

11th August 2016

ASX Announcement

NEW GOLD-MINERALISED TREND DISCOVERED AT DIABAROU

Summary

- Assay results received for 33 reconnaissance aircore (AC) holes and for the remaining reverse circulation (RC) holes
- The AC holes have successfully:
 - extended the main mineralised zone in the north by a further 100m to a total length of 220m, which remains open along strike in both directions and at depth
 - outlined a new broad, mineralised trend to the south hosting numerous zones of gold mineralisation with grades up to 21.2g/t gold in shallow oxide material
- Significant intersections from the reconnaissance AC holes included:
 - **8m at 3.80g/t gold** from 54m, including **1m at 21.20g/t gold**
 - **4m at 2.54g/t gold** from 53m, including **1m at 9.80g/t gold**
 - **6m at 1.51g/t gold** from 41m, including **3m at 2.73g/t gold**
 - **6m at 1.21g/t gold** from 60m, including **3m at 2.27g/t gold** (hole ended in mineralisation)
 - **8m at 1.10g/t gold** from 45m, including **6m at 2.11g/t gold**
 - **3m at 2.89g/t gold** from 20m and **5m at 1.40g/t gold** from 19m
 - **11m at 0.55g/t gold** from 46m, including **2m at 1.02g/t gold**
- Final fire assay results from the 2 remaining RC holes at Diabarou included **1m at 45.10g/t gold** from 128m and **7m at 12.27g/t gold** (previously reported as 4m at 21.02g/t gold) from 116m
- The new results from Diabarou will provide the focus for planning of the next drilling campaign scheduled to commence in October after the current wet season

Oklo Resources Limited (“Oklo” or “the Company”; ASX: OKU) is pleased to provide the following drilling update at its Diabarou prospect within the Dandoko gold project in western Mali (Figure 1). The Diabarou prospect covers an area of approximately 1.2km x 1.0km where artisanal miners have exposed gold bearing quartz veins of up to 3m in width extending for over 600m.

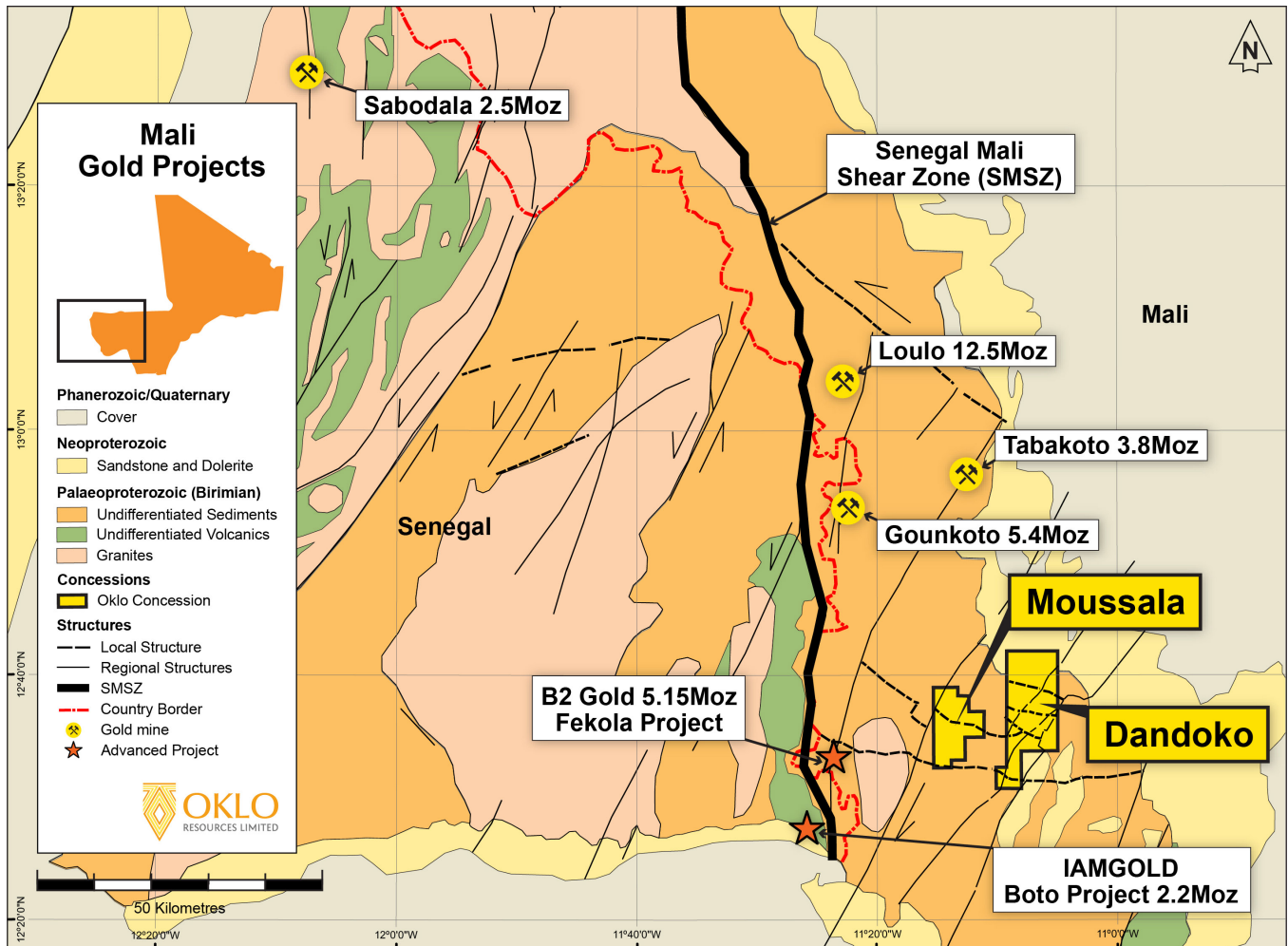


Figure 1: Location of Dandoko and Moussala Gold Projects in West Mali

A total of 33 reconnaissance aircore (AC) holes for 2,665m were recently completed at Diabarou along 3 traverses spaced 100m apart (Figure 2). The aim of the program was to:

- provide first pass coverage over the southern portion of the prospect area; and
- test for extensions to the immediate east of the main zone of high grade mineralisation previously outlined in the north of the prospect.

The AC program was successful in intersecting significant gold mineralisation at both targets.

First pass AC drilling over the southern portion of the Diabarou prospect intersected numerous zones of gold mineralisation along a broad, northeast trend. Significant intersections from the central traverse included 8m at 3.80g/t gold from 54m in hole DIA036 and 8m at 1.60g/t gold from 45m in hole DIA037. Significant intersections from the western traverse included 6m at 1.51g/t gold

from 41m in hole DIA023, 6m at 1.21g/t gold from 63m in hole DIA025 with the hole ending in mineralisation, 4m at 2.54g/t gold from 55m in hole DIA26 and 11m at 0.55g/t gold from 46m in hole DIA022.

Oklo is encouraged by the discovery of this new zone of gold mineralisation, which remains open to the southwest.

Significant intersections from the AC holes drilled to the immediate east of the main zone of high grade gold mineralisation included 5m at 1.40g/t gold from 19m in hole DIA051, 3m at 2.89g/t gold from 20m in hole DIA053 and 3m at 0.60g/t gold from surface in DIA052. These results have successfully extended the host structure by a further 100m to a total length of 220m and remains open along strike in both directions.

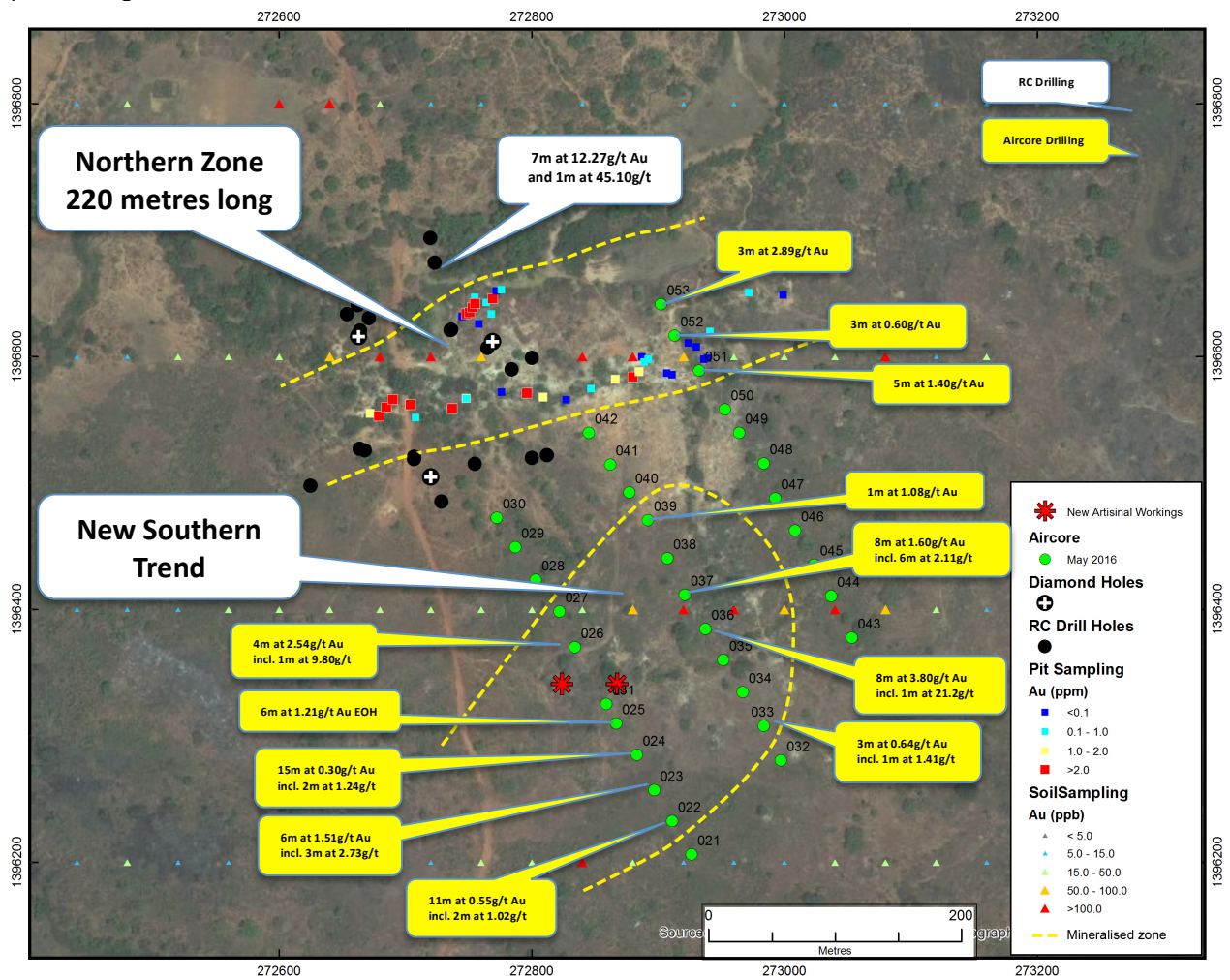


Figure 2: Location of DD, RC and new AC drill holes with 2015 artisanal pit sampling and gold-in-soil results

The Company also received final assays from reverse circulation (RC) holes RCDK016-45 and RCDK016-47 completed along the main zone.

Outstanding fire assay results for hole RCDK016-45 from 123m to 134m included a significant intersection of 1m at 45.10g/t gold from 128m. The previously reported significant intersection of 4m at 21.02g/t gold (refer to ASX release dated 19 July 2016) has now been restated as 7m at 12.27g/t gold from 116m depth. Hole RCDK016-47 drilled along the same section line intersected several anomalous zones with a best result of 4m at 1.33g/t gold from 65m.

A summary of all significant drilling results is presented in Tables 1 and 2.

Further work programs

Oklo is in a strong financial position with circa \$10 million cash on hand to pursue and purposefully advance its extensive and highly prospective landholdings in Mali. The Dandoko project hosts numerous gold targets of varying maturity that will be systematically drill tested over the coming 12 months.

The new results from Diabarou will provide the focus for planning of the next drilling campaign scheduled to commence in October after the current wet season. This work will include RC drilling aimed at extending the strike length of the high grade gold mineralisation outlined to date along the main zone and close-spaced AC drilling along the new gold-mineralised trend outlined to the immediate south.

– ENDS –

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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 (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.

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.

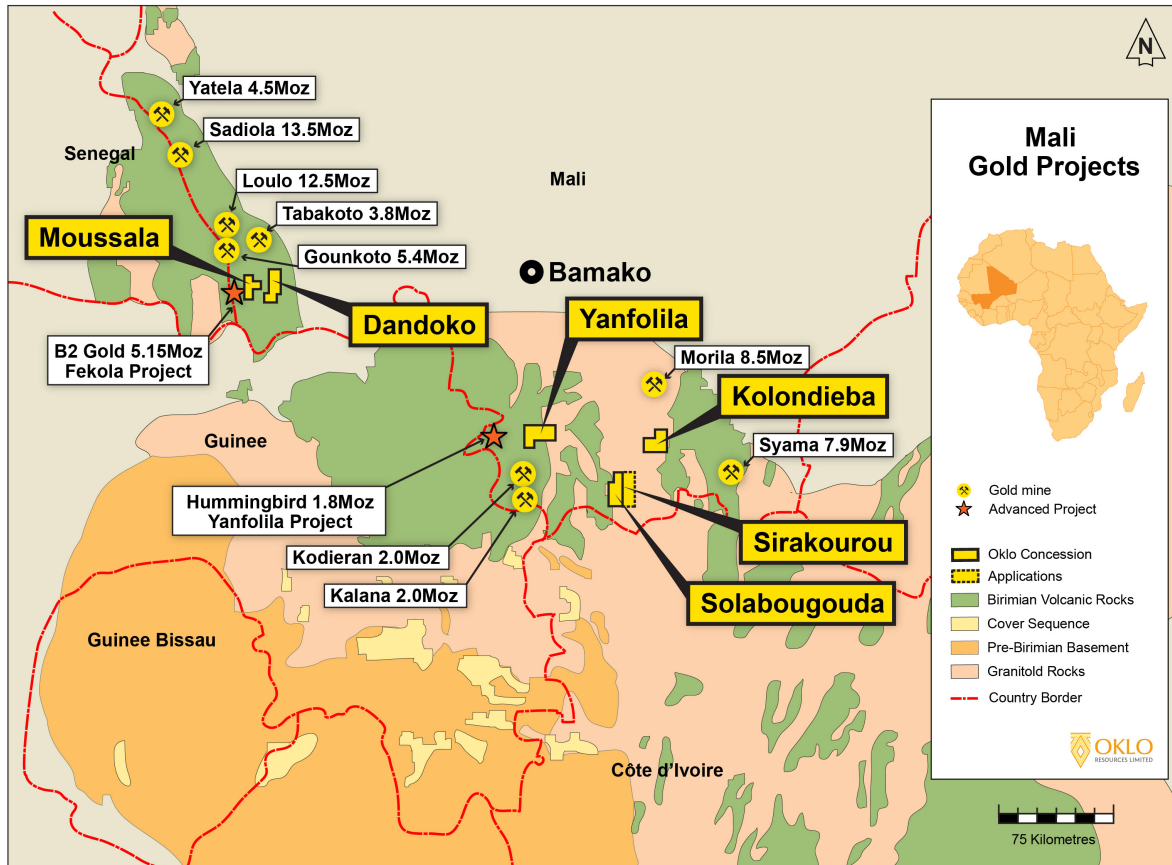


Figure 3: Location of Oklo Projects in West and South Mali

Table 1: Significant AC Intersections

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
DIA22	46	57	11	0.55
<i>incl.</i>	49	51	2	1.02
DIA23	41	47	6	1.51
<i>incl.</i>	44	47	3	2.73
DIA24	59	74	15	0.30
<i>incl.</i>	59	61	2	1.24
	96	99	3	0.62
DIA25	60	66*	6*	1.21
<i>incl.</i>	63	66	3	2.27
DIA26	53	57	4	2.54
<i>incl.</i>	55	56	1	9.80
DIA27	53	54	1	0.34
DIA31	56	57	1	0.30
	63	74	11	0.31
<i>incl.</i>	63	65	2	0.55
DIA33	42	45	3	0.64
<i>incl.</i>	43	44	1	1.41
DIA35	69	71	2	0.34
DIA36	54	62	8	3.80
<i>incl.</i>	54	56	2	14.43
<i>incl.</i>	54	55	1	21.20
DIA37	15	21	6	0.35
	30	34	4	0.35
	41	42	1	1.28
	45	53	8	1.60
<i>incl.</i>	45	51	6	2.11
	65	66	1	0.54
DIA39	55	56	1	1.08
	73	74	1	0.30
DIA40	25	28	3	0.32
DIA41	32	34	2	0.35
DIA44	30	31	1	0.33
DIA47	52	53	1	0.33
DIA50	23	24	1	0.40
	66	71	5	0.33
DIA51	19	24	5	1.40
	59	60	1	0.36
DIA52	0	3	3	0.60
<i>incl.</i>	1	2	1	1.21
	10	11	1	0.43
DIA53	20	23	3	2.89
<i>incl.</i>	21	22	1	4.80

50g fire assay analysis, calculated using a 0.1g/t lower cut-off with no more than 3m dilution if > 10m wide or average is >0.3g/t gold. * Denotes interval to end of drill hole

Table 2: Significant RC intersections

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
RCDK16-045	116	123	7	12.27*
	128	129	1	45.10
RCDK16-047	65	69	4	1.33

50g fire assay analysis, calculated using a 0.1g/t lower cut-off with no more than 3m dilution

* interval reported previously

Table 3: Aircore Holes

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation	Azimuth (deg)	Dip (m)	Length (m)
DIA021	272926	1396206	183	150	-55	60
DIA022	272911	1396233	182	150	-55	60
DIA023	272897	1396257	181	150	-55	70
DIA024	272883	1396285	180	150	-55	114
DIA025	272867	1396310	178	150	-55	66
DIA026	272834	1396370	177	150	-55	100
DIA027	272822	1396398	176	150	-55	60
DIA028	272803	1396423	174	150	-55	60
DIA029	272787	1396449	172	150	-55	60
DIA030	272772	1396472	167	150	-55	54
DIA031	272859	1396325	177	150	-55	120
DIA032	272997	1396281	180	150	-55	90
DIA033	272983	1396308	179	150	-55	78
DIA034	272967	1396335	178	150	-55	90
DIA035	272952	1396360	176	150	-55	90
DIA036	272937	1396385	175	150	-55	90
DIA037	272921	1396412	175	150	-55	90
DIA038	272907	1396441	175	150	-55	90
DIA039	272892	1396471	174	150	-55	93
DIA040	272877	1396493	173	150	-55	110
DIA041	272862	1396514	173	150	-55	109
DIA042	272845	1396540	172	150	-55	75
DIA043	273053	1396378	177	150	-55	65
DIA044	273037	1396411	176	150	-55	78
DIA045	273023	1396436	176	150	-55	84
DIA046	273008	1396463	175	150	-55	68
DIA047	272993	1396488	174	150	-55	78
DIA048	272984	1396516	173	150	-55	86
DIA049	272964	1396540	172	150	-55	74
DIA050	272953	1396558	171	150	-55	90
DIA051	272932	1396589	167	150	-55	60
DIA052	272913	1396617	167	150	-55	66
DIA053	272902	1396642	164	150	-55	87

Table 4: Reverse Circulation Holes

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elevation	Azimuth (deg)	Dip (m)	Length (m)
RCDK016-45	272723	1396674	161	180	-55	187
RCDK016-47	272720	1396694	162	180	-55	169

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 Diamond (DD) drill holes were sampled at 1m intervals except where recovery was poor and sampling was based upon full length of recovered interval. DD drilling was undertaken with HQ3 diameter core DD core was ¼ cut for samples with a ¼ preserved for QA/QC purposes and ½ core preserved. All Reverse Circulation (RC) and Aircore (AC) drill holes have been routinely sampled at 1m intervals downhole. 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 Based on fire assay results selected samples were submitted for 24 hour bottle roll cyanide leach analysis. These were completed at SGS Laboratories, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
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"> DD, RC and AC drilling was carried out by AMCO DRILLING using a UDR650 rig DD drilling returned HQ size core. DD drilling was from surface.
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 RC and AC samples were weighed to ensure consistency of sample size and monitor sample recoveries. DD recovery within the overburden and saprolite was at time poor along with a void interpreted to be due to artisanal workings within DDDK16-001. No sampling issue, or bias was picked up and it is therefore considered that both sample recovery and quality is adequate for the drilling technique employed.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill samples were geologically logged by Oklo Resources subsidiary Africa Mining geologists. Geological logging used a standardised logging system recording mineral and rock types and their abundance, as well as alteration, silicification and level of weathering. For RC and AC samples a small representative sample was retained in a plastic chip tray for future reference and logging checks. For DD samples a ½ core sample was retained for future reference and logging checks.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> All RC and AC samples were split at the drill rig utilizing a 3 tier riffle splitter with no sample compositing being undertaken. All DD samples were cut at the Companies field yard with core cut in ½ and further cut to provide a ¼ sample that was taken for analysis. The second ¼ was used for duplicate samples. Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness Further sample preparation was undertaken at the SGS laboratories by SGS laboratory staff: For fire assay (SGS Laboratories Bamako, Method FA505) A 2kg sample is 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. For 24hr bottle roll cyanide leach assay (SGS Laboratories Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, Method BLE61N & SOL81X) a 2kg sample is placed within a weak cyanide solution for 24hrs. The cyanide solution with dissolved gold is assayed with atomic absorption. Results are reported by the laboratory to 1ppb and have been rounded to a 0.01ppm equivalent within this release. Where results are above the upper limit of 10ppm sample liquids are also analysed with a higher range method (SOL81X). 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 undertaken at SGS Bamako is 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. Analysis for gold undertaken at SGS Ouagadougou is by 24hr bottle roll cyanide leach of a 2kg sample with an AAS finish to a lower limit of 1ppb and upper limit of 10,000ppb. Further analysis for samples with a higher detection limit is undertaken for samples >10,000ppb. Leach methods are considered to be a "partial" extraction, though the 24hr leach time should ensure high extraction. The larger sample volumes used within a leach analysis can result in better representivity of grade within nugget/coarse grained gold distributions when compared to fire assay techniques which utilize a much smaller sample volume that may not capture/sample the coarse gold in the sample volume. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 which is early stage exploration in nature. Reported drill results were compiled by the company's geologists, verified by the Company's database administrator and exploration manager. No adjustments to assay data were made.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collars were positioned using differential GPS. Accuracy of the DGPS < +/- 1m and is considered appropriate for this level of early exploration The grid system is UTM Zone 29N
Data spacing and distribution	<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"> RC holes were located on an irregularly spaced pattern with between 20 and 100m between various collars. AC holes were on 100m spaced lines with along line spacing varied to provide heel to toe coverage. Drilling reported in this program is of an early exploration nature has not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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"> AC, RC and DD samples were taken to the SGS laboratory in Bamako under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff. Samples were sent by SGS staff under their protocols when samples were shipped between laboratories. Sample pulps were returned from the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and have been stored in a secure location. The AC and RC samples remaining after splitting are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>removed from the site and trucked to the exploration camp where they are stored under security for future reference.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All DD core is stored at the Companies field camp and is moved to storage in Bamako upon completion of annual programs.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There have been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques or data at this early exploration stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results reported in this report are all contained within The Dandoko Exploration Permit which are 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 13/5/2017. The Socaf permit is in good standing, with an expiry date of 22/1/2017.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area that is presently covered by the Dandoko permit was explored intermittently by Compass Gold Corporation between 2010 and 2013. Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, gridding, soil sampling and minor reconnaissance (RC) drilling. 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 minor reconnaissance (RC) drilling. The area that is presently covered by the Yanfolila permit was explored was explored intermittently by Compass Gold Corporation between 2010 to 2013. Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, gridding, soil sampling, trenching, Auger drilling and RC drilling.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposit style targeted for exploration is orogenic lode gold. This style of mineralisation can occur as veins or disseminations in altered (often silicified) host rock or as pervasive alteration over a broad zone. Deposit are often found in close proximity to linear geological structures (faults & shears) often associated with deep-seated structures. Lateritic weathering is common within the project area. The depth to fresh rock is variable and may extend up to 50-70m below surface.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported results are summarised in Figure 2 & 3 and within the main body of the announcement along with tabulations in Table 1- 6. Drill collar elevation is defined as height above sea level in metres (RL) DD, RC and AC holes were drilled at an angle deemed appropriate to the local structure as understood and is tabulated in Table 3&4. Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervals are reported using a threshold where the interval has a 1.00 g/t Au average or greater over the sample interval and selects all material greater than 0.30 g/t Au allowing for 1 sample of included dilution. No grade top cut off has been applied to full results presented in table 3. No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage in the exploration of the project. Mineralisation geometry is not accurately known as the exact orientation and extent of known mineralised structures are not yet determined. Mineralisation results are reported as "downhole" widths as true widths are not yet known
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole location plans are provided in Figure 2 & 3
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes have been reported in this announcement. No holes are omitted for which complete results have been received.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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"> Compilation and interpretation of final results upon receipt of all program data. RC and further diamond drilling is planned to follow up the results reported in this announcement.