

26 APRIL 2017

## **LATEST AC RESULTS CONFIRM SIGNIFICANT GOLD AT ALL 5 SEKO ANOMALIES**

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### **SUMMARY**

- ▶ New assay results received from first pass aircore (AC) drilling at the Seko discovery, confirming significant bedrock gold mineralisation at all five anomalies tested
  - ▶ Significant intersections from the latest results include:
    - ▶ **Anomaly 3 – Line 8**
      - **35m at 1.86g/t gold** from 55m to end of hole, including:
        - **15m at 3.02g/t gold** from 64m; and
        - **5m at 5.43g/t gold** from 64m; and
        - **3m at 4.19g/t gold** from 76m.
      - **27m at 1.21g/t gold** from 4m, including:
        - **11m at 1.82g/t gold** from 12m within **60m at 0.79g/t gold** from 0m
    - ▶ **Anomaly 5 – Line 6**
      - **13m at 1.22g/t gold** from 5m
    - ▶ **Anomaly 4 – Line 7**
      - **8m at 1.30g/t gold** from 27m
  - ▶ Latest results from Seko anomalies 3 to 5 add further dimension to the previously announced significant intersections from anomalies 1 and 2 that included:
    - ▶ **13m at 2.27g/t gold** from 23m
    - ▶ **18m at 2.01g/t gold** from 51m
    - ▶ **54m at 1.37g/t gold** from 0m, including **24m at 2.02 g/t gold** from 12m
  - ▶ Follow-up AC drilling to commence immediately, with more targeted reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD) programs expected over coming months.
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Oklo's Managing Director, Simon Taylor commented: "These further AC drilling results have all but confirmed that we are closing in on a significant bedrock gold discovery at Seko, which is a real credit to the perseverance of our in-country project team. From Seko's initial discovery by auger drilling in January to the confirmation of wide zones of gold mineralisation at depth in April is a fantastic achievement. Given the wide drill spacing so far, follow-up infill and deeper drilling programs are commencing immediately and we look forward to reporting further positive developments in the near future."

**Oklo Resources Limited** (“Oklo” or “the Company”; ASX:OKU) is pleased to announce the following progress report on its first pass aircore (AC) drilling campaign at the Seko prospect within the Dandoko Project (Figure 1).

Oklo’s Dandoko Project and adjoining Moussala Project are located within the Kenieba Inlier of western Mali and lie within 30km to the east of B2Gold’s 5.15Moz Fekola Project and 50km to the south-southeast of Randgold’s 12.5Moz Loulo Mine.

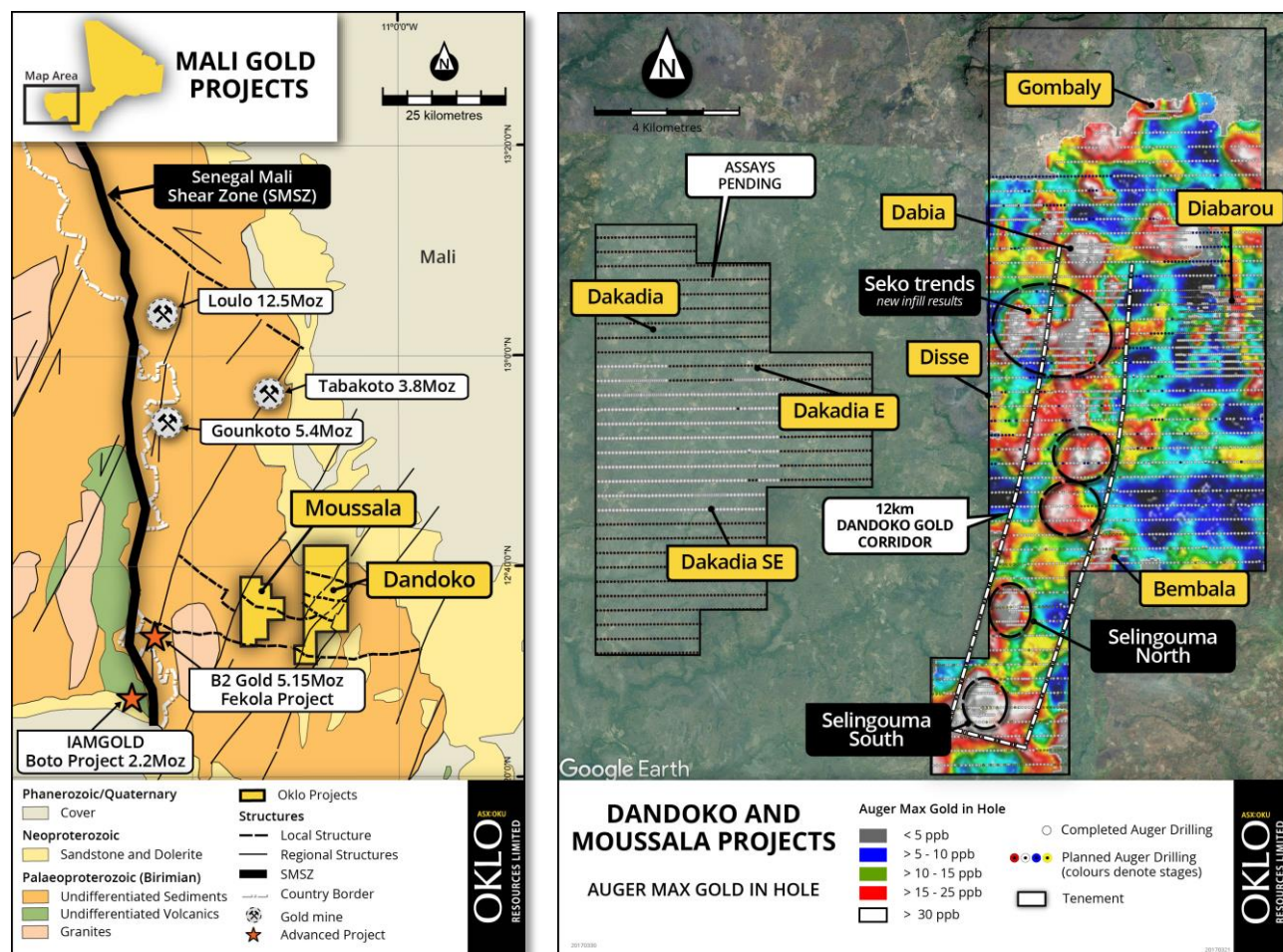


Figure 1: a) Location of Oklo’s Dandoko and Moussala gold projects in west Mali. b) Location of Seko trends within 12km long Dandoko gold corridor

## SEKO AC DRILLING PROGRAM

A first pass AC drilling program, comprising 62 holes for 5,250m, was recently completed at Seko along 9 traverses at a spacing of 400m (Figure 2). The program provided initial coverage across five of the Seko auger gold anomalies to confirm the presence of primary mineralisation at depth.

This announcement summarises assay results received from 23 holes on drill traverses 6 to 9 (Figure 2). The results from traverses 1 to 3 were previously announced on 30 March 2017 “Significant Gold confirmed in First AC Holes at Seko” and the results from traverses 4 and 5 were announced on 6 April 2017 “New AC Results Bolster Seko Gold Discovery”.



The drill traverses for the program were completed in a 'heel-to-toe' manner and resulted in a nominal 50m drill spacing. All holes were angled at -55° and achieved an average downhole depth of 86m (vertical depth ~70m) and a maximum downhole depth of 102m (vertical depth ~83m). The holes generally encountered saprolitic clays with the majority terminating within weathered bedrock. Only a small number of holes ended in fresh rock (greywacke with a strong carbonate component), indicating a deep and extensive weathering profile at Seko.

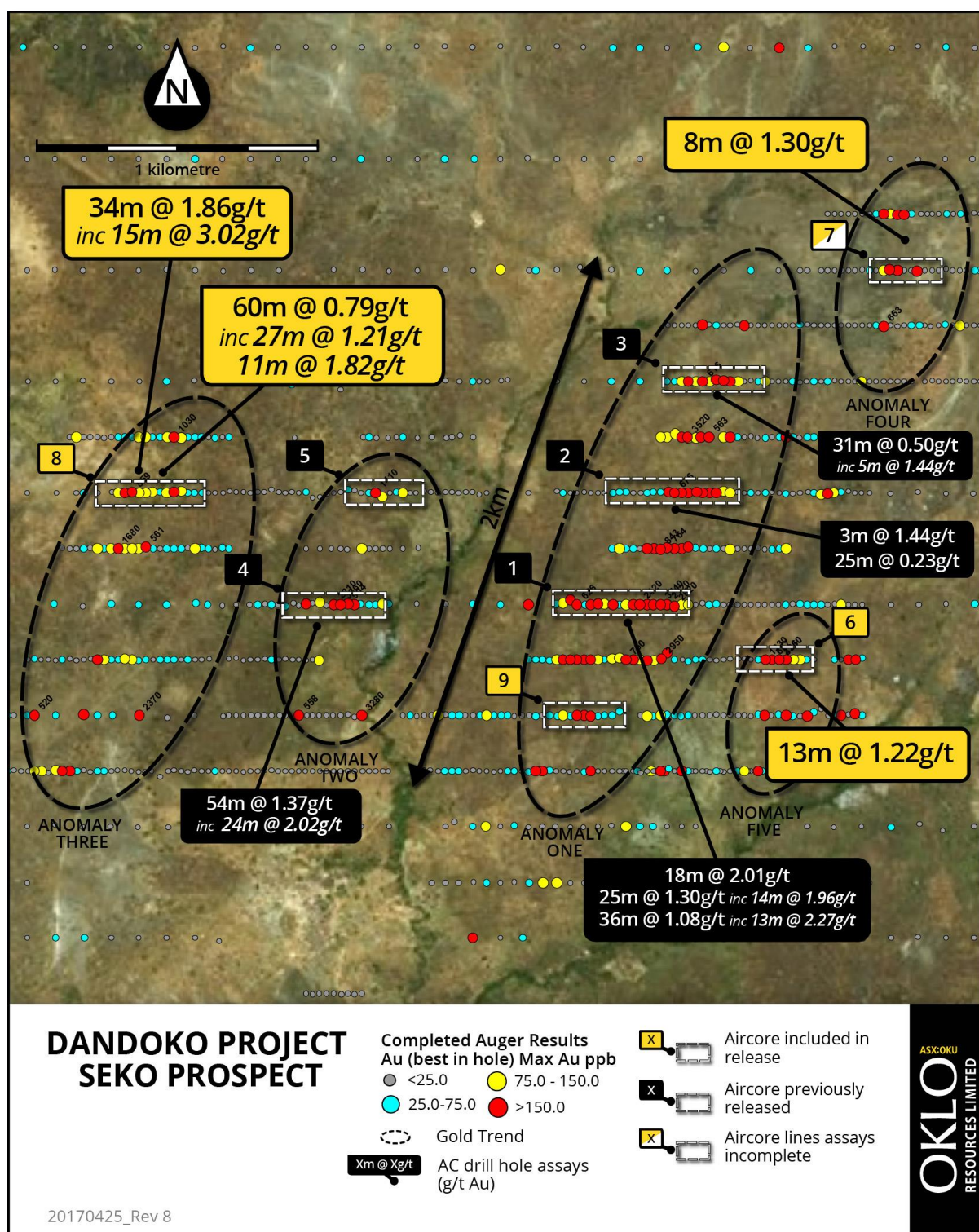


Figure 2: Location of completed AC drill traverses 1-9 over the 5 Seko gold trends

Assay results received from the AC holes drilled along traverses 6 to 9 successfully confirmed further significant zones of bedrock gold mineralisation at anomalies 3, 4 and 5, coincident with the previously reported auger anomalies (Figure 2). All new significant intersections are summarised in Table 1 and presented in Figures 3, 5 and 6.

**Table 1: Significant AC intersections**

LINE	HEAD	FROM	TO	WIDTH (m)	GRADE (g/t Au)
L6	ACSEK17-040	5	18	13	1.22
		22	26	4	1.11
	ACSEK17-041	11	14	3	2.36
		44	46	2	1.21
L7	ACSEK17-046	12	23	Assays pending	
	ACSEK17-046	24	27	Assays pending	
	ACSEK17-046	27	35	8	1.30
L8	ACSEK17-051*	55	90	35	1.86
	includes	64	79	15	3.02
	includes	64	69	5	5.43
	Includes	76	79	3	4.19
	Includes	82	(EOH) 90	8*	1.36*
	ACSEK17-052	0	60	60	0.79
	includes	4	31	27	1.21
	includes	12	23	11	1.82
	includes	12	14	2	4.30
	ACSEK17-055	32	35	3	0.84

\* hole ended in mineralisation.

Intervals are reported using a threshold where the interval has a 0.75 g/t Au average or greater over the sample interval and selects all material greater than 0.30 g/t Au allowing for 2 samples of included dilution.

Of particular note, holes ACSEK17-051 and ACSEK17-052 on traverse 8 intersected a 35m and 60m wide zone of significant gold mineralisation respectively, potentially confined to a structural zone (Figure 3).

The current nominal drill hole spacing of approximately 50m by 400m is considered too broad to confidently define the configuration of the mineralised envelope or resolve any internal controls to the higher grade intersections in the remaining traverses. Infill AC drilling will commence immediately to better define the controls to the mineralisation within the deep saprolite profile in advance of more targeted RC and diamond drilling.

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# ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

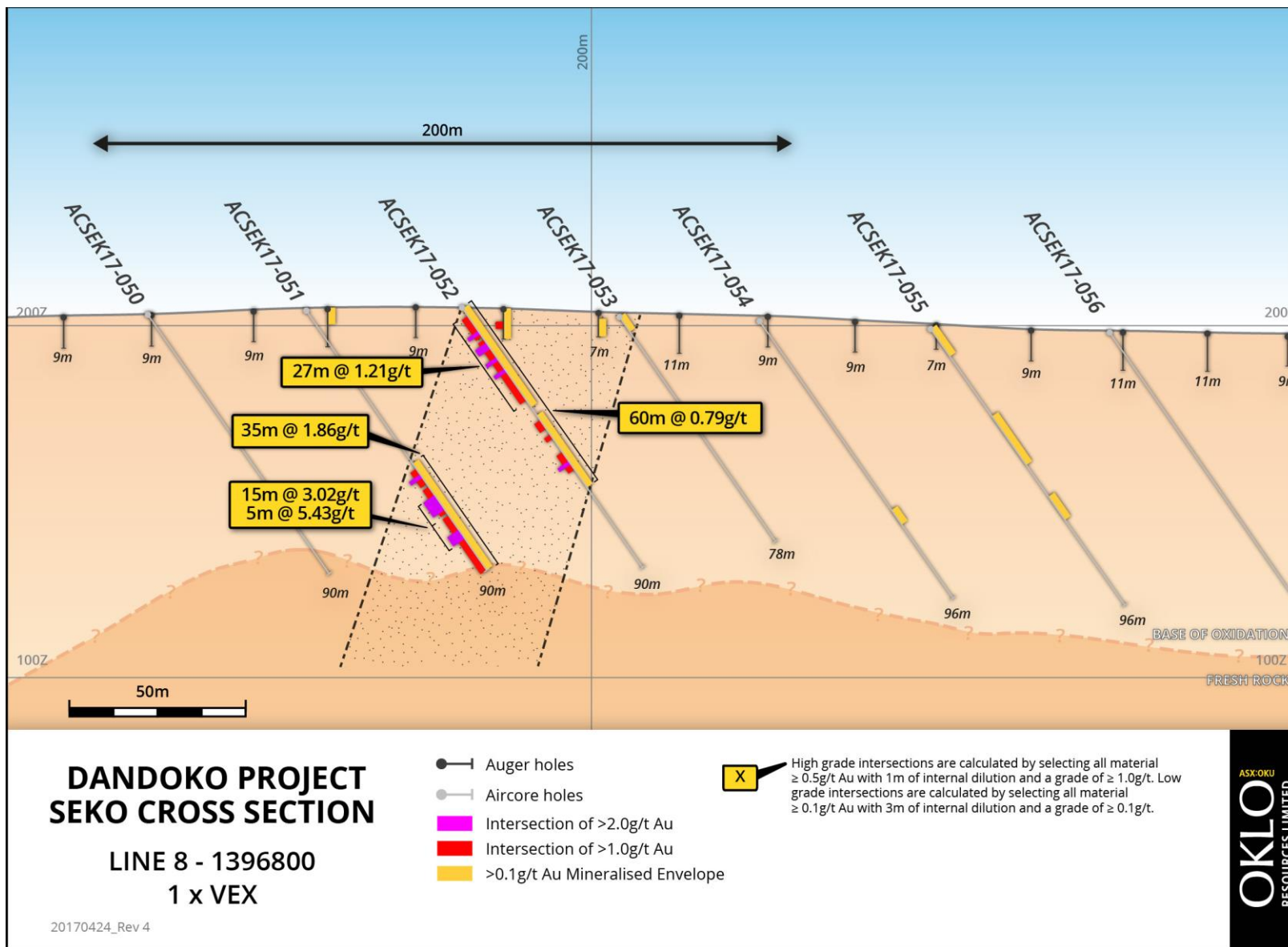


Figure 3: AC drill section, Anomaly 3 - Line 8, 1396800N

## AIRCORE PROGRAM SUMMARY

The recently completed first pass AC drilling program at the Seko gold discovery has been highly successful in confirming the presence of significant bedrock gold mineralisation at all 5 auger anomalies tested. The new AC results from anomalies 3 to 5 add further dimension to the previously announced significant intersections from anomalies 1 and 2, which included 13m at 2.27g/t gold, 18m at 2.01g/t gold, 54m at 1.37g/t gold and 24m at 2.02g/t gold. A summary of all significant AC results received to date by anomaly is presented in Table 2 and in Figure 4.

**Table 2: Summary Table of significant AC intersections from Anomalies 1-5**

ANOMALY	HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
ONE	ACSEK17-018	23	36	13	2.27
	ACSEK17-009	8	22	14	1.96
	ACSEK17-010	51	62	11	2.38
	ACSEK17-010	66	67	1	8.39
	ACSEK17-009	35	43	8	1.02
	ACSEK17-019	77	84	7	1.01
	ACSEK17-003	26	28	2	2.46
	ACSEK17-019	14	17	3	1.49
	ACSEK17-014	42	45	3	1.44
	ACSEK17-024	32	37	5	1.44
TWO	ACSEK17-030*	0	54	54	1.37
	includes	12	36	24	2.02
	includes	25	33	8	2.82
	ACSEK17-035	19	23	4	0.50
		40	41	1	1.11
THREE	ACSEK17-051*	55	90	35	1.86
	includes	64	79	15	3.02
	includes	64	69	5	5.43
	includes	82	(EOH) 90	8*	1.36*
	ACSEK17-052	0	60	60	0.79
	includes	4	31	27	1.21
	includes	12	23	11	1.82
	includes	12	14	2	4.30
	includes	25	31	6	1.02
	includes	50	55	5	1.42
	ACSEK17-055	32	35	3	0.84
FOUR	ACSEK17-046**	27	35	8	1.30
FIVE	ACSEK17-040	5	18	13	1.22
		22	26	4	1.11
	ACSEK17-041	11	14	3	2.36
		44	46	2	1.21

\*hole ended in mineralisation. \*\*assays pending



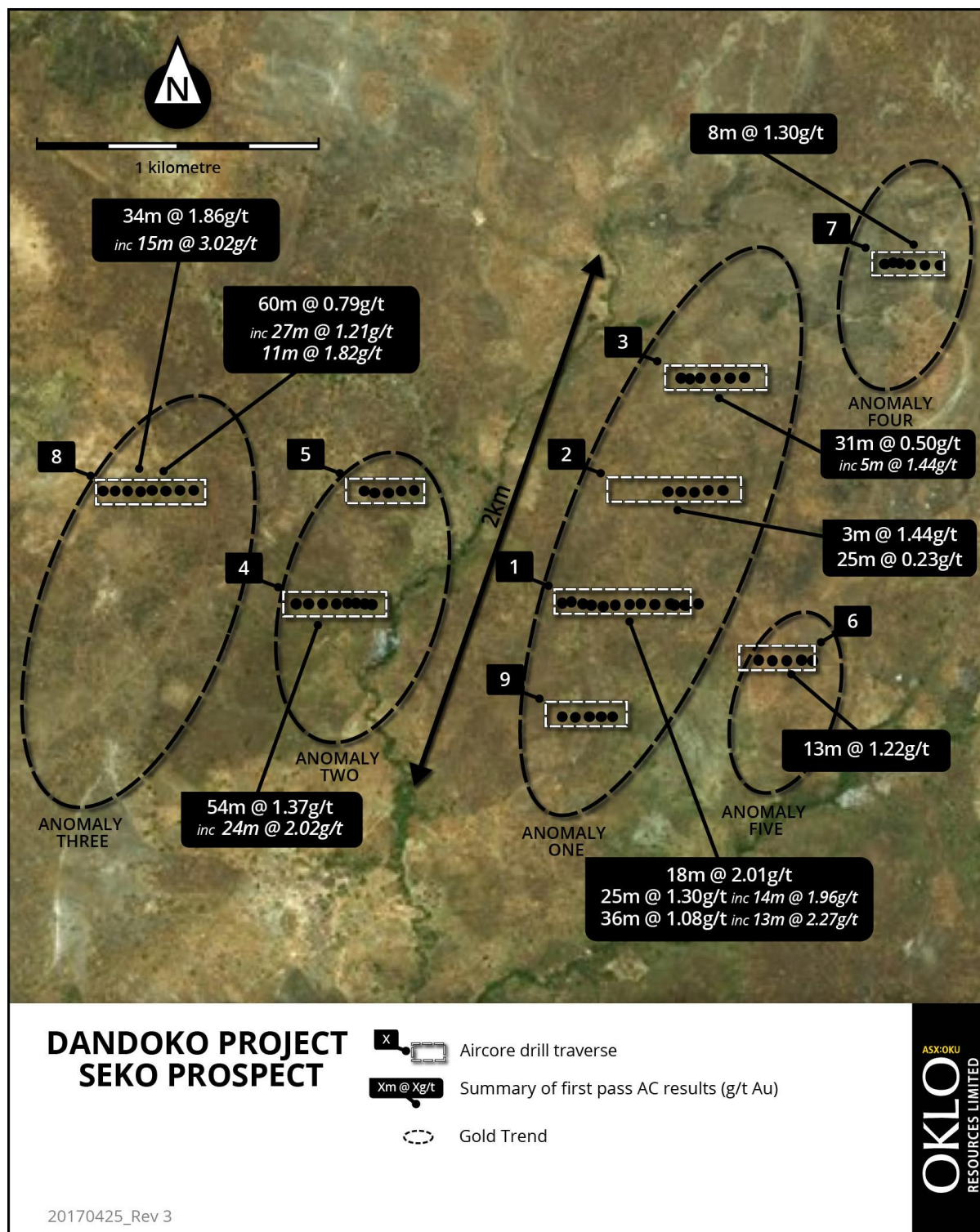


Figure 4: Location of Seko AC drill traverses and significant intersections within extent of auger drilling trends.

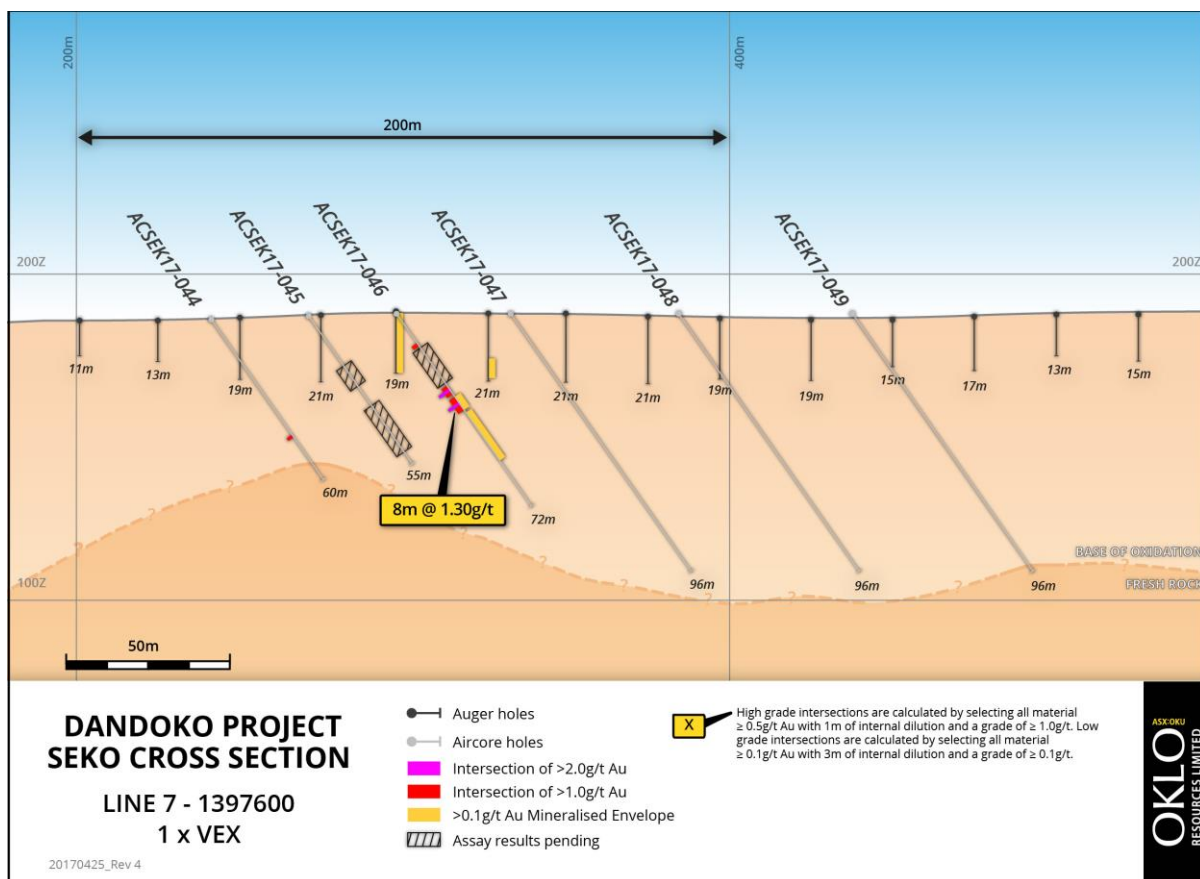


Figure 5: AC drill section, Anomaly 4 - Line 7, 1397600N.

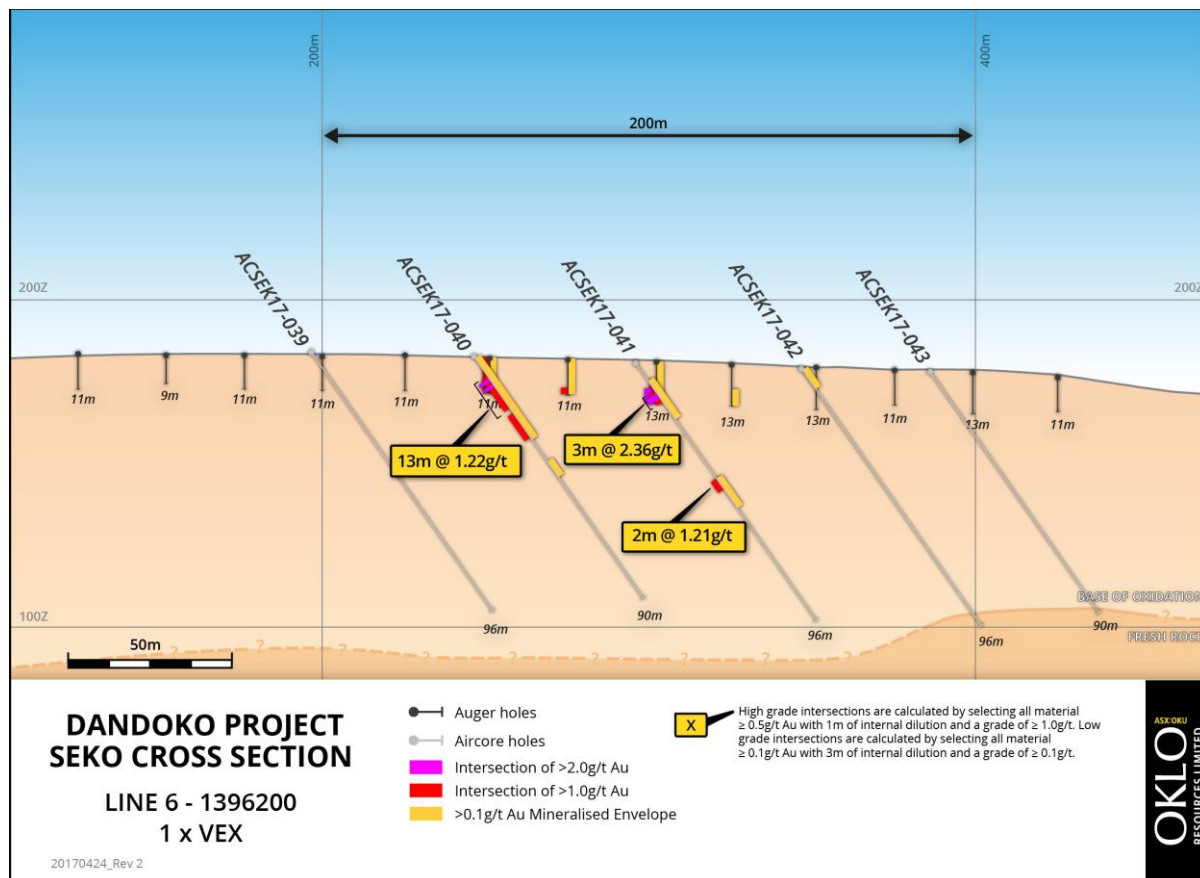


Figure 6: AC drill section, Anomaly 5 - Line 6, 1396200N



– ENDS –

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**ABOUT OKLO RESOURCES**

Oklo Resources is an ASX listed exploration company with gold, uranium and phosphate projects located in Mali, Africa.

The Company's focus is its large landholding of eight gold projects covering 1,389km<sup>2</sup> in some of Mali's most prospective gold belts. The Company has a corporate office located in Sydney, Australia and an expert technical team based in Bamako, Mali, led by Dr Madani Diallo who has previously been involved in discoveries totalling in excess of 30Moz gold.

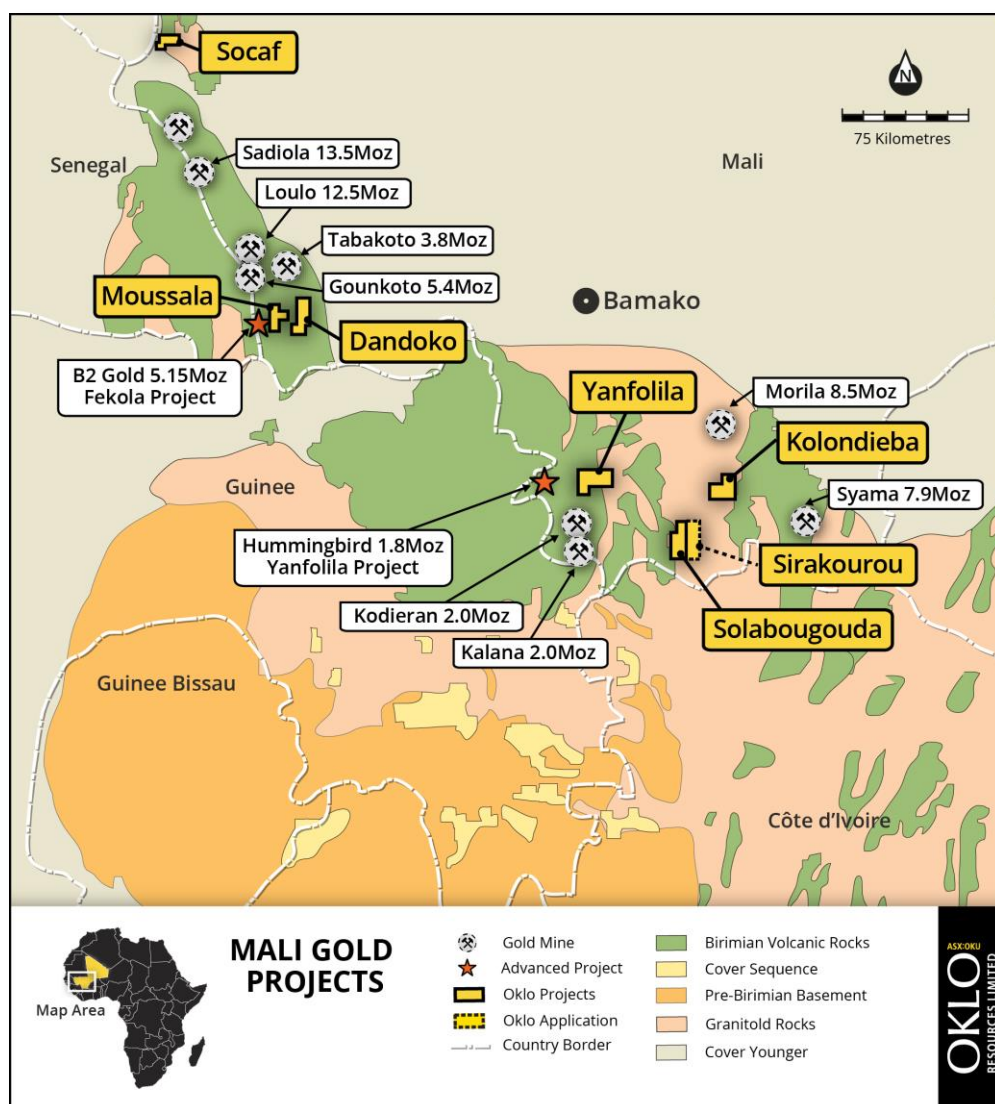


Figure 7: Location of Oklo Projects in West and South Mali

**Competent Person's Declaration**

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

Table 3: Aircore drill hole locations.

LINE	HOLE ID	EASTING (mE)	NORTHING (mN)	RL	LENGTH (m)	AZIMUTH (°)	DIP (°)
<b>Holes This Release</b>							
6-1396200mN	ACSEK17-039	268999	1396202	180	96	90	-55
	ACSEK17-040	269049	1396201	179	90	90	-55
	ACSEK17-041	269098	1396200	177	96	90	-55
	ACSEK17-042	269150	1396201	175	96	90	-55
	ACSEK17-043	269189	1396200	173	90	90	-55
7-1397600mN	ACSEK17-044	269445	1397605	181	60	90	-55
	ACSEK17-045	269475	1397608	182	55	90	-55
	ACSEK17-046	269501	1397606	182	72	90	-55
	ACSEK17-047	269536	1397603	182	96	90	-55
	ACSEK17-048	269588	1397600	182	96	90	-55
	ACSEK17-049	269641	1397600	182	96	90	-55
8-1396800mN	ACSEK17-050	266677	1396800	198	90	90	-55
	ACSEK17-051	266766	1396799	200	90	90	-55
	ACSEK17-052	266722	1396799	200	90	90	-55
	ACSEK17-053	266811	1396798	198	78	90	-55
	ACSEK17-054	266851	1396803	196	96	90	-55
	ACSEK17-055	266900	1396801	195	96	90	-55
	ACSEK17-056	266951	1396802	193	96	90	-55
	ACSEK17-057	267000	1396801	192	96	90	-55
9-1396000mN	ACSEK17-058	268305	1395999	184	90	90	-55
	ACSEK17-059	268350	1395999	183	96	90	-55
	ACSEK17-060	268398	1396000	181	84	90	-55
	ACSEK17-061	268441	1395999	181	96	90	-55
	ACSEK17-062	268484	1396000	181	96	90	-55



Table 4: All assay results  $\geq 0.10\text{g/t Au}$ 

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au (g/t)
ACSEK17-040	4	5	0.17
ACSEK17-040	5	6	0.53
ACSEK17-040	6	7	1.06
ACSEK17-040	7	8	1.21
ACSEK17-040	8	9	3.70
ACSEK17-040	9	10	0.46
ACSEK17-040	10	11	2.60
ACSEK17-040	11	12	0.76
ACSEK17-040	12	13	1.81
ACSEK17-040	13	14	0.85
ACSEK17-040	14	15	0.88
ACSEK17-040	15	16	0.26
ACSEK17-040	16	17	0.76
ACSEK17-040	17	18	0.96
ACSEK17-040	18	19	0.48
ACSEK17-040	20	21	0.23
ACSEK17-040	21	22	0.35
ACSEK17-040	22	23	1.27
ACSEK17-040	23	24	1.00
ACSEK17-040	24	25	1.29
ACSEK17-040	25	26	0.87
ACSEK17-040	26	27	0.24
ACSEK17-040	27	28	0.23
ACSEK17-040	28	29	0.62
ACSEK17-040	29	30	0.83
ACSEK17-040	30	31	0.22
ACSEK17-040	41	42	0.28

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au (g/t)
ACSEK17-040	42	43	0.23
ACSEK17-041	6	7	0.11
ACSEK17-041	7	8	0.20
ACSEK17-041	8	9	0.18
ACSEK17-041	9	10	0.36
ACSEK17-041	10	11	0.40
ACSEK17-041	11	12	3.96
ACSEK17-041	12	13	1.82
ACSEK17-041	13	14	1.31
ACSEK17-041	14	15	0.14
ACSEK17-041	17	18	0.14
ACSEK17-041	20	21	0.14
ACSEK17-041	23	24	0.34
ACSEK17-041	24	25	0.21
ACSEK17-041	25	26	0.21
ACSEK17-041	27	28	0.16
ACSEK17-041	29	30	0.49
ACSEK17-041	31	32	0.24
ACSEK17-041	32	33	0.46
ACSEK17-041	34	35	0.41
ACSEK17-041	35	36	0.33
ACSEK17-041	44	45	1.00
ACSEK17-041	45	46	1.42
ACSEK17-041	48	49	0.16
ACSEK17-041	50	51	0.16
ACSEK17-041	51	52	0.16
ACSEK17-041	69	70	0.12

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au (g/t)
ACSEK17-042	1	2	0.10
ACSEK17-042	2	3	0.10
ACSEK17-042	3	4	0.22
ACSEK17-042	4	5	0.10
ACSEK17-042	8	9	0.11
ACSEK17-042	17	18	0.10
ACSEK17-042	90	91	0.33
ACSEK17-044	26	27	0.10
ACSEK17-044	43	44	0.52
ACSEK17-044	44	45	0.24
ACSEK17-044	55	56	0.19
ACSEK17-044	58	59	0.20
ACSEK17-044	59	60	0.10
ACSEK17-046	10	11	0.15
ACSEK17-046	11	12	0.59
ACSEK17-046	12	23	AP
ACSEK17-046	23	24	0.80
ACSEK17-046	24	27	AP
ACSEK17-046	27	28	1.09
ACSEK17-046	28	29	3.27
ACSEK17-046	29	30	1.21
ACSEK17-046	30	31	AP
ACSEK17-046	31	32	0.88
ACSEK17-046	32	33	0.33
ACSEK17-046	33	34	2.88
ACSEK17-046	34	35	0.71
ACSEK17-046	35	36	0.27
ACSEK17-046	37	38	0.20
ACSEK17-046	38	39	0.25

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au (g/t)
ACSEK17-046	39	40	0.19
ACSEK17-046	40	41	0.46
ACSEK17-046	41	42	0.33
ACSEK17-046	42	43	0.15
ACSEK17-046	43	44	0.12
ACSEK17-046	44	45	0.11
ACSEK17-046	46	47	0.12
ACSEK17-046	47	48	0.22
ACSEK17-046	48	49	0.21
ACSEK17-046	49	50	0.14
ACSEK17-046	51	52	0.33
ACSEK17-046	52	53	0.23
ACSEK17-050	86	87	0.43
ACSEK17-051	15	16	0.12
ACSEK17-051	55	56	0.52
ACSEK17-051	56	57	1.62
ACSEK17-051	57	58	2.08
ACSEK17-051	58	59	1.20
ACSEK17-051	59	60	0.48
ACSEK17-051	60	61	0.28
ACSEK17-051	61	62	0.16
ACSEK17-051	62	63	0.57
ACSEK17-051	63	64	0.64
ACSEK17-051	64	65	3.52
ACSEK17-051	65	66	2.53
ACSEK17-051	66	67	3.59
ACSEK17-051	67	68	8.93
ACSEK17-051	68	69	8.58
ACSEK17-051	69	70	0.84

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au (g/t)
ACSEK17-051	70	71	0.16
ACSEK17-051	71	72	0.51
ACSEK17-051	72	73	1.08
ACSEK17-051	73	74	0.75
ACSEK17-051	74	75	0.76
ACSEK17-051	75	76	1.47
ACSEK17-051	76	77	3.03
ACSEK17-051	77	78	3.98
ACSEK17-051	78	79	5.56
ACSEK17-051	79	80	0.64
ACSEK17-051	80	81	0.37
ACSEK17-051	81	82	0.49
ACSEK17-051	82	83	1.37
ACSEK17-051	83	84	1.64
ACSEK17-051	84	85	0.58
ACSEK17-051	85	86	1.90
ACSEK17-051	86	87	1.28
ACSEK17-051	87	88	1.92
ACSEK17-051	88	89	0.75
ACSEK17-051	89	90	1.43
ACSEK17-052	0	1	0.29
ACSEK17-052	1	2	0.25
ACSEK17-052	2	3	0.27
ACSEK17-052	3	4	0.43
ACSEK17-052	4	5	1.17
ACSEK17-052	5	6	0.95
ACSEK17-052	6	7	0.45
ACSEK17-052	7	8	0.23

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au (g/t)
ACSEK17-052	8	9	2.90
ACSEK17-052	9	10	0.42
ACSEK17-052	11	12	0.16
ACSEK17-052	12	13	1.80
ACSEK17-052	13	14	6.80
ACSEK17-052	14	15	0.62
ACSEK17-052	15	16	1.27
ACSEK17-052	16	17	0.62
ACSEK17-052	17	18	2.49
ACSEK17-052	18	19	1.39
ACSEK17-052	19	20	1.19
ACSEK17-052	20	21	0.38
ACSEK17-052	21	22	2.19
ACSEK17-052	22	23	1.17
ACSEK17-052	23	24	0.19
ACSEK17-052	24	25	0.11
ACSEK17-052	25	26	0.89
ACSEK17-052	26	27	1.06
ACSEK17-052	27	28	1.77
ACSEK17-052	28	29	0.75
ACSEK17-052	29	30	1.04
ACSEK17-052	30	31	0.62
ACSEK17-052	31	32	0.31
ACSEK17-052	35	36	0.14
ACSEK17-052	38	39	0.10
ACSEK17-052	39	40	0.52
ACSEK17-052	40	41	0.81
ACSEK17-052	41	42	0.33



HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au (g/t)
ACSEK17-052	42	43	0.23
ACSEK17-052	44	45	0.54
ACSEK17-052	45	46	0.39
ACSEK17-052	46	47	0.24
ACSEK17-052	47	48	0.24
ACSEK17-052	48	49	0.22
ACSEK17-052	49	50	0.29
ACSEK17-052	50	51	1.18
ACSEK17-052	51	52	0.38
ACSEK17-052	52	53	0.80
ACSEK17-052	53	54	3.58
ACSEK17-052	54	55	1.18
ACSEK17-052	55	56	0.35
ACSEK17-052	56	57	0.36
ACSEK17-052	57	58	0.30
ACSEK17-052	58	59	0.20
ACSEK17-052	59	60	0.14
ACSEK17-053	0	1	0.14
ACSEK17-053	1	2	0.20
ACSEK17-053	2	3	0.13
ACSEK17-054	0	1	0.15
ACSEK17-054	19	20	0.10
ACSEK17-054	55	56	0.17
ACSEK17-054	63	64	0.12
ACSEK17-054	67	68	0.70
ACSEK17-055	1	2	0.24
ACSEK17-055	2	3	0.25
ACSEK17-055	3	4	0.20
ACSEK17-055	4	5	0.14

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au (g/t)
ACSEK17-055	5	6	0.10
ACSEK17-055	6	7	0.11
ACSEK17-055	27	28	0.11
ACSEK17-055	28	29	0.10
ACSEK17-055	29	30	0.13
ACSEK17-055	32	33	0.60
ACSEK17-055	33	34	0.95
ACSEK17-055	34	35	0.98
ACSEK17-055	35	36	0.11
ACSEK17-055	37	38	0.13
ACSEK17-055	42	43	0.25
ACSEK17-055	43	44	0.75
ACSEK17-055	44	45	0.15
ACSEK17-055	57	58	0.14
ACSEK17-055	59	60	0.65
ACSEK17-055	60	61	0.18
ACSEK17-055	61	62	0.29
ACSEK17-055	62	63	0.10
ACSEK17-055	63	64	0.10
ACSEK17-055	68	69	0.13
ACSEK17-055	72	73	0.17
ACSEK17-055	75	76	0.11
ACSEK17-056	0	1	0.13
ACSEK17-056	1	2	0.13
ACSEK17-056	2	3	0.1
ACSEK17-059	2	3	0.1
ACSEK17-059	9	10	0.15
ACSEK17-059	17	18	0.15
ACSEK17-059	19	20	0.12

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au (g/t)
ACSEK17-059	21	22	0.11
ACSEK17-059	22	23	0.11
ACSEK17-059	27	28	0.2
ACSEK17-059	31	32	0.1
ACSEK17-059	32	33	0.22
ACSEK17-059	33	34	0.1
ACSEK17-060	6	7	0.12
ACSEK17-060	7	8	0.17
ACSEK17-060	8	9	0.14
ACSEK17-060	9	10	0.13
ACSEK17-060	10	11	0.13
ACSEK17-060	13	14	0.1
ACSEK17-060	14	15	0.15
ACSEK17-062	7	8	0.12

## Notes:

- AP = assays pending
- All results of  $\geq 0.10\text{ppm}$  are shown within the table. Intervals missing are below this threshold.
- Significant Intervals are reported using a threshold where the interval has a 0.75 g/t Au average or greater over the sample interval and selects all material greater than 0.30 g/t Au allowing for 2 sample of included dilution.
- Low grade mineralized zones are reported using a threshold where the interval has a  $>0.20$  g/t Au average or greater over the sample interval and selects all material greater than 0.10 g/t Au allowing for 3 sample of included dilution.

## 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 AC holes have been routinely sampled on a 1m interval for gold</li> <li>▶ 1 metre samples are preserved for future assay as required.</li> <li>▶ 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 to internationally accredited SGS Laboratories in Bamako Mali for 50g Fire Assay gold analysis with a 10ppb Au detection level (SGS Method FAA-505).</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ AC drilling was carried out by AMCO Drilling using a UDR650 multipurpose rig</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 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 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 recording mineral and rock types and their abundance, as well as alteration, silicification and level of weathering.</li> <li>▶ A small representative sample was retained in a plastic chip tray for future reference and logging checks.</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-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-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-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>▶ All samples were split at the drill rig utilizing a 3 tier riffle splitter with no sample compositing being undertaken.</li> <li>▶ Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness</li> <li>▶ Further sample preparation was undertaken at the SGS laboratories by SGS laboratory staff</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 SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and are being stored in a secure location for possible future analysis.</li> </ul>



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		<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 is undertaken at SGS Bamako by 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm 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 which is early stage exploration in nature.</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>Drill hole collars were positioned using differential GPS (DGPS).</li> <li>Accuracy of the D GPS &lt; +/- 0.1m and is considered appropriate for this level of early 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>AC were located on a nominal 50x400m spaced pattern to cover auger gold anomalies</li> <li>Along line spacing varied from 50m so as to provide 'heel-to-toe' overlapping coverage.</li> <li>Drilling reported in this program is of an early exploration nature has not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves.</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 samples were taken to the SGS laboratory in Bamako under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff.</li> <li>Sample pulps were returned from the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody"</li> </ul>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		<p>procedure by Africa Mining staff and have been stored in a secure location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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.</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	CRITERIA
<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 Dandoko Exploration Permit and Mousalla Exploration Permit which are held 100% by Africa Mining SARL, a wholly owned subsidiary of Oklo Resources Limited.</li> <li>▶ The Dandoko permit is in good standing, with an expiry date of 13/5/2017.</li> <li>▶ The Mousalla permit is in good standing, with an expiry date of 22/12/2018.</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 that is presently covered by the Dandoko permit was explored intermittently by Compass Gold Corporation between 2010 and 2013.</li> <li>▶ Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, gridding, soil sampling and minor reconnaissance (RC) drilling.</li> <li>▶ The area that is presently covered by the Mousalla permit was explored intermittently by Compass Gold Corporation between 2010 and 2013.</li> <li>▶ Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, gridding, soil sampling.</li> <li>▶ Ashanti Mali undertook reconnaissance soil sampling surveys over part of the license area.</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;80m 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Results for all holes with 1m sample a gold in hole result greater than 0.1ppm are tabulated within the announcement and further summarised into significant intervals as described below..</li> <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	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.	
<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 1.00 g/t Au average or greater over the sample interval and selects all material greater than 0.50 g/t Au allowing for 1 sample of included dilution.</li> <li>▶ No grade top cut off has been applied to full results presented in table 4.</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 are provided in the body of this report.</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>▶ A drill hole locations are provided in this report</li> <li>▶ All assays received of <math>\geq 0.1</math>ppm have been reported.</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>▶ Analytical results for further 50 holes from the completed AC program remain to be received.</li> <li>▶ Further aircore RC and diamond drilling is planned to follow up the results reported in this announcement.</li> </ul>