

10th MARCH 2021

OKLO IDENTIFIES FURTHER GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES FROM REGIONAL DRILLING AT DANDOKO

Oklo Resources Limited ("Oklo" or "the Company") is pleased to report further significant results from shallow reconnaissance aircore (AC) drilling of regional targets at its flagship Dandoko Project located in west Mali, Africa.

HIGHLIGHTS

- ► Assay results received from reconnaissance AC drilling confirm two further growth opportunities in close proximity to Seko along the 15km Dandoko gold corridor.
- ▶ Noteworthy intersections include;

Selingouma North - 8km south of Seko

- ▶ 12m at 2.41g/t gold from surface (including 3m at 6.39g/t gold from 6m and 9m at 0.41g/t gold from 39m) with the hole ending in mineralisation and 3m at 1.09g/t gold from 21m on the same drill traverse
- ▶ 12m at 1.00g/t gold from 30m on the next traverse drilled 200m to the south.

Koko East – 3km south east of Seko

► 6m at 1.23g/t gold from 18m, 4m at 1.21g/t gold from 76m (including 1m at 3.41g/t gold).

Koko North East and South – 2-2.5km south of Seko

- ➤ 3m at 1.04g/t gold from 24m, 15m at 0.53g/t gold from 33m, 6m at 0.55g/t gold from 39m and 6m at 0.51g/t gold from 63m.
- ► Reconnaissance AC drilling is ongoing, testing additional targets identified through a combination of previous auger geochemical drilling, induced polarisation (IP) geophysical surveys and geological mapping.
- ▶ Regional programs are also commencing on the Kandiole, Kouroufing, Sari and Kossaya projects.

"The latest results from shallow reconnaissance AC drilling on targets along the 15km Dandoko gold corridor continue to confirm the potential for further growth opportunities in close proximity to Seko. These new results complement our pipeline of maturing satellite opportunities which will be further assessed in the near-term as part of our resource expansion drilling program." - commented Oklo's Managing Director, Simon Taylor.

Oklo Resources Limited ("Oklo" or "the Company") is pleased to report the receipt of further assay results from its 2021 drilling campaign 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) / Gounkoto complex (Figure 1a). IAMGold's 2.0Moz Diakha/Siribaya gold resource projects are located to the immediate southwest of Oklo's ~505km² holding within this emerging world-class gold region.

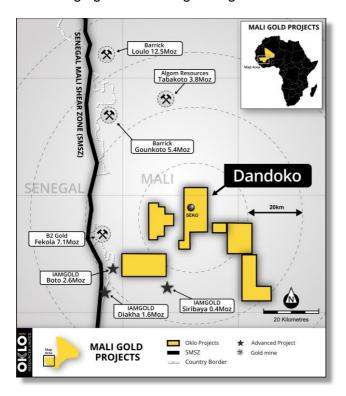


Figure 1a: Location of Oklo's gold projects in west Mali.

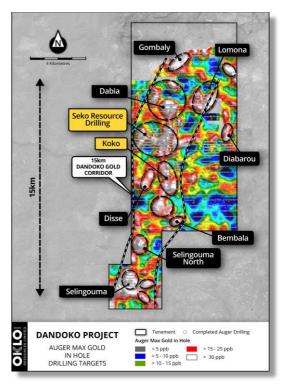


Figure 1b: Location of Seko and Koko gold trends within the Dandoko gold corridor

RECONNAISSANCE DRILLING RESULTS

In parallel with the resource definition drilling program at Seko, the Company is undertaking a reconnaissance AC drilling program testing additional targets along the 15km Dandoko gold corridor in close proximity to Seko. These targets were identified through a combination of previous auger geochemical drilling, IP geophysical surveys and geological mapping.

The assay results reported in this announcement are from 154 reconnaissance AC holes to an average depth of 52m. The results received to date have confirmed broad zones of gold mineralisation at the Selingouma North and Koko areas for follow-up testing.

Noteworthy drill intersections include:

Selingouma North

- ▶ 12m at 2.41g/t gold from surface (including 3m at 6.39g/t gold from 6m and 9m at 0.41g/t gold from 39m) with the hole ending in mineralisation and 3m at 1.09g/t gold from 21m on the same drill line (Figure 3, Cross Section 1388450mN).
- ▶ 12m at 1.00g/t gold from 30m on the next line drilled 200m to the south.

Koko East

► 6m at 1.23g/t gold from 18m, 4m at 1.21g/t gold from 76m (including 1m at 3.41g/t gold).



Koko - NE and South

➤ 3m at 1.04g/t gold from 24m, 15m at 0.53g/t gold from 33m, 6m at 0.55g/t gold from 39m and 6m at 0.51g/t gold from 63m.

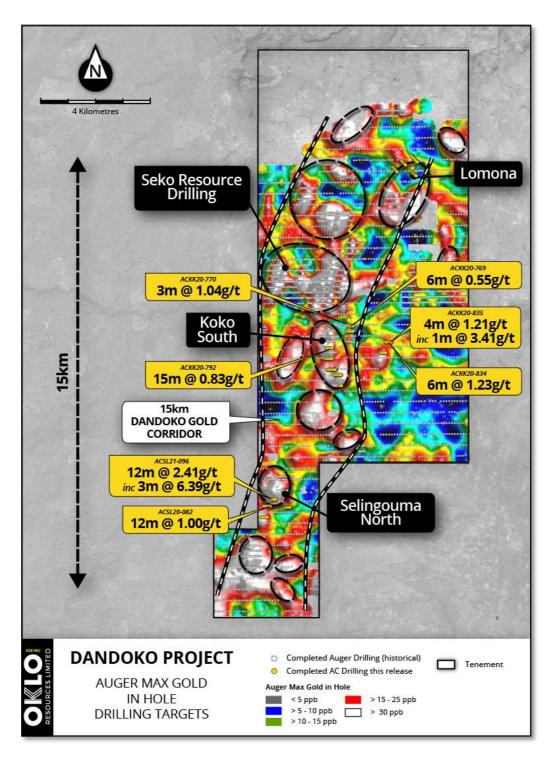


Figure 2: Location of reconnaissance AC holes reported in this announcement over historical max gold in hole

The significant drill hole intersections are summarised in Table 1 with all drill hole locations summarised in Table 2 and presented in Figures 2-4.



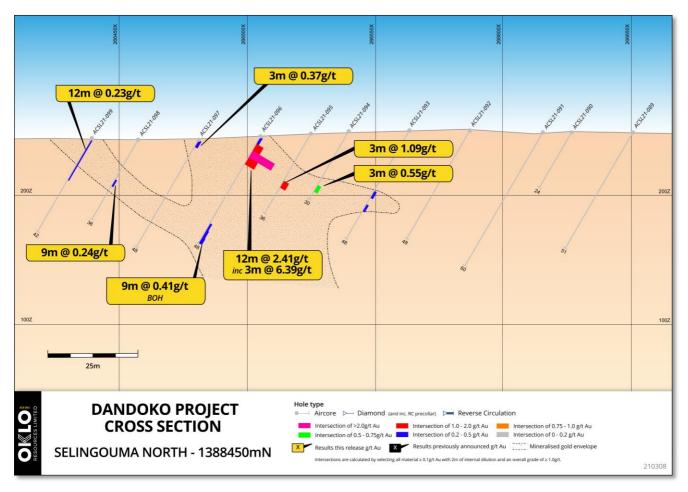


Figure 3: Selingouma North Cross Section 1388450mN

ONGOING WORK PROGRAM

The resource definition drilling program at Seko has been completed with all remaining samples dispatched to the laboratory for analysis. Upon receipt, the assay results will be incorporated into the maiden Mineral Resource estimate, which remains on track for delivery during March.

Reconnaissance AC drilling is ongoing, testing additional targets in close proximity to Seko. Regional programs are also commencing on the Kandiole, Kouroufing, Sari and Kossaya projects (Figure 1a).

- ENDS -

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

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Table 1: Summary of significant intersections

AREA	HOLE No.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GOLD (g/t)
	ACKK20-834	18	24	6	1.23
		51	54	3	0.31
	ACKK20-835	76	80	4	1.21
	includes	76	77	1	3.41
		82	83	1	1.42
	ACKK20-836	45	48	3	0.56
коко	ACKK20-790	33	36	3	0.64
KOKO	ACKK20-791	6	9	3	0.69
	ACKK20-792	33	48	15	0.53
	ACKK20-793	6	9	3	0.58
	ACKK20-794	21	24	3	0.35
	ACKK20-770	24	27	3	1.04
	ACKK20-768	63	69	6	0.51
	ACKK20-769	39	45	6	0.55
	ACSL20-082	30	42	12	1.00
	ACSL21-087	6	9	3	0.39
CELINICOLINAA	ACSL21-095	21	24	3	1.09
SELINGOUMA NORTH	ACSL21-096	0	12	12	2.41
.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	includes	6	9	3	6.39
		39	48	9	0.41
	ACSL21-094	24	27	3	0.55
LOMONA	ACLM20-056	27	30	3	0.63

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 one sample of included dilution every 9m. Samples were collected as 1m intervals and composited as 3m intervals and sent for assay.



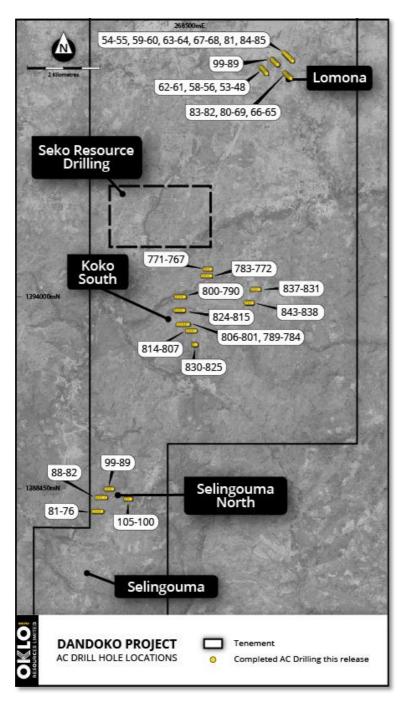


Figure 4: Location of AC holes reported in this announcement

Table 2: AC drill hole locations

AREA	HOLE No.	Easting	Northing	RL	Length	Azimuth	Inc.
	ACKK20-767	1394799	269535	183	66	270	-60
	ACKK20-768	1394797	269501	183	76	270	-60
коко	ACKK20-769	1394798	269463	183	84	270	-60
	ACKK20-770	1394796	269421	182	80	270	-60
	ACKK20-771	1394799	269381	181	84	270	-60



AREA	HOLE No.	Easting	Northing	RL	Length	Azimuth	Inc.
	ACKK20-772	1394604	269549	174	42	270	-60
	ACKK20-773	1394599	269529	174	42	270	-60
	ACKK20-774	1394595	269503	176	30	270	-60
	ACKK20-775	1394599	269488	177	36	270	-60
	ACKK20-776	1394601	269470	178	36	270	-60
	ACKK20-777	1394601	269452	178	42	260	-60
	ACKK20-778	1394602	269431	177	48	270	-60
	ACKK20-779	1394607	269407	177	48	270	-60
	ACKK20-780	1394602	269383	177	40	270	-60
	ACKK20-781	1394601	269363	176	50	270	-60
	ACKK20-782	1394602	269338	176	60	270	-60
	ACKK20-783	1394603	269308	176	60	270	-60
	ACKK20-784	1393199	268850	198	72	270	-60
	ACKK20-785	1393200	268815	197	36	270	-60
	ACKK20-786	1393200	268797	196	46	270	-60
	ACKK20-787	1393201	268774	196	48	270	-60
	ACKK20-788	1393200	268755	195	48	270	-60
	ACKK20-789	1393198	268727	195	50	270	-60
	ACKK20-790	1394001	268751	170	48	270	-60
	ACKK20-791	1394001	268727	170	42	270	-60
	ACKK20-792	1394000	268706	170	54	270	-60
	ACKK20-793	1393995	268682	170	38	270	-60
	ACKK20-794	1393997	268664	170	50	270	-60
	ACKK20-795	1393998	268639	170	50	270	-60
	ACKK20-796	1394000	268614	169	50	270	-60
	ACKK20-797	1394000	268589	169	50	270	-60
	ACKK20-798	1393998	268564	168	48	270	-60
	ACKK20-799	1394001	268542	168	26	270	-60
	ACKK20-800	1393999	268528	167	30	270	-60
	ACKK20-801	1393198	268700	194	52	270	-60
	ACKK20-802	1393200	268659	192	46	270	-60
	ACKK20-803	1393200	268636	191	72	270	-60
	ACKK20-804	1393199	268600	190	35	270	-60
	ACKK20-805	1393200	268582	189	48	270	-60
	ACKK20-806	1393200	268559	188	36	270	-60
	ACKK20-807	1393002	269050	206	60	270	-60
	ACKK20-808	1393000	269021	207	60	270	-60
	ACKK20-809	1392999	268992	207	36	270	-60
	ACKK20-810	1392999	268974	207	66	270	-60
	ACKK20-811	1393000	268942	208	42	270	-60
	ACKK20-812	1392999	268922	209	60	270	-60



AREA	HOLE No.	Easting	Northing	RL	Length	Azimuth	Inc.
	ACKK20-813	1393002	268892	209	66	270	-60
	ACKK20-814	1393002	268859	209	63	270	-60
	ACKK20-815	1393598	268724	173	42	270	-60
	ACKK20-816	1393601	268702	173	42	270	-60
	ACKK20-817	1393600	268679	173	40	270	-60
	ACKK20-818	1393602	268659	172	48	270	-60
	ACKK20-819	1393603	268636	173	48	270	-60
	ACKK20-820	1393601	268612	173	48	270	-60
	ACKK20-821	1393599	268588	173	42	270	-60
	ACKK20-822	1393600	268566	172	42	270	-60
	ACKK20-823	1393600	268544	172	60	270	-60
	ACKK20-824	1393603	268514	172	42	270	-60
	ACKK20-825	1392600	269101	200	27	270	-60
	ACKK20-826	1392602	269088	199	24	270	-60
	ACKK20-827	1392599	269065	197	24	270	-60
	ACKK20-828	1392600	269054	197	18	270	-90
	ACKK20-829	1392600	269046	197	18	270	-60
	ACKK20-830	1392601	269020	197	12	270	-60
	ACKK20-831	1394197	270900	195	72	270	-60
	ACKK20-832	1394196	270865	196	66	270	-60
	ACKK20-833	1394196	270832	196	54	270	-60
	ACKK20-834	1394197	270805	195	54	270	-60
	ACKK20-835	1394201	270950	193	100	270	-60
	ACKK20-836	1394198	270778	194	54	270	-60
	ACKK20-837	1394199	270751	194	66	270	-60
	ACKK20-838	1393801	270748	213	90	270	-60
	ACKK20-839	1393800	270704	213	72	270	-60
	ACKK20-840	1393801	270668	210	72	270	-60
	ACKK20-841	1393799	270633	209	78	270	-60
	ACKK20-842	1393801	270594	212	60	270	-60
	ACKK20-843	1393801	270559	211	72	270	-60
	ACLM20-039	1400846	271355	187	70	315	-60
	ACLM20-040	1400826	271384	188	84	315	-60
	ACLM20-041	1400793	271409	189	72	315	-60
	ACLM20-042	1400775	271439	190	36	315	-60
LOMONA	ACLM20-043	1400758	271448	190	30	315	-60
LOWIONA	ACLM20-044	1400748	271461	190	36	315	-60
	ACLM20-045	1400736	271478	191	50	315	-60
	ACLM20-046	1400717	271496	191	56	315	-60
	ACLM20-047	1400697	271513	191	58	315	-60
	ACLM20-048	1400465	271180	191	38	315	-60



AREA	HOLE No.	Easting	Northing	RL	Length	Azimuth	Inc.
	ACLM20-049	1400478	271168	191	30	315	-60
	ACLM20-050	1400489	271158	190	48	315	-60
	ACLM20-051	1400506	271141	189	48	315	-60
	ACLM20-052	1400524	271124	189	48	315	-60
	ACLM20-053	1400540	271106	188	36	315	-60
	ACLM20-054	1401048	271707	197	96	315	-60
	ACLM20-055	1401018	271737	198	54	315	-60
	ACLM20-056	1400554	271094	187	42	315	-60
	ACLM20-057	1400570	271080	187	48	315	-60
	ACLM20-058	1400588	271063	186	36	315	-60
	ACLM20-059	1400989	271765	199	60	315	-60
	ACLM20-060	1400969	271788	201	60	315	-60
	ACLM20-061	1400602	271051	185	48	315	-60
	ACLM20-062	1400619	271034	185	42	315	-60
	ACLM20-063	1400948	271810	202	66	315	-60
	ACLM20-064	1400924	271833	203	66	315	-60
	ACLM20-065	1400318	271864	200	36	315	-60
	ACLM20-066	1400336	271849	198	30	315	-60
	ACLM20-067	1400903	271859	205	78	315	-60
	ACLM20-068	1400875	271888	205	60	315	-60
	ACLM20-069	1400348	271840	199	22	315	-60
	ACLM20-070	1400354	271829	200	18	315	-60
	ACLM20-071	1400362	271824	200	26	315	-60
	ACLM20-072	1400369	271814	200	18	315	-60
	ACLM20-073	1400374	271807	200	18	315	-60
	ACLM20-074	1400381	271799	201	18	315	-60
	ACLM20-075	1400387	271793	201	24	315	-60
	ACLM20-076	1400396	271785	201	30	315	-60
	ACLM20-077	1400407	271774	201	30	315	-60
	ACLM20-078	1400418	271763	201	24	315	-60
	ACLM20-079	1400428	271751	200	30	315	-60
	ACLM20-080	1400438	271739	200	30	315	-60
	ACLM20-081	1400855	271910	205	66	315	-60
	ACLM20-082	1400449	271728	199	30	315	-60
	ACLM20-083	1400460	271717	199	24	315	-60
	ACLM20-084	1400825	271932	205	54	315	-60
	ACLM20-085	1400807	271953	205	42	315	-60
	ACSL20-076	1387801	266321	207	100	270	-60
SELINGOUMA	ACSL20-077	1387803	266273	208	100	270	-60
NORTH	ACSL20-078	1387803	266224	209	100	270	-60
	ACSL20-079	1387803	266175	210	100	270	-60

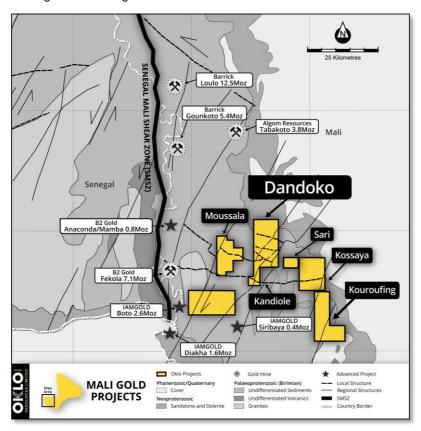


AREA	HOLE No.	Easting	Northing	RL	Length	Azimuth	Inc.
	ACSL20-080	1387801	266125	212	100	270	-60
	ACSL20-081	1387802	266077	212	100	270	-60
	ACSL20-082	1388201	266452	196	100	270	-60
	ACSL21-083	1388199	266402	196	100	270	-60
	ACSL21-084	1388200	266352	195	100	270	-60
	ACSL21-085	1388192	266311	194	90	270	-60
	ACSL21-086	1388201	266261	195	60	270	-60
	ACSL21-087	1388202	266233	196	100	270	-90
	ACSL21-088	1388201	266192	198	100	270	-60
	ACSL21-089	1388450	266650	174	51	270	-60
	ACSL21-090	1388449	266626	174	24	270	-60
	ACSL21-091	1388449	266615	175	60	270	-60
	ACSL21-092	1388449	266587	175	48	270	-60
	ACSL21-093	1388450	266563	175	48	270	-60
	ACSL21-094	1388449	266539	175	30	270	-60
	ACSL21-095	1388449	266525	174	36	270	-60
	ACSL21-096	1388448	266505	173	48	270	-60
	ACSL21-097	1388447	266481	172	48	270	-60
	ACSL21-098	1388448	266457	172	36	270	-60
	ACSL21-099	1388448	266439	173	42	270	-60
	ACSL21-100	1388150	267171	162	70	270	-60
	ACSL21-101	1388150	267137	162	36	270	-60
	ACSL21-102	1388150	267119	163	42	270	-60
	ACSL21-103	1388150	267099	166	54	270	-60
	ACSL21-104	1388151	267072	168	60	270	-60
	ACSL21-105	1388149	267043	167	75	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, 2018, 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, 5th February 2020, 25th February 2020, 1st April 2020, 7th April 2020, 29th April 2020, 28th May 2020, 22nd May 2020, 29th January 2020, 27nd August 2020, 31st August 2020, 26th October 2020, 9th December 2020, 17th December 2020, 18th January 2021 and 4th March 2021.



JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	 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. 	 All holes have been routinely sampled on a 1m interval for gold 1 metre samples are preserved for future assay as required. AC samples were submitted as 3m composites for assay. AC and 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	▶ 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<br="">other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</sampling></hole 	 AC and 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	 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. 	 An initial visual estimate of AC/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	 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. 	 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	 If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non If non etc and 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 whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	 ▶ AC/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



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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	 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. 	 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	 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. 	 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	 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. 	 ▶ 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	 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. 	 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	 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. 	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	► The measures taken to ensure sample security.	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.



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	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	 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. 	 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	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	 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	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	 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 li="" 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 </seated>
Drill hole Information	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: 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	 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	 In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut<off and="" are="" be="" grades="" li="" material="" should="" stated.<="" usually=""> 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. </off>	 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	 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'). 	 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	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.	Drill hole location plans are provided in earlier releases with new holes tabulated within this release.
Balanced reporting	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.	 Drill hole locations are provided in earlier reports. All assays received of >=0.1ppm have been reported. No high cuts to reported data have been made.
Other substantive exploration data	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.	No other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report
Further work	 The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large<scale drilling).<="" li="" step<out=""> Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. </scale>	► 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 Q1, 2021.

