

5th FEBRUARY 2020

OKLO CONFIRMS HIGH-GRADE DEPTH CONTINUITY AT SEKO INCLUDING 30m at 8.54g/t GOLD

Oklo Resources Limited (“Oklo” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce further exceptional drilling results from its flagship Dandoko Project located in west Mali, Africa.

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ Assay results received from two step-out diamond holes from the expanded drilling program over the northern portion of SK1 at Seko.
- ▶ Down dip continuity of the high-grade gold mineralisation confirmed in both holes. Significant intersections include:
 - ▶ **30m at 8.54g/t gold** from 135m including;
 - ▶ **7m at 30.69g/t gold** from 142m
 - ▶ **13m at 15.80g/t gold** from 91m including;
 - ▶ **4m at 46.65g/t gold** from 92m
- ▶ Gold mineralisation now confirmed down dip to 170m (vertical depth of ~130m) and remains open at depth.
- ▶ Individual grades of up to **106g/t gold** (equivalent to **~3.4oz/t gold**).
- ▶ Steady flow of news from the expanded program over the northern part of SK1 (25 holes for 2,414m) and deeper RC and DD resource drilling at SK2 and SK3 (18 holes for 3,365m) expected over coming weeks.
- ▶ All new Seko results to be incorporated into the maiden Mineral Resource estimate scheduled for completion in Q2 2020.
- ▶ Reconnaissance AC drilling underway between Seko and the recently discovered Koko prospect to the immediate south.

“These extremely impressive results from the two step-out DD holes in the north of SK1 continue to grow the size of this emerging zone of high-grade gold mineralisation. Our focus is now on the next batches of assay results from the step-out holes drilled immediately along strike to the northeast and southwest. We also look forward to reporting on our progress with the deeper RC and DD resource drilling program at Seko along with the reconnaissance AC drilling to the south of SK1 towards the Koko discovery.” - commented Oklo’s Managing Director, Simon Taylor.

Oklo Resources Limited (“Oklo” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce further assay results from its expanded drilling program of ~3,000m completed over the northern portion of SK1 at Seko within the Company’s flagship Dandoko Project. This program is additional to the ~10,000m resource definition drilling program at Seko, comprising infill aircore (AC), reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core (DD) drilling in advance of the maiden Mineral Resource estimate scheduled for completion early in Q2 2020.

Oklo’s 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’s 12.5Moz Loulo Project (Figure 1(a)). The Company currently holds ~500km² of highly prospective ground in this emerging world-class gold region.

Extensive gold anomalies have previously been outlined by auger drilling along the 12km-long Dandoko gold corridor (Figure 1(b)). The potential of this corridor to host large, gold mineralised systems has been demonstrated by the recent drilling success at Seko and several other nearby prospect areas.

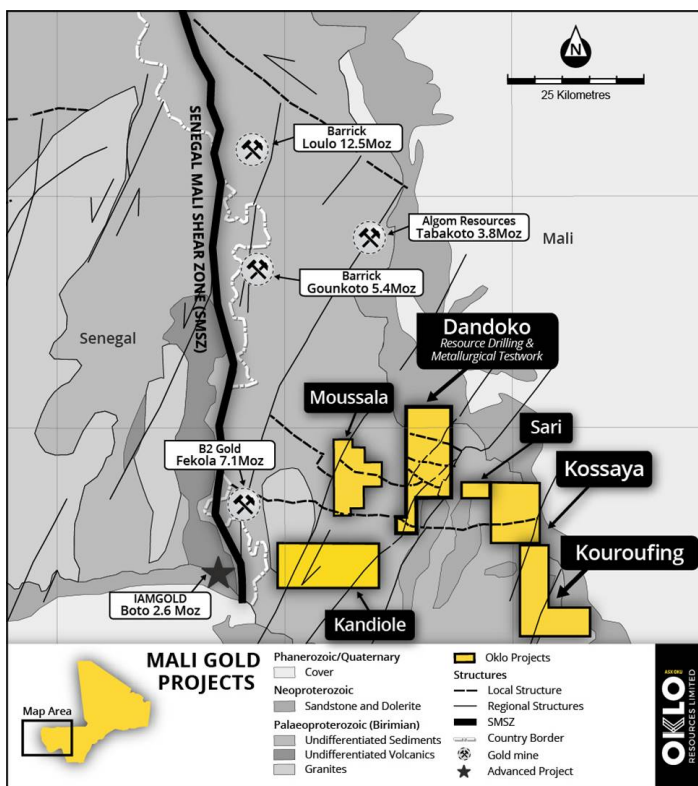


Figure 1(a): Location of Oklo’s gold projects in west Mali.

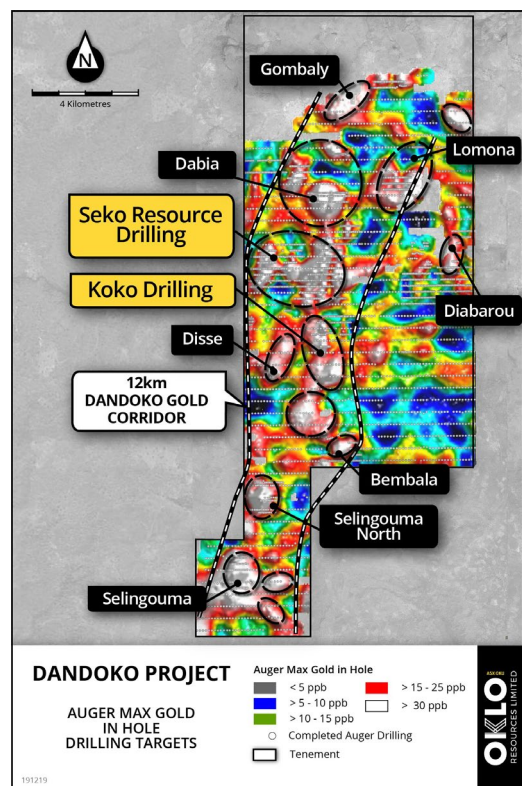


Figure 1(b): Location of Seko gold trends within the Dandoko gold corridor

SEKO DRILLING

Oklo’s current field program is focusing on infill drilling and closing off areas of near surface mineralisation at Seko and surrounding areas in advance of a maiden Mineral Resource estimate. Seko comprises five coherent auger gold trends (SK1-5) with a combined strike length of ~7km.

All assay results have now been reported from the initial phase of shallow AC and RC resource definition drilling at Seko (57 holes for 5,045m), testing the gold mineralisation to depths averaging 85m and up to 184m. A deeper RC and DD drilling phase has recently been completed (18 holes for 3,365m) with all assay results pending.

The initial phase of drilling returned a spectacular intersection of 47m at 10.95g/t gold from 48m at the northern end of SK1¹, following which Oklo’s Board approved an additional 3,000m of drilling to

¹ Refer ASX announcement 20th November 2019, “Spectacular Hit of 47m at 10.97g/t Gold from Seko”

test this emerging zone of high-grade gold mineralisation. A further 38 holes for 3,804m have since been completed over this zone.

The Company recently announced assay results from the first 11 RC and two DD holes of the follow-up program covering the northern portion of SK1². These results confirmed the presence of a wide zone of gold mineralisation extending over a strike length of ~250m, which remains open to the northeast and at depth. Significant intersections reported included **55m at 7.65g/t gold** from 54m, **51m at 4.28g/t gold** from 63m, **31m at 7.12g/t gold** from 30m and **29m at 2.46g/t gold** from 51m.

This announcement summarises assay results received from two step-out DD holes testing the down-dip continuity of this emerging zone of high-grade gold mineralisation. Both holes were drilled at -55° towards the northwest on section line A-A' (Figure 4).

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

SK1 NORTH

The two step-out DD holes were successful in outlining depth extensions to the wide, northeast-striking zone gold mineralisation, which dips ~60° towards the southeast.

The deepest hole (RDSK20-060) confirmed the gold mineralisation extending to at least 170m down dip (~130m vertically) and remains open at depth. The gold mineralisation is associated with gossanous (after sulphides) and locally brecciated altered sediments with up to 10-20% sulphides in transitional material (Figure 2-3). Individual samples returned up to **106g/t gold** (equivalent to ~**3.4oz/t gold**) corresponding to the gossanous zones.

Table 1: Summary of significant SK1 drill intersections

AREA	HOLE No.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GOLD (g/t)
DIAMOND DRILLING					
SK1 NORTH	RDSK20-057	91	104	13	15.80
	includes	92	96	4	46.65
		127	139	12	1.67
	Includes	127	134	7	2.39
	RDSK20-060	135	165	30	8.54
	includes	142	149	7	30.69
	includes	147	149	2	75.83
		159	165	6	2.27

All 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 two samples of included dilution every 10m. Sampling was completed as 1m for DD/RC/AC drilling.

DRILL RESULTS PENDING

Further assay results are expected in coming weeks from the deeper RC and DD resource definition drilling program at SK2 and SK3 (18 holes for 3,365m) and the expanded drilling program over the northern extension of SK1 (23 holes for 2,071m). AC drilling is underway over the untested zone between SK1 and Koko, located ~2km to the south. Planning is also underway for additional drilling both at depth and along strike over the northern extension of SK1 following these highly encouraging initial results.

² Refer ASX announcement 29th January 2020, "New High grade Zone Confirmed at Seko – 55m at 7.65g/t Gold"

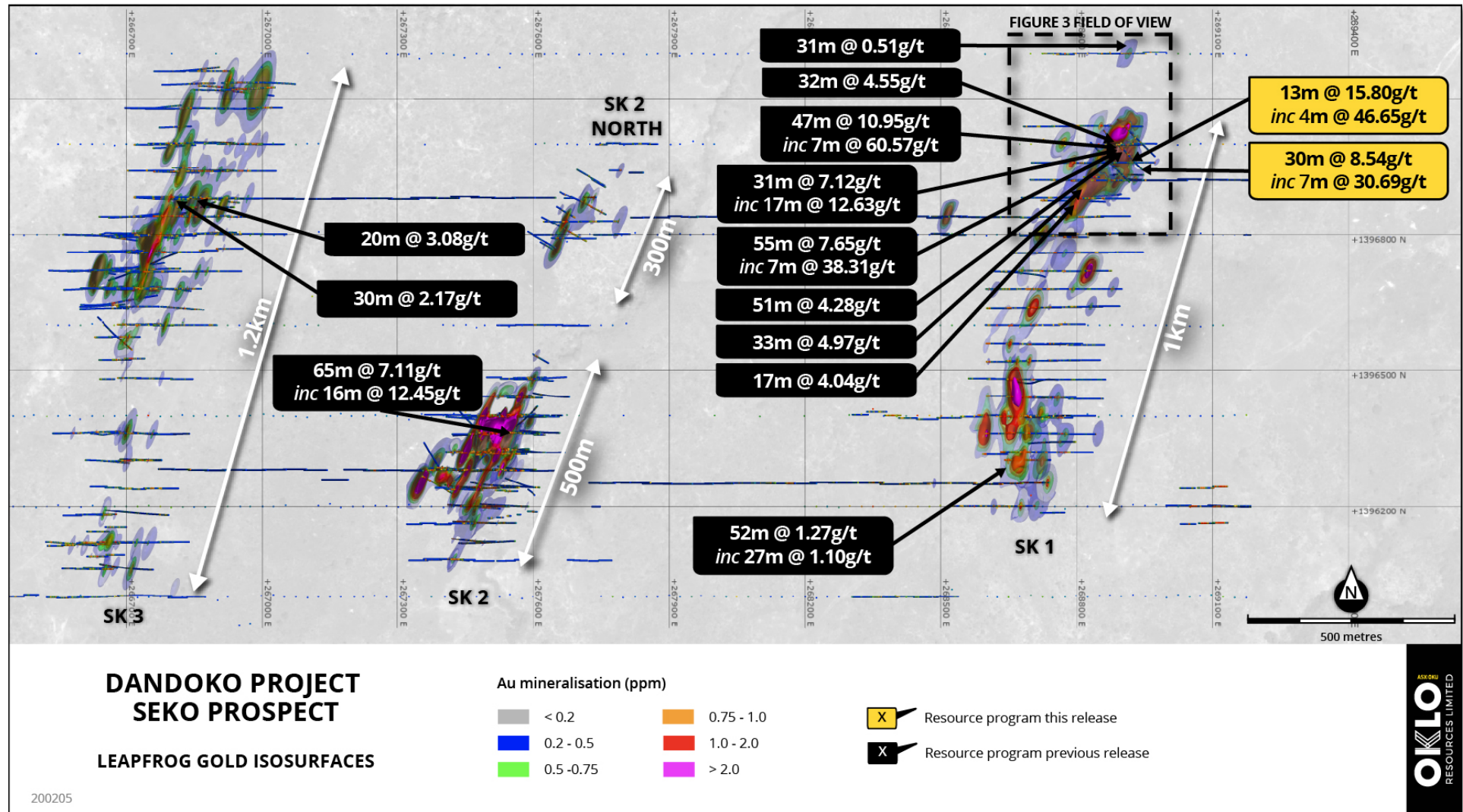


Figure 2: Drill plan showing Leapfrog Gold Isosurfaces from new and previous results from 2020 resource drilling program (AC, RC and DD) over Seko Anomalies SK1-5

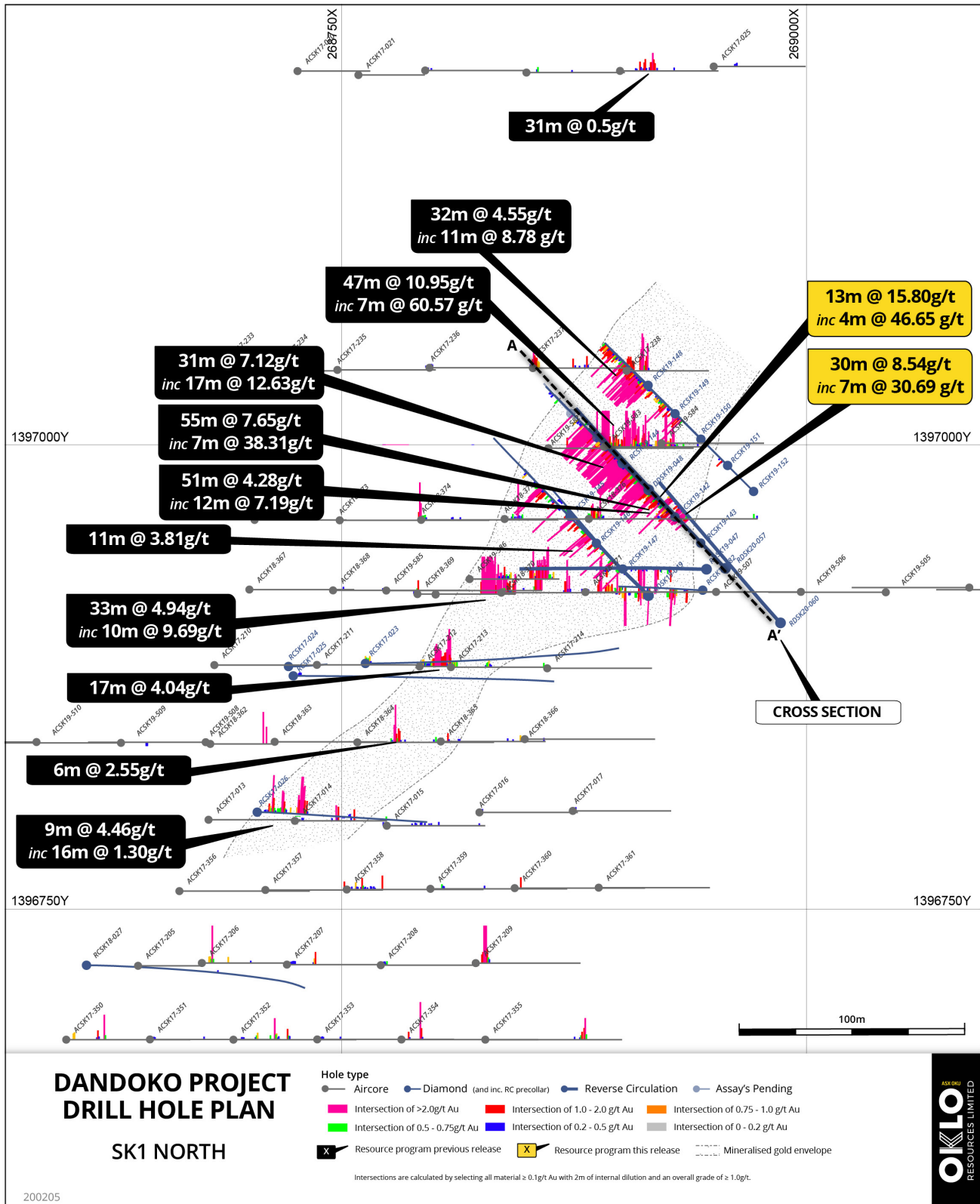


Figure 3: SK1 North drill hole plan showing new and previous results from resource drilling (AC, RC and DD).

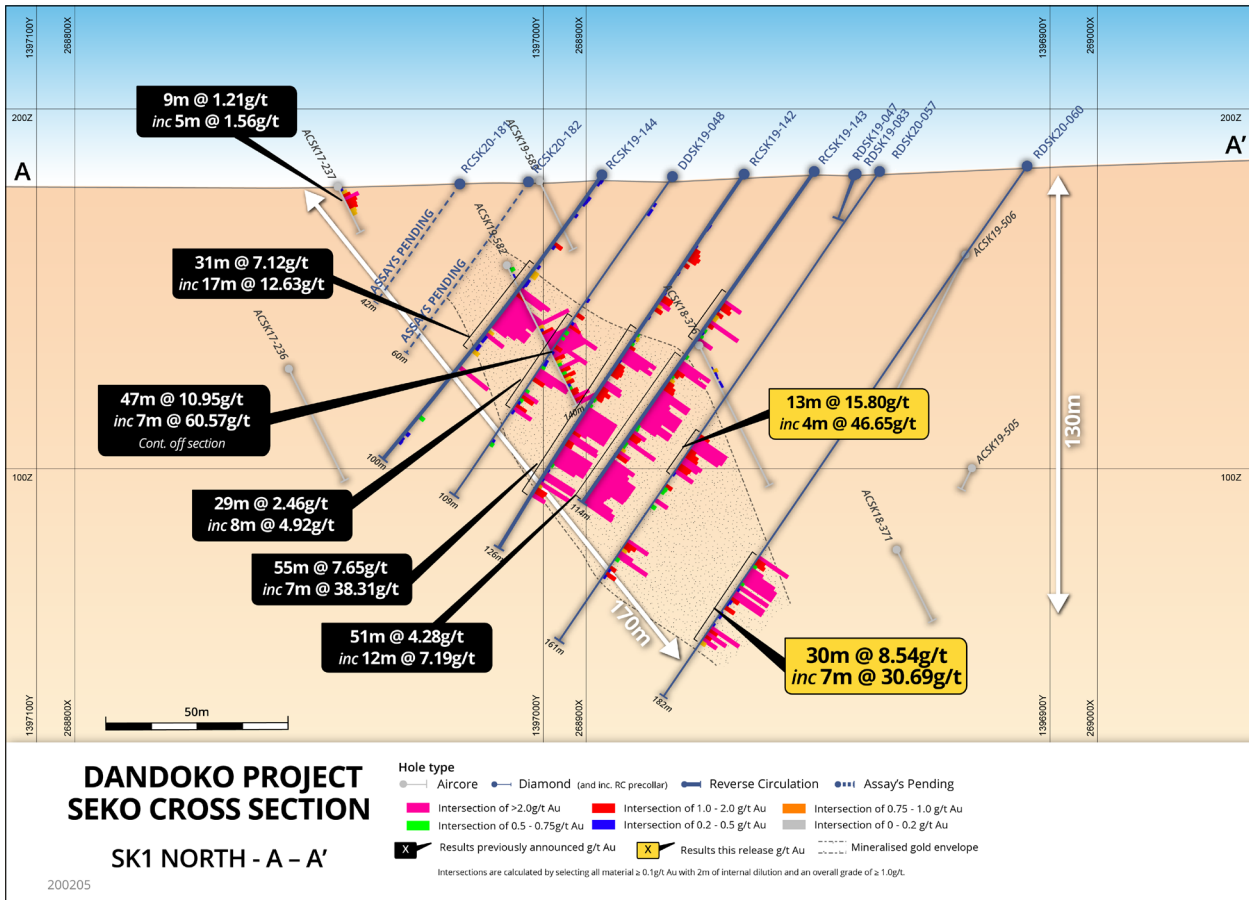


Figure 4: Seko SK1 North Cross Section A-A'



Figure 5: Photo of diamond core from hole RDSK20-057 (92m–111m) showing altered sediments hosting gossanous zones.



Figure 6: Photo of diamond core from hole RDSK20-060 (139m – 155m), showing altered sediments hosting gossanous and sulphidic zones.

Table 2: SK1 North DD drill hole locations

LOCATION	HOLE ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	LENGTH	AZI.	INC.
SK1 Nth	RDSK20-057	268958	1396931	185	161	315	-55
	RCSK20-060	268973	1396902	186	182	315	-55

– ENDS –

This announcement is authorised for release by Oklo’s Managing Director, Simon Taylor.

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ABOUT OKLO RESOURCES

Oklo Resources is an ASX listed gold exploration company with a total landholding of 1,405km² covering highly prospective greenstone belts in Mali, West Africa. The Company's current focus is on its West Mali landholding (~405km²), 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. 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.

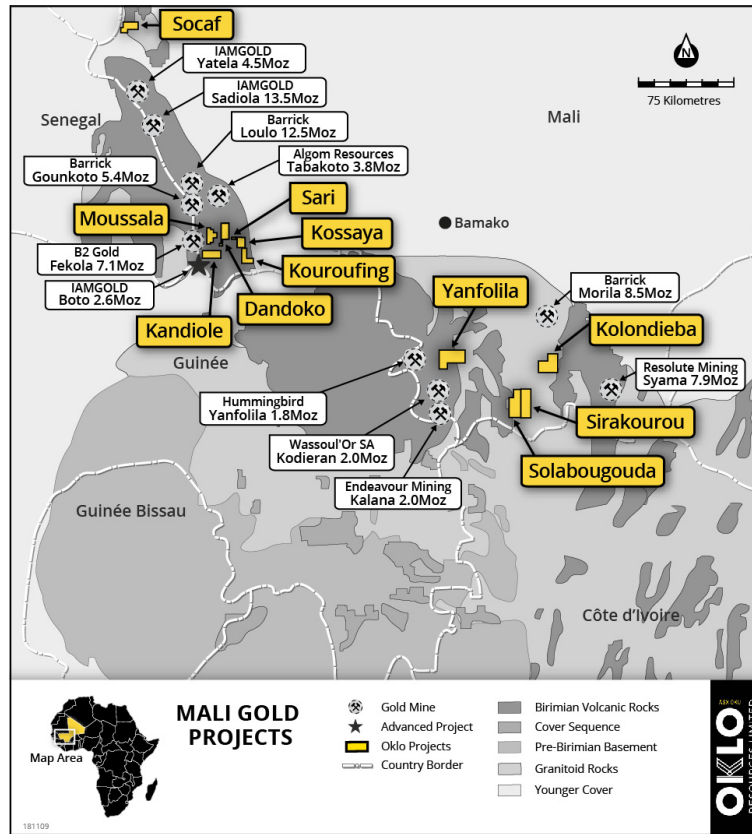


Figure 7: Location of Oklo Projects in West and South Mali

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, 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 and 29th January 2020.

Table 3: SK1 Nth DD assay results $\geq 0.10\text{g/t Au}$

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RDSK20-057	89	90	0.10
RDSK20-057	90	91	0.25
RDSK20-057	91	92	1.59
RDSK20-057	92	93	63.70
RDSK20-057	93	94	36.40
RDSK20-057	94	95	81.90
RDSK20-057	95	96	4.59
RDSK20-057	96	97	1.05
RDSK20-057	97	98	1.75
RDSK20-057	98	99	1.98
RDSK20-057	99	100	3.07
RDSK20-057	100	101	2.76
RDSK20-057	101	102	1.89
RDSK20-057	102	103	1.72
RDSK20-057	103	104	2.96
RDSK20-057	104	105	0.27
RDSK20-057	106	107	0.12
RDSK20-057	108	109	1.08
RDSK20-057	109	110	0.61
RDSK20-057	110	111	0.52
RDSK20-057	113	114	2.04
RDSK20-057	114	115	0.11
RDSK20-057	115	116	0.70
RDSK20-057	123	124	0.14
RDSK20-057	125	126	0.22
RDSK20-057	127	128	3.46
RDSK20-057	128	129	1.71
RDSK20-057	129	130	1.14
RDSK20-057	130	131	0.80
RDSK20-057	131	132	2.17
RDSK20-057	132	133	6.88
RDSK20-057	133	134	0.59
RDSK20-057	135	136	0.18
RDSK20-057	136	137	1.02
RDSK20-057	137	138	0.41
RDSK20-057	138	139	1.64
RDSK20-057	139	140	0.38
RDSK20-057	140	141	0.18
RDSK20-060	98	99	0.22

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RDSK20-060	101	102	0.10
RDSK20-060	105	106	0.17
RDSK20-060	132	133	0.16
RDSK20-060	133	134	0.13
RDSK20-060	135	136	5.82
RDSK20-060	136	137	1.38
RDSK20-060	137	138	1.69
RDSK20-060	138	139	0.61
RDSK20-060	139	140	2.06
RDSK20-060	140	141	4.36
RDSK20-060	141	142	6.73
RDSK20-060	142	143	18.10
RDSK20-060	143	144	35.00
RDSK20-060	144	145	0.50
RDSK20-060	145	146	11.00
RDSK20-060	146	147	0.43
RDSK20-060	147	148	106.80
RDSK20-060	148	149	43.00
RDSK20-060	149	150	1.37
RDSK20-060	150	151	0.49
RDSK20-060	151	152	0.33
RDSK20-060	152	153	1.63
RDSK20-060	153	154	0.18
RDSK20-060	154	155	0.26
RDSK20-060	155	156	0.43
RDSK20-060	156	157	0.10
RDSK20-060	158	159	0.31
RDSK20-060	159	160	4.80
RDSK20-060	160	161	1.38
RDSK20-060	161	162	3.27
RDSK20-060	162	163	1.03
RDSK20-060	163	164	2.34
RDSK20-060	164	165	0.80
RDSK20-060	171	172	0.21

NB: All gold assays $\geq 0.1\text{g/t}$ are listed.

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 SGS, 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"> ▶ RC drilling was carried out by AMS drilling ▶ DD drilling was undertaken by AMS drilling and utilised PQ and HQ triple tube drilling
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 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. ▶ A number of zones of poor recovery were encountered in drilling. Where recovery has been deemed to be poor or was null it has been treated as having a 0ppm grade in any compositing undertaken. ▶ 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	<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.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<p>Finish.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<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. ▶ 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 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	<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"> ▶ 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	<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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<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 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: ▶ 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 >150m 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"> ▶ 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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	CRITERIA
	<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. 	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 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 0.3 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	<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 in earlier releases with new holes tabulated within this release.
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 ≥ 0.1ppm 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, RC and diamond drilling to continue and follow up these and other ongoing results on the Dandoko project is scheduled to continue through January and February 2020.