

17th DECEMBER 2020

OKLO SUCCESSFULLY EXTENDS SEKO AT DEPTH FIRST DEEP STEP-OUT HOLES INTERSECT UP TO 8.2g/t GOLD IN FRESH ROCK, CONFIRMING A PRIMARY SOURCE

Oklo Resources Limited ("Oklo" or "the Company") is pleased to report initial drilling results from the 2021 field season at its flagship Dandoko Project located in west Mali, Africa.

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ Assay results received from the first 6 deep diamond (DD) holes spaced over a 350m strike length at **SK1 North** successfully confirm the extension of the Seko gold system into fresh rock to a vertical depth of at least 325m.
- ▶ Gold mineralisation associated with wide zones of hydrothermal alteration hosting individual grades of up to **8.16g/t gold** within the following intersections:
 - ▶ **22m at 1.28g/t gold** from 341m, including **3m at 3.55g/t gold**
 - ▶ **19m at 1.00g/t gold** from 317m
 - ▶ **6m at 1.68g/t gold** from 287m, including **3m at 2.97g/t gold**
 - ▶ **2m at 5.05 g/t gold** from 273m
- ▶ Alteration shows strong similarities to other large gold systems in the region, including B2 Gold's 7.1Moz Fekola Project located ~30km to the west and Barrick Gold's 12.5Moz Loulo complex located ~50km to the northwest (Figure 1, 2(a)).
- ▶ Significant gold intersected in first reverse circulation (RC) pre-collar at SK1 South, located 600m to the south:
 - ▶ **10m at 2.42g/t gold** from 47m, including **2m at 6.69g/t gold**; and
 - ▶ **11m at 1.14g/t gold** from 74m
- ▶ Drilling is ongoing with a further 29 holes completed and assays pending.

SEKO

SIMILARITIES TO LARGE SYSTEMS IN THE REGION



Figure 1: Comparison of alteration styles from the SK1 North (top) and Yalea/Gounkoto (bottom) gold deposits^{R1,R2}

“The results from our 6 first exploratory diamond holes testing SK1 North at depth are highly encouraging and importantly have confirmed a potential root zone to the extensive oxide gold mineralisation extending along the ~3km SK1 North - Koko trend. The hydrothermal alteration also exhibits strong similarities to other large gold systems in the region. With the Seko gold system remaining very much open at depth, we look forward to further unlocking its potential in the ongoing 2021 drilling program. Drilling is now focusing on extensions to the shallow oxide gold mineralisation at SK1 South with a further 29 holes completed and awaiting further assays” - commented Oklo’s Managing Director, Simon Taylor.

Oklo Resources Limited (“Oklo” or “the Company”) is pleased to report the receipt of first assay results from its 2021 drilling campaign over Seko within the Company’s flagship Dandoko Project.

Oklo’s Dandoko Project is located within the Kenieba Inlier of west Mali, approximately 30km east of B2Gold’s 7.1Moz Fekola Project and 50km south-southeast of Barrick Gold’s 18Moz Loulo (including Yalea) / Goukoto complex (Figure 2a). The Company currently holds ~505km² of highly prospective ground in this emerging world-class gold region.

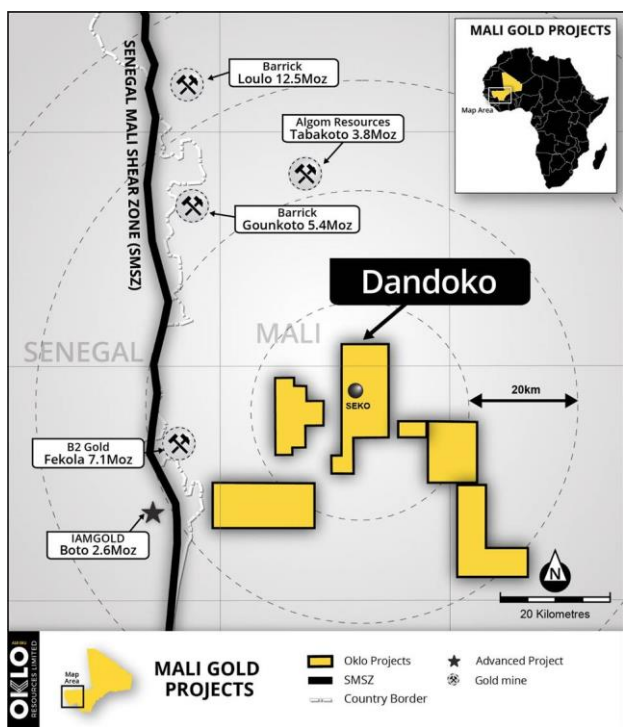


Figure 2(a): Location of Oklo’s gold projects in west Mali.

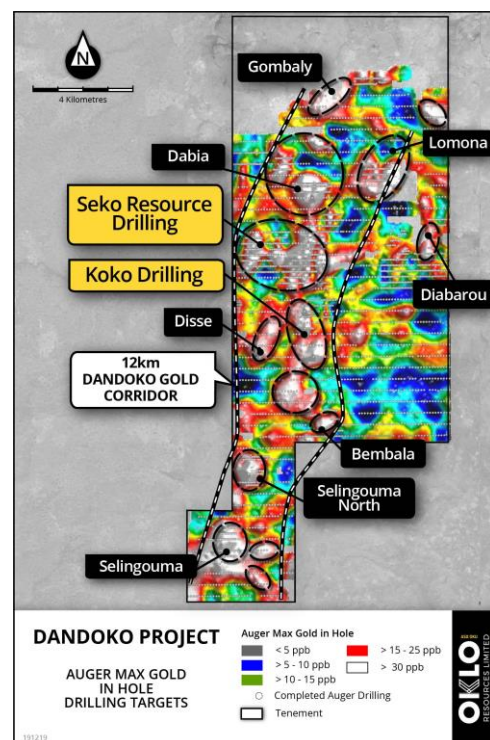


Figure 2(b): Location of Seko and Koko gold trends within the Dandoko gold corridor

The assay results reported in this announcement comprise 6 DD holes and 1 RC hole. The significant drill hole intersections are summarised in Table 1 and Table 3, with all drill hole locations summarised in Table 2 and presented in Figures 3 – 5.

SK1 NORTH

Oklo previously outlined extensive oxide-hosted gold mineralisation along the ~3km SK1 North – Koko trend to depths of more than 200m. In addition to completing the oxide zone definition drilling in advance of finalising a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE), the current drilling program is testing for depth extensions to SK1 North into fresh rock.

6 step-out DD holes have now tested the SK1 North zone over a strike length of 350m and to vertical depths of at least 325m. All holes successfully intersected wide zones of hydrothermal alteration and gold mineralisation in fresh rock. The alteration is characterised by albite-sericite-carbonate-silica-pyrite assemblage within turbiditic greywacke, similar to the other large gold systems in the region, including B2 Gold's Fekola deposit 30km to the west and the Yalea/Goukoto deposits within Barrick Gold's 18Moz Loulo / Goukoto complex located ~50km to the northwest (Figure 2(a)).

The deepest hole (RDSK20-095) intersected **22m at 1.28g/t gold** from a down hole depth of 341m, including **3m at 3.55g/t gold** from 341m that included **1m at 8.16g/t gold** (Figures 4 and 5, Section D – D'). Hole RDSK20-097, located 40m to the north, intersected **2m at 5.05g/t gold** from a down hole depth of 273m.

To the south, hole RDSK20-093 returned **19m at 1.00g/t gold** from a down hole depth of 317m and hole RDSK20-96 intersected several zones of gold mineralisation including **2m at 1.58g/t gold** from 240m, **6m at 1.68g/t gold** (including **3m at 2.97g/t gold**) from 287m and **19m at 0.92g/t gold** from 304m.

The deep drilling has successfully confirmed a root zone to the SK1 North gold system within fresh rock. Further planned drilling will test the potential for high-grade plunging shoots at depth as seen at the nearby Fekola and Yalea gold deposits.

All holes are currently being logged for structural and geological information to assist in the planning of the next phase of deep drilling.

SK1 SOUTH

Hole RDSK20-99 was drilled to a depth of 171m targeting both oxide and potential primary zone gold mineralisation at SK1 South. Assay results received from the RC pre-collar to a down hole depth of 90m returned **10m at 2.42g/t gold** from 47m, including **2m at 6.69g/t gold** from 54m, and **11m at 1.14g/t gold** from 74m. Assays are pending from deeper DD portion of this hole (91 - 171m).

ONGOING WORK PLANS

Oklo commenced an initial 15,000m drilling program in late October with the aim of completing the program by year-end, with the results to be used in finalising the maiden MRE. Three drill rigs were drilling on the program, predominantly targeting the ~3km SK1 North - Koko trend at Seko, which remains open at depth and along strike.

As announced to the ASX on 9th December 2020, one drill rig has been fully operational since commencement of the program, however the second rig has experienced ongoing mechanical issues whilst mobilisation of the third rig from the Ivory Coast and clearance through customs was delayed.

As such the Company advised that the setback in drilling progress will push the expected completion of the MRE into Q1 2021, subject to the timely receipt of assay results over the Christmas – New Year period.

The drilling program is now progressing satisfactorily, with all three rigs fully operational and working on double shifts to increase the daily meterage rate.

A further 29 holes have now been completed with assays pending.

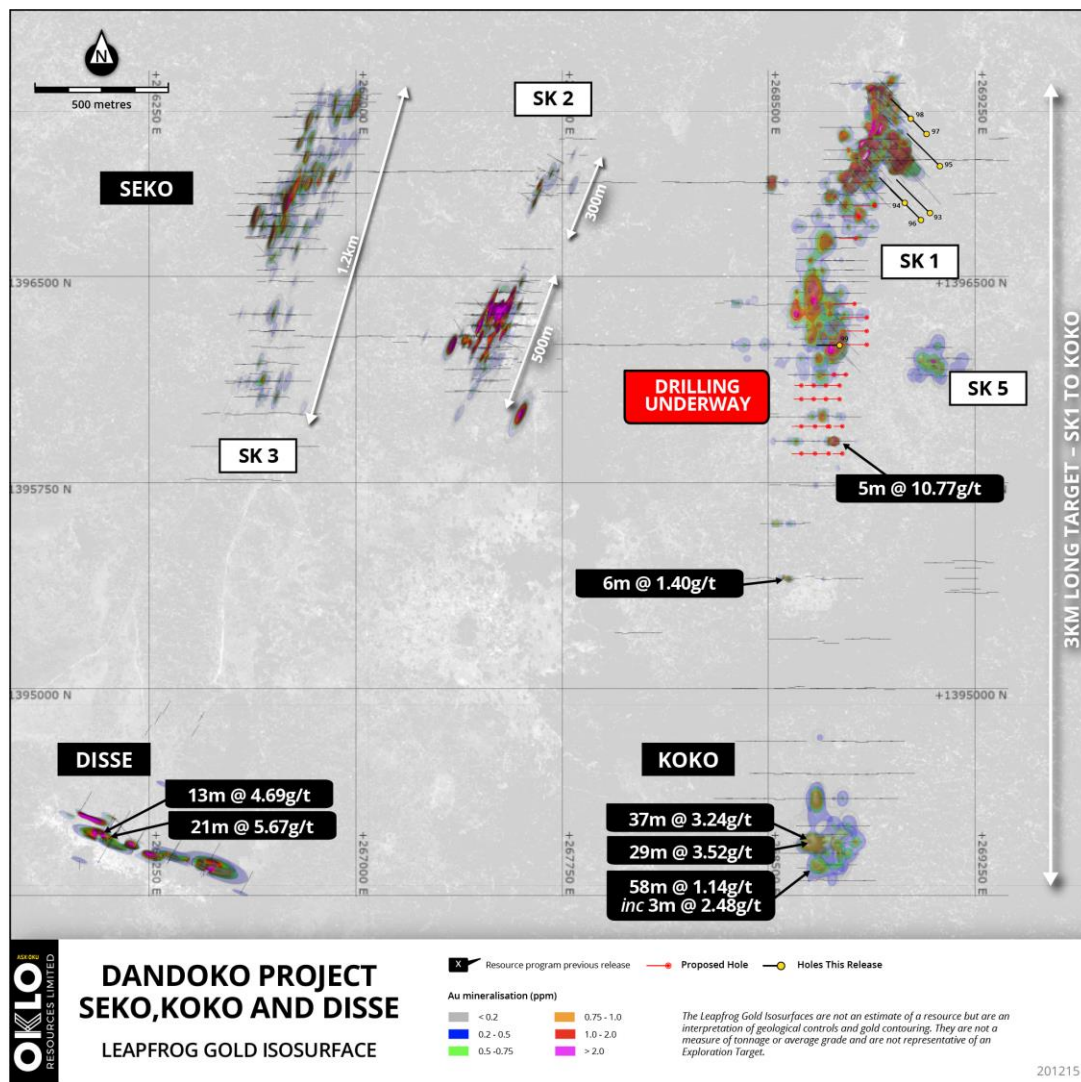


Figure 3a: Drill plan showing Leapfrog gold isosurfaces from previous drilling programs (AC, RC and DD) over Seko Anomalies SK1-5, Koko and Disse, completed and proposed holes

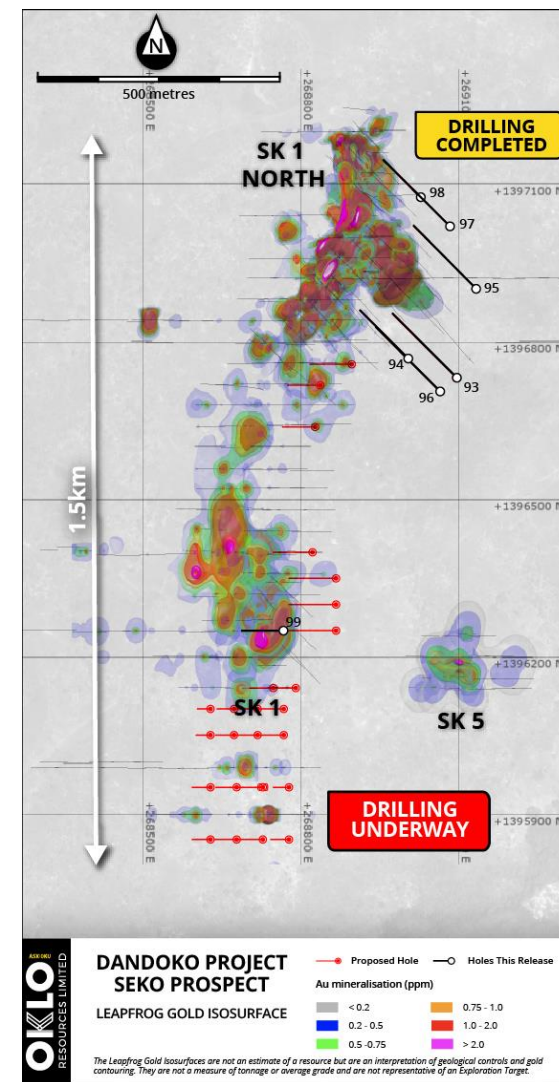


Figure 3b: Zoomed drill plan showing Leapfrog gold isosurfaces from previous drilling programs (AC, RC and DD) over SK1, completed and proposed holes

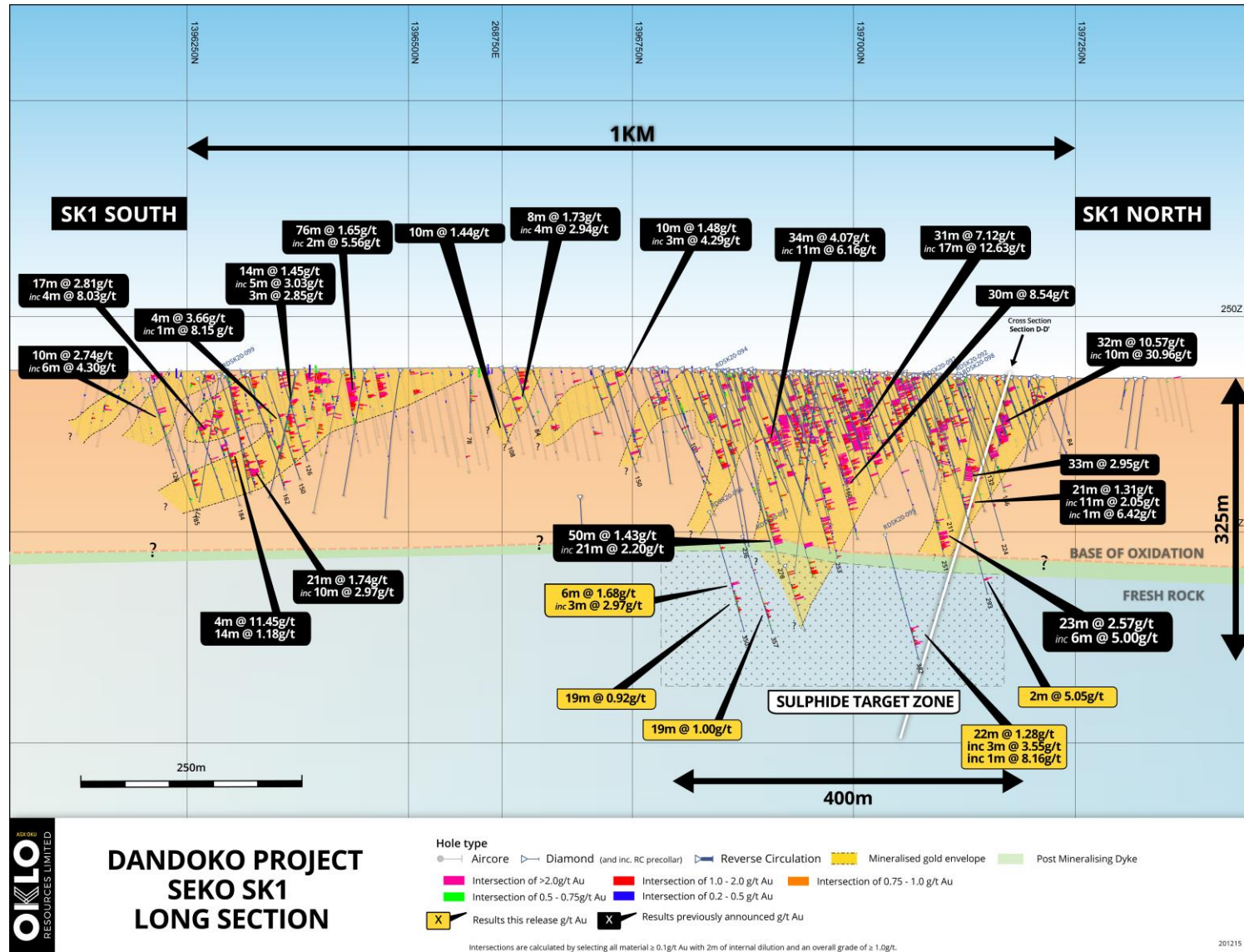


Figure 4: SK1 Long Section showing previous results and new drilling results from SK1North and location of cross section D.

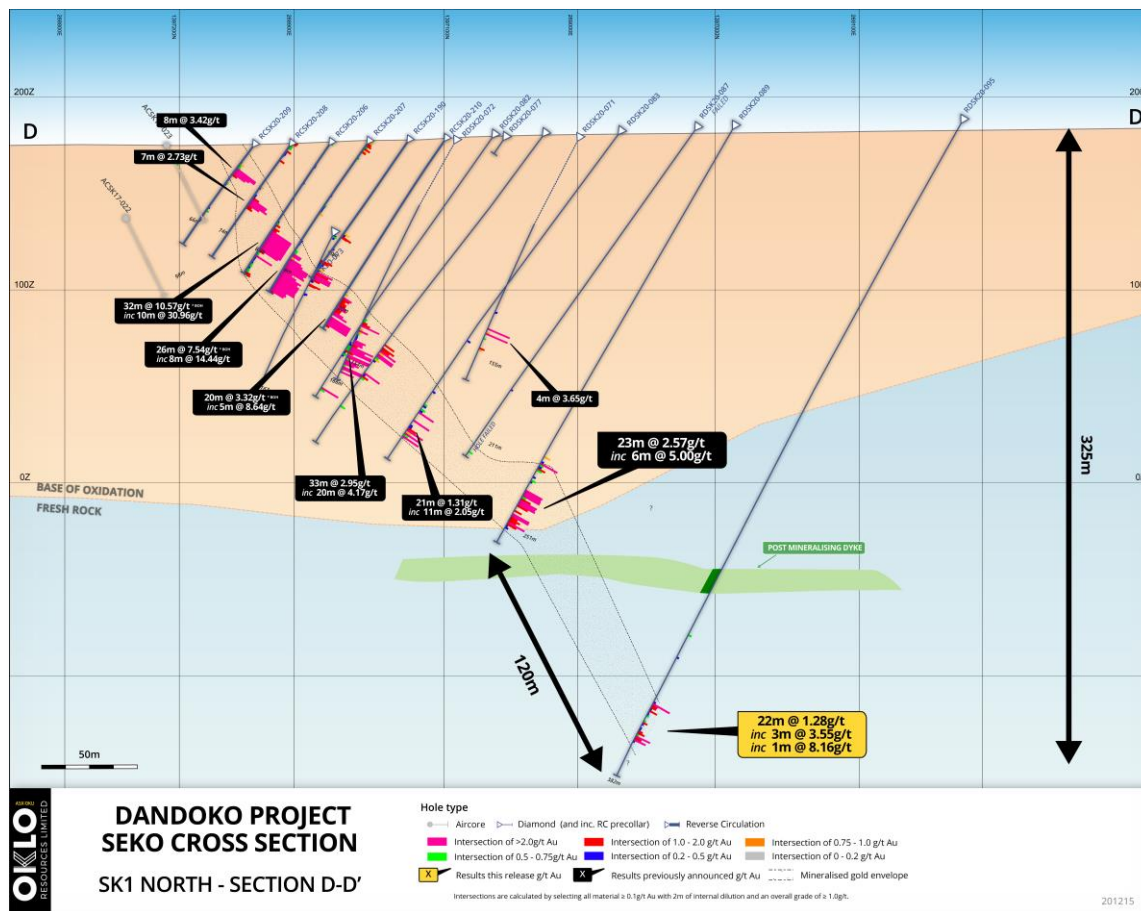


Figure 5: SK1 North Cross Section D-D'

Table 1: Summary of significant SK1 intersections

Hole ID	From	To	Width	Grade
SK1 North Deeps				
RDSK20-093	317	336	19	1.00
RDSK20-095	341	363	22	1.28
includes	341	344	3	3.55
includes	341	342	1	8.16
RDSK20-096	240	242	2	1.58
	287	293	6	1.68
includes	287	290	3	2.97
	304	323	19	0.92
RDSK20-097	224	226	2	1.22
	273	275	2	5.05
SK1 South Oxide				
RDSK20-099*	47	57	10	2.42
includes	54	56	2	6.69
	74	85	11	1.14

Intervals are reported using a threshold where the interval has a 0.3g/t Au average or greater over the sample interval and selects all material greater than 0.10g/t Au allowing for up to three samples of included dilution every 10m. Sampling was completed as 1m for DD/RC/AC drilling. * partial results, assays pending from 90m to 171m (BOH)

COVID-19 UPDATE

With the easing of in-country restrictions by the Malian government, the Company has resumed normal staff and contractor rotations and break schedules. Expatriate staff have resumed travel into Mali with all international borders now open.

The Company is pleased to advise that to date no staff member has been diagnosed with COVID-19 and there has been minimal disruption to its main work programs.

The Company will continue to maintain a focus on the welfare of its employees and is continuing with the measures implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic including; health screening and temperature monitoring, change in rosters, social distancing protocols, a change in flow of staff to and from local communities, and the minimisation of staff in the Bamako administrative office.

The situation is being continuously monitored by our in-country Director, Dr Madani Diallo and further actions may be appropriately undertaken as deemed necessary.

ABOUT SEKO

Extensive gold anomalies have previously been outlined by auger drilling along the 12km-long Dandoko gold corridor (Figure 2(b)). The potential of this corridor to host large, gold mineralised systems has been demonstrated by the drilling success at Seko and several other nearby prospect areas including Koko located ~ 3km to the south. Seko comprises five coherent auger gold trends (SK1-5) with a combined strike length of ~7km.

The initial phase of drilling at SK1 North in late 2019 returned a spectacular intersection of 47m at 10.95g/t gold from 48m¹. Follow-up drilling returned further exceptional intersections including 55m at 7.65g/t gold from 54m, 51m at 4.28g/t gold from 63m, 31m at 7.12g/t gold from 30m and 29m at 2.46g/t gold from 51m.²

A series of step-out DD holes testing the down-dip continuity of the high-grade gold mineralisation successfully intersected 30m at 8.54g/t gold from 135m³ and 38m at 5.65g/t gold from 159m⁴ in the deepest holes and 34m at 4.07g/t gold from 83m⁵ immediately along strike.

– ENDS –

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

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Table 2: SK1 DD & RC drill hole locations

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

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

³ Refer ASX announcement 5th February 2020, "High-Grade Continuity Confirmed at Depth at Seko"

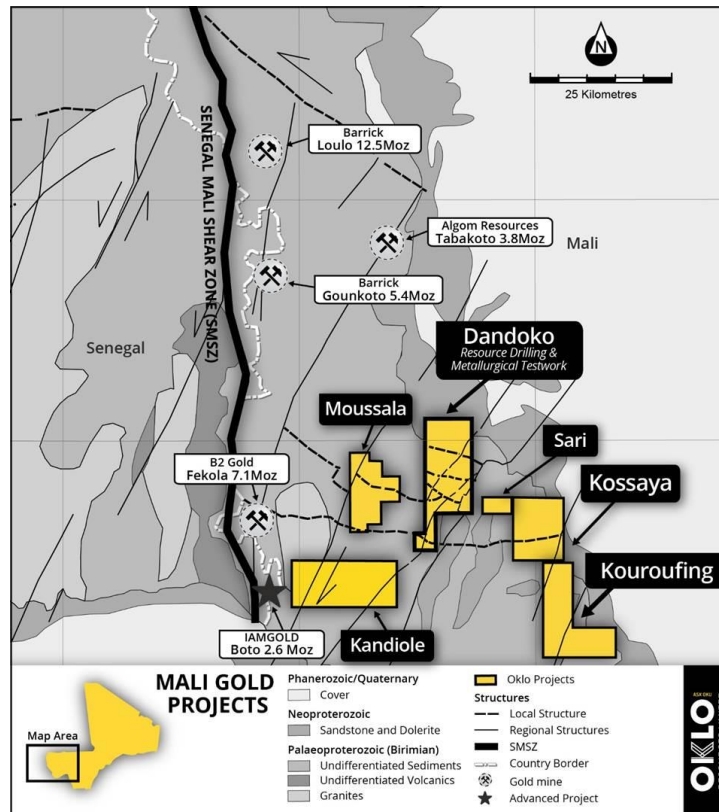
⁴ Refer ASX announcement 1st April 2020, "SK1 North Confirmed Over 500m Includes 32m at 10.57g/t Gold"

⁵ Refer ASX announcement 25th February 2020, "SK1 Continues to Grow Along Strike And At Depth"

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Length	Azimuth	Inc.
SK1 North Deeps						
RDSK20-093	269093	1396735	189	357.1	315	-60
RDSK20-094	269008	1396771	189	235.5	315	-60
RDSK20-095	269137	1396906	187	381.6	315	-60
RDSK20-096	269069	1396708	189	342	315	-60
RDSK20-097	269088	1397024	186	292.5	315	-60
RDSK20-098	269039	1397074	183	223.6	315	-60
SK1 South Oxide						
RDSK20-099	268780	1396251	182	171	270	-60

ABOUT OKLO RESOURCES

Oklo Resources is an ASX listed gold exploration company with a total landholding of 1,405km² covering highly prospective greenstone belts in Mali, West Africa. The Company's current focus is on its West Mali landholding (~505km²), and in particular its flagship Dandoko Project located east of the prolific Senegal-Mali Shear Zone and in close proximity to numerous world-class gold operations. The Company has a corporate office located in Sydney, Australia and an expert technical team based in Bamako, Mali, led by Dr Madani Diallo who has previously been involved in several significant discoveries totalling circa 30Moz gold.



Location of Oklo Projects in West Mali

Competent Person's Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by geologists employed by Africa Mining (a wholly owned subsidiary of Oklo Resources) and reviewed by Mr Simon Taylor, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Taylor is the Managing Director of Oklo Resources Limited. Mr Taylor is considered to have sufficient experience deemed relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the 2012 JORC Code). Mr Taylor consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

This report contains information extracted from previous ASX market announcements reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) and available for viewing at www.okloresources.com. Oklo Resources confirms that in respect of these announcements it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original ASX market announcement. The announcements are as follows:

DANDOKO PROJECT:

Announcements dated 21st December 2016, 30th January 2017, 21st February 2017, 3rd March 2017, 7th March 2017, 15th March 2017, 30th March 2017, 6th April 2017, 26th April 2017, 29th May 2017, 21st June 2017, 12th July 2017, 25th July 2017, 14th August 2017, 16th August 2017, 4th September 2017, 28th November 2017, 5th December 2017, 20th December 2017, 5th February 2018, 22nd February 2018, 8th March 2018, 28th March 2018, 3rd May 2018, 16th May 2018, 22nd May 2018, 2nd July 2018, 6th August 2018, 28th August 2018, 3rd September 2018, 19th September 2018, 30th January 2019, 6th March 2019, 15th August 2019, 22nd October 2019, 20th November 2019, 10th December 2019, 17th December 2019, 14th January 2020, 20th January 2020, 29th January 2020, 25th February 2020, 1st April 2020, 7th April 2020, 29th April 2020, 28th May 2020, 22nd May 2020, 22nd July 2020, 27nd August 2020, 31st August 2020, 26th October 2020 and 9th December 2020.

BARRICK GOLD REFERENCES:

- R1. The Geology and Mineralogy of the Loulo Mining District, Mali, West Africa: Evidence for Two Distinct Styles of Orogenic Gold Mineralization, Lawrence et al., 2013
- R2. Tectonic Setting and Metallogensis in the South-Eastern Kedougou-Kenieba Inlier: Our Current Understanding, Lambert-Smith et al., 2015

Table 1: SK1 RC and DD assay results $\geq 0.10\text{g/t Au}$

Hole ID	FROM	TO	Au (g/t)
RDSK20-093	270	271	0.10
RDSK20-093	271	272	1.21
RDSK20-093	272	273	0.19
RDSK20-093	273	274	0.28
RDSK20-093	274	275	0.20
RDSK20-093	275	276	0.46
RDSK20-093	276	277	0.15
RDSK20-093	296	297	0.86
RDSK20-093	297	298	0.13
RDSK20-093	300	301	0.16
RDSK20-093	301	302	0.59
RDSK20-093	302	303	0.16
RDSK20-093	314	315	0.79
RDSK20-093	315	316	0.99
RDSK20-093	316	317	0.79
RDSK20-093	317	318	2.83
RDSK20-093	318	319	0.51
RDSK20-093	319	320	0.17
RDSK20-093	320	321	0.43
RDSK20-093	321	322	0.44
RDSK20-093	322	323	0.98
RDSK20-093	323	324	0.38
RDSK20-093	324	325	0.37
RDSK20-093	325	326	1.07
RDSK20-093	326	327	1.28
RDSK20-093	327	328	2.70
RDSK20-093	328	329	1.54
RDSK20-093	329	330	0.80
RDSK20-093	330	331	0.49
RDSK20-093	331	332	1.14
RDSK20-093	332	333	0.36
RDSK20-093	333	334	0.49
RDSK20-093	334	335	1.51
RDSK20-093	335	336	1.42
RDSK20-093	336	337	0.38
RDSK20-093	339	340	0.26
RDSK20-093	340	341	0.55
RDSK20-093	341	342	0.78
RDSK20-093	342	343	0.26
RDSK20-093	343	344	0.15
RDSK20-093	344	345	0.22
RDSK20-093	345	346	0.20
RDSK20-093	346	347	0.59
RDSK20-094	168	169	0.19
RDSK20-094	201	202	0.17

Hole ID	FROM	TO	Au (g/t)
RDSK20-094	203	204	0.13
RDSK20-094	206	207	0.25
RDSK20-094	207	208	0.18
RDSK20-094	208	209	0.21
RDSK20-094	209	210	0.25
RDSK20-094	210	211	0.25
RDSK20-094	211	212	0.47
RDSK20-094	213	214	0.89
RDSK20-095	298	299	0.26
RDSK20-095	299	300	0.12
RDSK20-095	301	302	0.74
RDSK20-095	314	315	0.41
RDSK20-095	315	316	0.10
RDSK20-095	316	317	0.19
RDSK20-095	340	341	0.48
RDSK20-095	341	342	8.16
RDSK20-095	342	343	1.29
RDSK20-095	343	344	1.20
RDSK20-095	344	345	0.42
RDSK20-095	345	346	1.87
RDSK20-095	346	347	0.30
RDSK20-095	347	348	0.41
RDSK20-095	348	349	0.60
RDSK20-095	351	352	0.54
RDSK20-095	352	353	1.13
RDSK20-095	353	354	0.44
RDSK20-095	354	355	0.27
RDSK20-095	355	356	0.42
RDSK20-095	356	357	0.39
RDSK20-095	357	358	1.01
RDSK20-095	358	359	1.62
RDSK20-095	359	360	0.53
RDSK20-095	360	361	3.28
RDSK20-095	361	362	1.47
RDSK20-095	362	363	2.63
RDSK20-095	363	364	0.31
RDSK20-096	238	239	0.16
RDSK20-096	240	241	1.21
RDSK20-096	241	242	1.94
RDSK20-096	281	282	0.30
RDSK20-096	285	286	0.14
RDSK20-096	287	288	3.52
RDSK20-096	288	289	1.40
RDSK20-096	289	290	4.00
RDSK20-096	290	291	0.43

Hole ID	FROM	TO	Au (g/t)
RDSK20-096	291	292	0.43
RDSK20-096	292	293	0.32
RDSK20-096	296	297	0.13
RDSK20-096	297	298	1.01
RDSK20-096	298	299	0.42
RDSK20-096	299	300	0.49
RDSK20-096	300	301	0.63
RDSK20-096	301	302	0.30
RDSK20-096	302	303	0.23
RDSK20-096	303	304	0.86
RDSK20-096	304	305	1.06
RDSK20-096	305	306	0.64
RDSK20-096	306	307	1.18
RDSK20-096	307	308	2.59
RDSK20-096	308	309	1.98
RDSK20-096	309	310	0.72
RDSK20-096	310	311	0.73
RDSK20-096	311	312	1.24
RDSK20-096	312	313	0.22
RDSK20-096	313	314	0.39
RDSK20-096	314	315	0.41
RDSK20-096	315	316	0.55
RDSK20-096	316	317	0.52
RDSK20-096	317	318	0.31
RDSK20-096	318	319	0.75
RDSK20-096	319	320	1.03
RDSK20-096	320	321	0.67
RDSK20-096	321	322	1.03
RDSK20-096	322	323	1.43
RDSK20-096	323	324	0.37
RDSK20-096	324	325	0.45
RDSK20-096	325	326	0.95
RDSK20-097	160	161	0.16
RDSK20-097	161	162	0.20
RDSK20-097	162	163	0.13
RDSK20-097	163	164	0.25
RDSK20-097	220	221	0.60
RDSK20-097	221	222	0.73
RDSK20-097	223	224	0.12
RDSK20-097	224	225	0.49
RDSK20-097	225	226	1.95
RDSK20-097	233	234	0.67
RDSK20-097	234	235	0.15
RDSK20-097	236	237	0.10
RDSK20-097	240	241	0.10
RDSK20-097	241	242	0.93

Hole ID	FROM	TO	Au (g/t)
RDSK20-097	244	245	0.11
RDSK20-097	249	250	1.00
RDSK20-097	252	253	0.10
RDSK20-097	253	254	0.10
RDSK20-097	254	255	0.11
RDSK20-097	272	273	0.11
RDSK20-097	273	274	8.13
RDSK20-097	274	275	1.96
RDSK20-098	152	153	0.26
RDSK20-098	153	154	0.34
RDSK20-098	154	155	0.20
RDSK20-098	174	175	0.50
RDSK20-098	175	176	1.04
RDSK20-098	176	177	0.47
RDSK20-098	177	178	1.01
RDSK20-098	180	181	0.13
RDSK20-098	187	188	0.22
RDSK20-098	198	199	0.21
RDSK20-098	219	220	0.19
RDSK20-099	47	48	1.20
RDSK20-099	48	49	2.23
RDSK20-099	49	50	1.38
RDSK20-099	50	51	0.93
RDSK20-099	51	52	0.76
RDSK20-099	52	53	1.09
RDSK20-099	53	54	1.77
RDSK20-099	54	55	6.35
RDSK20-099	55	56	7.03
RDSK20-099	56	57	1.41
RDSK20-099	57	58	0.87
RDSK20-099	58	59	0.29
RDSK20-099	59	60	0.45
RDSK20-099	60	61	0.29
RDSK20-099	61	62	0.12
RDSK20-099	62	63	0.13
RDSK20-099	63	64	0.21
RDSK20-099	64	65	0.35
RDSK20-099	66	67	0.12
RDSK20-099	72	73	0.36
RDSK20-099	73	74	0.14
RDSK20-099	74	75	3.24
RDSK20-099	75	76	1.15
RDSK20-099	76	77	0.36
RDSK20-099	77	78	0.12
RDSK20-099	78	79	2.88
RDSK20-099	79	80	1.96

Hole ID	FROM	TO	Au (g/t)
RDSK20-099	80	81	0.12
RDSK20-099	81	82	0.50
RDSK20-099	82	83	0.86
RDSK20-099	83	84	0.37
RDSK20-099	84	85	1.01

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

Hole ID	FROM	TO	Au (g/t)
RDSK20-099	86	87	0.18
RDSK20-099	87	88	0.17

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Nature and quality of sampling, measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. ▶ Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. ▶ In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ All holes have been routinely sampled on a 1m interval for gold ▶ 1 metre samples are preserved for future assay as required. ▶ RC Samples were collected in situ at the drill site and are split collecting 2 to 3 kg per sample. Certified reference material and sample duplicates were inserted at regular intervals. ▶ DD samples are cut to half core on 1m intervals. ▶ All samples were submitted SGS, Bamako Mali using a 50g Fire Assay gold analysis with a 10ppb Au detection level.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face<sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ RC drilling was carried out by ETASI or AMS drilling ▶ DD drilling was undertaken by ETASI or AMS drilling and utilised PQ and HQ triple tube drilling
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. ▶ Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. ▶ Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ An initial visual estimate of RC sample recovery was undertaken at the drill rig for each sample metre collected. ▶ Collected samples were weighed to ensure consistency of sample size and monitor sample recoveries. ▶ For DD core recovery and RQD observations are made. ▶ No systematic sampling issue, recovery issue or bias was picked up and it is therefore considered that both sample recovery and quality is adequate for the drilling technique employed
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. ▶ Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. ▶ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ All drill samples were geologically logged by Oklo Resources subsidiary Africa Mining geologists. ▶ Geological logging used a standardised logging system.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. ▶ If non<core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. ▶ For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. ▶ Quality control procedures adopted for all sub<sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. ▶ Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second<half sampling. ▶ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ RC samples were split utilizing a 3 tier riffle splitter with a 1m sample being taken. ▶ Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness ▶ Further sample preparation was undertaken at the SGS laboratories by SGS laboratory staff ▶ All DD core was ½ cut and ¼ cut when a duplicate sample was taken. ▶ Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness ▶ At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and fine crushed to 70% <2mm (jaw crusher), pulverized and split to 85 %< 75 um. Gold is assayed by fire assay (50g charge) with an AAS 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

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		<p>analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early stage exploration and the commodity being targeted.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis for gold on AC, RC and diamond samples is undertaken at SGS Bamako by 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 10ppb Au. Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique. No field non assay analysis instruments were used in the analyses reported. A review of certified reference material and sample blanks inserted by the Company indicated no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses. Results of analyses for field sample duplicates are consistent with the style of mineralisation evaluated and considered to be representative of the geological zones which were sampled. Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory and a review of the QAQC reports suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill hole data is paper logged at the drill site and then digitally entered by Company geologists at the site office. All digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database consultant in Paris before loading into the drill hole database. No twinning of holes was undertaken in this program. Reported drill results were compiled by the company's geologists, verified by the Company's database administrator and exploration manager. No adjustments to assay data were made.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AC, RC and diamond drill hole collars are positioned using differential GPS (DGPS). Accuracy of the DGPS < +/- 0.1m and is considered appropriate for this level of exploration The grid system is UTM Zone 29N
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC and DD drilling is now being undertaken on a ~20x40m spacing as infill undertaken in areas of identified higher grade zones. Drilling reported in this program is being designed to infill or extend known mineralisation to a sufficient density of drilling to enable the estimation of a maiden resource.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration is at an early stage and, as such, knowledge on exact location of mineralisation and its relation to lithological and structural boundaries is not accurately known. However, the current hole orientation is considered appropriate for the program to reasonably assess the prospectivity of known structures interpreted from other data sources.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC and diamond samples were collected from the company camp by SGS and taken to the SGS laboratory in Bamako under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample pulps were returned from the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and have been stored in a secure location. The AC samples remaining after splitting are removed from the site and trucked to the exploration camp where they are stored under security for future reference for a minimum of 6 months
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There have been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques or data at this early exploration stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	CRITERIA
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results reported in this report are all contained within the Dandoko Exploration Permit, Gombaly Exploration Permit which are held 100% by Africa Mining SARL, a wholly owned subsidiary of Oklo Resources Limited. The Dandoko permit (100km²) which was renewed on the 10/8/17, for a period of 3 years and renewable twice, each for a period of 2 years: The Gombaly permit (34km²) which was granted on the 10/8/17, for a period of 3 years and renewable twice, each for a period of 2 years
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area that is presently covered by the Dandoko permit was explored intermittently by Compass Gold Corporation between 2010 and 2013. Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, gridding, soil sampling and minor reconnaissance (RC) drilling. Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, gridding, soil sampling. Ashanti Mali undertook reconnaissance soil sampling surveys over part of the license area.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposit style targeted for exploration is orogenic lode gold. This style of mineralisation can occur as veins or disseminations in altered (often silicified) host rock or as pervasive alteration over a broad zone. Deposit are often found in close proximity to linear geological structures (faults & shears) often associated with deep-seated structures. Lateritic weathering is common within the project area. The depth to fresh rock is variable and may extend up to 50-70m below surface and in this drill program weathering of >150m was encountered
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locations are tabulated within the report and are how on plans and sections within the main body of this announcement. Dip of lithologies and/or mineralisation are not currently known. Drilling was oriented based on dips of lithologies observed ~5km to the north of the prospect and may not reflect the actual dip.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	CRITERIA
	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.	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. ▶ Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. ▶ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Intervals are reported using a threshold where the interval has a 0.3 g/t Au average or greater over the sample interval and selects all material greater than 0.10 g/t Au allowing for up to 2 samples of included dilution every 10m. ▶ No grade top cut off has been applied to full results presented in Significant Intersection Table. ▶ No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ▶ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. ▶ If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage in the exploration of the project. ▶ Mineralisation geometry is not accurately known as the exact orientation and extent of known mineralised structures are not yet determined. ▶ Mineralisation results are reported as "downhole" widths as true widths are not yet known
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drill hole location plans are provided in earlier releases with new holes tabulated within this release.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drill hole locations are provided in earlier reports. ▶ All assays received of ≥ 0.1 ppm have been reported. ▶ No high cuts to reported data have been made.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). ▶ Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ AC, RC and diamond drilling is ongoing on the Company's SK1 North prospect with a view to completing a resource estimate for the Seko prospect in H2, 2020.