

16th June 2015

ASX Announcement

DRILLING COMMENCES AT SOCAF AND FINAL RESULTS FROM DANDOKO

Summary

- Drilling rig moved to the Socaf Project to complete a 1,000 metre aircore (AC) program following up drilling results from 2007-08, including **8m @ 4.1g/t gold** and **8m @ 3.5 g/t gold**.
- The Socaf project covers a sparsely outcropping inlier of Birimian volcanics, interpreted as a continuation of the Senegal-Mali Shear Zone (SMSZ). The SMSZ is widely mineralised and hosts no fewer than six major gold deposits including Sadiola (13.5Moz) and Loulo (12.5Moz).
- At the Dandoko project, all remaining assays from the initial AC program at the Disse, Diabarou and Selingouma prospects have now been received.
- The shallow AC program was highly successful in delineating alteration and mineralisation at all three prospects for follow up drilling including:
 - **Disse** – final drilling results (4 holes) have delineated a third mineralised structure. The previously announced main zone extends over 350 metres and remains open in all directions. Best intersections included **21m @ 5.67 g/t gold** and **3m @ 12.80 g/t gold**. Drilling has also intersected a new parallel structure located approximately 500 metres to the north returning **3m @ 4.38 g/t gold**. Planning is underway to test the Disse target with reverse circulation (RC) drilling to a vertical depth of 150 metres.
 - **Diabarou** – latest aircore drilling results have confirmed gold anomalism along strike from the **12m @ 1.50 g/t gold** intersected in 2013 drilling. The main target at Diabarou will be tested with a fence of RC holes following the wet season in the 3rd quarter.
 - **Selingouma** – drilling from within the northern 600 metres of the six kilometre long gold-in-soil anomaly has intersected wide zones of alteration and gold anomalism, with the remainder of the anomaly still untested. Best intersections included **18m @ 1.75 g/t gold**. Planning is underway to test the entire 6 kilometre gold-in-soil anomaly with a detailed rotary airblast (RAB) drilling program on 400 metre line spacings.

Oklo Resources Limited (“Oklo” or “the Company”; ASX: OKU) is pleased to announce that the drilling rig has been moved to the Socaf project to commence drilling and that final assays have been received from initial aircore (AC) drilling at its Dandoko project in western Mali.

The Socaf gold project covers a sparsely outcropping inlier of Birimian volcanics, interpreted as a continuation of the SMSZ. The 1,000 metre AC program is designed to follow up drilling from 2007-08 which intersected **8m @ 4.1g/t gold** and **8m @ 3.5 g/t gold¹** within an extensive gold-in-soil anomaly that extends for over 2 kilometres and has been tested by limited drilling.

Additionally, all remaining assay results (24 holes) from the AC program at the Dandoko project have now been received. The total program consisted of 4,921 metres from 73 holes testing a combination of gold-in-soil anomalies and geophysical targets at multiple sites at the Disse, Selingouma and Diabarou prospects.

Results from 30 holes at Selingouma including **18m @ 1.75g/t** gold and 19 holes from Disse including **21m @ 5.67 g/t** gold were previously announced in the ASX releases dated 5/5/2015 and 17/5/2015. This release reports assay results from an additional 4 AC holes from Disse and 20 AC holes for 1,329 metres at Diabarou (Table 1).

The final 4 holes from Disse have confirmed a new parallel structure located approximately 500 metres to the north with previously reported results including 3 metres @ 4.38g/t and discovered a third mineralised structure 600 metres to the east (Figure 3).

At Diabarou access to the central part of the target was hampered by artisanal workings and drilling was redesigned to target large step outs approximately 250 metres from the existing isolated RC hole that had previously returned **12m @ 1.50 g/t gold** from 49m and **20m @ 1.44 g/t** gold from 96m. AC drilling has successfully intersected gold mineralisation including 6m @ 1.43 g/t gold some 300 metres south-west from the previous RC hole. A program of RC drilling within the central area of Diabarou is programmed to be completed in the 3rd quarter following the wet season, when the artisanal miners won't be present.

The AC program has been highly successful at all three prospects and has provided a focus for follow up RC programs which will test the along strike and depth extent below the relatively shallow drill capabilities of the AC program and the pre-existing isolated RC drill holes.

At the completion of the current drilling program at Socaf, the drilling rig will be mobilised to the Company's Yanfolila Project. Yanfolila is located in southern Mali approximately 35 kilometres east of Hummingbird Resources' 1.8Moz Yanfolila project

The Company looks forward to providing further progress reports as results become available.

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¹ Refer Oklo ASX Release 11th February 2011

DANDOKO PROJECT

The Dandoko Project is located within the Kenieba Inlier of western Mali and lies 30 kilometres to the east of B2Gold Resources' 5.15Moz Fekola Project and 50 kilometres to the south-southeast of Randgold's 12.5 Moz Loulo Mine (Figure 1).

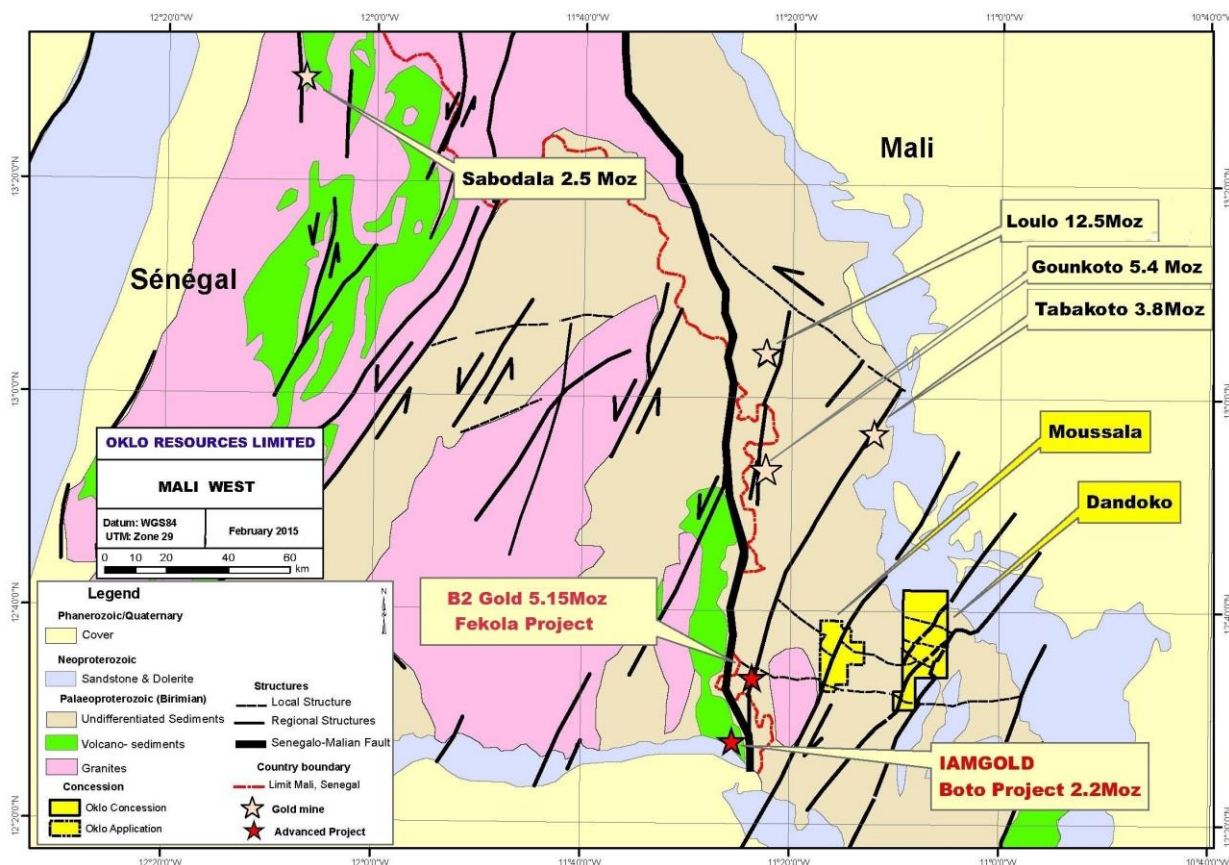


Figure 1: Location of Dandoko Gold Project in West Mali

Dandoko was the subject of a successful reconnaissance RC drilling program in late 2013 and early 2014 with the RC drilling providing strong encouragement with results including **16m @ 2.30g/t gold** from 158m at the Disse Prospect, **12m @ 1.50 g/t gold²** from 49m at the Diabarou Prospect and wide alteration zones with low level gold intersected at Selingouma.

AC drilling since early April has been testing the Disse, Selingouma North and Diabarou prospects. This initial AC program has now been completed totalling 4,921 metres from 73 holes. Assay results from the first 49 holes have been previously reported and an additional 24 holes have now been received.

² Refer Oklo ASX Release 22nd January 2014

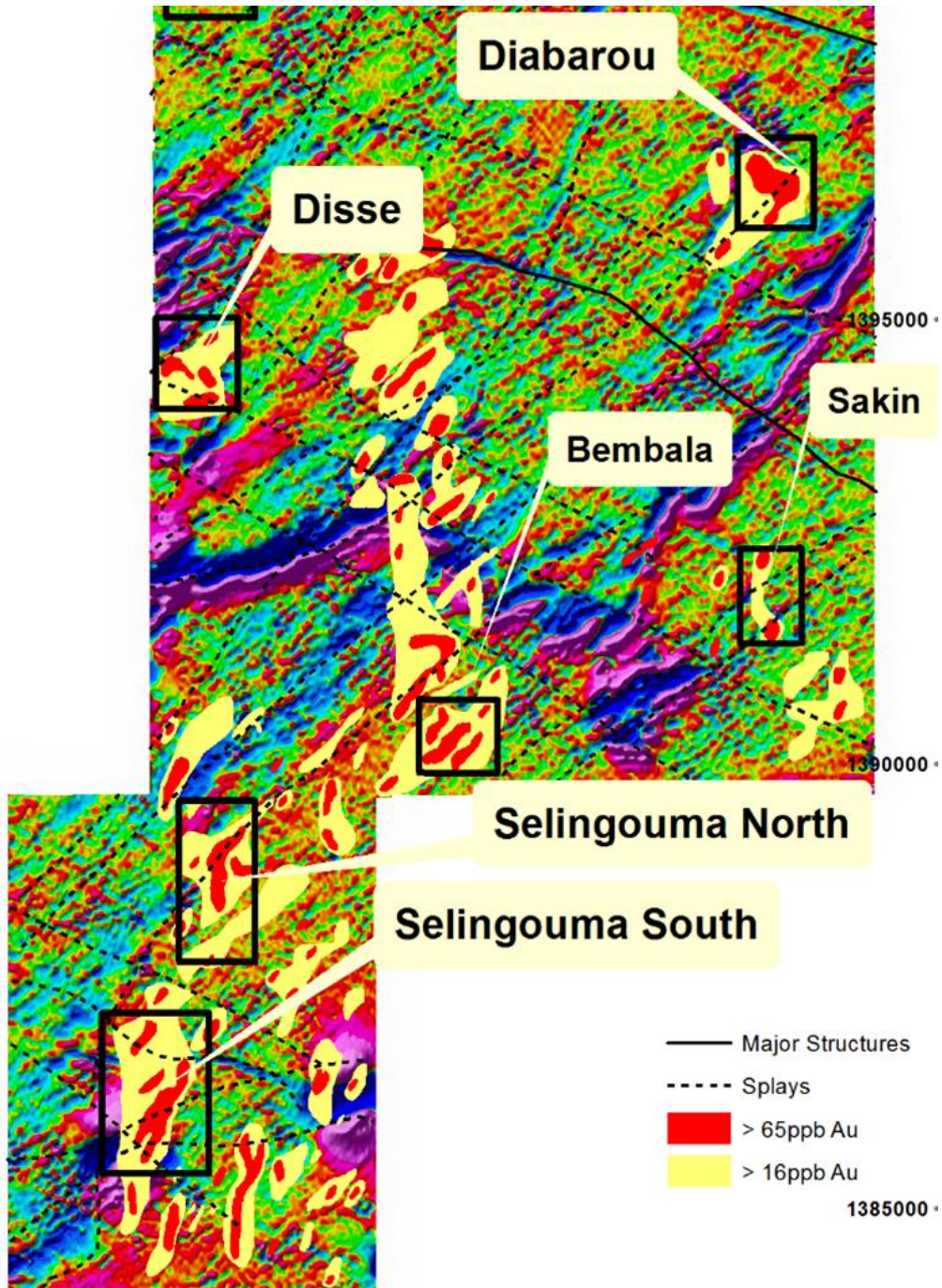


Figure 2: Dandoko Project – Prospect Locations on soil sampling and TMI Derivative

Table 1: Drilling statistics by prospect.

Prospect	Num. of holes	Metres
Selingouma	30	1787
Disse	23	1805
Diabarou	20	1329
Total	73	4921

Disse

Artisanal workings extend for over 880 metres co-incident with gold-in-soil and dump samples up to 16.25g/t gold. Previous drilling by Oklo from one traverse of RC drilling in 2013 (3 holes) returned significant results including **16m @ 2.30g/t gold** from 158m.

A program of aircore drilling has tested for along strike extensions to gold mineralisation intersected in the earlier RC drill holes and below the artisanal workings (Figure 3 and Table 2 & 3). A total of 23 aircore holes on approximately 100m spaced traverses have been completed. Initial assay results from 19 holes including 21m @ 5.67 g/t gold were reported previously (ASX releases dated 5/5/2015 and 17/5/2015) and assay results from the final 4 holes have now been received.

A full tabulation of results for all new holes is presented in Table 3 at the end of this report. Significant results from the whole program at Disse are summarised in the following table 2;

Table 2: Summary of Significant Intersections from Disse.

Hole No.	Down Hole Intercept	From Depth (Down Hole)
Disse		
DIS03	21m @ 5.67 g/t including 6m @ 8.75 g/t and 3m @ 20.8 g/t	33m 36m 51m
DIS04	3m @ 3.75 g/t	3m
DIS09	3m @ 12.80 g/t and 24m @ 0.35 g/t	39m 12m
DIS10	12m @ 0.50 g/t	60m
DIS18	3m @ 4.38 g/t	15m
DIS21	3m @ 0.54 g/t	30m
DIS22	1m @ 1.18 g/t	88m

At Disse a third structure has been delineated approximately 600m to the east of the existing drilling with 2 holes (DIS22,23) testing the edge of an IP resistivity high and returned altered sediments and minor pyrite with up to 1.18 g/t gold. A second previously reported zone is located 500 metres to the north on a recently opened artisanal working with 3m @ 4.38 g/t gold being intersected in these exploratory holes.

These results and the previously released results from DIS03 (21m @ 5.67g/t gold) has improved the confidence in the continuity of mineralisation extending to surface. The drilling has tested the strike extent of mineralisation to the southeast and has been successful in extending the mineralised structure.

Based on these results the Company intends to undertake a follow up program of deeper RC drilling once the current AC programs are completed.

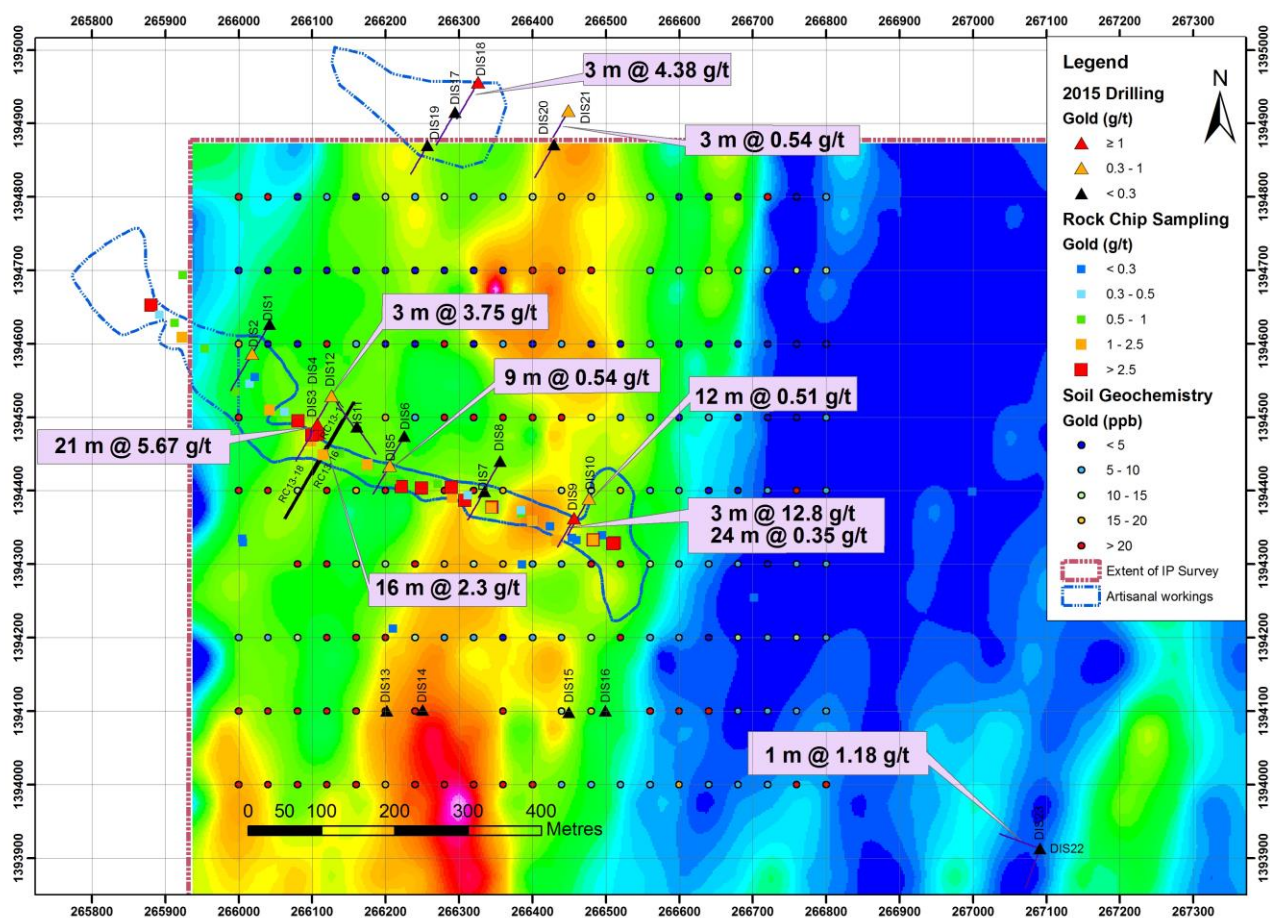


Figure 3: Disse - Location of AC drilling results on resistivity data.

Diabarou

The Diabarou anomaly covers an area of 1.2km north-east x 1.0km east-west and artisanal workings have revealed gold bearing quartz veins up to 3 metres wide extending for over 600 metres. Surface rock chip samples have returned up to 64 g/t gold and peak soils to 0.89 g/t gold.

Drill rig access to the central part of the target was hampered by artisanal workings and drilling was redesigned to target large exploratory step out holes from the existing isolated RC hole that had previously returned **12m @ 1.50 g/t gold** and **20m @ 1.44 g/t gold** from 96m.

AC drilling testing a geophysical and geochemical anomaly successfully intersected gold mineralisation in hole DIA12 with 6m @ 1.43 g/t gold some 300 metres southwest from the previous RC hole. Figure 4.

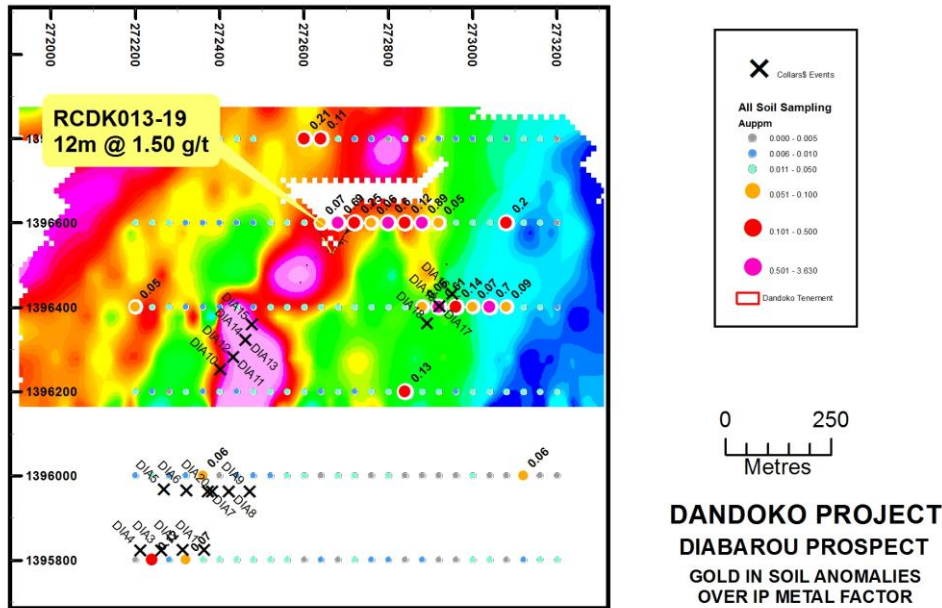


Figure 4: Disse - Location of AC drilling results on resistivity data.

Socaf

The Socaf project is located in a sparsely outcropping inlier of Birimian volcanics, which is interpreted as a continuation of the Senegal-Mali Shear Zone (SMSZ). The SMSZ is widely mineralised and hosts no fewer than six major gold deposits including Sadiola (13.5Moz) and Loulo (12.5Moz).

The drilling rig has now been mobilised to Socaf to complete an AC program of approximately 1,000 metres designed to follow up drilling from 2007-08 including **8m @ 4.1g/t gold** and **8m @ 3.5 g/t gold³** from an extensive gold-in-soil anomaly that extends for over 2 kilometres.

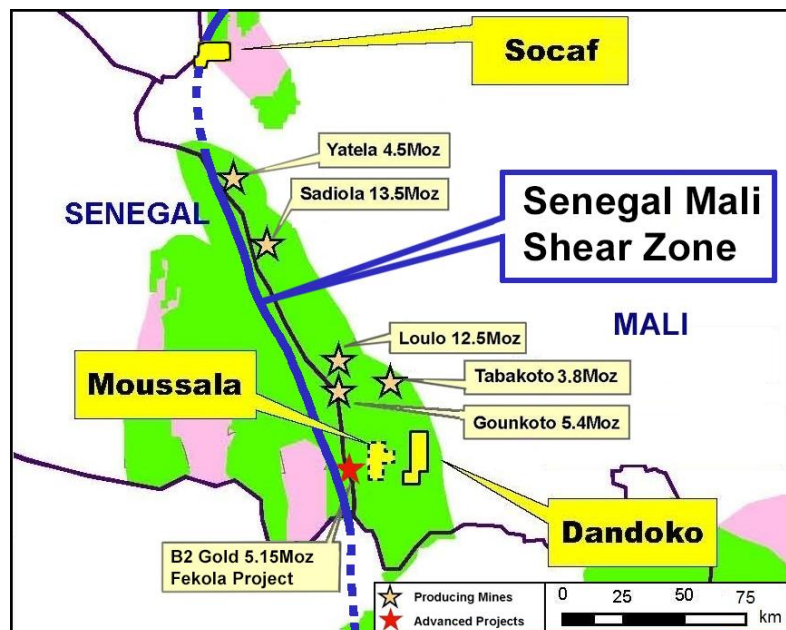


Figure 5: Socaf – Project Location and other major gold mines in the region

³ Refer Oklo ASX Release 11th February 2011

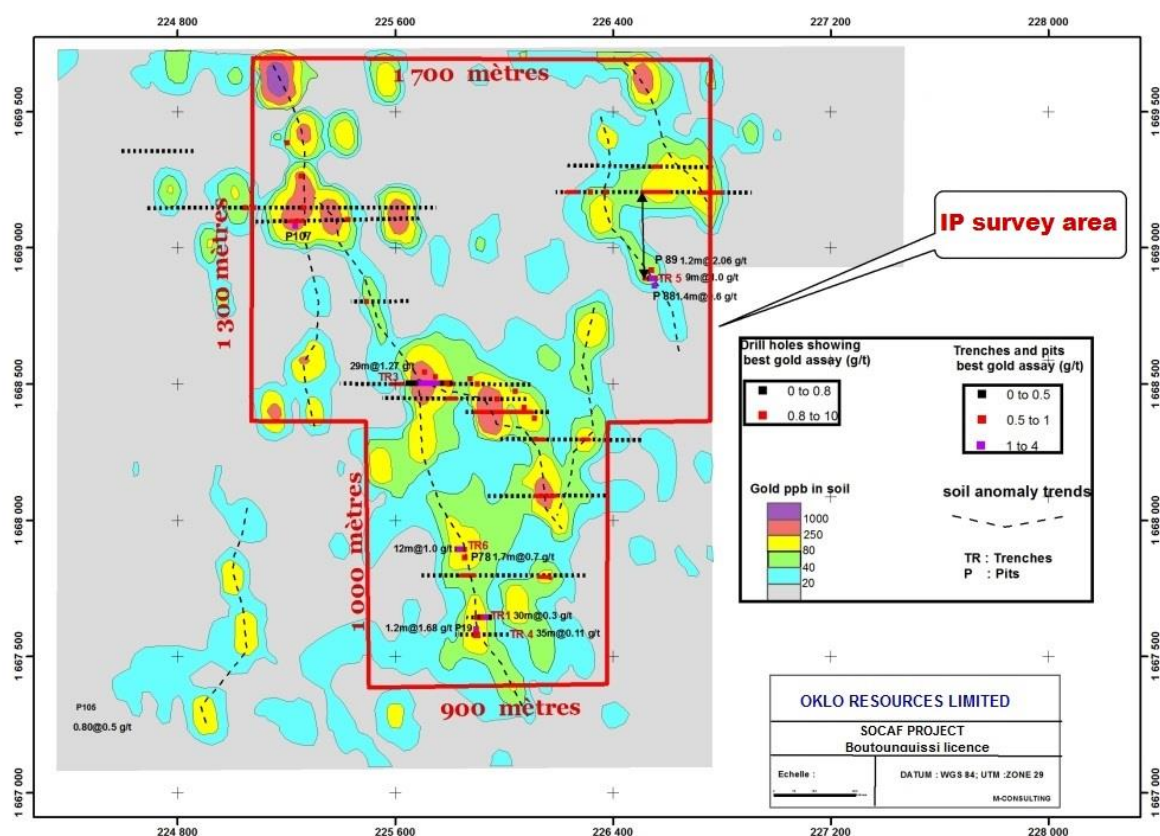


Figure 6: Socaf - Location of gold-in-soil anomalies, IP Survey area, AC drilling

Continuing Programs

Geophysical (IP) data from additional areas at the Yanfolila Projects is currently being interpreted. The Yanfolila project is located in southern Mali approximately 35 kilometres east of Hummingbird Resources' 1.8Moz Yanfolila project (Figure 7).

Planning is underway for a RC drilling program at Disse and Diabarou. The RC drilling will be focussed on defining the lateral and vertical extent of mineralisation previously intersected as well as testing new targets developed from the current AC drilling.

Additionally, an extensive RAB drilling program over the 6 kilometre long gold-in-soil anomaly at Selingouma is being planned. Selingouma North recently returned excellent first pass AC results confirming gold mineralisation extending for over 600 metres in strike on wide spaced drilling and is open in all directions. The planned program is intended to provide a focus for further programs to test the large anomalies depth extent.

About Oklo Resources

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

The Company's focus is its large landholding of eight gold projects covering 1,389 square kilometres in some of Mali's most prospective gold zones. 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 been involved in discoveries totalling in excess of 30Moz gold.

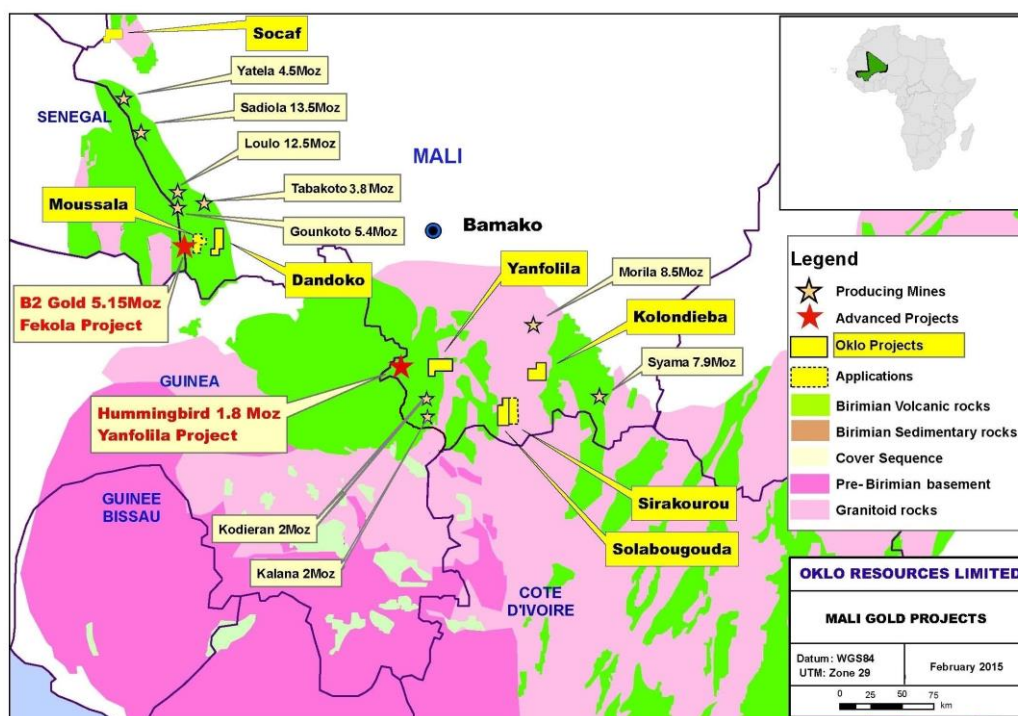


Figure 7: Location of Oklo Projects in West and South Mali

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.

Table 3: Disse and Diabarou drill hole locations and significant intersections.

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	From	Length	Grade
DIABAROU								
DIA1	272361.3	1395822	60	0	-90	No significant Assay		
DIA2	272310.4	1395822	66	0	-90	No significant Assay		
DIA3	272259.5	1395821	60	0	-90	No significant Assay		
DIA4	272210.6	1395821	60	0	-90	No significant Assay		
DIA5	272266.3	1395965	60	0	-90	No significant Assay		
DIA6	272319.3	1395963	60	0	-90	No significant Assay		
DIA7	272370	1395960	61	0	-90	No significant Assay		
DIA8	272420	1395960	66	0	-90	No significant Assay		
DIA9	272470	1395960	60	0	-90	No significant Assay		
DIA10	272400	1396250	60	0	-90	No significant Assay		
DIA11	272430	1396280	63	0	-90	No significant Assay		
DIA12	272430	1396280	80	50	-50	43	6	1.43
DIA13	272459.9	1396320	60	0	-90	6	3	0.48
DIA14	272459.9	1396320	84	50	-50	12	6	0.30
DIA15	272475.1	1396357	63	0	-90	No significant Assay		
DIA16	272950	1396430	60	0	-90	36	3	0.38
DIA17	272919.9	1396400	60	0	-90	No significant Assay		
DIA18	272890	1396360	66	0	-90	No significant Assay		
DIA19	272919.9	1396400	90	210	-50	No significant Assay		
DIA20	272380	1395960	90	270	-50	No significant Assay		
DISSE								
DIS19	266267	1394866	70	210	-50	No significant Assay		
DIS20	266425	1394870	80	210	-50	No significant Assay		
DIS21	266460	1394200	65	210	-50	30	3	0.54
DIS22	267091	1393913	90	290	-50	88	1	1.18
DIS23	267091	1393913	90	200	-50	No significant Assay		

Notes:

1. Co-ordinates are in UTM grid (WGS 84 Zone 29P) and have been measured by GPS (+/- 5m accuracy).
2. Samples at 3m intervals.
3. All Intercepts calculated using a 0.25 g/t lower cut and no upper cut with allowance of one sample of dilution.
4. Intervals are all down-hole length with true width being currently unknown due to early stage of work.
5. Assaying conducted by SGS Analabs in Mali using industry standard 50g lead collection fire assay with AAS finish.
6. Reference standards, field duplicates and blank samples are routinely inserted; quality control samples are routinely monitored.

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 Air Core drill holes have been routinely sampled at 1m intervals downhole. Samples are then composited on a 3 metre basis. 1 metre samples are preserved for future assay as required. 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. All samples were submitted to internationally accredited SGS Laboratories in Bamako Mali for 50g Fire Assay gold analysis
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 using a truck mounted Ingersoll Rand T3W rig with hammer being utilized below refusal depth to a maximum of 60m depth
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. 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 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were split at the drill rig utilizing a 3 tier riffle splitter. Samples were composited to a 3m sample with the 1m samples being retained for future analysis as warranted. Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness Further sample preparation was undertaken at the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>preparation technique.</p> <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. 	<p>SGS laboratories by SGS laboratory staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and fine crushed to 70% <2mm (jaw crusher), pulverized and split to 85 %< 75 um. Gold is assayed by fire assay (50g charge) with an AAS Finish. Sample pulps were returned from the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and are being stored in a secure location for possible future analysis. Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early stage exploration and the commodity being targeted.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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 is undertaken at SGS Bamako by 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm 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"> Drill hole collars were positioned using hand held GPS. Accuracy of a hand held GPS (+/- 5m) is considered appropriate for this level of early exploration The grid system is UTM Z29N
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Core holes were spaced at a nominal 40 metres along lines spaced at 200 metres. Drilling reported in this program is of an early exploration nature has not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>classifications applied.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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 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"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Core samples were taken to the SGS laboratory in Bamako under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff. • Sample pulps were returned from the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and have been stored in a secure location. • The Air Core samples remaining after splitting are removed from the site and trucked to the exploration camp where they are stored under security for future reference.
Audits or reviews	<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
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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, with an expiry date of 13/5/2016. • The Socaf permit is in good standing, with an expiry date of 22/1/2017.
Exploration done by other parties	<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) during 2012. • The area that is presently covered by the Socaf permit was explored intermittently by Nordic Diamonds Corporation (TSX-V:NDL) from 2007-09 and SOCAF Sarl (Mali) 2009-2011. • Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, gridding, soil sampling, trenching, RAB drilling and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		minor reconnaissance (RC) drilling.
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 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.
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"> • Reported results are summarised in Figure 3 & 4 and within the main body of the announcement along with tabulations in Table 1 & 2 & 3. • Drill collar elevation is defined as height above sea level in metres (RL) • AC holes were drilled at an angle deemed appropriate to the local structure and is tabulated in Tables 3. • Down hole length of the hole 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"> • One metre samples were composited to 3 metre samples at the drill rig for assay. • Intervals are reported using a threshold where the interval has a 0.25 g/t Au average or greater over the sample and selects all material greater than 0.25 g/t Au allowing for 1 sample of included dilution. • No grade top cut off has been applied. • Maximum internal dilution below the threshold is 3m within a reported interval. • 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</i> 	<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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>hole length, true width not known’).</i>	
<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 in Figures 3 & 4
<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 drill holes have been reported in this announcement. • No holes are omitted for which complete results have been received.
<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"> • RC drilling is planned to promptly follow up the results reported in this announcement.