

24<sup>th</sup> MAY 2021

## OKLO ACHIEVES EARLY SUCCESS FROM REGIONAL DRILLING AT SARI, 10KM FROM THE SEKO RESOURCE

Oklo Resources Limited ("Oklo" or "the Company") is pleased to report highly encouraging results from first pass, shallow AC drilling at its 100%-owned Sari Project, located 10km east of the recently reported Seko Mineral Resource within Oklo's flagship Dandoko Project.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ Potential new gold discovery within the Sari Project, located 10km from the Seko Mineral Resource within Oklo's flagship Dandoko Project in Mali.
- ▶ First pass aircore (AC) drilling intersected a wide zone of near surface gold mineralisation:
  - ▶ **24m at 1.97g/t gold from 12m including 12m at 2.66g/t gold.**
- ▶ The intersection is associated with a prominent radiometric feature within an interpreted and unexplored intrusive.
- ▶ XRF readings from within the mineralised zone indicate a similar geochemical signature to the gold mineralisation at Oklo's SK1N deposit.
- ▶ Two targets sit to the west (Sari – lightly drilled) and east (Kossaya – untested) of the prominent radiometric feature over strike lengths of 2.6km and 6km respectively.
- ▶ Follow-up drilling is being planned to test the full extent of these emerging targets.

**Oklo's Managing Director, Simon Taylor, commented:** *"We are delighted to report early success at Sari as part of our Mineral Resource growth initiative underway at Dandoko and at other regional targets.*

*"Sari is located within 10km of Seko, so conceptually it is within reasonable trucking distance of the 0.67 million ounce gold Mineral Resource. While this new target has only been tested by wide-spaced drilling, it underscores the prospectivity of our 500km<sup>2</sup> strategically located landholding in west Mali.*

*"Our main focus continues to be on growth opportunities within Dandoko, where a 14,000m drilling program is in progress testing numerous targets immediately outside the Seko Mineral Resource pit shells and other potential shallow, high-grade opportunities along the 15km Dandoko gold corridor.*

*"However, given this exciting development, planning is in progress for follow-up evaluation of this emerging target at Sari."*

The Company is pleased to report highly encouraging results from first pass, shallow AC drilling at its 100%-owned Sari Project, located 10km east of the recently reported Seko Mineral Resource within Oklo's flagship Dandoko Project (Figure 1).

Since the announcement of the initial Mineral Resource estimate in late March 2021, the Company has embarked on an aggressive Mineral Resource growth initiative. The current program comprises 14,000m of drilling at the Dandoko Project, targeting Mineral Resource extensions along strike and at depth of Seko, and geochemical and geophysical targets (IP) along the 15km Dandoko gold corridor.

A further 8,500m of AC drilling was allocated to first pass testing of conceptual targets within the 100%-owned Sari and Kandiole Projects located in close proximity to Dandoko.

The assay results reported in this announcement are from regional AC drilling from the Sari Project.

## RESOURCE GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES

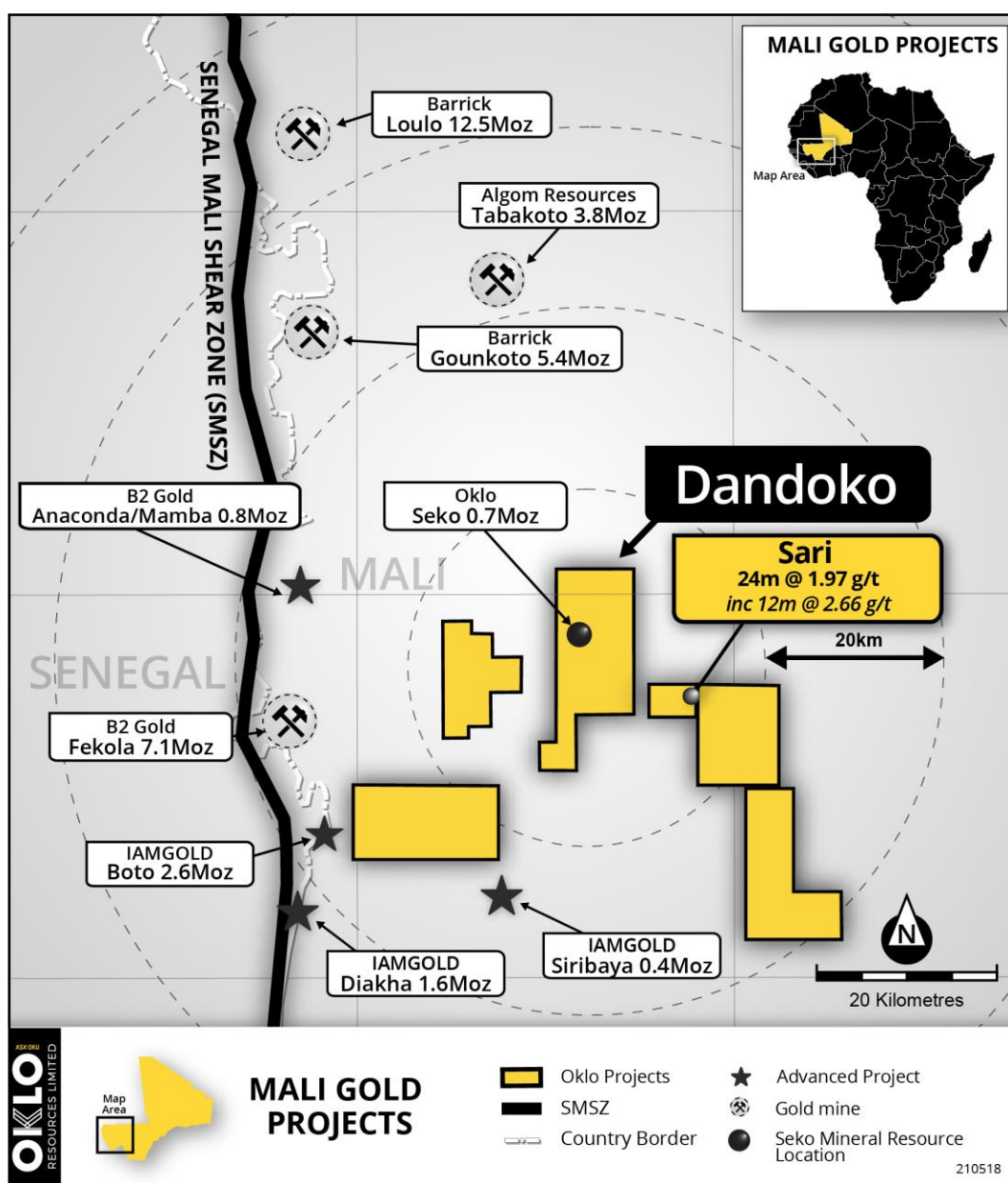


Figure 1: Location of Oklo's Dandoko Project and other gold project growth opportunities in west Mali, including Sari.

## REGIONAL DRILLING RESULTS

Six 400m-spaced AC traverses (for a total of 69 holes) were recently completed at the Sari Project. The first pass shallow holes were designed to test an auger gold-arsenic geochemical anomaly corresponding to the contact of a dioritic intrusion with a pronounced potassium radiometric low (Figure 3, overleaf).

Drillhole ACSA21-010 on the northern-most line returned a best intersection of:

- ▶ **24m at 1.97g/t gold** from 12m, including:
  - ▶ **12m at 2.66g/t gold** from 15m, and
  - ▶ **3m at 3.99g/t gold** from 21m

The remaining holes intersected anomalous gold of up to 0.75g/t gold over 3m and broader interval zones up to 9m at 0.45g/t gold.

The mineralised intervals were also scanned by a handheld portable XRF and showed an encouraging enrichment in arsenic and sulphur as well as moderate nickel, copper and lead levels. Importantly, this geochemical signature was a feature of the gold mineralisation at the Seko SK1N deposit.

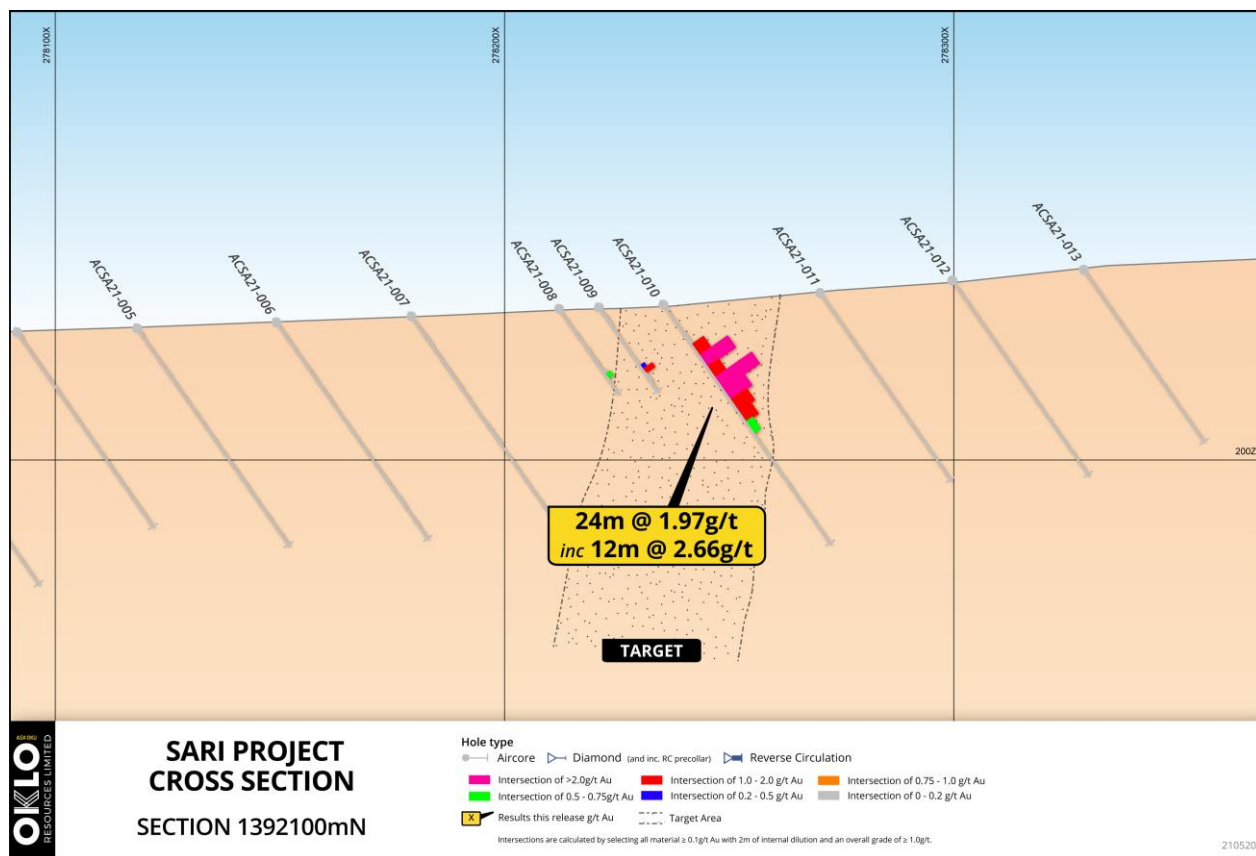


Figure 2: Cross Section 1392100mN



A similar untested target is located to the east within the Company's Kossaya Project (Figure 3) and will be tested by drilling that is currently being planned.

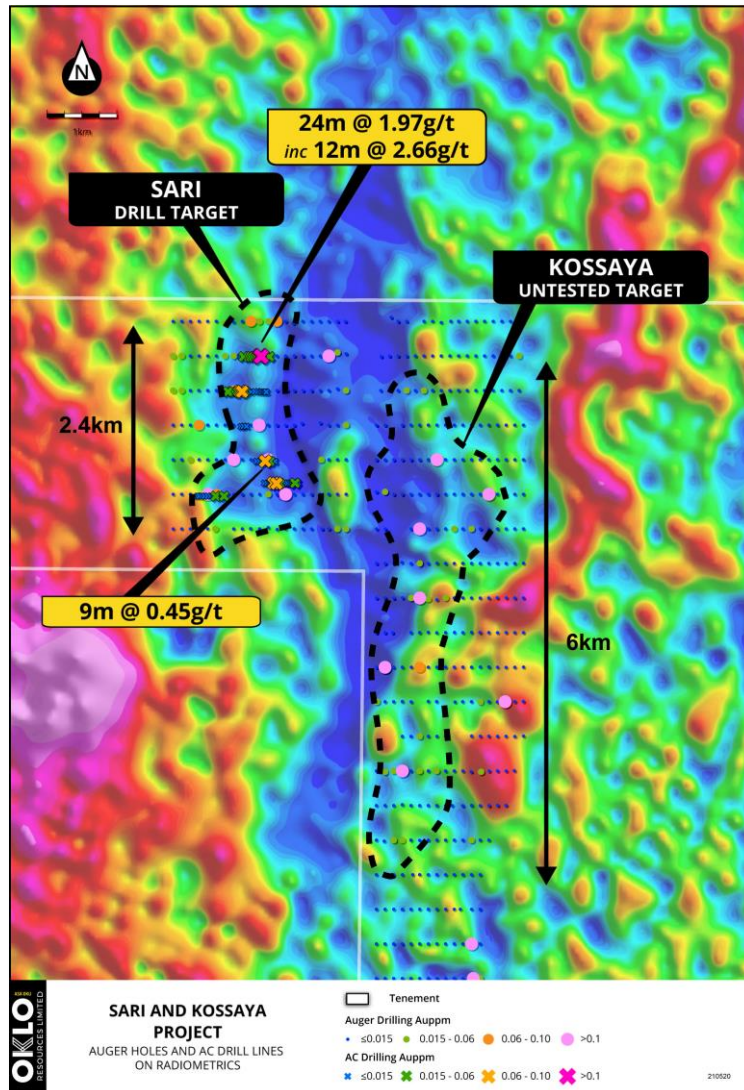


Figure 3(a): Location of Oklo's Sari and Kossaya Projects auger holes and AC drill lines over radiometrics

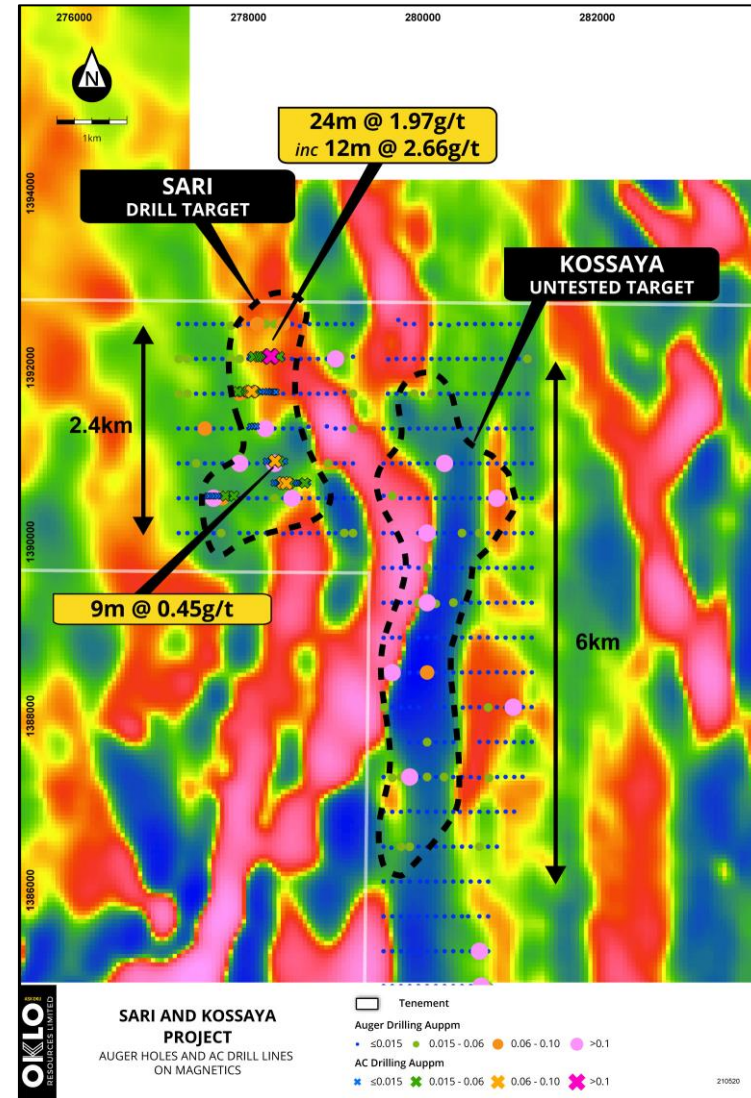


Figure 3(b): Location of Oklo's Sari and Kossaya Projects auger holes and AC drill lines over magnetics

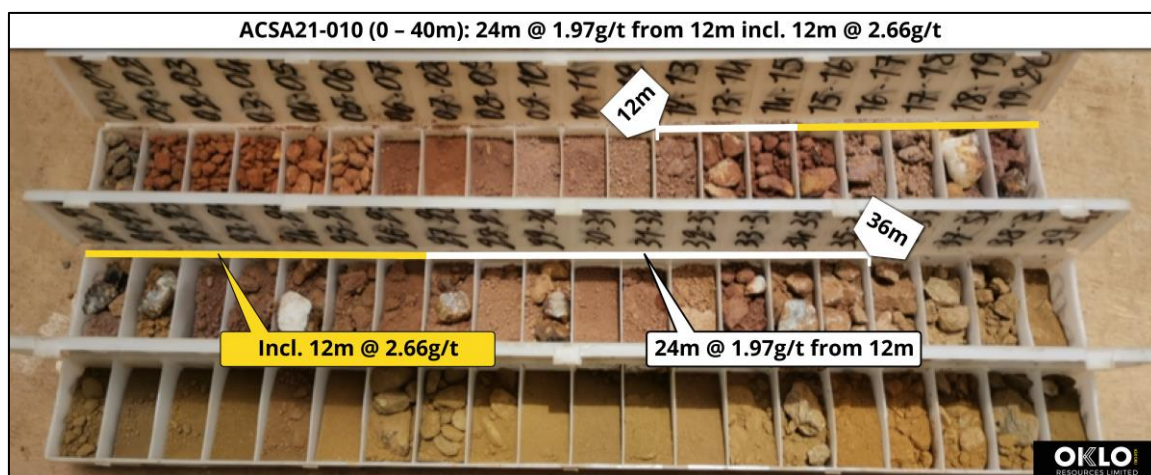


Figure 4: AC drill chips from hole ACSA21-010 (0 – 40m).

– ENDS –

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of the Company.

**For further information, please contact:**

**Simon Taylor**

Managing Director

T: +61 2 8319 9233

E: [staylor@okloresources.com](mailto:staylor@okloresources.com)

**Dominic Allen**

Business Development Manager

T: +61 468 544 888

E: [dallen@okloresources.com](mailto:dallen@okloresources.com)

Table 1: Summary of significant intersections

AREA	HOLE ID.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GOLD (g/t)
SARI	ACSA21-008	19	20	1	0.55
	ACSA21-009	17	19	2	0.75
	ACSA21-010	12	36	24	1.97
	includes	15	27	12	2.66
	ACSA21-019	24	27	3	0.31
		36	37	1	0.35*
	ACSA21-034	16	17	1	0.48
	ACSA21-044	21	30	9	0.45

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 3m composites and 1m samples for AC drilling. \*Hole ends in mineralisation

Table 2: AC drill hole locations

HOLE ID.	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	LENGTH	AZIMUTH	INC.
ACSA21-001	277998	1392103	225	66	90	-55
ACSA21-002	278032	1392103	227	48	90	-55
ACSA21-003	278057	1392101	228	68	90	-55
ACSA21-004	278091	1392101	229	54	90	-55
ACSA21-005	278118	1392103	230	60	90	-55
ACSA21-006	278149	1392101	232	60	90	-55
ACSA21-007	278179	1392101	233	66	90	-55
ACSA21-008	278212	1392103	235	24	90	-55
ACSA21-009	278220	1392105	235	24	90	-55
ACSA21-010	278235	1392106	235	66	90	-55
ACSA21-011	278270	1392103	238	52	90	-55
ACSA21-012	278299	1392103	241	54	90	-55
ACSA21-013	278328	1392103	243	48	90	-55
ACSA21-014	277853	1391700	209	22	90	-55
ACSA21-015	277865	1391701	209	60	90	-55
ACSA21-016	277896	1391700	211	60	90	-55
ACSA21-017	277927	1391701	213	60	90	-55
ACSA21-018	277960	1391701	213	60	90	-55
ACSA21-019	277995	1391702	224	37	90	-55
ACSA21-020	278014	1391701	225	62	90	-55
ACSA21-021	278045	1391703	225	78	90	-55
ACSA21-022	278085	1391701	226	66	90	-55
ACSA21-023	278114	1391697	233	94	90	-55
ACSA21-024	278159	1391700	233	66	90	-55
ACSA21-025	278195	1391704	231	54	90	-55
ACSA21-026	278224	1391698	232	42	90	-55
ACSA21-027	278243	1391696	230	30	90	-55
ACSA21-028	278263	1391696	233	24	90	-55
ACSA21-029	278278	1391697	233	24	90	-55

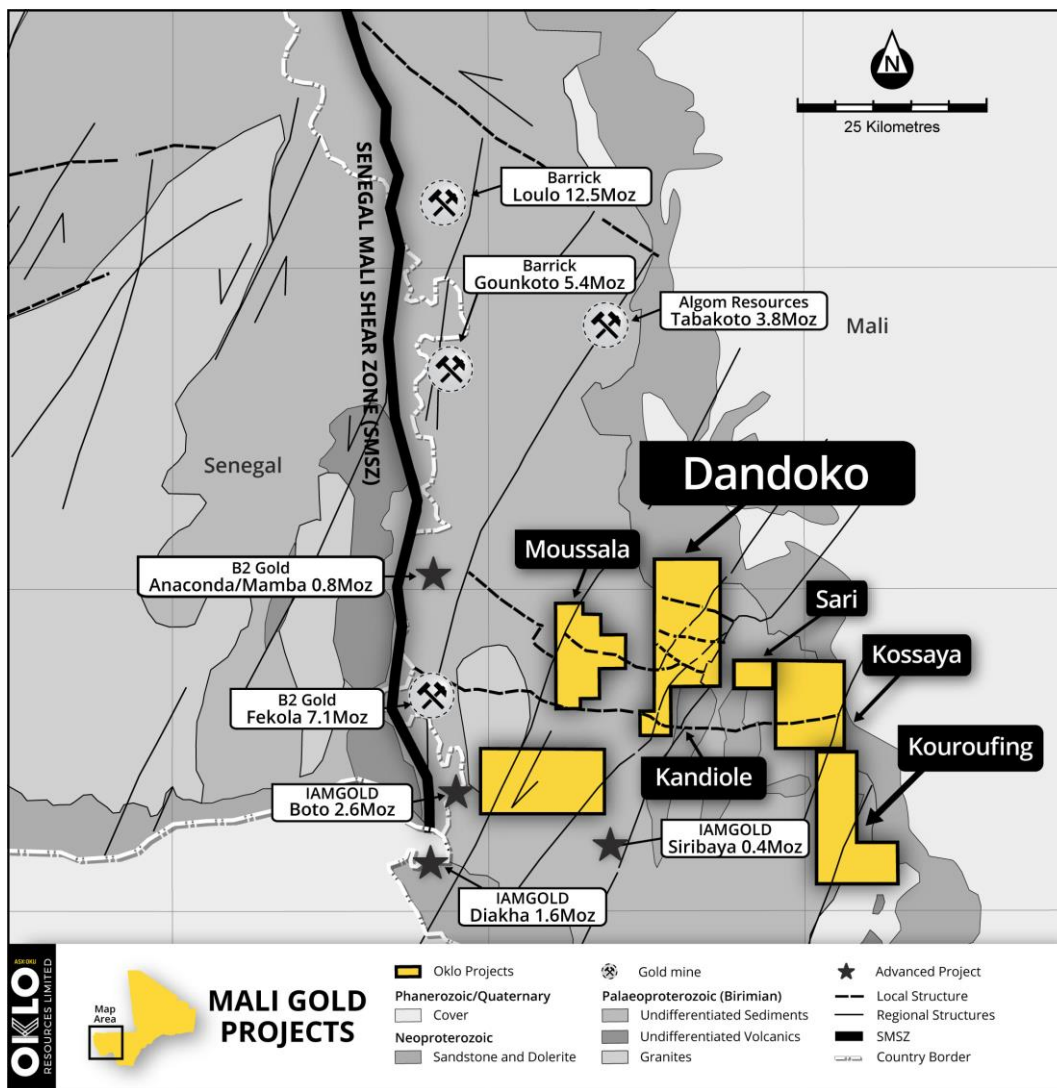
HOLE ID.	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	LENGTH	AZIMUTH	INC.
ACSA21-030	278291	1391697	234	24	90	-55
ACSA21-031	278180	1390900	232	66	90	-55
ACSA21-032	278216	1390900	225	54	90	-55
ACSA21-033	278245	1390900	223	72	90	-55
ACSA21-034	278280	1390902	232	54	90	-55
ACSA21-035	278305	1390900	233	54	90	-55
ACSA21-036	278330	1390900	227	48	90	-55
ACSA21-037	278357	1390899	235	66	90	-55
ACSA21-038	278390	1390900	235	60	90	-55
ACSA21-039	278270	1390650	206	66	90	-55
ACSA21-040	278301	1390648	205	48	90	-55
ACSA21-041	278327	1390650	210	42	90	-55
ACSA21-042	278345	1390650	209	60	90	-55
ACSA21-043	278375	1390650	205	66	90	-55
ACSA21-044	278409	1390646	232	66	90	-55
ACSA21-045	278447	1390645	232	54	90	-55
ACSA21-046	278477	1390644	233	60	90	-55
ACSA21-047	278510	1390649	231	54	90	-55
ACSA21-048	278538	1390650	229	42	90	-55
ACSA21-049	278565	1390650	211	42	90	-55
ACSA21-050	278583	1390650	216	36	90	-55
ACSA21-051	278601	1390650	211	36	90	-55
ACSA21-052	278621	1390650	221	35	90	-55
ACSA21-053	278637	1390651	218	36	90	-55
ACSA21-054	278656	1390657	223	54	90	-55
ACSA21-055	277500	1390500	180	42	90	-55
ACSA21-056	277521	1390500	173	72	90	-55
ACSA21-057	277558	1390500	176	48	90	-55
ACSA21-058	277582	1390500	173	66	90	-55
ACSA21-059	277618	1390500	180	72	90	-55
ACSA21-060	277653	1390500	176	60	90	-55
ACSA21-061	277682	1390500	177	60	90	-55
ACSA21-062	277711	1390500	182	54	90	-55
ACSA21-063	277738	1390500	179	48	90	-55
ACSA21-064	277760	1390502	184	42	90	-55
ACSA21-065	277781	1390500	186	54	90	-55
ACSA21-066	277807	1390500	187	48	90	-55
ACSA21-067	278000	1391300	216	66	90	-55
ACSA21-068	278030	1391303	218	66	90	-55
ACSA21-069	278063	1391303	223	36	90	-55



## ABOUT OKLO RESOURCES

Oklo Resources is an ASX listed gold exploration company with a total landholding of 1,405km<sup>2</sup> covering highly prospective greenstone belts in Mali, West Africa. The Company's current focus is on its West Mali landholding (~505km<sup>2</sup>), 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. In March 2021, the Company delivered an initial Measured, Indicated and Inferred JORC 2012 compliant resource of 11.3Mt at 1.83g/t gold for 668.5kOz contained gold encompassing the Seko, Koko, Disse and Diabarou deposits, which all remain open and are expected to grow with ongoing drilling either along strike or at depth.

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.*

*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 Andrew Boyd, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Boyd is on a retainer to fulfil the role of the General Manager – Exploration of Oklo Resources Limited and is employed by Cairn Consulting Limited. Mr Boyd 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 Boyd consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.*

**Compliance Information**

*This report contains information relating to a Mineral Resource extracted from an ASX market announcement reported previously in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) dated 30 March 2021 and available for viewing at [www.okloresources.com](http://www.okloresources.com). Oklo Resources confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original ASX market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.*

*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](http://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, 5th February 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, 9th December 2020, 17th December 2020, 18th January 2021, 4th March 2021, 10th March 2021, 30th March 2021 and 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2021.*

## JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Nature and quality of sampling, measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>▶ Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ All holes have been routinely sampled on a 3m composite interval interval for gold with select intervals being sampled at a 1m basis based on visual inspection of drill chips at the drill site.</li> <li>▶ Where 3m composites were taken 1 metre samples are preserved for future assay as required.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ All samples were submitted Bureau Veritas (BV), Bamako Mali for sample preparation and analysis in Abidjan Ivory Coast. using a 50g Fire Assay gold analysis with a 5ppb Au detection level.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open&lt;hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face&lt;sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Drilling was carried out by ETASI drilling</li> <li>▶ Drilling was with an RC hammer and was drilled 'a rod' (~6m) into fresh rock.</li> <li>▶ Drill holes are recorded as 'AC' to reflect a lower down hole survey protocol used on reconnaissance exploration based holes with no down hole surveys being completed for holes &lt;60m depth to facilitate rapid drill production.</li> <li>▶</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>▶ Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ An initial visual estimate of RC sample recovery was undertaken at the drill rig for each sample metre collected.</li> <li>▶ Collected samples were weighed to ensure consistency of sample size and monitor sample recoveries.</li> <li>▶ 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</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>▶ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ All drill samples were geologically logged by Oklo Resources subsidiary Africa Mining geologists.</li> <li>▶ Geological logging used a standardised logging system.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>▶ If non&lt;core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>▶ For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>▶ Quality control procedures adopted for all sub&lt;sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>▶ Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second&lt;half sampling.</li> <li>▶ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ RC samples were split utilizing a 3 tier riffle splitter with a 1kg 1m sample being taken and composited to a 3m 3kg sample. A further 1-2kg sample of the individual 1m interval was preserved for future reassay.</li> <li>▶ Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness</li> <li>▶ Further sample preparation was undertaken at the Beruea Veritas laboratories by BV laboratory staff</li> <li>▶ Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness</li> <li>▶ At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and fine crushed to 70% &lt;2mm (jaw crusher), pulverized and split to 85 %&lt; 75 um. Gold is assayed by fire assay (50g charge) with an AAS Finish.</li> <li>▶ Sample pulps were returned from the BV laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by</li> </ul>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		<p>Africa Mining staff and are being stored in a secure location for possible future analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early stage exploration and the commodity being targeted.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Analysis for gold on, RC and samples is undertaken at Beureau Veritas Abidjan by 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 5ppb Au.</li> <li>▶ Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique.</li> <li>▶ No field non assay analysis instruments were used in the analyses reported.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory and a review of the QAQC reports suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>▶ The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>▶ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>▶ Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ All drill hole data is paper logged at the drill site and then digitally entered by Company geologists at the site office.</li> <li>▶ All digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database consultant in Paris before loading into the drill hole database.</li> <li>▶ No twinning of holes was undertaken in this program.</li> <li>▶ Reported drill results were compiled by the company's geologists, verified by the Company's database administrator and exploration manager.</li> <li>▶ No adjustments to assay data were made.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>▶ Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ RC drill hole collars are picked up using differential GPS (DGPS) after drilling.</li> <li>▶ Accuracy of the DGPS &lt; +/- 0.1m and is considered appropriate for this level of exploration</li> <li>▶ The grid system is UTM Zone 29N</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Planning for RC infill drilling on 100m lines spacing is underway.</li> <li>▶ Drilling reported in this program is designed to be reconnaissance in nature and current spacings are not suitable for defining continuity of mineralisation for mineral resource estimation</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ RC and diamond samples were collected from the company camp by BV and taken to the BV</li> </ul>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		<p>laboratory in Bamako under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Sample pulps were returned from the BV laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and have been stored in a secure location.</li> <li>▶ The RC 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</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ There have been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques or data at this early exploration stage.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The results reported in this report are all contained within the Sari Exploration Permit, which was granted 7/12/2018 for three years and renewable twice are held 100% by Africa Mining SARL, a wholly owned subsidiary of Oklo Resources Limited.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The area was covered by regional aeromagnetic surveys and soil geochemistry by the geological survey of Mali. No prior drilling is known to have occurred on the permit. .</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The deposit style targeted for exploration is orogenic lode gold.</li> <li>▶ This style of mineralisation can occur as veins or disseminations in altered (often silicified) host rock or as pervasive alteration over a broad zone.</li> <li>▶ Deposit are often found in close proximity to linear geological structures (faults &amp; shears) often associated with deep-seated structures.</li> <li>▶ 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 &gt;150m was encountered</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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"> <li>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Locations are tabulated within the report and are how on plans and sections within the main body of this announcement.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ No grade top cut off has been applied to full results presented in Significant Intersection Table.</li> <li>▶ No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>▶ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>▶ 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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage in the exploration of the project.</li> <li>▶ Mineralisation geometry is not accurately known as the exact orientation and extent of known mineralised structures are not yet determined.</li> <li>▶ Mineralisation results are reported as "downhole" widths as true widths are not yet known</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Drill hole location plans and hole coordinates are provided in main body of release.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ All drill hole locations are provided along with all assay results with an interval of &gt;0.3g/t Au.</li> <li>▶ No high cuts to reported data have been made.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ No other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>▶ Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Planning is underway to undertake further RC drilling on lines between existing drilling to confirm continuity of mineralisation</li> </ul>