

29th July 2015

ASX Announcement

HIGH GRADE GOLD SAMPLING RESULTS FROM DIABAROU

DANDOKO GOLD PROJECT, MALI

Summary

- Sampling of in-situ bedrock material at the bottom of numerous artisanal workings has returned high grade gold results of up to **68.3g/t gold** from the Diabarou prospect within the Dandoko gold project in west Mali.
- The sampling was conducted in area untested by drilling and to the immediate east of previous successful RC hole (RCDK013-19) drilled in 2013 that returned **12m at 1.50g/t gold from 49m and 20m at 1.44g/t gold from 96m¹** but has never been followed up.
- Significant results from the sampling included:

Sample No.	Gold (Au)	Sample Depth	Sample Description
AKDIAP2	14.2g/t	26m	Weathered quartz veins
AKDIAP3	20.3g/t	27.5m	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP5	19.1g/t	30m	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP11	9.43g/t	50m	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP34	33.7g/t	17m	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP35	20.6g/t	17m	Weathered quartz veins
AKDIAP36	68.3g/t	15m	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP41	40.3g/t	17m	Saprolite with quartz veinlets

- Drill testing scheduled in the 4th quarter, immediately following the wet season
- Additional sampling and mapping carried out at the Disse prospect within the Dandoko project returned further high grade results of up to **20.2g/t gold**
- Importantly the gold mineralisation is within highly altered sediments with traces of pyrite and quartz stringers. This geological setting is similar to other large gold deposits within the Kenieba Inlier in western Mali including B2Gold Resources' 5.15Moz Fekola Project located 30 kilometres to the west.

¹ Refer Oklo ASX Release 22nd January 2014

Oklo Resources Limited (“Oklo” or “the Company”; ASX: OKU) is pleased to announce the results from a sampling and mapping program carried out at its Diabarou and Disse prospects within the Dandoko gold project in west Mali.

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 & 5).

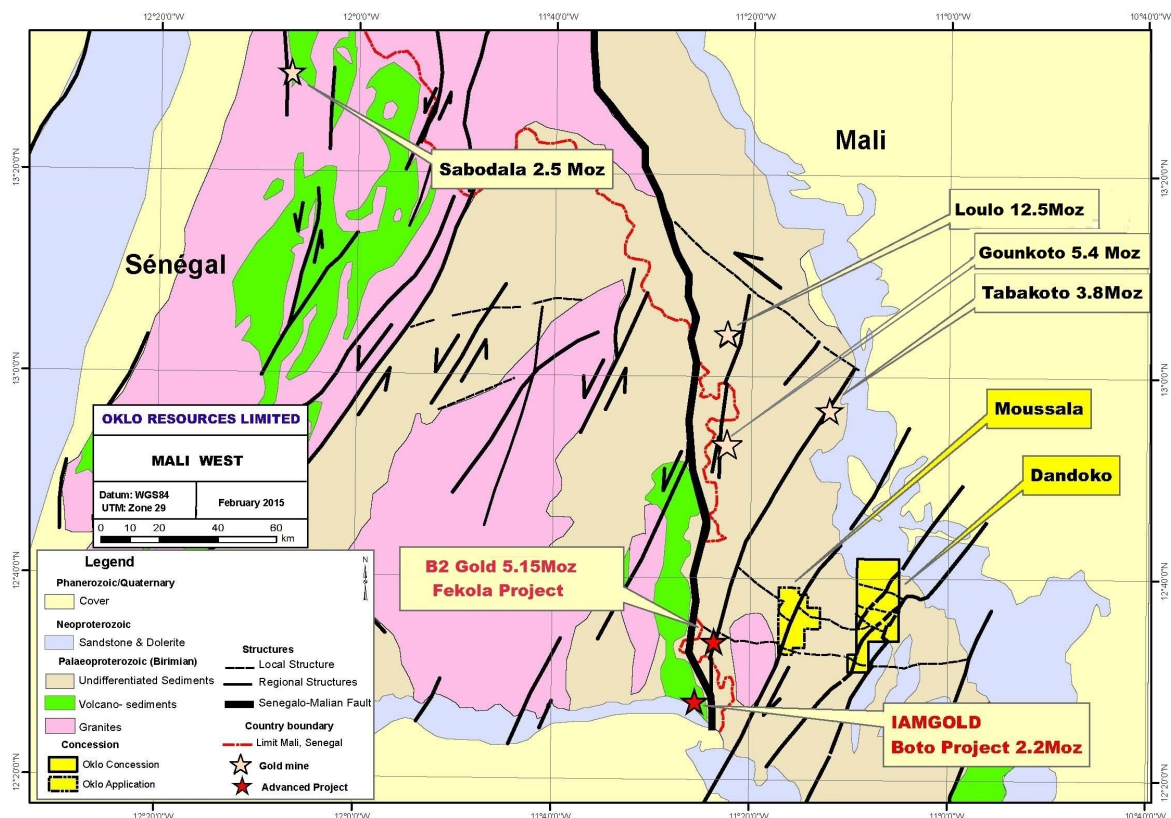


Figure 1: Location of Dandoko Gold Project in West Mali

Diabarou prospect

The Diabarou prospect covers an area of 1.2km north-east x 1.0km east-west where artisanal workings have revealed gold bearing quartz veins up to 3 metres wide extending for over 600 metres. Previous surface rock chip sampling has returned up to 64g/t gold and peak soils to 0.89g/t gold. Drill rig access into the central part of the prospect has been hampered by artisanal workings and remains untested.

Further sampling and mapping has just been completed over the prospect with a total of 45 in-situ samples collected from the bottom of the artisanal workings to assist in the understanding of the geology and design of further drilling programs. Significant results are shown in Figure 2 below with a full tabulation of results presented in Table 1 at the end of this report.

High grade gold results of up to 68.3g/t gold were returned from within the area untested by drilling and to the immediate east of previous successful RC hole (RCDK013-19) drilled in 2013 that intersected **12m at 1.50g/t gold from 49m and 20m at 1.44g/t gold from 96m**. This zone of artisanal workings and will be the focus of a drilling program scheduled to commence early in the 4th quarter immediately following the wet season.

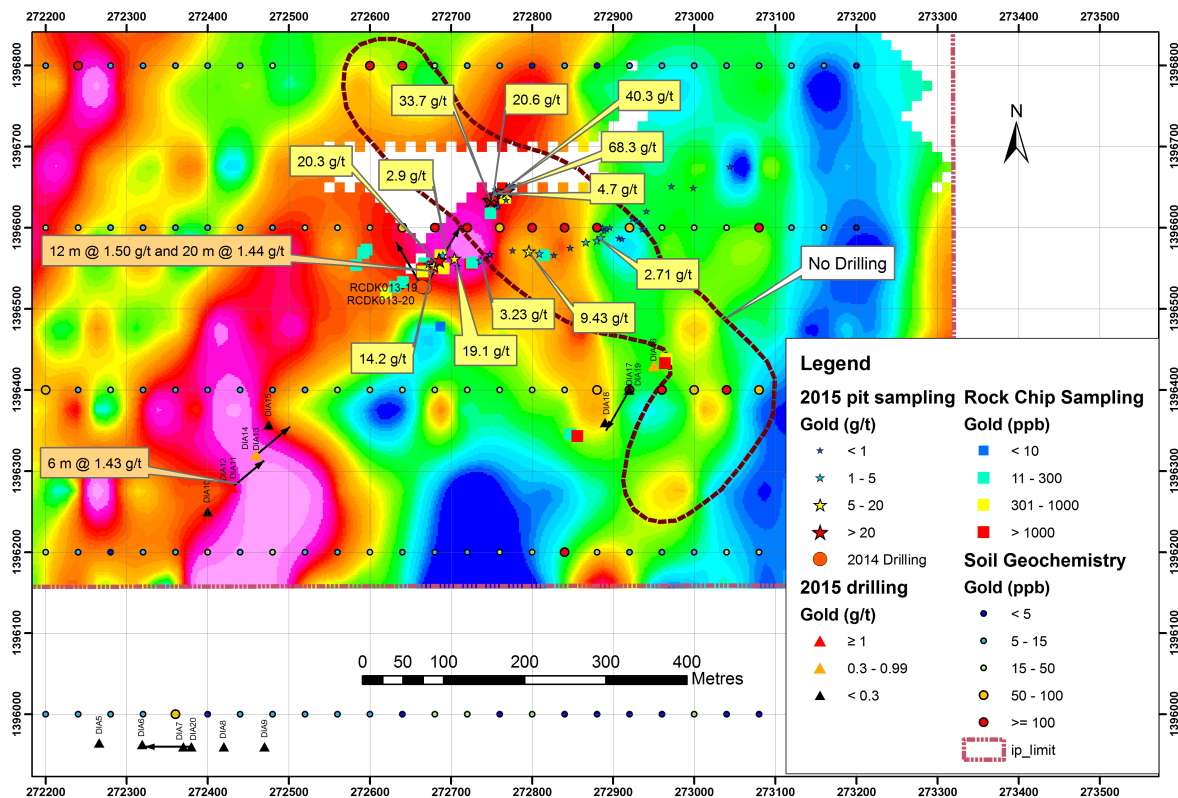


Figure 2: Diabarou prospect - location of 2015 pit sampling results and AC drilling on IP resistivity data



Figure 3: Diabarou prospect – Photo of weathered saprolite material with quartz veinlets from Diabarou pits

Disse prospect

At Disse, artisanal workings extend for over 880 metres co-incident with a gold-in-soil anomaly and dump samples of 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 at 2.30g/t gold** from 158m. The recently completed air core drilling program returned further encouraging results including **21m at 5.67g/t gold** (refer ASX releases dated 5/5/2015 and 17/5/2015).

Further sampling and mapping has just been completed with a total of 21 in-situ samples collected at the bottom of the artisanal workings. Significant results including further high grade results of up to **20.2g/t gold** are shown in Figure 4 below with a full tabulation of results presented in Table 1 at the end of this report.

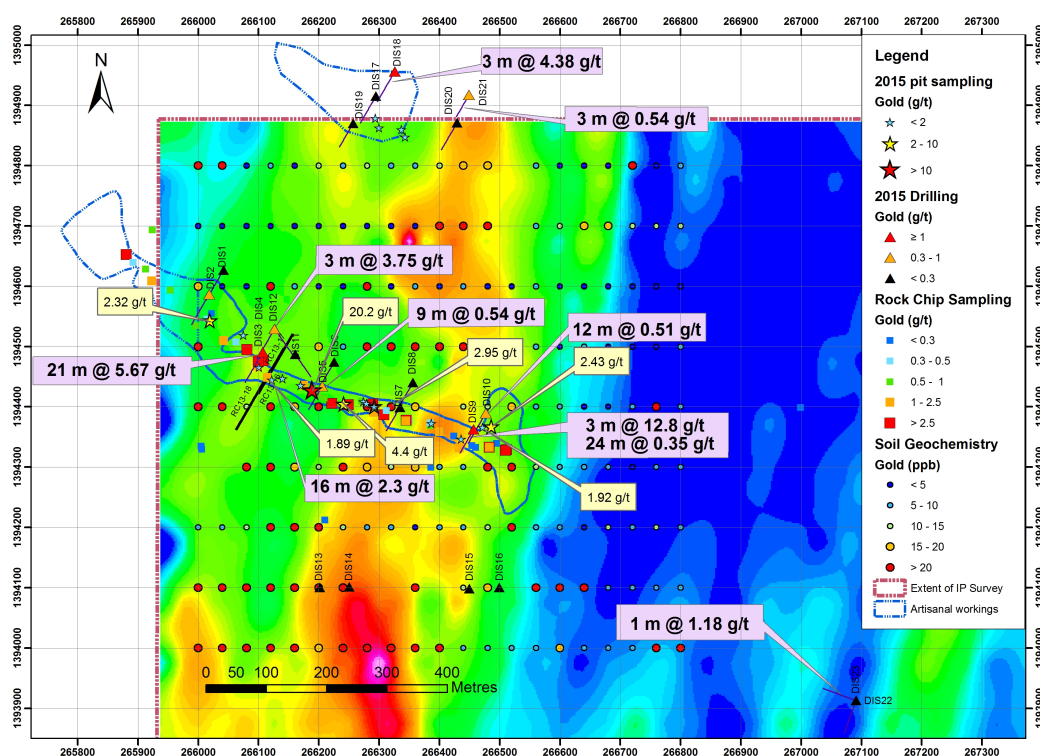


Figure 4: Diabarou - Location of 2015 pit sampling results and AC drilling results on IP resistivity data

Geology

Importantly the gold mineralisation is within highly altered sediments with associated tourmaline and traces of pyrite and quartz stringers. This geological setting is similar to other large gold deposits within the Kenieba Inlier in western Mali.

Oklo looks forward to providing further progress reports from the Dandoko project and announcing results of the current drilling program at Yanfolila when they become available.

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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 1,389km² in some of Mali's most prospective gold belts. The Company has a corporate office located in Sydney, Australia and an expert technical team based in Bamako, Mali, led by Dr Madani Diallo who has previously been involved in discoveries totalling in excess of 30Moz gold.

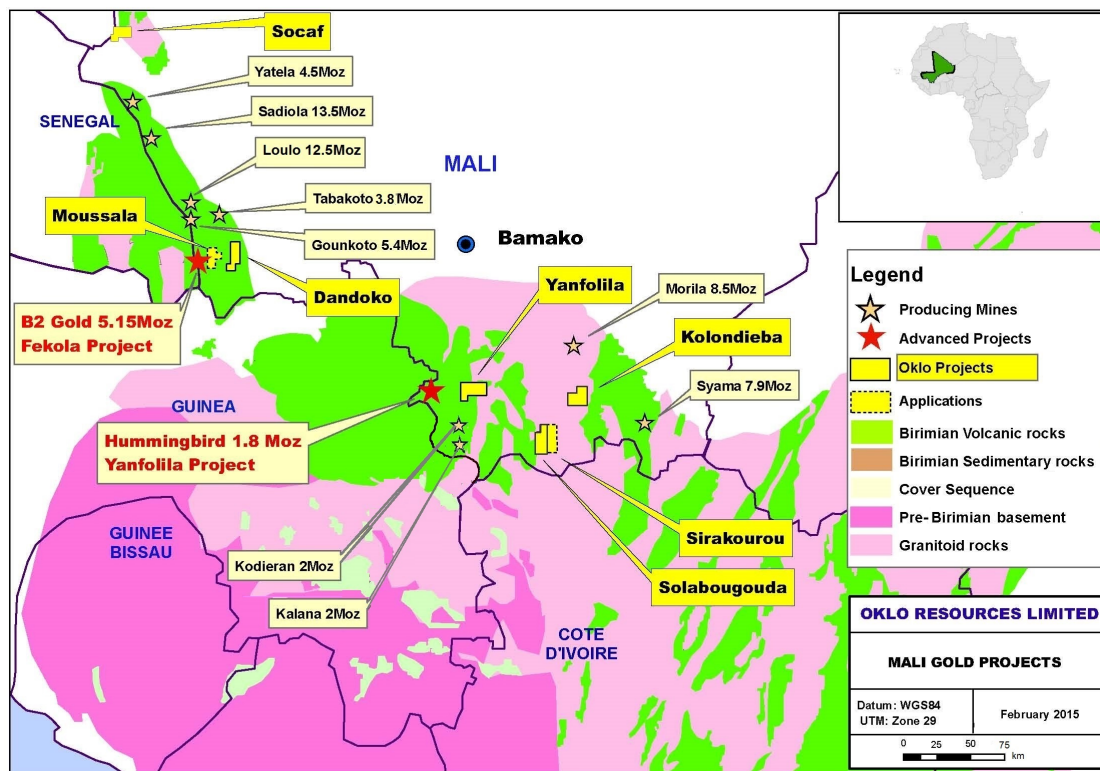


Figure 5: Location of Oklo Projects in West and South Mali

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 1: Artisanal Pit Sampling; bottom of pit gold values.

Pit ID Sample No	Easting (mE)	Northing (mE)	Sample Depth (m)	Au (ppm)	Mapped Geology
DIABAROU					
AKDIAP01	272672	1396555	24.3	1.19	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP10	272776	1396572	49	0.10	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP11	272796	1396571	50	9.43	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP12	272809	1396568	44	1.08	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP13	272827	1396566	33	0.05	Metasediment
AKDIAP14	272847	1396575	30	0.54	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP15	272866	1396582	37	1.44	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP16	272880	1396584	32	2.71	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP17	272885	1396588	29	1.09	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP18	272887	1396600	32	0.02	Metasediment
AKDIAP19	272892	1396598	37	0.29	Metasediment
AKDIAP02	272679	1396553	26	14.20	Weathered quartz veinlets
AKDIAP21	272896	1396600	33	0.00	Metasediment
AKDIAP22	272889	1396596	35	0.84	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP23	272907	1396587	22	0.07	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP24	272911	1396586	24	0.05	Metasediment
AKDIAP25	272924	1396611	27	0.02	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP26	272930	1396608	28	0.02	Metasediment
AKDIAP27	272936	1396598	17	0.03	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP28	272939	1396599	11	0.02	Metasediment
AKDIAP29	272941	1396620	22	0.15	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP03	272685	1396560	27.5	20.30	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP30	272972	1396651	26	0.13	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP31	272999	1396649	21	0.02	Metasediment
AKDIAP32	273044	1396675	17	0.08	Metasediment
AKDIAP33	272745	1396632	11	0.06	Weathered quartz veinlets
AKDIAP34	272748	1396634	17	33.70	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP35	272751	1396635	17	20.60	Weathered quartz veinlets
AKDIAP36	272753	1396639	15	68.30	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP37	272755	1396647	14	0.23	Saprolite with quartz veinlets

Pit ID Sample No	Easting (mE)	Northing (mE)	Sample Depth (m)	Au (ppm)	Mapped Geology
AKDIAP38	272755	1396642	17	4.76	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP39	272764	1396643	17	0.55	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP04	272690	1396566	32	2.93	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP41	272769	1396646	17	40.3	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP42	272772	1396652	13	0.06	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP43	272776	1396653	17	0.14	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP44	272758	1396626	23	0.05	Metasediment
AKDIAP45	272768	1396634	31	1.00	Argillite with weathered quartz veinlets
AKDIAP05	272704	1396562	30	19.10	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP06	272708	1396552	32	0.14	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP07	272737	1396559	40	3.23	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
AKDIAP08	272748	1396567	45	1.65	Metasediment
AKDIAP09	272748	1396567	46	0.14	Saprolite with quartz veinlets
DISSE					
DMS09	266140	1394447	26.3	0.08	saprolite
DMS10	266189	1394428	21.5	20.20	saprolite with quartz veinlets
DMS11	266486	1394367	6.2	2.43	saprolite
DMS12	266292	1394401	35.5	2.95	saprolite and quartz veinlets with pyrite
DMS13	266101	1394466	32.6	0.68	silicified diorite
DMS14	266279	1394406	39	0.42	saprolite and quartz veinlets with pyrite
DMS15	266337	1394860	15.5	0.18	saprolite
DMS16	266343	1394848	15.2	0.02	saprolite
DMS17	266019	1394543	5	2.32	saprolite
DMS18	266075	1394519	24	0.88	saprolite with quartz veinlets
DMS19	266122	1394445	28	1.89	sandstone saprock with quartz veinlets
DMS20	266170	1394436	27	0.17	sandstone saprock with quartz veinlets
DMS21	266241	1394405	18	4.40	smoky quartz veinlets with pyrite
DMS22	266274	1394409	30	0.42	saprolite and quartz veinlets
DMS23	266387	1394373	15	1.54	blue quartz veinlets
DMS24	266436	1394347	12	0.06	saprolite
DMS25	266472	1394366	6	1.92	saprolite
DMS26	266279	1394406	39	0.27	saprolite with quartz veinlets

Pit ID Sample No	Easting (mE)	Northing (mE)	Sample Depth (m)	Au (ppm)	Mapped Geology
DMS27	266292	1394401	35.5	0.04	saprolite with quartz veinlets
DMS28	266300	1394863	8	0.09	saprolite
DMS29	266294	1394879	8.3	0.04	saprolite

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"> Channel samples of 1 kg weight from the working wall of artisanal pits were taken. 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"> Not Applicable to this release, no drilling reported.
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"> Not applicable to this release, no drilling reported.
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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1kg channel samples with no splitting were collected. Further sample preparation was undertaken at the SGS laboratories by SGS laboratory staff At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and fine crushed to 70% <2mm (jaw crusher), pulverized and split to 85 %< 75 um. Gold is assayed by fire assay (50g charge) with an AAS Finish. Sample pulps were returned from the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and are being stored in a secure location for possible future analysis. Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early stage exploration and the commodity being targeted.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<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"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<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"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pit locations were positioned using hand held GPS. Accuracy of a hand held GPS (+/- 5m) is considered appropriate for this level of early exploration. Depths within pits were measured from a tape

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>measure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grid system is UTM Z29N
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampled pits are of a random spacing along an active working. Spacing of pits sampled from 10 to 50m apart along the workings. • Results reported in this program is of an early exploration nature has not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves.
<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.
<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"> • 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.
<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, with an expiry date of 13/5/2016.
<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) during 2012.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 2 & 4 and within the main body of the announcement along with tabulations in Table 1.
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"> No aggregation of results have been undertaken.
Relationship between mineralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage in the exploration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation geometry is not accurately known as the exact orientation and extent of known mineralised structures are not yet determined.
<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"> Location plans are provided in Figures 2 & 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 pits sampled have been reported in this announcement. No sampled pits are 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"> RC drilling is planned to follow up the results reported in this announcement upon ability to access the site post wet season in July-August.