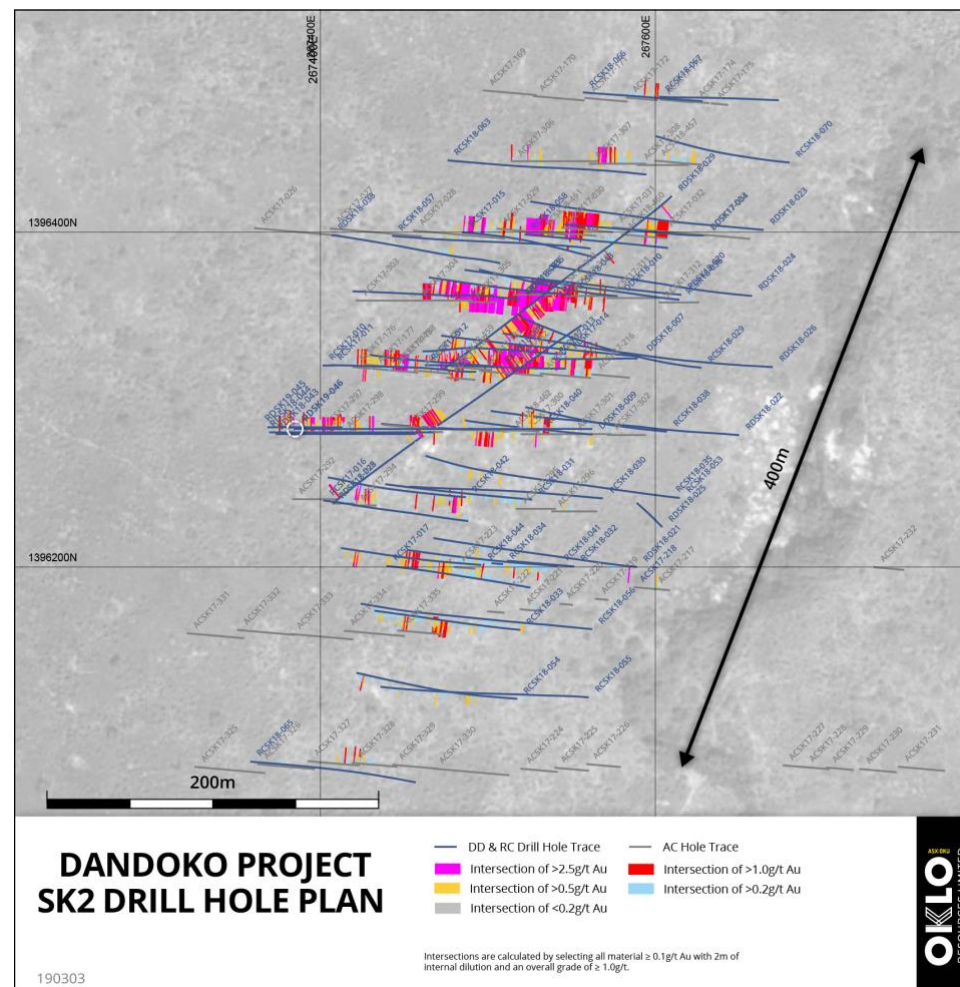


Figure 3b: SK2 drill hole location plan showing completed AC, RC and DD drillholes and new DD hole circled

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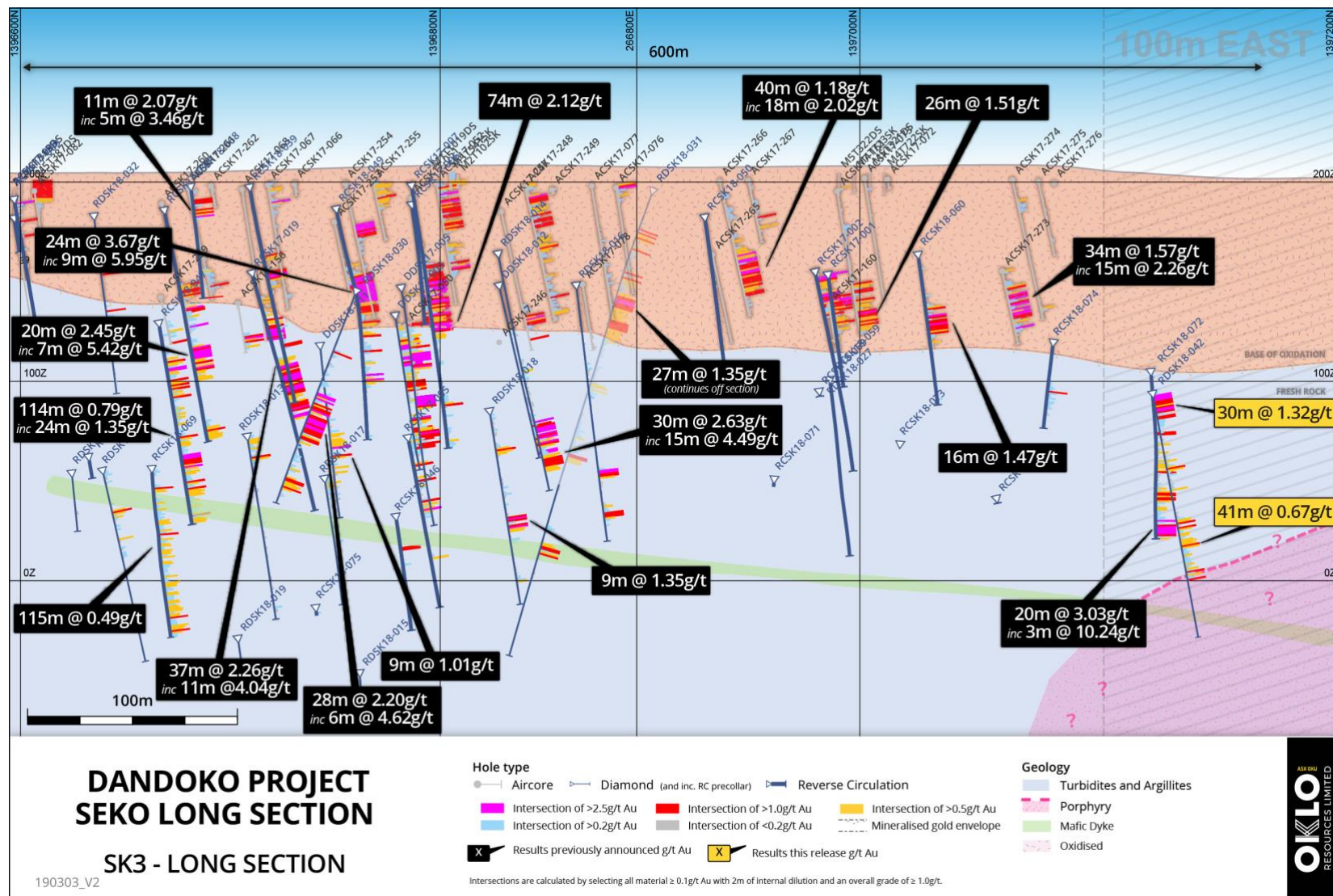


Figure 4: SK3 Long Section showing gold values on AC, RC & DD holes

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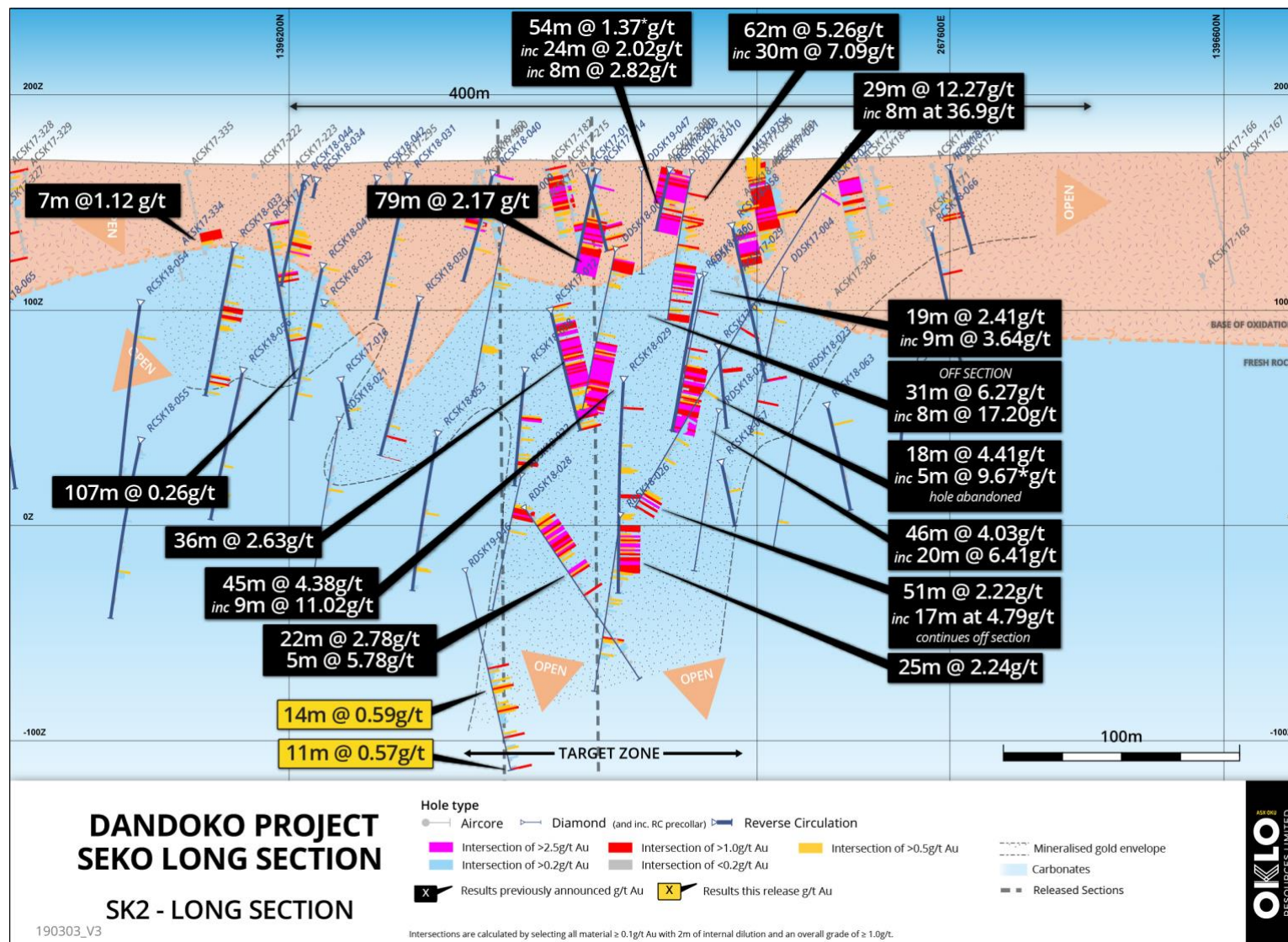


Figure 5: SK2 Long Section showing gold values on AC, RC & DD holes

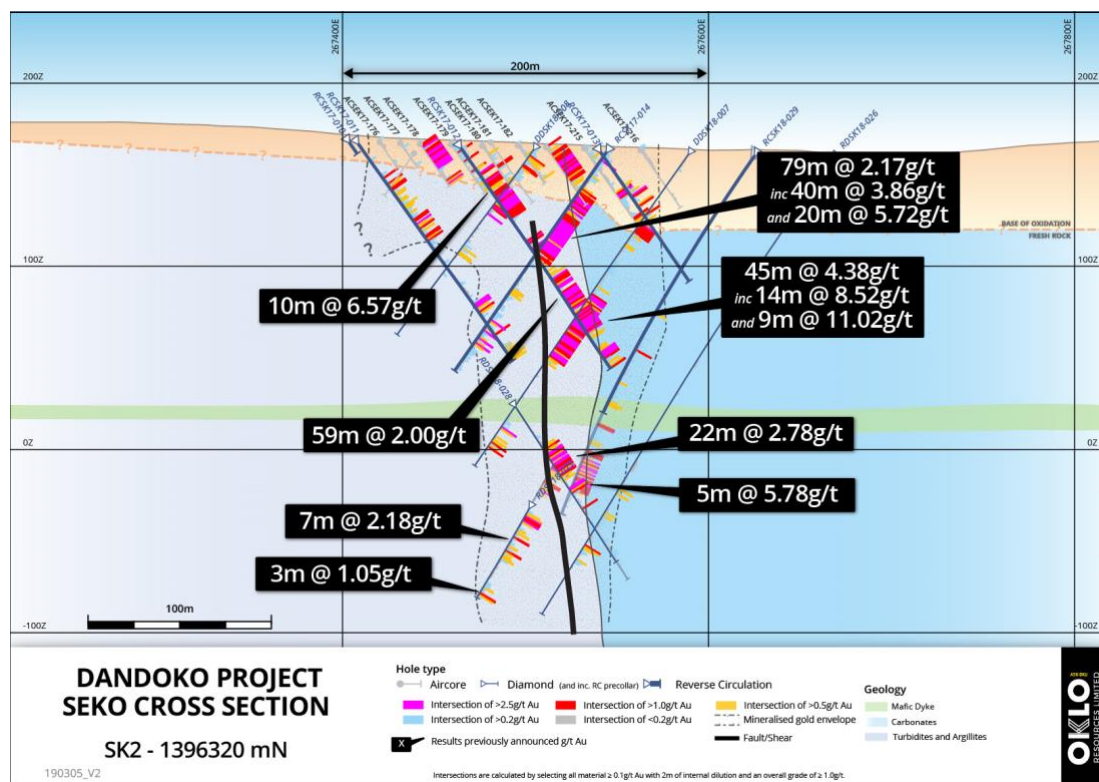


Figure 6: SK2 Cross Section 1396320mN

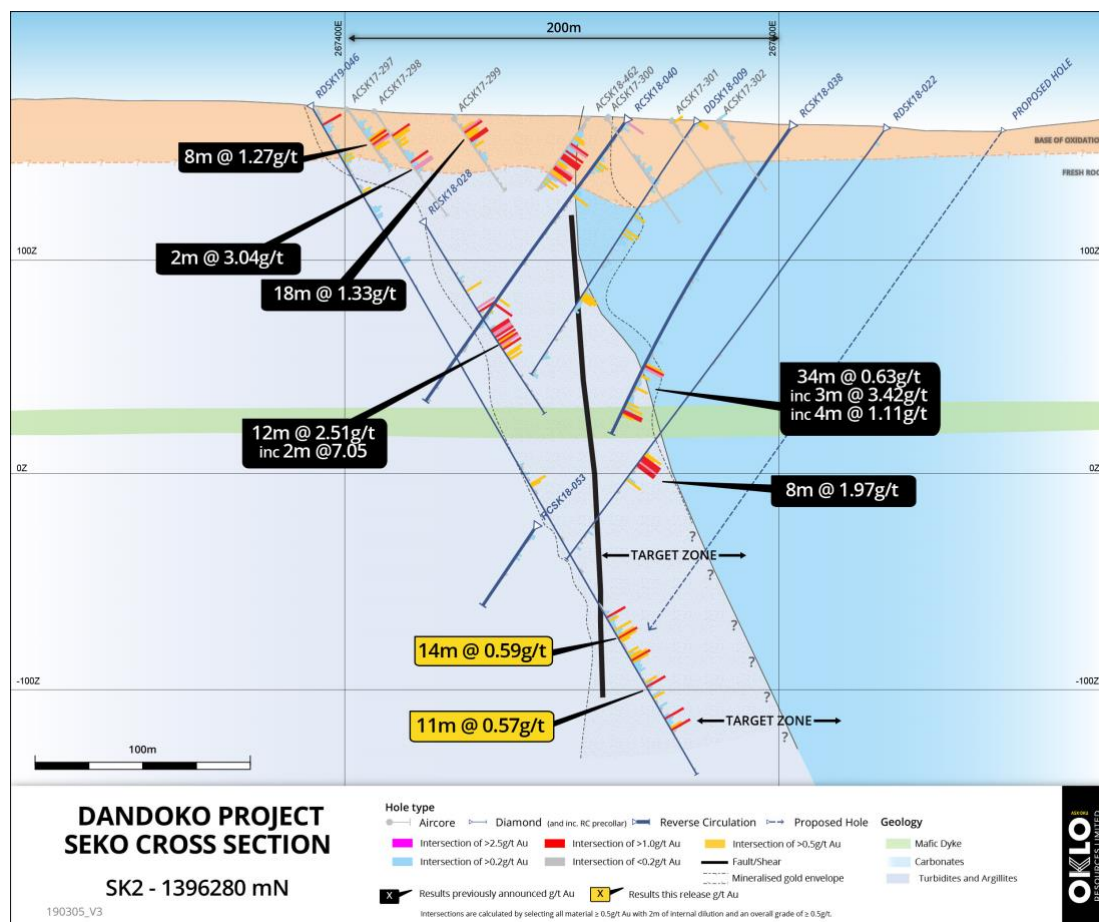


Figure 7: SK2 Cross Section 1396280mN

Drillhole RDSK19-046 was targeting the southerly plunge extension of mineralisation from Figure 6 (Cross Section 1396320mN) but failed to reach the carbonate contact to the east. The hole may have intersected the edge of the potential gold zone.

ABOUT OKLO RESOURCES

Oklo Resources is an ASX listed exploration company with gold, uranium and phosphate projects located in Mali, Africa. The Company's focus is its large landholding of eleven gold projects covering 1,405km² in some of Mali's most prospective gold belts. 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 discoveries totalling in excess of 30Moz gold.

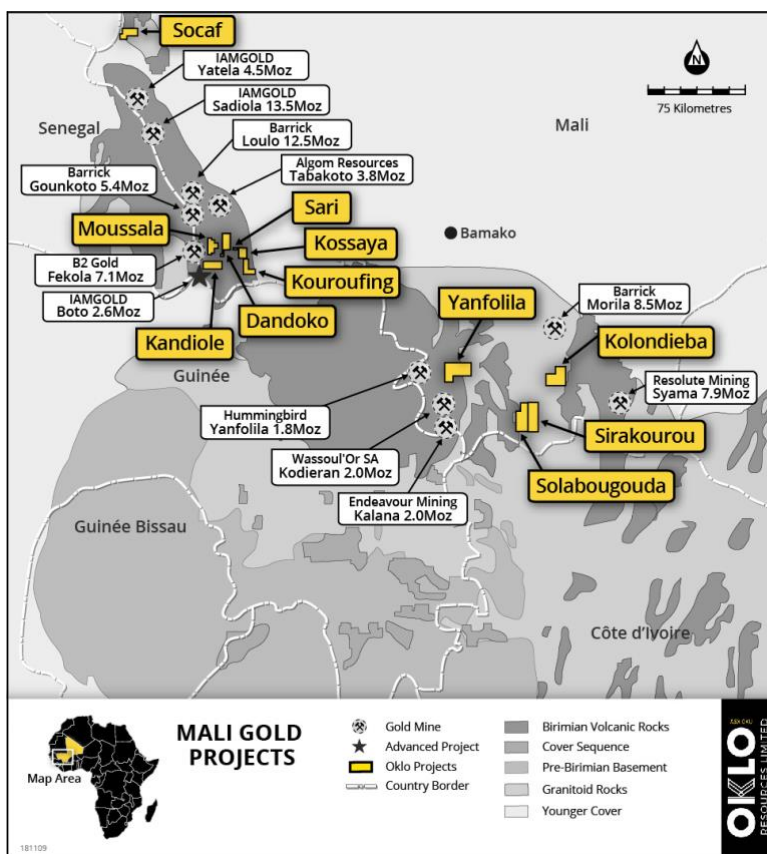


Figure 8: Location of Oklo Projects in West and South Mali

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 Simon Taylor, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Taylor is the Managing Director of Oklo Resources Limited. Mr Taylor 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 Taylor consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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 PROJECT:

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 and 19th September 2018.

KOUROUFING PROJECT:

Announcements dated 12th September 2018, 30th January 2019 and 19th February 2019.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ All holes have been routinely sampled on a 1m interval for gold ▶ 1 metre samples are preserved for future assay as required. ▶ 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 to internationally accredited SGS Laboratories in Bamako Mali for 50g Fire Assay gold analysis with a 10ppb Au detection level.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drilling was carried out by AMS Limited using a MP1200 multipurpose rig
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ An initial visual estimate of sample recovery was undertaken at the drill rig for each sample metre or run 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 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ All drill samples were geologically logged by Oklo Resources subsidiary Africa Mining geologists. ▶ Geological logging used a standardised logging system recording mineral and rock types and their abundance, as well as alteration, silicification and level of weathering. ▶ A small representative sample was retained in a plastic chip tray for future reference and logging checks. ▶ A minimum of ¼ DD core is preserved for future logging and reference
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ All RC samples were split using a 3 tier riffle splitter with no sample compositing being undertaken. ▶ 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 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The nature, quality and appropriateness of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Analysis for gold is undertaken at SGS Bamako by

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
assay data and laboratory tests	<p>assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<p>50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 which is early stage exploration in nature. ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drill hole collars were positioned using non-differential GPS . ▶ Accuracy of the GPS < +/- 3m and is considered appropriate for this level of early exploration. ▶ Locations are subsequently collected with DGPS. ▶ The grid system is UTM Zone 29N
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ AC, RC and DD drilling has been undertaken on a ~40x80m spacing with infill being undertaken in areas of identified higher grade zones. ▶ Drilling reported in this program is of an early exploration nature has not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves. Work is ongoing to enable sufficient distribution of drilling.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ RC and DD samples were taken to the SGS laboratory in Bamako under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff. ▶ Sample pulps were returned from the laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and have been stored in a secure location.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 project consists of: ▶ The Dandoko permit (100km²) which was renewed on the 10/8/17, for a period of 3 years and renewable twice, each for a period of 2 years and: ▶ The Gombaly permit (34km²) 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ The area that is presently covered by the Mousalla permit was explored intermittently by Compass Gold Corporation between 2010 and 2013. ▶ Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, gridding, soil sampling. ▶ Ashanti Mali undertook reconnaissance soil sampling surveys over part of the license area.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 >80m was encountered
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Intervals are reported using a threshold where the interval has a 0.5 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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	CRITERIA
	<p>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.</p> <p>► The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</p>	<p>results presented in Significant Intersection Table.</p> <p>► No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>► These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>► If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>► 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').</p>	<p>► The results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage in the exploration of the project.</p> <p>► Mineralisation geometry is not accurately known as the exact orientation and extent of known mineralised structures are not yet determined.</p> <p>► Mineralisation results are reported as "downhole" widths as true widths are not yet known</p>
Diagrams	<p>► 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.</p>	<p>► Drill hole location plans are provided earlier releases</p>
Balanced reporting	<p>► 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.</p>	<p>► Drill hole locations are provided in earlier reports.</p> <p>► All assays received of ≥ 0.1 ppm have been reported.</p> <p>► No high cuts to reported data have been made.</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p>► 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.</p>	<p>► No other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report</p>
Further work	<p>► The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large scale step-out drilling).</p> <p>► Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</p>	<p>► AC and RC drilling following up these results has commenced.</p> <p>► Further aircore RC and diamond drilling is planned to follow up the results reported in this announcement.</p>