

ASX Announcement

22 January 2014

Two New West Mali Gold Discoveries within 30km of Fekola

Oklo Resources Limited (“Oklo”) or (“The Company”) (ASX: OKU) is pleased to announce the initial results of its Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at Disse and Diabarou targets on the Dandoko Gold Project in West Mali.

Both prospects are considered to be significant early discoveries of new wide gold zones warranting immediate follow-up.

Key Highlights

- **First RC holes of Oklo’s maiden drilling program at the newly acquired DANDOKO GOLD PROJECT in West Mali delivered significant wide, strong gold intersections at two prospects 6km apart.**
- **First three drill holes testing the DISSE PROSPECT for the first time intersected:**
 - **17m @ 2.30 g/t gold from 155m downhole (including 4m @ 5.46 g/t gold from 171m downhole) (Drill hole RCDK013-17)**
 - **3m @ 3.88 g/t gold from 137m downhole (Drill hole RCDK013-16)**
- **First drill hole (RCDK013-19) testing the DIABAROU PROSPECT (6km NE of Disse Prospect) intersected several zones of gold mineralisation including:**
 - **12m @ 1.50 g/t gold from 49m downhole (incl. 3m @3.72 g/t gold from 50m)**
 - **3m @ 3.38 g/t gold from 68m downhole**
 - **20m @ 1.44 g/t gold from 96m downhole**
 - **6m @ 1.91 g/t gold from 119m downhole**
- **Gold mineralisation is hosted by quartz tourmaline sandstones, similar to the host lithology of Randgold’s 11Moz Loulo gold mine, located 50km to NNW. The discoveries are also located 30km from Papillon Resources 5.15Moz Fekola project.**
- **RC drilling, testing three further prospects, is continuing and further assay results from drilling are expected to be released during February 2014.**

- The 134km² Dandoko Gold Project is now demonstrating its prospectivity for the discovery of multiple large gold deposits, over several prospects, within a few kilometres of each other.

Exploration Results

Maiden Drill Holes Intersect Significant Gold Mineralisation Zones at Disse & Diabarou Targets

Oklo is pleased to announce the initial results of its Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at the Dandoko Gold Project in West Mali (Figure 1). **Both prospects are considered to be significant early discoveries of new wide gold zones warranting immediate follow-up** with further drilling during early 2014.

A total of five RC holes, totalling 814m, were completed during the month of December 2013 at the Disse and Diabarou targets (Figure 2 & Table 1). All five drillholes intersected gold mineralisation, with two holes intersecting multiple zones of gold mineralisation in both oxide and fresh rock zones.

Drillhole Name	Location (UTM Zone 29N)		Orientation		Length (m)
	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	
RCDK013-16	266142	1394497	-55°	210°	150
RCDK013-17	266157	1394521	-55°	210°	200
RCDK013-18	266120	1394461	-55°	210°	200
RCDK013-19	272669	1396528	-55°	030°	150
RCDK013-20	272664	1396530	-55°	330°	114

Table 1 : Drillholes completed at Disse & Diabarou prospects during December 2013

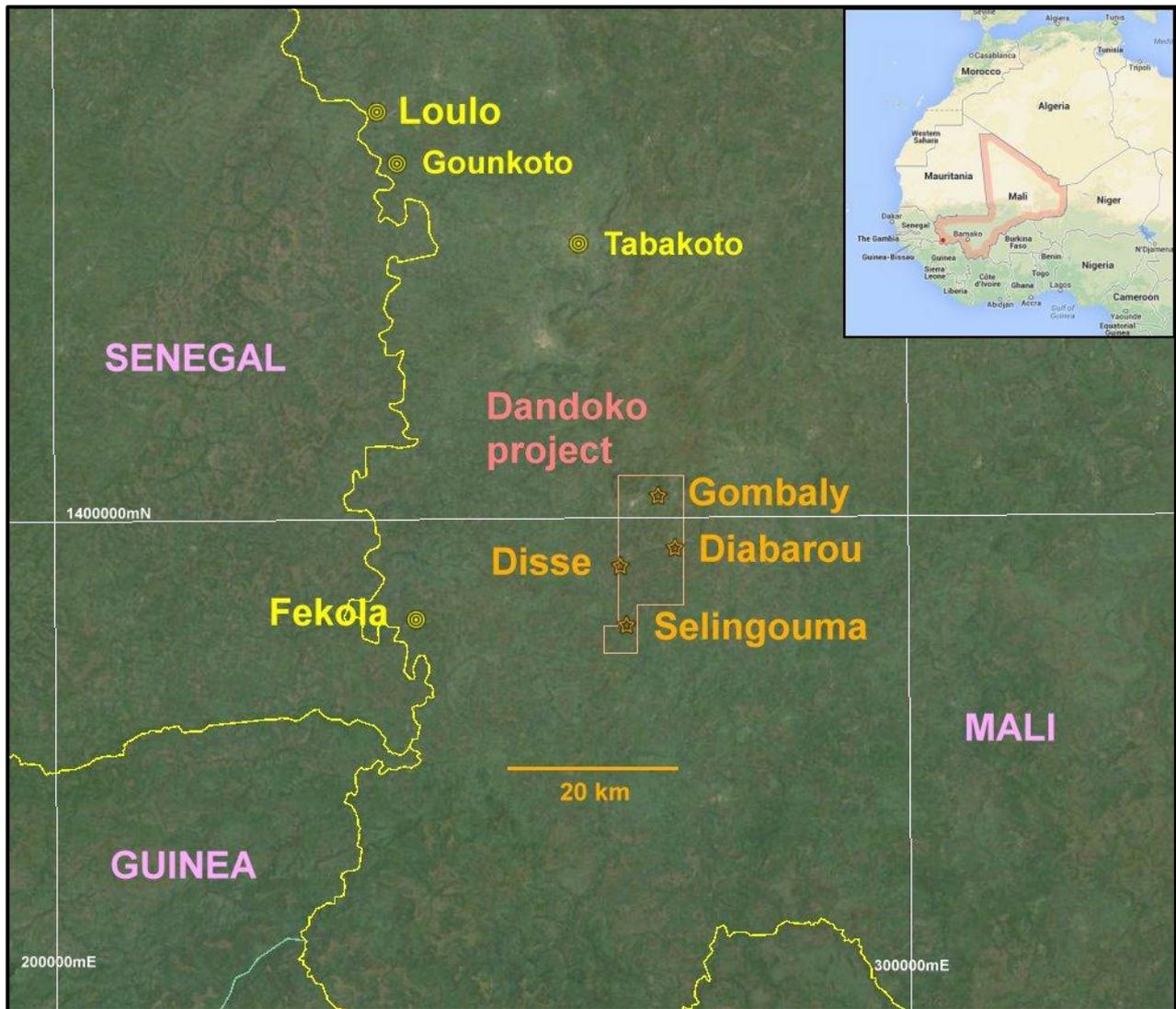


Figure 1 : Location of the Dandoko Project and major gold deposits in West Mali

Grid coordinates in WGS84 datum, UTM Zone 29N

Drilling is now underway testing the Gombaly target, located 6km NNW of Diabarou (Figure 2).

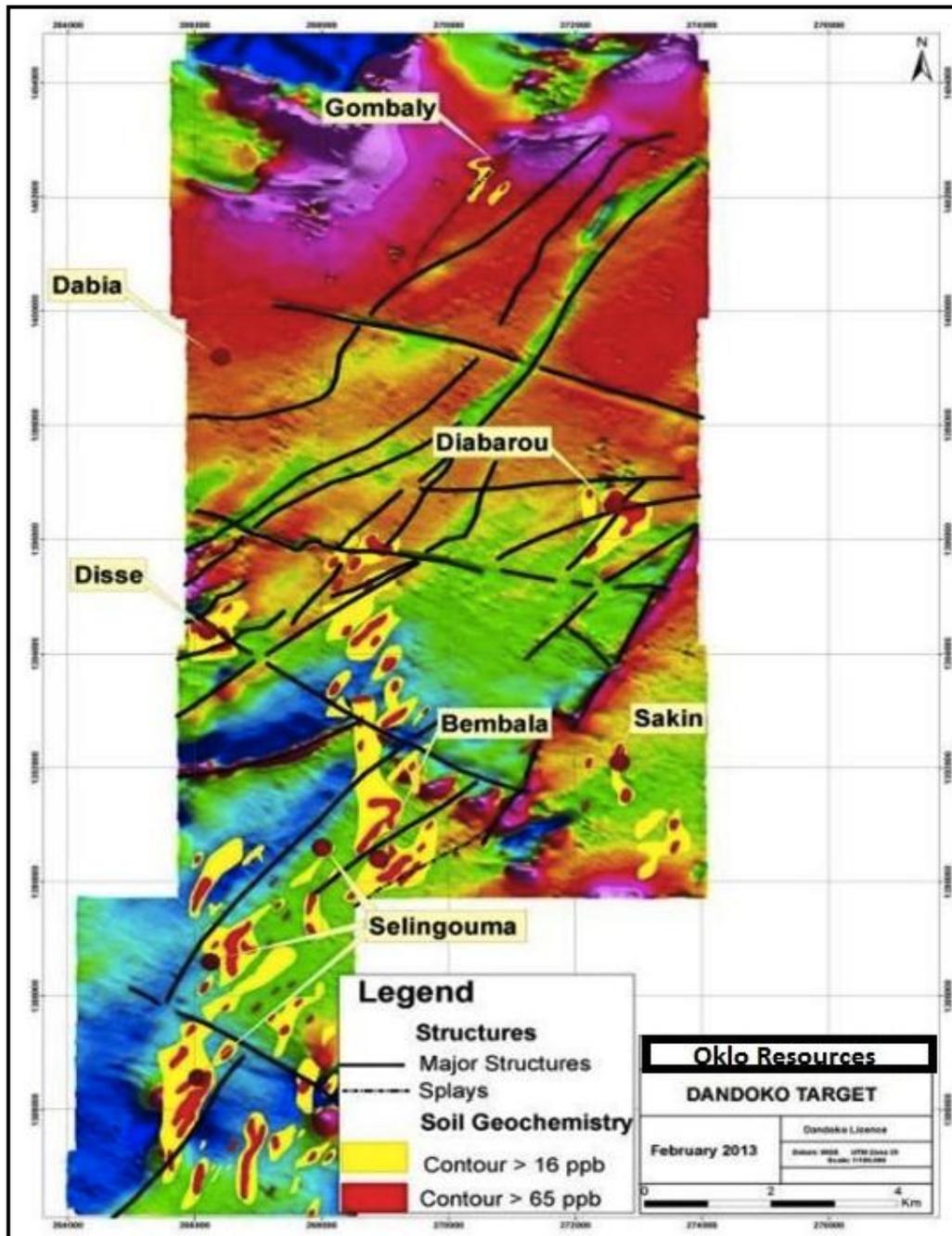


Figure 2 : Location of the Disse, Diabarou, Gombaly & Selingouma Targets on the Dandoko Project

Drilling At Disse Intersects a 20m Wide Zone of Gold Mineralisation

Three RC drillholes, totalling 550m, were drilled at Disse during December 2013 in a single fence line (Table 2 & Figure 3).

The aim of the drilling at Disse was to test for shallow oxide gold mineralisation at 80-100m depth, below a 400m strike section of an 880m long line of shallow artisanal workings known to occur over a large newly identified underlying gold system.

All three drillholes intersected gold mineralisation with one, RCDK01313-17, intersecting an approximate 20m wide zone of intense silicification in unweathered metamorphosed sandstones with tourmaline, quartz and minor sulphides. The host lithology is considered to be very similar to that of the nearby Loulo Gold deposit (operated by Randgold Resources Limited) located 50km to the NNW of Dandoko (Figure 1).

Significant assay results (using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off) from the Disse drilling are presented in Table 2.

Drillhole Name	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
RCDK013-16	137	140	3	3.88
RCDK013-17	158	175	17	2.30
<i>including</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1.61</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2.37</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5.46</i>
RCDK013-17	187	189	2	1.16
RCDK013-18	7	11	4	1.71
RCDK013-18	50	52	2	0.57

Table 2 : Significant drilling results from Disse prospect (0.5 g/t Au cut-off¹)

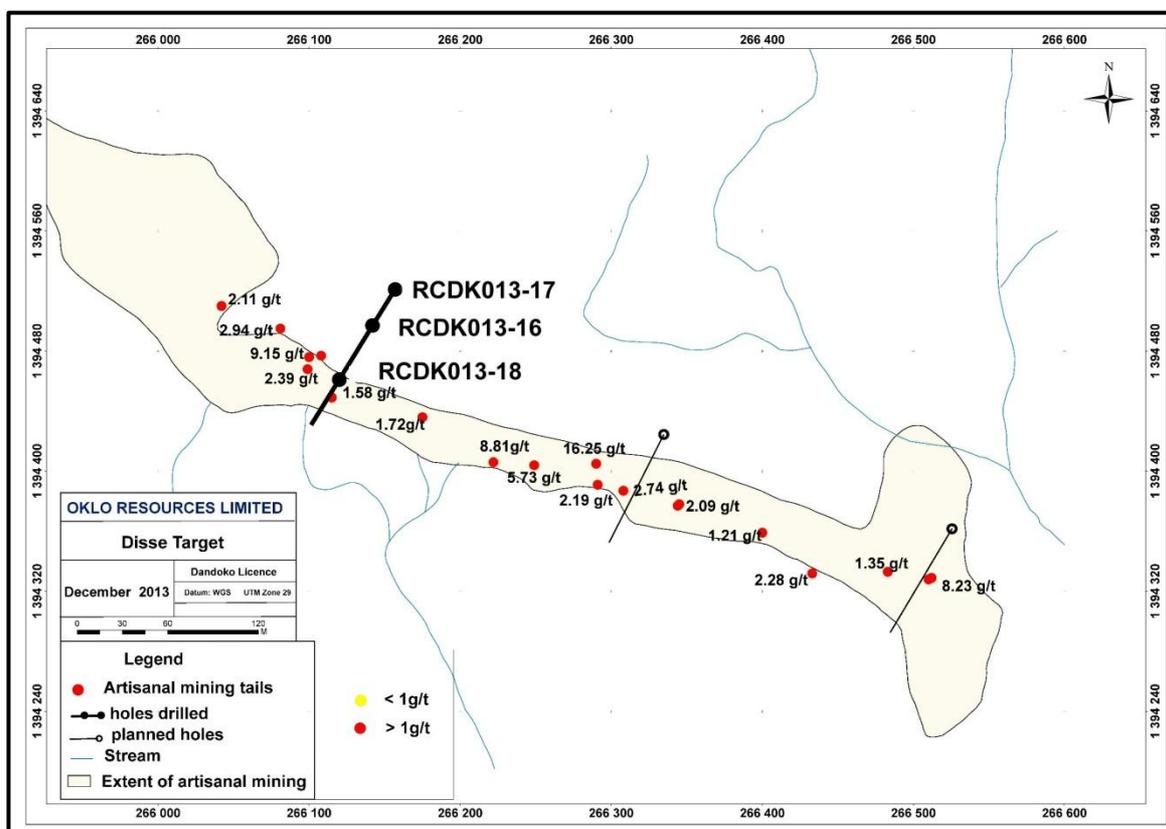


Figure 3 : Drill Plan of Disse Target

¹ Criteria: minimum 2m thickness; commencing and ending with assay greater than 0.5 g/t Au; internal dilution no greater than 2m. Zones in italics are 1.0 g/t Au cut-off intervals.

The mineralisation, which remains open at depth and along strike, is considered a significant *New Discovery* and warrants the deployment of immediate follow up drilling.

First drill Hole at Diabarou Target intersects multiple zones of Gold Mineralisation

Two RC drill holes, totalling 264m, were completed at the Diabarou target, located 6km to the NE of Disse. The aim of the drilling at Diabarou was to test shallow oxide gold mineralisation associated with quartz veins, to a depth of 60-115m, associated with a structure in altered sandstones of the local gold-bearing Birimian sequences (Figure 4).

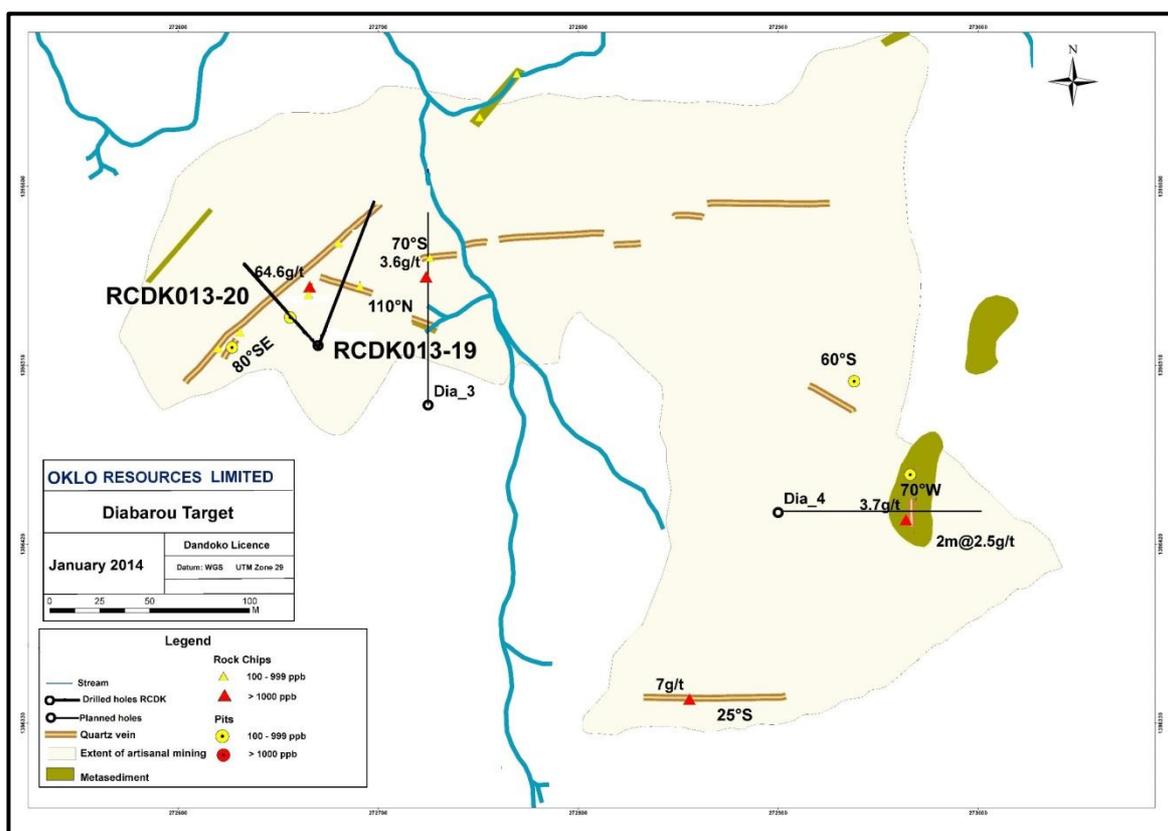


Figure 4 : Drill plan of Diabarou target

Both drill holes intersected gold mineralisation, with the first hole (RCDK013-19) intersecting multiple zones of gold mineralisation in both oxide and fresh rock.

Significant assay results (using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off) from Diabarou are presented in Table 3.

Drillhole Name	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
RCDK013-19	49	61	12	1.50
<i>including</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3.72</i>
RCDK013-19	68	71	3	3.38
RCDK013-19	77	81	4	0.91
RCDK013-19	96	116	20	1.44
<i>including</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2.31</i>
RCDK013-19	119	125	6	1.91
<i>including</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2.60</i>
RCDK013-19	129	132	3	0.75
RCDK013-19	136	138	2	0.74
RCDK013-20	20	29	9	0.62

Table 3 : Significant drilling results from Diabarou prospect (0.5 g/t Au cut-off)

Similar to the mineralisation intersected at Disse, the Diabarou mineralisation is hosted in strongly silicified sandstone with quartz-tourmaline-sulphide alteration assemblage that is interpreted to be similar to Loulo. This initial result is also considered a very significant early *New Discovery*, which remains open at depth and along strike, warranting the immediate deployment of follow up drilling.

Background to the Current RC Drilling Program

The key aim of Oklo's maiden drilling program at Dandoko is simply to drill test carefully selected shallow targets to confirm the presence of significant gold mineralisation. In some, but not all instances that gold mineralisation has been exposed by artisanal mining activities. With significant mineralisation encountered at Disse and Diabarou in the early drillholes, the program is already considered an outstanding success.

The drilling program is now continuing, testing further targets including Gombaly, Sakin and Selingouma, the results of which are expected to be received and released to the market in the months of February and March 2014. A sixth prospect, Bembala, may also be drilled as part of this initial program.

CEO & Exploration Technical Manager's Comments

Commenting on the first results of the drilling program Oklo's Chief Executive Officer, Ian Spence said:

"This is an outstanding early result for the Company confirming the high prospectivity of Dandoko's geology to support significant gold resources".

“For the first handful of holes to intersect such wide zones of gold mineralisation on two prospects within 6km of each other, in a geological setting similar to the prolifically endowed 11Moz Loulo gold deposit, located just 50Km to the NNW, I am extremely pleased and very excited with the results.”

“Coincidentally this licence is located only 30km east of the 5.15Moz Fekola project, where Papillon Resources is planning for a sizeable gold mine in the not too distant future.”

“Whilst we were confident of intersecting strong gold mineralisation at the prospects, it was a very pleasant surprise to intersect such wide zones. Acknowledging it is still early days, I note that whilst the tenure of gold intersected is lower than Loulo, the width of the mineralisation appears greater at this point.”

“One also has to bear in mind we are still less than half way though drill testing all of our prioritised targets in this program at the Dandoko project with drilling continuing throughout the remainder of January 2014”.

Commenting on the first results of the drilling program Oklo's Technical Manager, Dr Madani Diallo said,

“ I am extremely pleased with the results of the program so far. With the tenure of the gold mineralisation in line with expectation for deposits of this type in this part of the world particularly at the discovery stage, I too am extremely pleased with the width of the intercepts ”.

About Dandoko: Project Details

The Dandoko Permit covers an area of 134km² and is located in Western Mali near the town of Kenieba, 340km west of Bamako and 30km east of Papillon Resources Limited's 5.15Moz Fekola gold project and 50km south south east of Randgold's 11Moz Loulo Gold Mine (Figure 1). Access from Bamako is via a good quality sealed road, which passes through the northern part of the tenement. Oklo considers the tenement to be prospective for the discovery of multiple substantial gold mineralisation occurrences similar to that seen at the Tabakoto and Loulo mines and places particular emphasis on the importance of NNE-trending faults as mineralising conduits.

The tenement is underlain by a Lower Proterozoic Birimian meta-volcanic and meta-sedimentary sequence. This is unconformably overlain, at the extreme north end of the property, by an Upper Proterozoic sediment and volcanic sequence. A series of dominant NNE-trending faults, displaced by a second set of ESE-trending faults, have been mapped or interpreted from aeromagnetic data. Oklo considers that these NNE structures are splays emanating from the Senegal-Mali Fault Zone (“SMFZ”), a regional NNW-trending strike-slip fault, and play an important role in controlling gold mineralisation in the region.

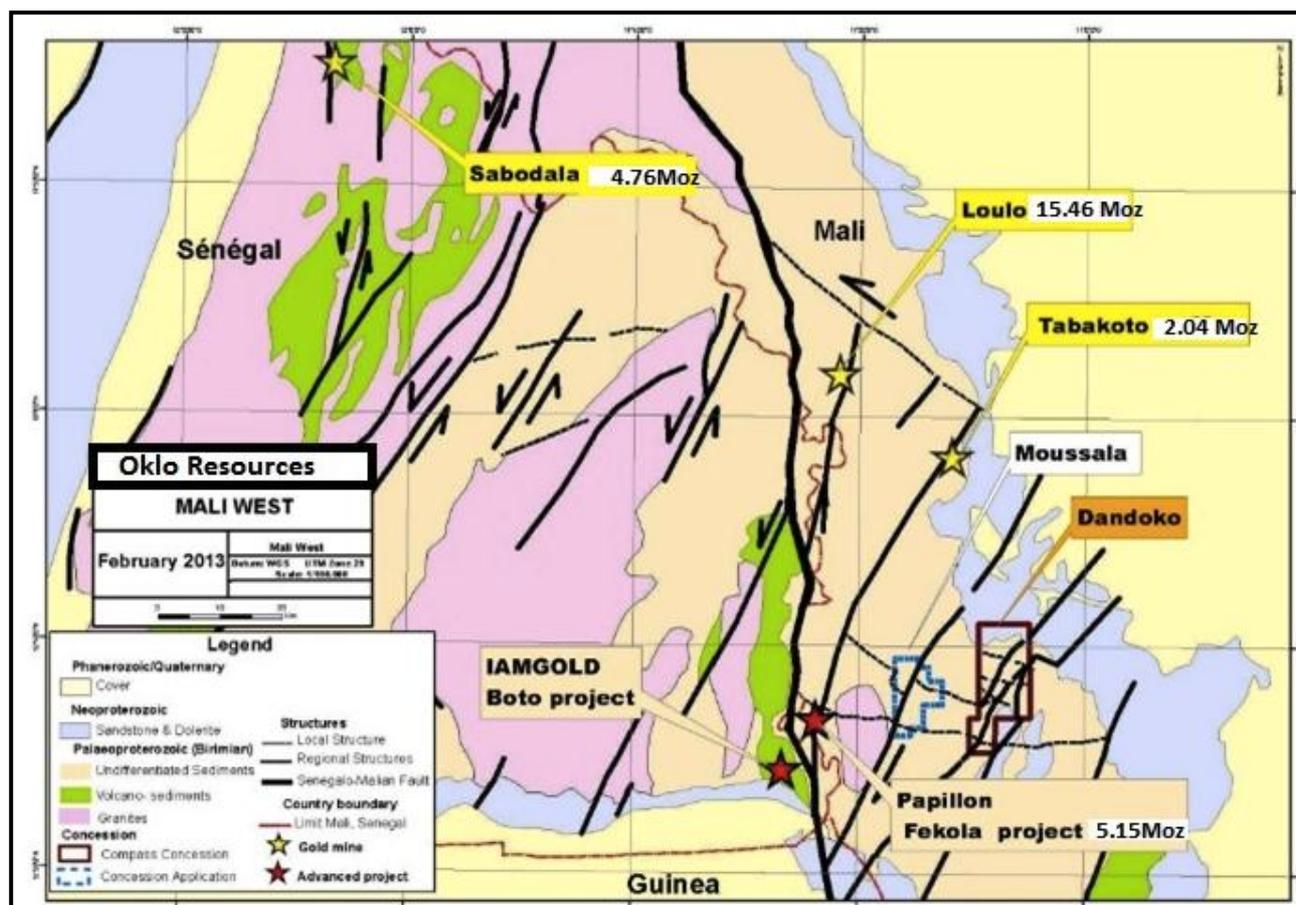


Figure 1 : Geological setting of Dandoko project and other significant gold deposits in West Mali

Resources (Measured, Indicated & Inferred) quoted in Figure 1 are derived directly from official company websites who hold the respective projects.

Historical work in the area, largely undertaken by Compass Gold Corporation during 2010, 2011 and 2012, has comprised mapping, soil sampling and artisanal mining, which together with the commissioning of an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey, infill soil sampling, pitting and trenching has delineated a number of prospects (Targets) (Figure 1, Figure 2). Five of these are well defined and four (Dissé, Diabarou, Gombaly, and Selingouma) are being drill tested in this initial drilling program.

Ian Spence
Chief Executive Officer
Oklo Resources Limited

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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 and reviewed by Murray Hutton, BA (Hons, Geology), who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Hutton is a full-time employee of Geos Mining, a geological consultancy that is independent of Oklo Resources Limited. Mr Hutton has 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 define in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the 2012 JORC Code). Mr Hutton consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes have been routinely sampled at 1m intervals downhole. The rig cyclone collecting the sample was regularly cleaned out, minimising contamination. Samples were collected in situ at the drill site using a riffle splitter collecting 2 to 3 kg samples Australian sourced assay standards (Certified Reference Material) and sample duplicates were inserted at regular intervals All samples were submitted to internationally accredited SGS laboratories in Bamako Mali for 50g Fire Analysis of gold content No other elements have been analysed at this stage
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 using a T3W RC rig equipped with Caterpillar 465 HP engine and a 950 CFM-350PSI compressor, with 4.5" rods and a 5.5" downhole hammer bit.
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 collected. Riffle split 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, permanent team geologists. Geological logging using standardised logging system recorded 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.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were riffle split at the drill rig. 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 was assayed by fire

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> assay (50g charge) with FA AA Finish. Drill chip samples were taken to the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff. Sample pulps were returned from SGS by secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and stored in a secure location. 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 was undertaken at SGS Bamako by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm. Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique. A review of standard reference material and sample blanks 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 that were sampled. Internal laboratory QAQC checks were reported by the SGS 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 drillhole data was paper logged at the drill site and then digitally entered by Company geologists at the site office. All digital data was verified and validated by the Company's database consultant in Paris before loading into the drillhole 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 was 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 hand held GPS with a lateral accuracy of around 5m. Accuracy of the hand held GPS is considered appropriate for this level of early exploration Drill holes were routinely surveyed by Eastman camera shots for downhole deviation at approximately 50m spaced intervals downhole.
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"> Insufficient holes were drilled to justify a grid pattern of drill design and spacing Drilling reported in this program has not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves. Sample compositing was not applied to the RC program.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<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 drillhole orientation is considered appropriate for the program to reasonably assess the prospectivity of known structures interpreted from aeromagnetic data.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport of drill chip samples to the SGS laboratory and sample pulps returned from the SGS laboratory was under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and have been stored in a secure location. • The large volume of RC samples remaining after splitting off the assay samples were collected and trucked to the Dandoko camp where they are stored under security for future reference.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There have been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques or data at this stage

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results reported in this report are all contained within the Dandoko Exploration Permit, which is held 100% by Africa Mining SARL, a wholly owned subsidiary of Oklo Resources Limited. • The Dandoko permit is in good standing.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<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 to 2013. • Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, gridding, soil sampling and minor reconnaissance (RC) drilling. • Compass Gold undertook RC drilling at the project (Bembala Prospect) in 2012

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deposit style targeted for exploration is Proterozoic lode gold. • This style of mineralisation typically occurs as veins or disseminations in altered (often silicified) host rock. • This style of deposit is 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 typically 30-40m vertical.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locations of the drillhole collars and the orientations of the drillholes are presented in Table 1 of the attached announcement. • Drill collar elevation is defined as height above sea level in metres (RL). • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in WGS 84_29N degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. • Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace • Intersection depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. • Intersection width is the down hole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace. • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reported assay results, as summarised in Table 2 and Table 3 within the attached announcement, have used a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off, with minimum thickness of 2m and internal dilution no greater than 2m. • Outside of these zones, assay results were either less than 0.5 g/t Au or isolated zones less than 2m thick • Assay results ranged up to 12.2 g/t Au and no grade top cut has been applied. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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’).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results reported in this report are considered early stage in the exploration of the project. • Mineralisation geometry is not accurately known as the exact orientation of known mineralised structures are not yet determined. • Mineralisation results are reported as “downhole” widths; true widths are not yet known

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole location plans are provided as Figure 3 (Disse) and Figure 4 (Diabarou).
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All results have been reported in this announcement. • All drill holes have gold intercepts and have been reported. • No holes have been omitted.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further RC drilling is planned to follow up the results reported in this announcement. However, due to limited funding, this will occur in a future drilling program.