

14th October 2019

SEPTEMBER 2019 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

The Company's primary focus during the reporting period continued to be on the advancement of its extensive portfolio of gold projects located in Mali, West Africa.

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE SEPTEMBER 2019 QUARTER:

- ▶ Successful completion to the 2019 field season with all assays now received with further extensions outlined at Seko and new regional targets generated at Selingouma and Lomona.
- ▶ Completed 3D geological models of the gold mineralisation at Seko using proprietary Leapfrog software to assist in future drilling programs.
- ▶ Metallurgical sampling underway at Seko for test work in December quarter.
- ▶ Planning for 2020 field activities to commence in October (post wet season) with the re-establishment of the exploration camp complete and field crews now mobilised.

SEKO – FURTHER EXTENSIONS OUTLINED

- ▶ Assay results received from shallow step-out and extensional drilling around the Seko gold system (SK1, SK2, SK3), with high-grade intersections of up to **27.40g/t gold** returned.
- ▶ Drilling successfully identifies new gold zones adjacent to and along strike of SK1, SK2 and SK3. Significant results include:
 - ▶ **10m at 2.33g/t gold** from 39m; including **4m at 4.25g/t gold**
 - ▶ **4m at 14.12g/t gold** from 48m; including **2m at 27.40g/t gold**
 - ▶ **9m at 2.73g/t gold** from 84m; including **2m at 4.70g/t gold**
 - ▶ **10m at 1.37g/t gold** from 62m; including **2m at 4.47g/t gold**
 - ▶ **2m at 9.15g/t gold** from 8m and **1m at 16.40g/t gold** from 23m
 - ▶ **4m at 2.66g/t gold** from 88m and **4m at 2.01g/t gold** from 38m
- ▶ Drilling confirms strong potential for the Seko gold system to grow in extent, with several priority targets outlined for follow-up assessment:
 - ▶ A new gold target 300m to the north of SK2, with altered and sulphide-mineralised breccia similar to SK2 encountered.
 - ▶ Significant gold intersected (**2m at 9.15g/t gold**) to the immediate south of SK1, extending the previously defined mineralisation along strike.
 - ▶ Anomalous gold intersected (**16m at 0.82g/t gold**, including **4m at 1.38g/t gold**) a further 600m south of SK1 towards the Sory prospect.
 - ▶ High-grade gold intersected to the immediate west of SK1 (**4m at 14.12g/t gold**), indicating potential for a new high-grade zone.

DANDOKO REGIONAL TARGETS – NEW GOLD ZONES IDENTIFIED

- ▶ Assay results received from first pass reconnaissance AC drilling at the Selingouma and Lomona prospects.
- ▶ At **Selingouma**, several new gold zones identified that warrant follow-up drilling. Significant results include:
 - ▶ **12m at 1.21g/t gold** from 2m, **2m at 3.34g/t gold** from 24m and **6m at 2.85g/t gold** from 72m, including **4m at 4.07g/t gold**.
 - ▶ **4m at 2.50g/t gold** from 56m
 - ▶ **10m at 1.88g/t gold** from 84m
- ▶ Narrow, high-grade gold zones intersected at **Lomona**, including **2m at 15.80g/t gold** from 14m and **2m at 5.42g/t gold** from 10m.

KOSSAYA PROJECT

- ▶ Option exercised to acquire a 65% interest in the Kossaya Project.

DECEMBER 2019 QUARTER WORK PROGRAM

- ▶ Drilling programs and contracts being finalised to recommence drilling at Seko with aim to delineate a JORC resource in early 2020.

CORPORATE

- ▶ Mr Mark Connelly appointed as Non-Executive Chairman. Mark is a seasoned financial and commercial executive with an impressive track record for deal making in Africa including the US\$570 million merger of Papillon Resources with B2 Gold Corp in October 2014 and the USD\$600 million merger of Adamus Resources with Endeavour Mining in September 2011.
- ▶ \$6 million Share Placement successfully completed.
- ▶ Oklo remains well-funded with cash reserves of circa \$9.6 million as at 30 September 2019.

For further information visit our new website at www.okloresources.com or contact:

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Oklo Resources Limited (“Oklo” or the “Company”) is pleased to present its Quarterly Activities Report for the period ending 30 September 2019. The Company’s primary focus during the quarter continued to be on the advancement of its flagship Dandoko Project in Mali, West Africa.

1. DANDOKO, MOUSSALA, KOUROUFING, KANDIOLE, SARI & KOSSAYA PROJECTS - WEST MALI

Oklo’s Dandoko Project and adjoining Kouroufing, Moussala, Kandiole, Sari and Kossaya Projects are located within the Kenieba Inlier of western Mali and lie approximately 30km east of B2Gold’s 7.1Moz Fekola Mine and 50km south-southeast of Barrick’s 12.5Moz Loulo Mine (Figure 1).

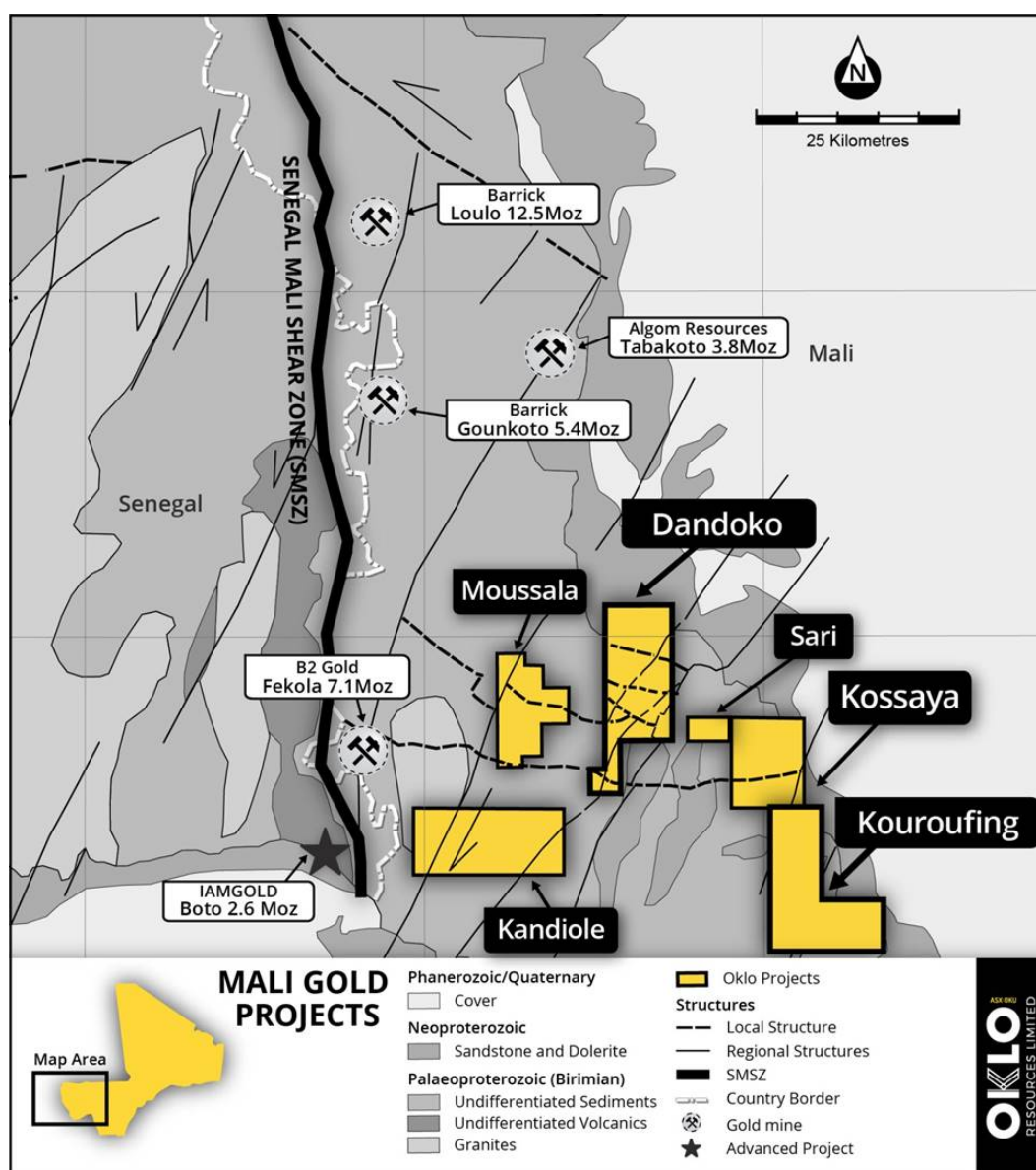


Figure 1: Location of Oklo’s gold projects in West Mali.

In late 2016, Oklo initiated a reconnaissance auger geochemistry program over the Dandoko and Moussala Projects to explore for new targets concealed under the extensive tracts of lateritic and transported cover. The program delivered early success with the delineation of the 12km-long Dandoko gold corridor hosting the Seko, Sory and Dabia bedrock gold discoveries (Figure 2).

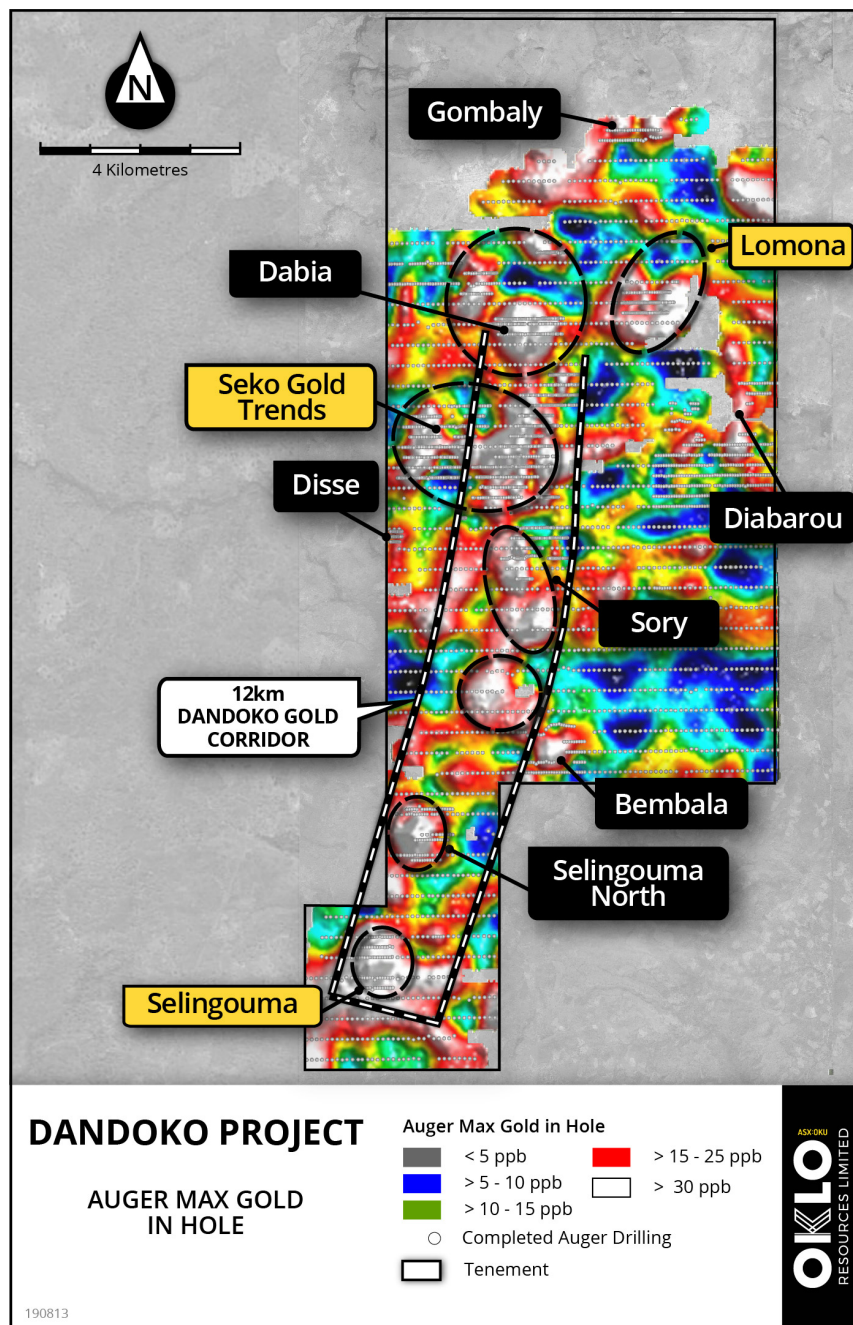


Figure 2: Gold targets along the Dandoko gold corridor

By conclusion of the 2018 field season, the drilling programs completed at Seko successfully outlined both strike and depth extensions to the oxide gold mineralisation previously encountered in aircore (AC) drilling to vertical depths of circa 80m and deeper reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core (DD) drilling to vertical depths of between 180m and 200m at Seko Anomaly 2 (SK2) and Seko Anomaly 3 (SK3). Encouraging results were also returned from initial drill testing of other targets along the Dandoko gold corridor resulting in the Sory and Dabia discoveries. At the neighboring Kouroufing Project, regional auger drilling delineated an extensive 6km-long gold corridor hosting individual anomalies of over 1km in length.

In November 2018, the Company's 2019 field season commenced with a fully funded \$5 million drilling program. The 35,000m program, consisting of DD, RC and AC drilling, was focused on advancing the Seko anomalies along with the ongoing evaluation of the 12km-long Dandoko gold corridor and the recent significant bedrock gold discoveries within the Kouroufing Project. A further 25,000m of low-cost, reconnaissance auger drilling was allocated towards first-pass assessment of new regional target areas.

During the September 2019 quarter, assays were received from further step-out and extensional drilling completed at Seko, along with assays from first pass AC drilling at the Selingouma and Lomona prospects along the Dandoko gold corridor (Figure 2).

DANDOKO PROJECT

SEKO PROSPECT

During the quarter, assay results were received from 118 AC (for 10,342m), 7 RC (for 1,252m) and 1 DD (for 258m) drill holes at Seko.

The shallow AC holes were designed to explore for blind mineralisation between the three main Seko gold trends (SK1-3) and for extensions along strike (Figure 3). As part of this program, two long AC traverses were completed across the Seko gold trends with the holes drilled in a 'heel-to-toe' manner at -55° to an average downhole depth of 88m (vertical depth ~69m). The RC holes were designed to follow-up on previous significant intersections, with several holes not reaching the target depth due to poor ground conditions. The significant drill hole intersections are summarised in Table 1.

SK1

The AC traverses returned a number of significant results to the west, south and east of SK1. To the immediate west, **4m at 14.12g/t gold** (including **2m at 27.40g/t gold**) was intersected from 48m related to a potential blind zone of gold mineralisation undetected in the earlier auger geochemical drilling (Figure 3). To the immediate south and southwest of SK1, the AC holes returned several medium to high-grade intersections, including **2m at 9.15g/t gold**, **4m at 2.01g/t gold** and **2m at 2.93g/t gold**, warranting further investigation.

Significantly, a step-out AC traverse located 600m south and along strike from SK1 intersected a 16m zone of low-grade gold mineralisation (averaging 0.82g/t gold) that included **4m at 1.38g/t gold** (Figures 3 and 6). This intersection may be related to a potential linking structure between SK1 and the Sory prospect, located some 1.2km to the south. This trend will be further investigated by reconnaissance AC drilling following the wet season.

RC hole RCSK19-082, located on the eastern side of SK1, intersected multiple zones of significant gold mineralisation, including **10m at 2.33g/t gold**, **2m at 7.13g/t gold** and **3m at 2.30g/t gold** (Figure 3). The hole failed to reach the target depth and was subsequently redrilled. The RC pre-collar (hole RCSK19-083) encountered lower grade zones of gold mineralisation, including **9m at 2.73 g/t gold**. The hole was completed to its target depth of 258m by diamond core (hole RDSK19-47), which intersected a shear zone within chloritised sediments hosting minor pyrite mineralisation without any significant associated gold mineralisation.

SK2

The two RC holes (holes RCSK19-084 & 085) completed 300m along strike to the north of SK2 confirmed a new gold target. Both holes intersected a significant zone of altered breccia with sulphide mineralisation hosting gold mineralisation grading up to **4.61g/t gold** over 1m along with wider zones of anomalous gold mineralisation (up to **17m at 0.80g/t gold**, Figure 3). The Company is highly encouraged by the discovery of further altered breccia, which has strong similarities to the

main zone of gold mineralisation at SK2. Previous shallow reconnaissance AC drilling at this locality had returned 11m at 1.79g/t gold, including 2m at 5.01g/t gold¹.

SK3

The AC traverses successfully intersected further gold mineralisation on the eastern side of SK3, including a best intersection of **10m at 1.37g/t gold**, including **2m at 4.47g/t gold** (Figure 3). The two RC holes drilled in the north of SK3 encountered several narrow zones of gold mineralisation, including a best intersection of **1m at 16.40g/t gold**.

DISCUSSION

The latest drill results have provided positive indications that the already extensive Seko gold system remains open, with several new priority targets earmarked for follow-up evaluation immediately following the current wet season.

The Company is compiling 3D geological models of the gold mineralisation at Seko using proprietary Leapfrog software to assist in the understanding of this gold system. The models will also assist in planning of the next phase of exploratory drilling at Seko. A plan view of gold isosurfaces from SK1-SK3 is shown in Figure 4 and a long section for SK2 (Figure 5) displays the gold mineralisation at a range of cut-off grades.

Table 1: Seko - Significant AC, RC and DD drill hole intersections

AREA	HOLE No.	FROM (M)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GOLD (g/t)
RC DRILLING					
SK1 NORTH	RCSK19-082**	25	27	2	1.76
		39	49	10	2.33
		Includes 43	47	4	4.25
		Includes 45	47	2	7.13
		76	79	3	2.30
		Includes 77	78	1	5.25
		90	92	2	1.59
		110	112	2	1.90
		115	120	5	0.62*
	RCSK19-083**	50	52	2	1.80
		66	71	5	1.92
		84	93	9	2.73
		Includes 89	91	2	4.70
		135	138	3	1.08
SK2 NORTH	RCSK19-084	91	108	17	0.80
	Includes	94	100	6	1.33
	RCSK19-085	99	102	3	2.41
	Includes	101	102	1	4.61
SK3 NORTH	RCSK19-086	36	37	1	1.27
		42	43	1	1.59
		51	58	7	0.62
		100	102	2	3.32

¹ Refer ASX announcement of 3 September 2018 "Seko Delivers Exceptional High-Grade Gold and New Zone 400m North of SK2"

AREA	HOLE No.	FROM (M)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GOLD (g/t)
	RCSK19-087	23	24	1	16.40
AC DRILLING					
SK3 EAST	ACSK19-476	104	110	6	1.00
	ACSK19-477	32	34	2	1.13
		62	72	10	1.37
	Includes	64	66	2	4.47
SK2 WEST	ACSK19-481	6	8	2	1.63
SK1 NNE	ACSK19-507	88	92	4	2.66
SK1 WEST	ACSK19-511	48	52	4	14.12
	Includes	50	52	2	27.40
	ACSK19-517	76	84	8	1.19
SK1 SOUTH	ACSK19-531	8	10	2	9.15
		32	42	10	0.56
		80	84	4	0.94
	ACSK19-532	18	22	4	1.04
SK1 SSW CNR	ACSK19-535	62	64	2	1.71
SK1 SW	ACSK19-537	32	36	4	1.08
	ACSK19-538	38	42	4	2.01
	ACSK19-542	14	16	2	2.93
	ACSK19-544	56	58	2	1.73
SK 4	ACSK19-564	30	32	2	1.16
		54	56	2	1.21
SK1 – 600m SOUTH	ACSK19-577	27	29	2	1.26
	ACSK19-578	4	20	16	0.82
	Includes	14	18	4	1.38
		30	32	2	1.83
	ACSK19-579	42	44	2	1.77

* hole ends in mineralisation. ** hole abandoned prior to target depth. 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 for AC drilling and 1m for RC drilling.

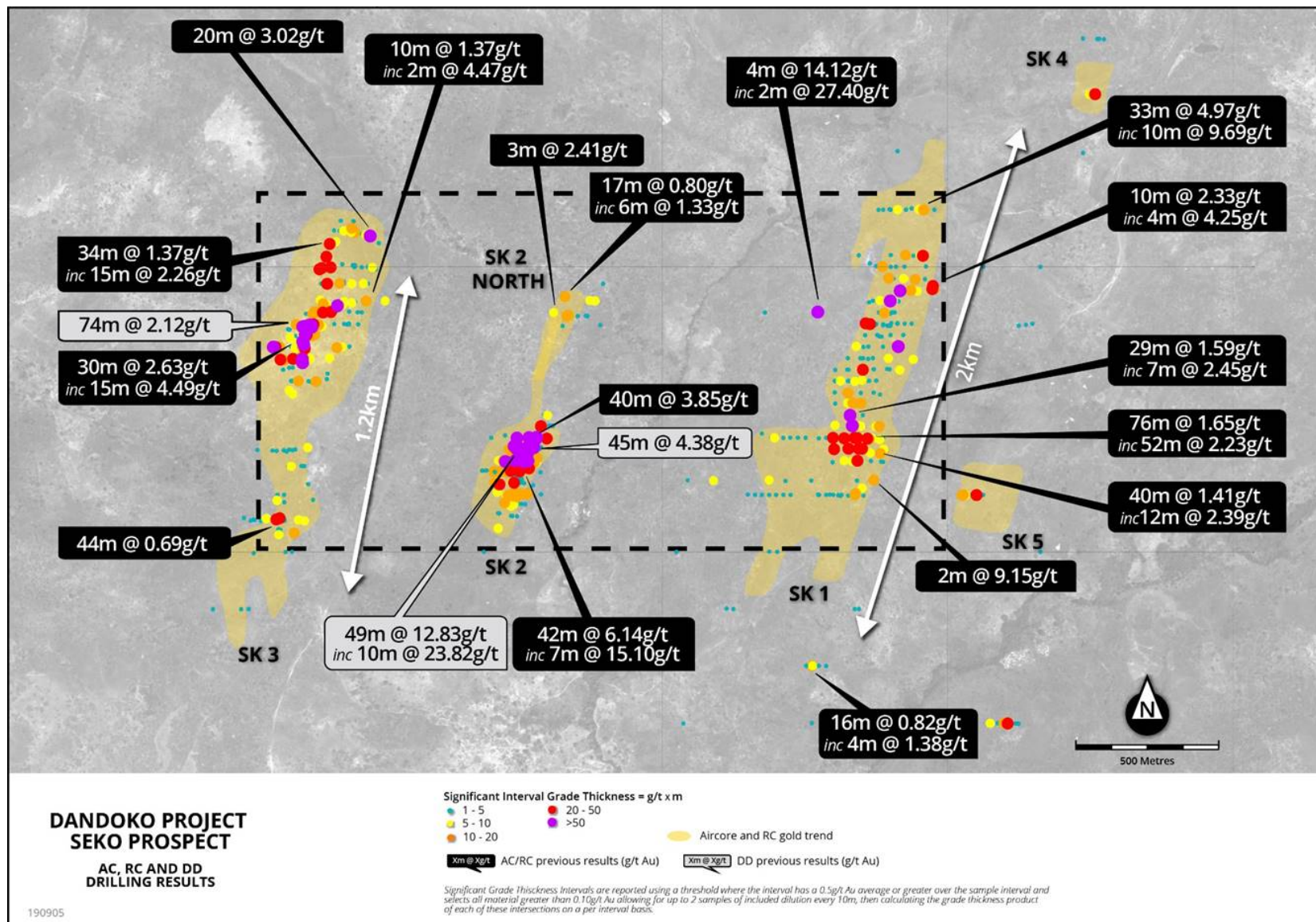


Figure 3: Plan view - Location of drill results from AC, RC and DD holes completed over Seko Anomalies SK1-SK5

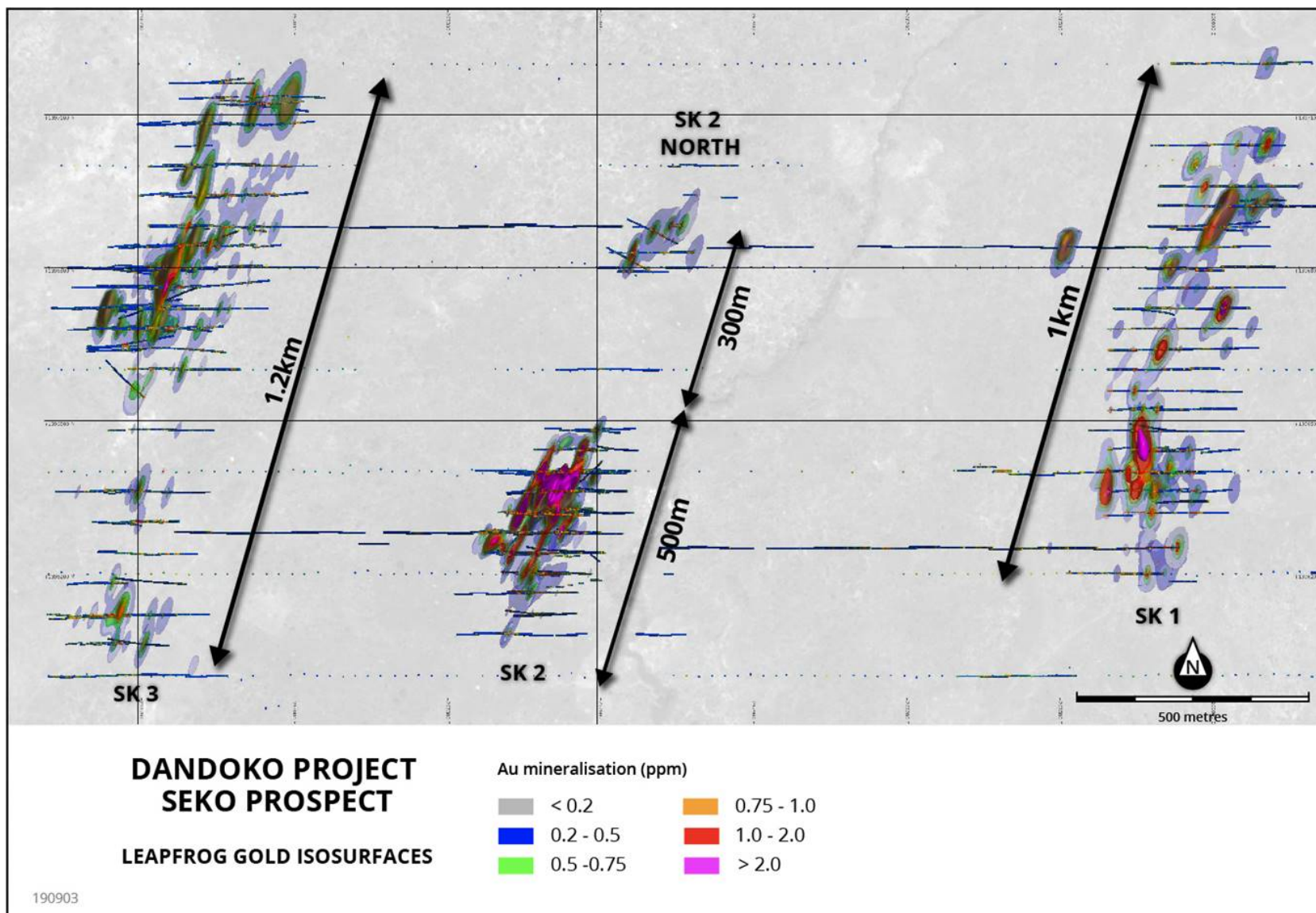


Figure 4: Plan view - Leapfrog Gold Shell Isosurfaces -Location of drill results from AC, RC and DD holes completed over Seko Anomalies SK1-SK3 (outlined area in Figure 3)

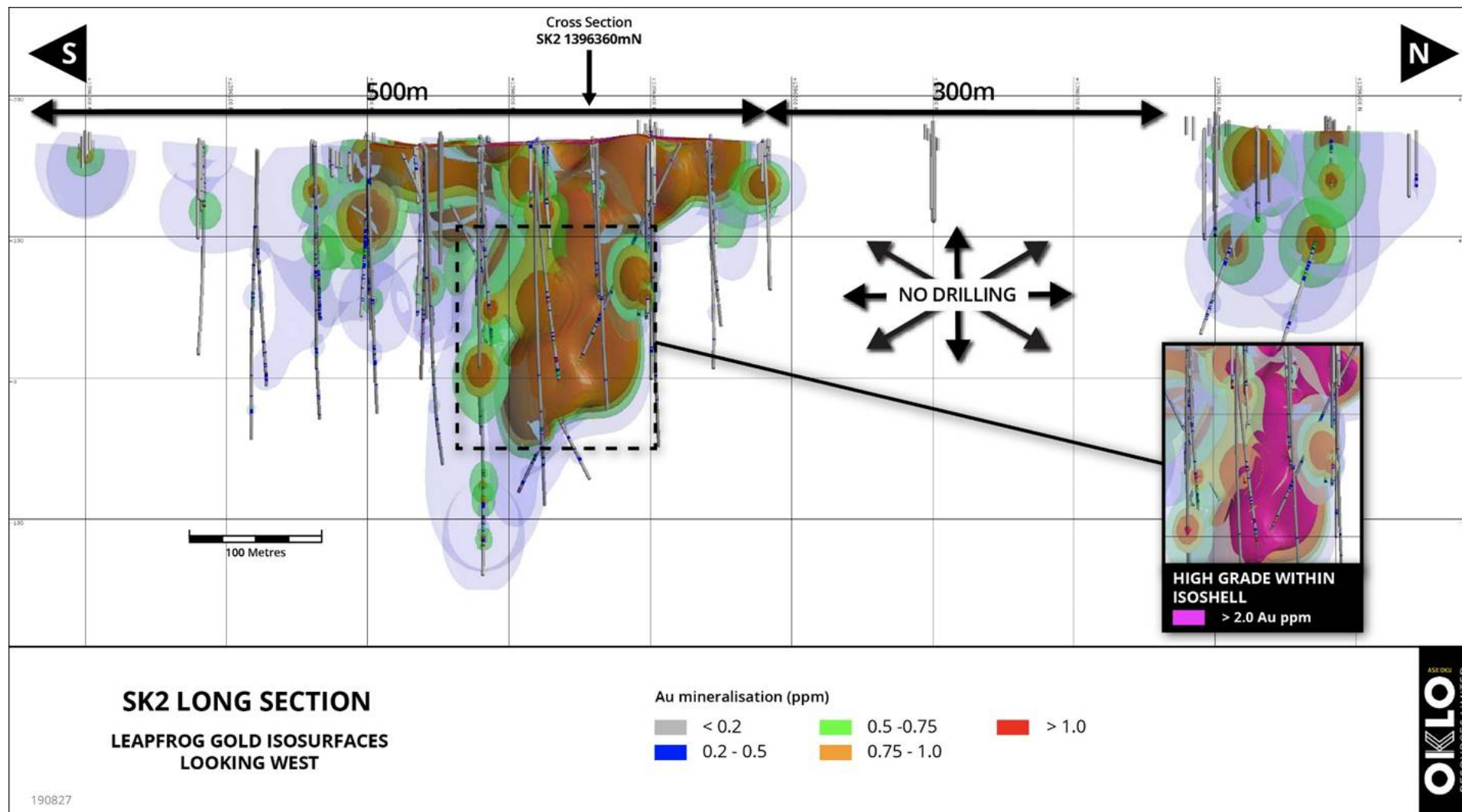


Figure 5: SK2 Long Section looking west - Leapfrog Gold Shell Isosurfaces

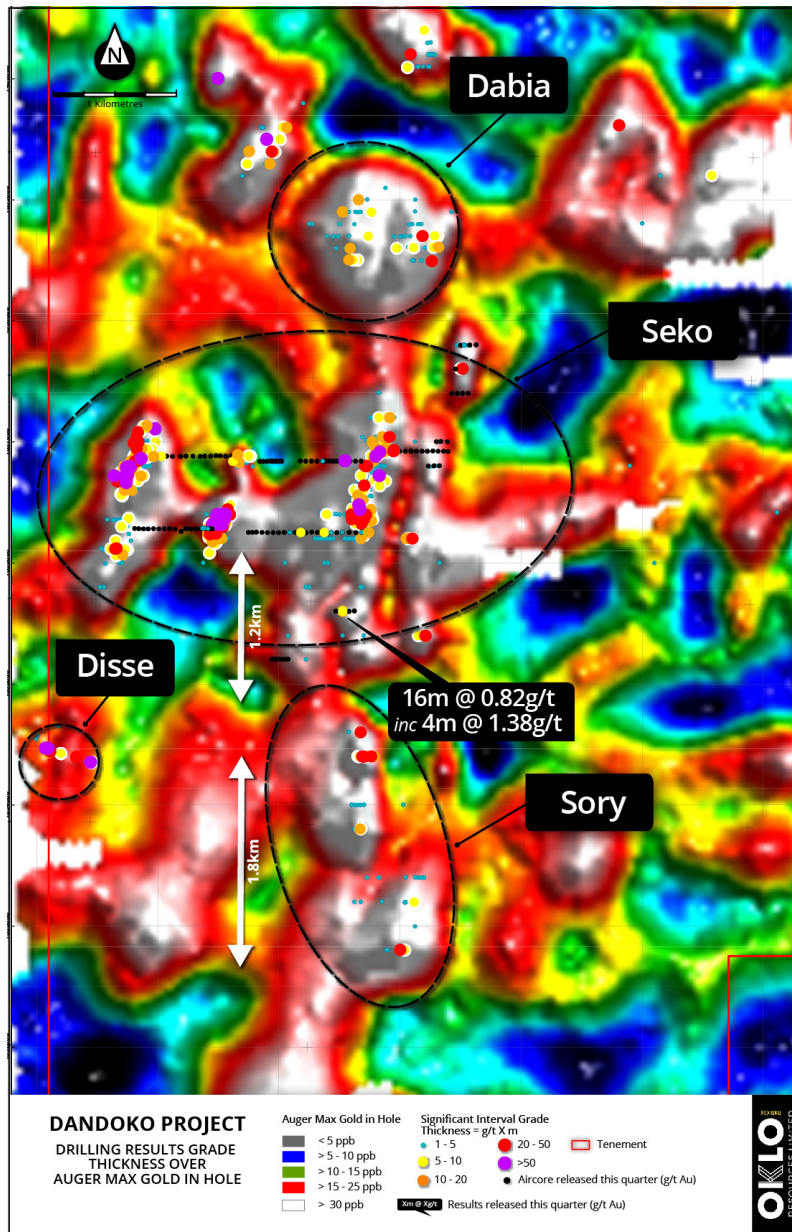


Figure 6: Location of completed drilling over Dabia, Seko and Sory anomalies overlain on gold auger geochemistry

DANDOKO REGIONAL TARGETS

Assay results have now been received from first pass regional reconnaissance AC drilling at the Selingouma prospect (75 holes for 5,251m), located approximately 10km south of Seko, and the Lomona prospect (38 holes for 3,422m), located 3km northeast of Seko (Figure 2).

The AC holes were drilled along traverses in a 'heel-to-toe' manner at -55° to an average downhole depth of 70m (vertical depth ~55m) at Selingouma and to an average hole depth of 90m (vertical depth ~70m) at Lomona.

The significant drill hole intersections are summarised in Table 2 with all drill hole locations summarised in Appendix 1.

Selingouma

The Selingouma AC holes were completed along 6 wide-spaced traverses over a total strike length of 1.3km to test the gold auger anomaly at depth. Several areas of interest were outlined from the drilling that warrant follow-up evaluation.

The first area of interest lies in the southeast corner of the auger anomaly where two AC holes encountered significant bedrock gold mineralisation (Figure 7). Hole ACSL19-046 intersected multiple zones of gold mineralisation including: **12m at 1.21g/t gold** from 2m, **2m at 3.34g/t gold** from 24m and **6m at 2.85g/t gold** from 72m, including **4m at 4.07g/t gold**. Hole ACSL19-045 intersected **4m at 2.50g/t gold** from 56m.

The second area of interest is located at the northern end of the auger anomaly where significant widths of low-grade gold mineralisation was encountered (Figure 7). Hole ACSL19-065 intersected **32m at 0.39g/t gold** from 10m to the bottom of the hole and hole ACSL19-061 intersected **14m at 0.46g/t gold** from 30m.

Results show an additional central area of interest with hole ACSL19-012 returning **10m at 1.88g/t gold** from 84m that warrants follow up.

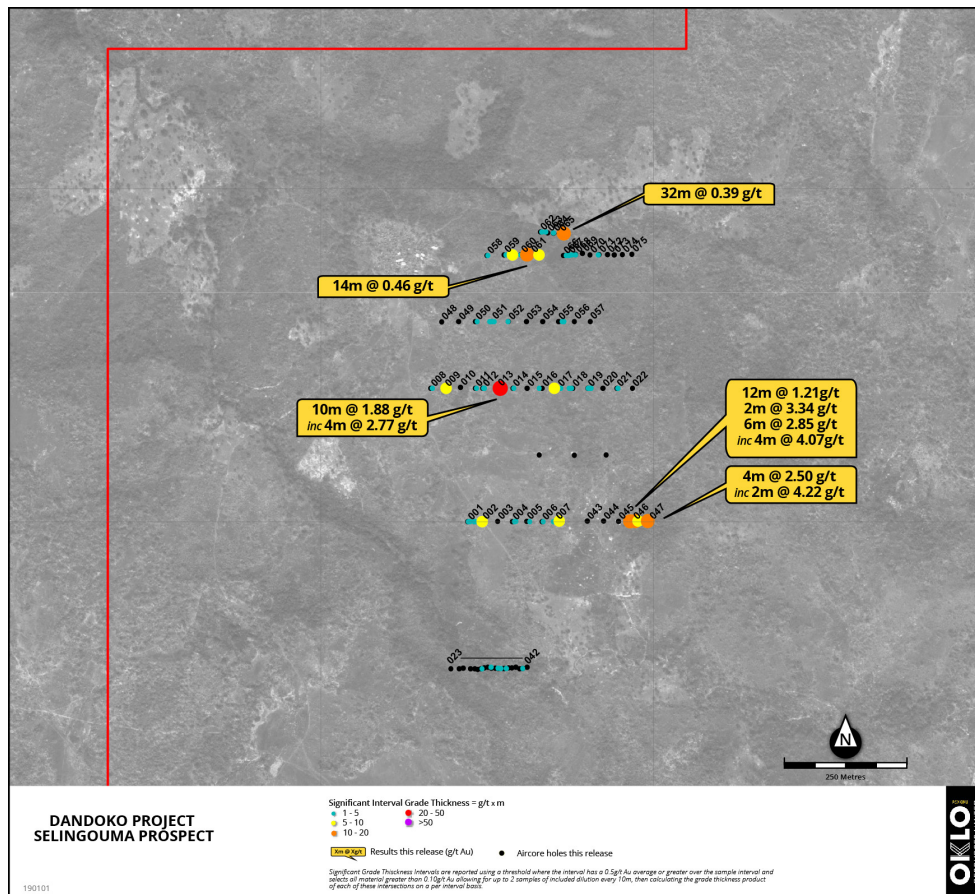


Figure 7: Selingouma Project – location of drill holes with grade thickness

Lomona

At Lomona, 4 AC drill traverses were designed to test the gold auger anomaly coincident with zones of quartz float with goethite/limonite alteration.

The holes successfully intersected narrow zones of high-grade gold mineralisation, including **2m at 15.80g/t gold** from 14m in hole ACLM19-005 and **2m at 5.42g/t gold** from 10m in hole ACLM19-003 within a wider zone of low-grade gold of **10m at 1.39g/t gold** (Figure 8).

Table 2: Selingouma & Lomona - Significant AC drill hole intersections

Hole No	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
SELINGOUMA				
ACSL19-001	8	12	4	0.49
	76	80	4	1.54
ACSL19-004	12	14	2	1.00
ACSL19-007	26	30	4	0.59
ACSL19-008	80	86	6	1.28
ACSL19-012	84	94	10	1.88
<i>includes</i>	84	88	4	2.77
ACSL19-016	60	62	2	0.71
ACSL19-018	86	88	2	0.81
ACSL19-034	16	18	2	0.66*
ACSL19-045	56	60	4	2.50
<i>includes</i>	56	58	2	4.22
ACSL19-046	2	14	12	1.21
<i>includes</i>	4	6	2	2.60
	24	26	2	3.34
	72	78	6	2.85
<i>includes</i>	74	78	4	4.07
ACSL19-055	18	20	2	2.28
ACSL19-058	4	6	2	1.87
ACSL19-059	48	50	2	0.67
ACSL19-060	8	10	2	0.69
	34	42	8	0.68
ACSL19-061	30	44	14	0.46
ACSL19-062	4	6	2	1.40
	26	28	2	0.97
ACSL19-065	10	42	32	0.39*
ACSL19-067	6	8	2	0.60
LOMONA				
ACLM19-003	10	20	10	1.39
<i>includes</i>	10	12	2	5.42
ACLM19-004	12	14	2	1.22
ACLM19-005	14	16	2	15.80
ACLM19-007	12	14	2	1.20
ACLM19-035	12	14	2	0.64
ACLM19-036	36	40	4	2.06

* hole ends in mineralisation. 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 for AC drilling.

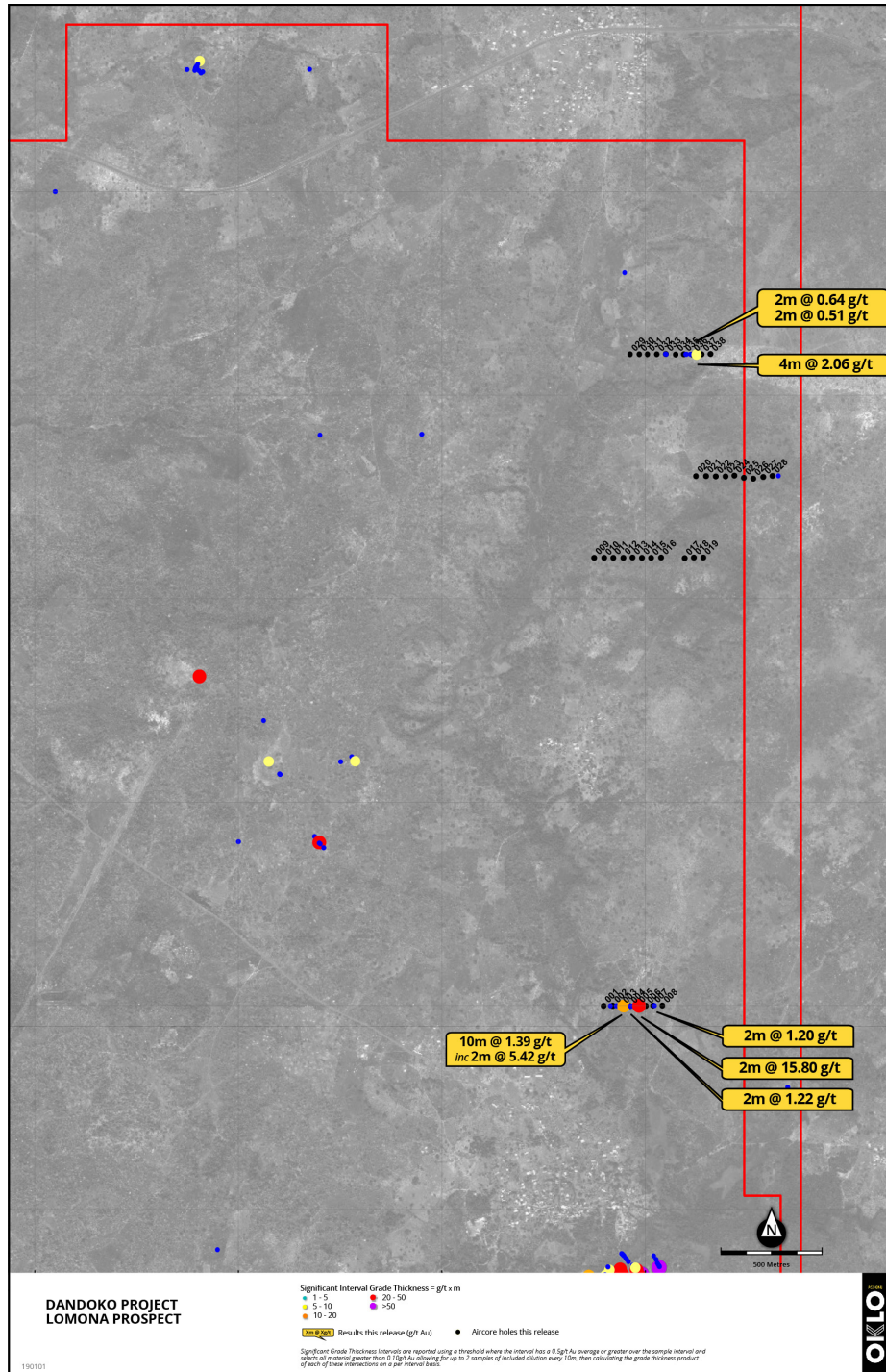


Figure 8: Lomona Projects - location of drill holes with grade thickness

KOUROUFING PROJECT

No field work was conducted at Kouroufing during the quarter.

The Kouroufing Project covers an area of 90.7km² within the Kenieba Inlier to the east of the regionally significant Senegal Mali Shear Zone ("SMSZ") over a tract of unexplored Proterozoic Birimian greenstones with identified northeast-trending structures in a comparable geological setting to the 12km-long, northeast-trending gold corridor at the Company's nearby Dandoko Project (Figure 1).

Oklo, through reconnaissance auger geochemical drilling, has outlined a 6km-long gold corridor at Central Zone with grades of up to 14.40g/t gold and best composite drill intersections of 8m at 14.35g/t gold, 5m at 2.18g/t gold and 15m at 1.25g/t gold (Figure 9)².

Further auger drilling was also successful in outlining the prominent Kome gold target in the southeast of the Project, with peak composite grades of 6.32g/t gold, 3.32g/t gold and 1.20g/t gold (Figure 9)³.

First pass AC, RC and DD drill hole results received to date from the Kouroufing Project have confirmed the second bedrock gold discovery by Oklo in the past 24 months.

KOSSAYA AND SARI PROJECTS

No field work was conducted at Kossaya and Sari during the quarter.

First-pass auger drilling over portions of the Kossaya and Sari Projects (Figure 1) completed during the June 2019 quarter defined a series of north-south trends with significant composite gold grades that warrant infill drilling⁴.

Following receipt of the positive auger results, Oklo exercised its option to acquire a 65% interest in the Kossaya Project during the September quarter through the payment of €60,980 and continues to hold the option to acquire the remaining 35% interest via a further payment of 20,000,000 FCFA (approx. €30,000), or the equivalent in Oklo shares (at the vendor's option) by July 2020. Further details of the acquisition terms are provided in Oklo's ASX announcement dated 18 July 2019.

Oklo exercised its option to acquire a 65% interest in the adjoining Sari Project during the June 2019 quarter.

² Refer ASX Announcement of 12 September 2018 "Kouroufing Reveals 6km Gold Corridor"

³ Refer ASX Announcement of 30 January 2019 "First Pass AC Drilling Intersects Wide Zones of Shallow Gold at Kouroufing"

⁴ Refer ASX Announcement of 27 May 2019 "Second Bedrock Discovery Confirmed at Kouroufing"

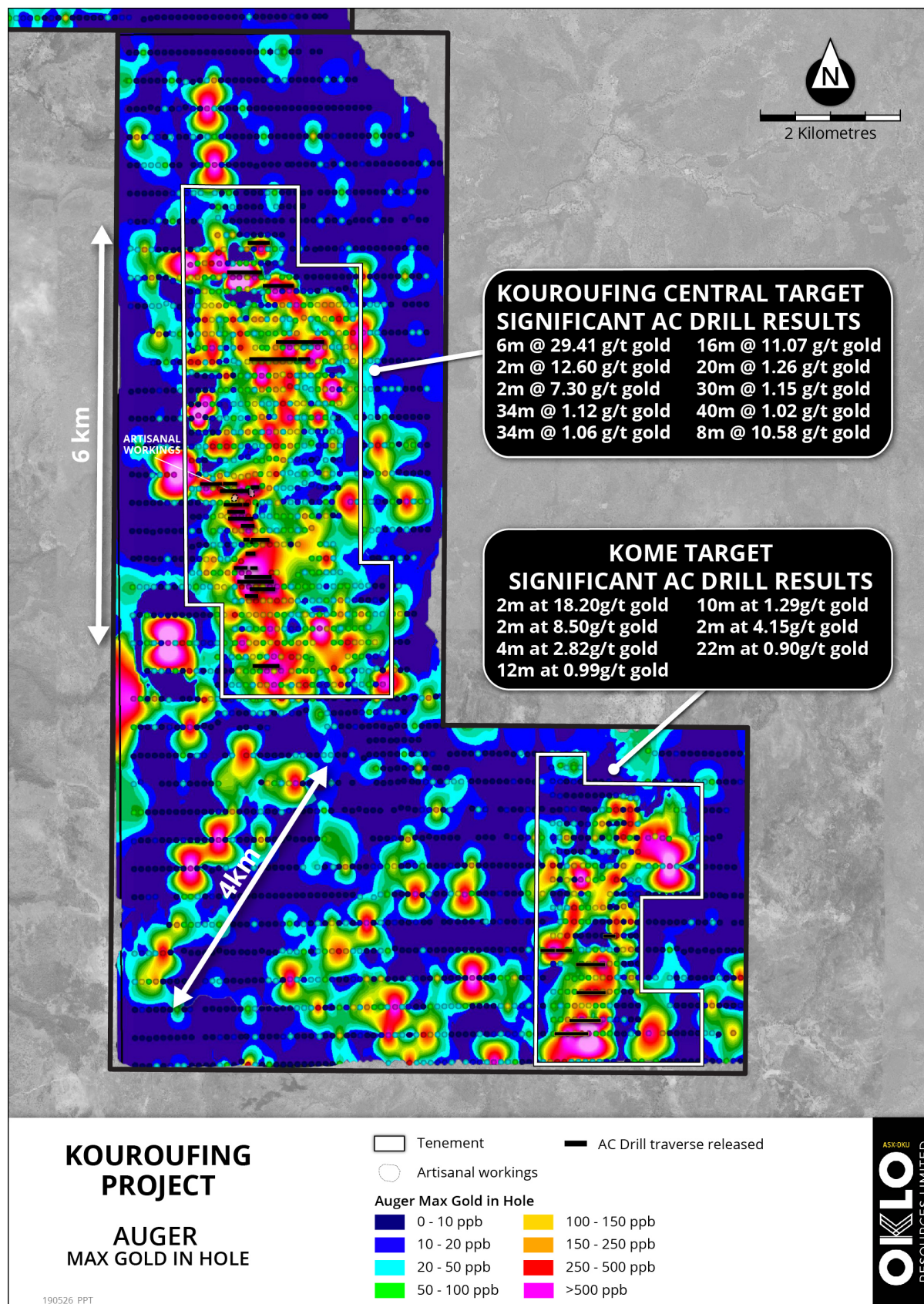


Figure 9: Kouroufing Project – Location of AC drill traverses over auger drill holes with max gold in hole contours

2. SOCAF PROJECT – WEST MALI

The Socaf Project covers a sparsely outcropping inlier of Birimian volcanics located along the interpreted northern continuation of the prolific SMSZ (Figure 10). No field work was conducted at Socaf during the quarter.

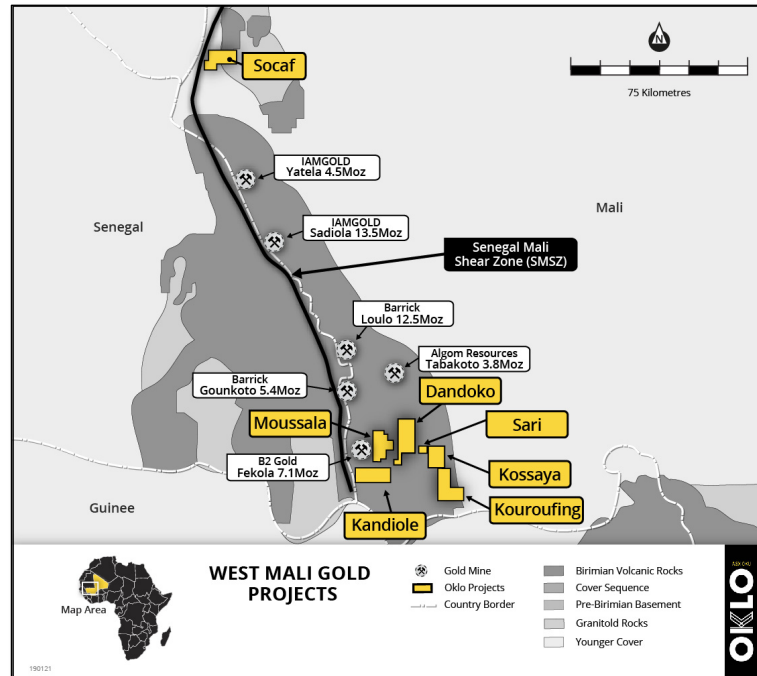


Figure 10: Location of Socaf Project in western Mali

3. SOUTH MALI PROJECTS

No field work was conducted over Oklo's four strategically located projects in South Mali during the quarter (Figure 11).

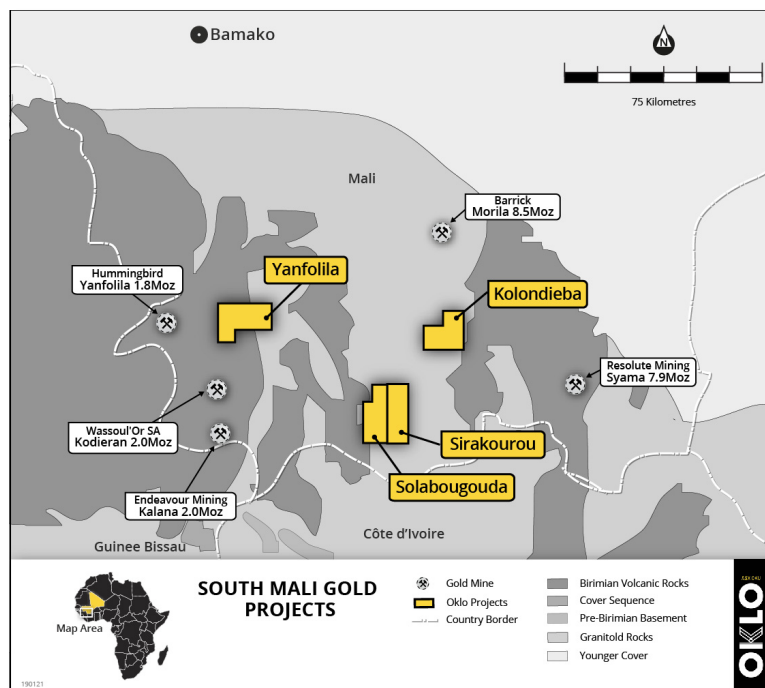


Figure 11: Location of the Company's South Mali projects

4. SAMIT NORTH PHOSPHATE PROJECT – MALI

No exploration activities were undertaken at the project during the quarter.

5. KIDAL URANIUM PROJECT - MALI

No exploration activities were undertaken at the project during the quarter.

6. DECEMBER 2019 QUARTER WORK PROGRAMS

Oklo remains in a strong financial position to advance its aggressive exploration program during the December 2019 quarter.

The Company is planning for 2020 field activities to commence in October (post wet season) with the re-establishment of the exploration camp complete and field crews now mobilised.

Drilling programs and contracts are being finalised to recommence drilling at Seko with aim to delineate a JORC resource in early 2020.

7. CORPORATE

On 16 July 2019, the Company announced the appointment of Mr Mark Connelly to the Board as Non-Executive Chairman.

Mark is a seasoned financial and commercial executive with extensive resource industry experience in CEO and Managing Director roles with several successful resource development and mining companies across multiple jurisdictions including Australia, North America, South America, Africa and Europe.

Mark's impressive track record for deal making in Africa includes the US\$570 million merger of Papillon Resources with B2 Gold Corp in October 2014 and the USD\$600 million merger of Adamus Resources with Endeavour Mining in September 2011. He was recipient of Mining Journal's "Outstanding Achievement - CEO of the Year 2014 Award" for his outstanding contribution to Papillon Resources.

Oklo completed a Share Placement during September 2019 raising gross proceeds of \$6 million.

The Company remains well-funded with cash reserves of circa \$9.6 million as at 30 September 2019.

8. SEPTEMBER 2019 QUARTER ASX ANNOUNCEMENTS

This Quarterly Activities Report contains information extracted from ASX market announcements reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" ("2012 JORC Code"). Further details (including 2012 JORC Code reporting tables where applicable) of exploration results referred to in this Quarterly Activities Report can be found in the following announcements lodged on the ASX:

Oklo Appoints New Chairman	16 July 2019
Exercise of Option to Acquire 65% of Kossaya	18 July 2019
Further Extensions to Seko Gold System	15 August 2019
\$6 Million Share Placement	6 September 2019
Precious Metals Summit Investor Presentation	11 September 2019

These announcements are available for viewing on the Company's website okloresources.com under the Investor Relations tab. Oklo confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original ASX announcement.

9. TENEMENT SCHEDULE

At the end of the Quarter, the Company held the following tenements:

LOCATION	LICENCE NAME	TENEMENT NUMBER	HOLDER	OWNERSHIP	STATUS
North East Mali	Kidal	09/3639/MM-SG DU 08/12/2009	Oklo Uranium Mali Ltd sarl	100%	Force Majeure
	Tessalit	09/3640/MM-SG DU 08/12/2009	Oklo Uranium Mali Ltd sarl	100%	Force Majeure
	Samit Nord	11/0463/MM-SG DU 16/02/2011	Oklo Uranium Mali Ltd sarl	100%	Force Majeure
West Mali	Aite Sud	2015-1279/MM-SG DU 15/05/2015	Oklo Resources Mali sarl	100%	Granted
	Dandoko	2017-2644/MM-SG DU 10/08/2017	Africa Mining sarl	100%	Granted
	Boutouguissi Sud	2017-2647/MM-SG DU 10/08/2017	SOCAR sarl	75%	Granted
	Aourou	2017-2648/MM-SG DU 10/08/2017	SOCAR sarl	75%	Granted
	Gombaly	2017-2646/MM-SG DU 10/08/2017	African Mining sarl	100%	Granted
	Moussala	2019-2493/ MMP-SG DU 23/08/2019	Africa Mining sarl	100%	Granted
South Mali	Yanfolila	2017-2783/MM-SG DU 22/08/2017	Africa Mining sarl	100%	Granted
	Yanfolilia Est	2016-4075/MM-SG DU 08/11/2016	Oklo Resources Mali sarl	100%	Granted
	Solabougouda	2016-4847/MM-SG DU 30/12/2016	Africa Mining sarl	100%	Re-application
	Sirakourou	2016-4753/MM-SG DU 29/12/2016	Africa Mining sarl	100%	Granted
	Kolondieba	2017-2645/MM-SG DU 10/08/2017	Africa Mining sarl	100%	Granted
	Kolondieba Nord	2016-2164/MM-SG DU 16/6/2016	Oklo Resources Mali sarl	100%	Granted

The Company has also entered into an arrangement in respect of the following tenements:

LOCATION	LICENCE NAME	TENEMENT NUMBER	HOLDER	OWNERSHIP	STATUS
West Mali	Kouroufing	2017-2494/MM-SG DU 31/07/2017	Kouroufing Gold S.A.	65%	Earn in ¹
	Kandiole	2016-4848/MM-SG DU 30/12/2016	Xinga Gold sarl	0%	Being acquired ²
	Kossaya	2013-0513/MM-SG DU 19/02/2013	Sogetrac sarlu	65%	Earn in ³
	Sari	2018-4270/MMP-SG DU 07/12/2018	Ecosud sarl	65%	Earn in ⁴

1 Kouroufing Gold S.A. is the owner of the Kouroufing tenement. Oklo has signed an agreement to acquire 100% of the Kouroufing Exploration tenement over two years (refer ASX Announcement dated 1 November 2017). Should a Mining Licence (ML) be granted Kouroufing Gold will be issued a 5% equity interest in the ML and a 1% NSR royalty. Oklo has the right to acquire this equity interest for USD1m.

2 Oklo has agreed to purchase Kandiole and will issue 791,557 Oklo shares within 2 business days following the date on which Oklo or its nominee is registered by the Mali Ministry of Mines as the 100% owner of the licence (refer ASX Announcement dated 23 April 2018). As at the date of this announcement this tenement had expired and has been replaced by two applications, made in Oklo's name, covering the same area. Once these applications are granted, Oklo will issue the shares detailed above and will hold a 100% interest in the licences.

3 Sogetrac sarlu. ("Sogetrac") is the owner of the Kossaya tenement. Oklo has signed an agreement to acquire 100% of the Kossaya Exploration tenement over two years (refer ASX Announcement dated 19 July 2018). Should a Mining Licence be granted Sogetrac sarlu will be issued a 5% equity interest in the ML and a 1% NSR royalty. Oklo has the right to acquire this equity interest for USD1m.

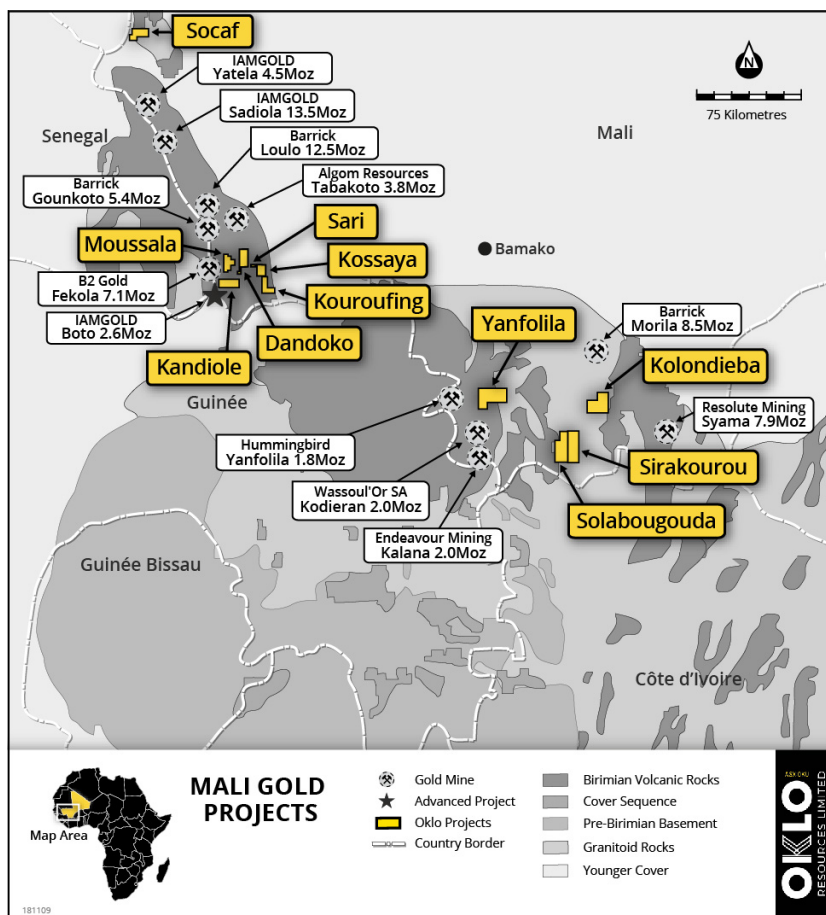
4 Ecosud sarl ("Ecosud") is the owner of the Sari tenement. Oklo has signed an agreement to acquire 100% of the Sari Exploration tenement over two years (refer ASX Announcement dated 19 July 2018). Should a Mining Licence be granted Ecosud sarl will be issued a 5% equity interest in the ML and a 1% NSR royalty. Oklo has the right to acquire this equity interest for USD1m as well as the right to acquire the royalty for USD1m.

– ENDS –

ABOUT OKLO RESOURCES

Oklo Resources is an ASX listed exploration company with gold, uranium and phosphate projects located in Mali, West Africa.

The Company's focus is its large landholding of eleven gold projects covering approximately 1,400km² 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 30 Moz gold.



Location of Oklo's 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, 19th September 2018, 23rd October 2018, 25th October 2018, 18th December 2018, 6th March 2019 and 15th August 2019.

Kouroufing Project:

Announcements dated 12th September 2018, 12th November 2018, 30th January 2019, 19th February 2019, 11th April 2019, 17th April 2019 and 27th May 2019.

Sari & Kossaya Projects:

Announcement dated 27th May 2019.

Appendix 1: Lomona and Selingouma AC drill hole locations

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Length	Azimuth	Dip
LOMONA						
ACLM19-001	272795	1397999	173	84	90	-55
ACLM19-002	272841	1398000	168	84	90	-55
ACLM19-003	272884	1397998	174	82	90	-55
ACLM19-004	272925	1397997	175	77	90	-55
ACLM19-005	272963	1397999	176	77	90	-55
ACLM19-006	273003	1397998	176	72	90	-55
ACLM19-007	273039	1398000	177	90	90	-55
ACLM19-008	273084	1398000	177	72	90	-55
ACLM19-009	272749	1400200	180	96	90	-55
ACLM19-010	272798	1400200	181	96	90	-55
ACLM19-011	272843	1400200	185	96	90	-55
ACLM19-012	272893	1400200	188	96	90	-55
ACLM19-013	272938	1400201	190	96	90	-55
ACLM19-014	272984	1400200	192	96	90	-55
ACLM19-015	273029	1400200	194	96	90	-55
ACLM19-016	273078	1400201	197	96	90	-55
ACLM19-017	273194	1400199	218	96	90	-55
ACLM19-018	273239	1400201	219	96	90	-55
ACLM19-019	273285	1400201	219	96	90	-55
ACLM19-020	273250	1400601	197	96	90	-55
ACLM19-021	273299	1400601	199	96	90	-55
ACLM19-022	273347	1400600	200	96	90	-55
ACLM19-023	273395	1400600	205	96	90	-55
ACLM19-024	273439	1400603	210	96	90	-55
ACLM19-025	273484	1400593	218	96	90	-55
ACLM19-026	273531	1400589	220	96	90	-55
ACLM19-027	273580	1400597	219	96	90	-55
ACLM19-028	273625	1400602	217	96	90	-55
ACLM19-029	272926	1401200	190	96	90	-55

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Length	Azimuth	Dip
ACLM19-030	272972	1401200	192	78	90	-55
ACLM19-031	273012	1401200	193	90	90	-55
ACLM19-032	273058	1401201	193	84	90	-55
ACLM19-033	273101	1401201	193	96	90	-55
ACLM19-034	273150	1401199	193	78	90	-55
ACLM19-035	273190	1401200	193	84	90	-55
ACLM19-036	273232	1401199	193	96	90	-55
ACLM19-037	273278	1401200	194	84	90	-55
ACLM19-038	273321	1401201	194	78	90	-55
SELINGOUMA						
ACSL19-001	265442	1386000	193	114	90	-55
ACSL19-002	265486	1386001	195	114	90	-55
ACSL19-003	265532	1386001	199	104	90	-55
ACSL19-004	265576	1386000	193	120	90	-55
ACSL19-005	265619	1386001	195	111	90	-55
ACSL19-006	265665	1386000	204	80	90	-55
ACSL19-007	265705	1386002	207	114	90	-55
ACSL19-008	265331	1386400	177	114	90	-55
ACSL19-009	265373	1386400	178	108	90	-55
ACSL19-010	265420	1386403	185	114	90	-55
ACSL19-011	265465	1386400	196	45	90	-55
ACSL19-012	265487	1386400	194	114	90	-55
ACSL19-013	265532	1386401	194	114	90	-55
ACSL19-014	265577	1386400	193	114	90	-55
ACSL19-015	265620	1386400	193	114	90	-55
ACSL19-016	265665	1386400	193	114	90	-55
ACSL19-017	265712	1386400	198	114	90	-55
ACSL19-018	265756	1386400	204	108	90	-55
ACSL19-019	265802	1386400	210	108	90	-55
ACSL19-020	265847	1386400	213	102	90	-55
ACSL19-021	265889	1386400	203	114	90	-55

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Length	Azimuth	Dip
ACSL19-022	265936	1386400	207	114	90	-55
ACSL19-023	265391	1385559	182	45	90	-55
ACSL19-024	265416	1385559	171	30	90	-55
ACSL19-025	265428	1385561	178	30	90	-55
ACSL19-026	265450	1385559	178	30	90	-55
ACSL19-027	265463	1385559	173	18	90	-55
ACSL19-028	265472	1385557	169	18	90	-55
ACSL19-029	265481	1385559	175	18	90	-55
ACSL19-030	265491	1385562	171	18	90	-55
ACSL19-031	265502	1385563	183	18	90	-55
ACSL19-032	265512	1385561	185	24	90	-55
ACSL19-033	265524	1385561	178	18	90	-55
ACSL19-034	265533	1385560	177	18	90	-55
ACSL19-035	265549	1385560	176	24	90	-55
ACSL19-036	265554	1385560	176	18	90	-55
ACSL19-037	265565	1385562	167	18	90	-55
ACSL19-038	265574	1385562	165	24	90	-55
ACSL19-039	265586	1385563	171	24	90	-55
ACSL19-040	265598	1385559	171	18	90	-55
ACSL19-041	265606	1385560	171	18	90	-55
ACSL19-042	265620	1385563	170	18	90	-55
ACSL19-043	265800	1386002	188	114	90	-55
ACSL19-044	265849	1386002	193	114	90	-55
ACSL19-045	265894	1386001	193	102	90	-55
ACSL19-046	265939	1386002	192	96	90	-55
ACSL19-047	265987	1386002	193	90	90	-55
ACSL19-048	265363	1386600	183	114	90	-55
ACSL19-049	265414	1386600	187	114	90	-55
ACSL19-050	265464	1386600	188	102	90	-55
ACSL19-051	265514	1386601	190	114	90	-55
ACSL19-052	265564	1386600	193	102	90	-55

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Length	Azimuth	Dip
ACSL19-053	265618	1386600	195	96	90	-55
ACSL19-054	265666	1386600	196	96	90	-55
ACSL19-055	265714	1386600	198	96	90	-55
ACSL19-056	265762	1386601	201	96	90	-55
ACSL19-057	265809	1386601	202	90	90	-55
ACSL19-058	265500	1386798	182	96	90	-55
ACSL19-059	265551	1386801	185	96	90	-55
ACSL19-060	265601	1386802	183	60	90	-55
ACSL19-061	265632	1386801	185	54	90	-55
ACSL19-062	265660	1386869	168	42	90	-55
ACSL19-063	265681	1386866	168	36	90	-55
ACSL19-064	265698	1386866	168	36	90	-55
ACSL19-065	265716	1386865	169	42	90	-55
ACSL19-066	265729	1386799	173	30	90	-55
ACSL19-067	265744	1386800	173	42	90	-55
ACSL19-068	265765	1386802	173	42	90	-55
ACSL19-069	265786	1386805	173	42	90	-55
ACSL19-070	265809	1386800	173	48	90	-55
ACSL19-071	265835	1386801	173	54	90	-55
ACSL19-072	265861	1386801	173	42	90	-55
ACSL19-073	265881	1386801	174	48	90	-55
ACSL19-074	265906	1386801	174	54	90	-55
ACSL19-075	265935	1386802	174	42	90	-55

APPENDIX 2: 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 AC drilling was routinely sampled using a 2m composite sample with a 1m sample preserved for re-assay. ▶ AC Samples were collected at the drill site and then composited to a 2m sample riffle splitting to a 1kg sample and then combining of composite sample ▶ RC and diamond samples were routinely sampled on a 1m interval and for RC riffle split to a 1kg sample. ▶ All samples were submitted SGS, with sample preparation in Bamako Mali and analysis in Mali using a 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"> ▶ AC drilling was carried out by AMCO drilling and AMS, RC and diamond drilling was completed by AMS
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 AC and 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. ▶ 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.
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"> ▶ AC samples were split utilizing a 3 tier riffle splitter with a 2m composite sample being taken. ▶ RC samples were split utilizing a 3 tier riffle splitter with a 1m interval sample being taken. ▶ Diamond HQ core was cut with a half core sample on 1 meter intervals submitted for analysis ▶ Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness ▶ Further sample preparation was undertaken at the SGS laboratories by SGS laboratory staff ▶ 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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		early stage exploration and the commodity being targeted.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 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"> ▶ AC, RC and diamond drill hole collars were 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	<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 were located on a nominal 50x200m spaced pattern to cover auger gold anomalies ▶ Along line spacing varied from 50m so as to provide 'heel-to-toe' overlapping coverage. ▶ Drilling reported in this program is of an early exploration nature has not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves.
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"> ▶ AC, 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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<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 	<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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	CRITERIA
	of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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 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. 	<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 results presented in Significant Intersection Table. ▶ No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drill hole location plans are provided earlier releases
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drill hole locations are provided in earlier reports. ▶ All assays received of $\geq 0.1\text{ppm}$ have been reported. ▶ No high cuts to reported data have been made.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ AC and RC drilling following up these results has commenced. ▶ Further aircore RC and diamond drilling is planned to follow up the results reported in this announcement.