OKLO RESOURCES LIMITED ASX:OKU

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

16th AUGUST 2017

DIAMOND DRILLING CONFIRMS PRIMARY SOURCE TO SEKO GOLD MINERALISATION

SUMMARY

- Assays results received from the stratigraphic diamond drilling (DD) program at four of the Seko gold trends.
- The reconnaissance program was designed to improve the understanding of the geology and structure below the deep weathering profile and to potentially test for depth extensions to the previously reported significant oxide gold mineralisation from wide spaced shallow aircore (AC) drilling.
- Significant zone of oxide, transitional and primary gold mineralisation intersected at Anomaly 3:
  - The previously announced RC pre-collar intersection of **65.6m at 2.20g/t gold** has been **extended** by the DD tail to **74m at 2.12g/t gold** from 85m in hole DDSEK17-005.
  - DDSEK17-003 intersected **73m at 1.02g/t gold** from 94m including:
    - **17m at 2.01 g/t gold** from 94m and
    - **19m at 1.10 g/t gold** from 142m.
- Wide zone of anomalous gold mineralisation (48m at 0.15g/t gold) intersected at Anomaly 2.
- Assays from a further 33 shallow AC holes pending.

Oklo Resources Limited ("Oklo" or "the Company"; ASX:OKU) is pleased to provide the following progress report on its first pass stratigraphic diamond drilling (DD) 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.

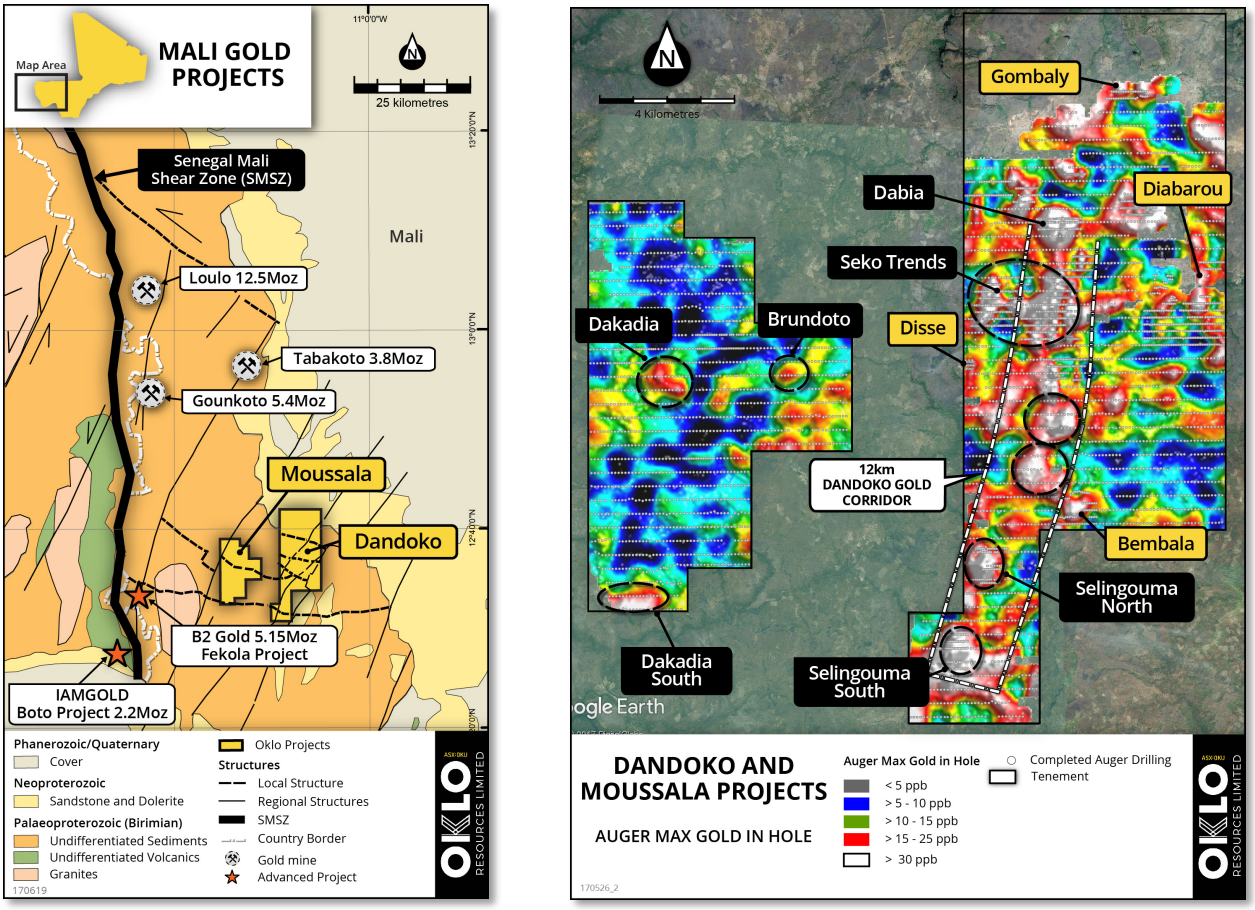

Figure 1: a) Location of Oklo's Dandoko and Moussala gold projects in west Mali. b) Location of Seko trends within 12km long Dandoko gold corridor

SEKO DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

The first pass stratigraphic DD program at Seko comprised 6 reconnaissance holes (for 961m) to further Oklo's understanding of the geology and structure below the deep weathering profile and to test for potential depth extensions to the previously reported significant shallow oxide gold mineralisation at four separate anomalies (Anomalies 1, 2, 3 and 5, Figure 2).

All DD holes were angled at -55° and achieved a maximum down hole depth of 220.8m (vertical depth ~180m), except for hole DDSEK17-002 which was abandoned prematurely in poor ground at a down hole depth of 45m.

Significant alteration zones in fresh rock over wide intervals where encountered in the 5 deeper holes variously characterised by silicification and carbonation (ankerite), and sulphide and quartz mineralisation.

This announcement reports assay results received from the diamond holes DDSEK17-001 to DDSEK17-006 (DDH 1-6 in Figure 2), excluding abandoned hole DDSEK17-002 as no samples were submitted for analysis.

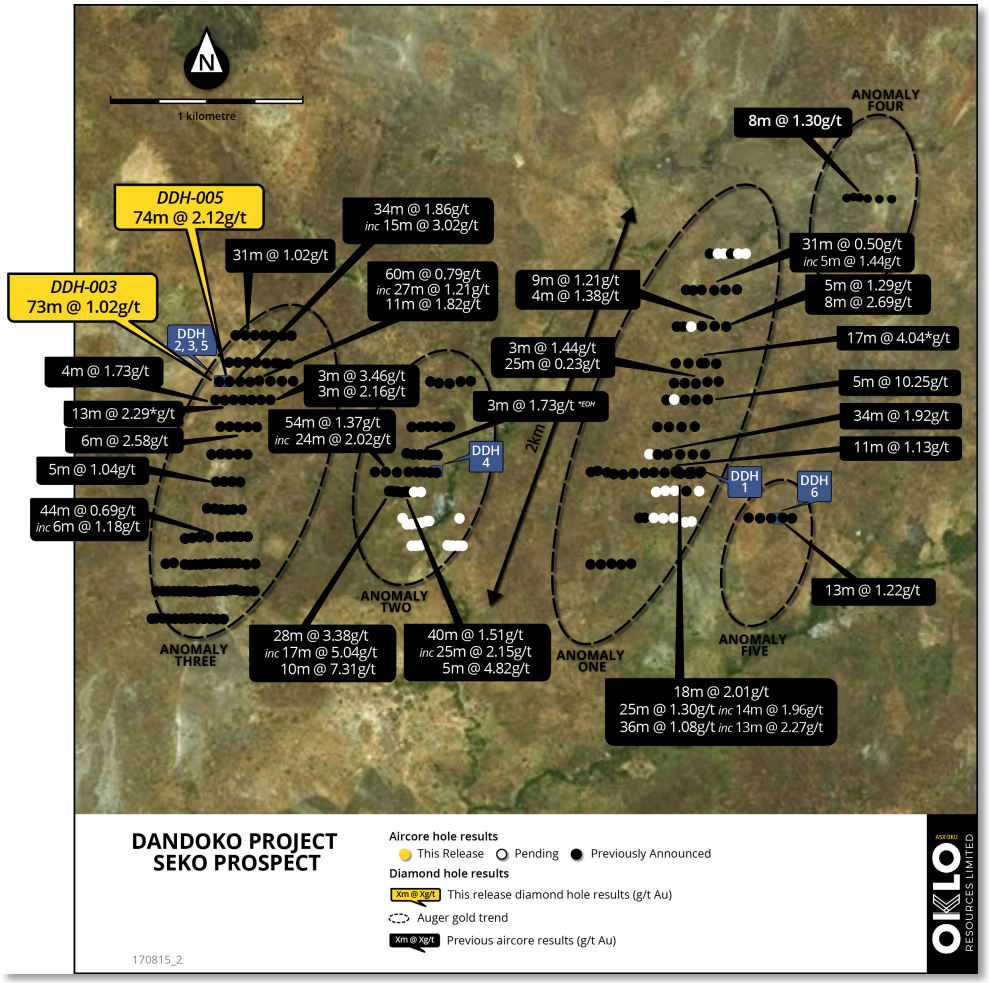

Figure 2: Location of completed DD holes and completed AC drill traverses over the Seko gold trends

Significant assay results are summarised in Table 1 with a detailed breakdown of all assays >0.1g/t gold provided in Table 2. The tables incorporate the previously reported significant assay results from the RC pre-collar to diamond hole DDSEK17-005.

Table 1: Significant RC pre-collar and DDH intersections.

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	WIDTH	GRADE	
DDSEK17-001	37	48	**11**	**0.27**	
	59	61	**2**	**1.49**	
	64	66	**2**	**2.00**	
DDSEK17-003	86	161	**73**	**1.02**	
inc.	94	111	**17**	**2.01**	
inc.	98	101	**3**	**4.13**	
inc.	117	126	**9**	**1.13**	
inc.	142	161	**19**	**1.10**	
DDSEK17-005	85	159	**74**	**2.12**	*RC & DD*
inc.	85	150.6	**65.6**	**2.20**	*RC Only*
inc.	86	115	**29**	**3.07**	*RC Only*
inc.	130	150.6	**20.6**	**2.48**	*RC Only*
inc.	150.6	159	**8.4**	**1.50**	*DD Only*
DDSEK17-006	63	70	**7**	**0.22**	

Note: Only RC results reported previously

ANOMALY THREE

The 3 DD holes at Anomaly 3 were drilled directly below the previously reported significant AC intersections on Line 8 (Figure 3). Hole DDSEK17-002 was abandoned prematurely in weathered rock at 45m, with twin hole DDSEK17-003 intersecting fresh rock at 127m. This hole was also abandoned prematurely following the loss of drilling equipment at a depth of 173m.

Hole DDSEK17-005 was subsequently drilled adjacent to hole DDSEK17-003 to a down hole depth of 221m. The 150.6m RC pre-collar intersected **65.6m at 2.20g/t gold** (refer to ASX announcement dated 25 July 2017), with the diamond tail extending the mineralised interval by a further 8.4m to result in a combined intersection of **74m at 2.12g/t gold** (Figure 3). Strongly altered bedrock continued to a down hole depth of 205m.

Hole DDSEK17-003 intersected a comparable zone of gold mineralisation, returning **73m at 1.02g/t gold** in greywackes with intense alteration from 142m to the end of hole, including zones of pervasive ankerite alteration with strong sulphide mineralisation (Figure 3).

Oklo's quality assurance program of standards, check samples and field duplicates has provided confidence in the analytical accuracy, however a moderate level of variance was observed from the field duplicate samples. This variance supports the prevailing observation of a potentially nuggety gold distribution as further evidenced by visible gold noted from the logging of hole DDSEK17-003 at a depth of approximately 161m. Oklo's experience at the nearby Diabarou prospect was that analysis by 50g fire assay may not be representative and can potentially underestimate the contained gold due to the small sample size. As a result, a selection of DD and AC intervals have been submitted for bottle roll cyanide leach analysis, which uses a larger and therefore more representative sample size.

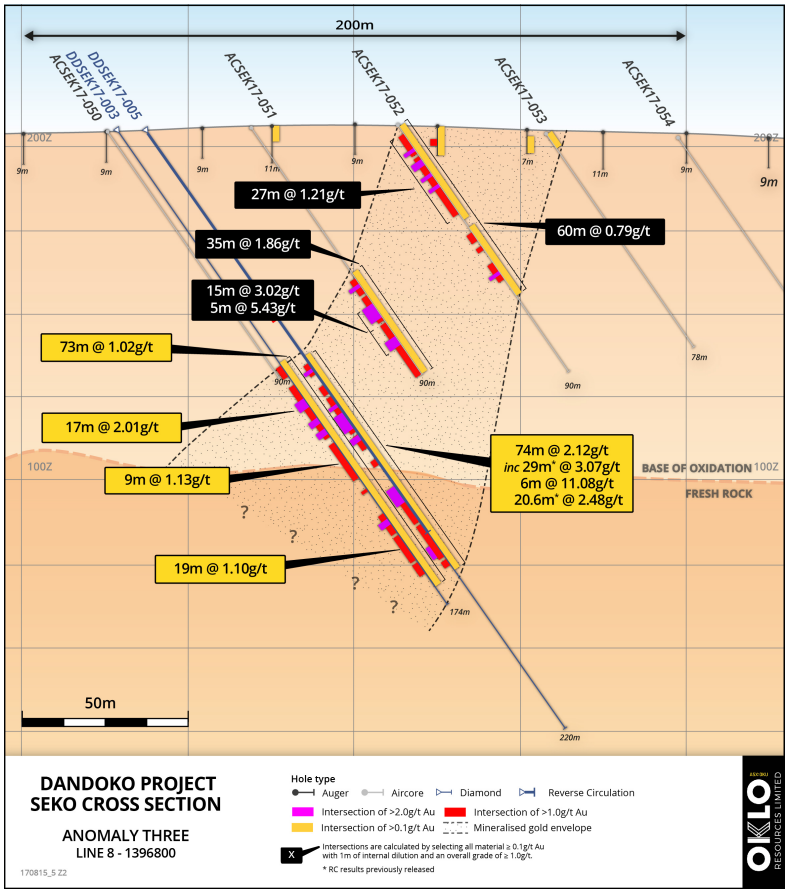

Figure 3: Seko Anomaly Three DD & AC drill section - 1396800N

ANOMALY TWO

Hole DDSEK17-004 was drilled at a reverse angle and below an earlier AC hole that intersected 54m at 1.37g/t gold. The DD hole entered fresh rock from a down hole depth of 45m comprising deformed greywackes hosting a wide zone of alteration with intervals of pervasive chlorite and ankerite alteration, carbonate breccias and haematite with pervasive fine grain sulphides from 84m to 135m (Figure 4). The hole was drilled to a total depth of 150m.

The assay results highlighted a wide zone of anomalous gold mineralisation (48m at 0.15g/t gold) from a depth of 83m associated with the more intensely altered bedrock. Interpretation of the structural logging is in progress to ascertain whether this zone corresponds to the significant oxide gold mineralisation intersected directly above and with the recently reported shallow AC results of **40m at 1.55g/t gold** and **28m at 3.38g/t gold** located to the immediate south (refer to ASX announcement dated 14 August 2017).

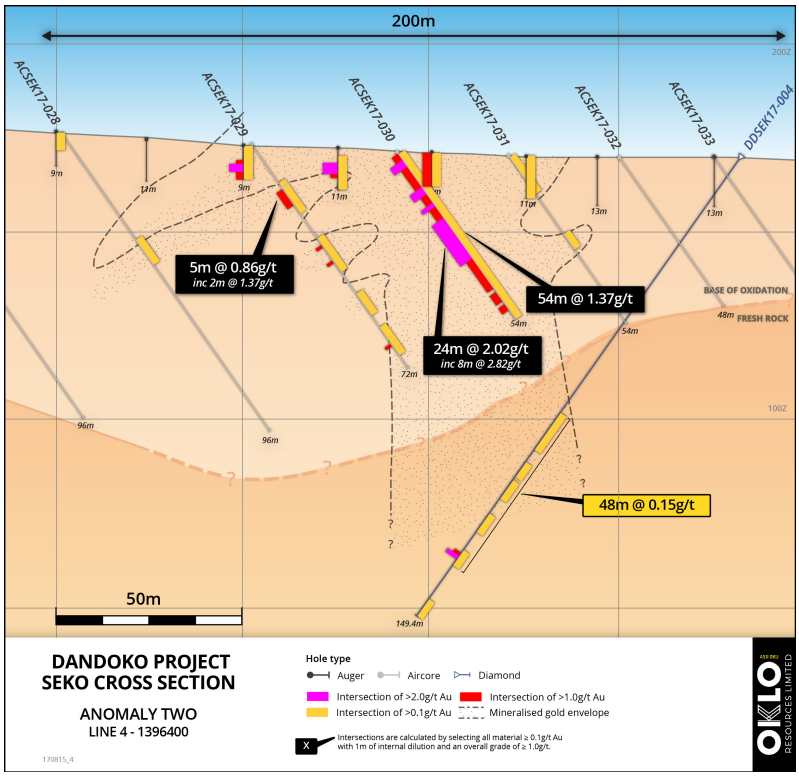

Figure 4 Seko Anomaly Two drill section - Line 4, 1396400N

ANOMALY ONE

Hole DDSEK17-001 was drilled below the previous significant AC results that included 13m at 2.27g/t gold and 11m at 2.38g/t gold. The hole intersected fresh rock from a down hole depth of 148m (approximately 123m below surface) and included strongly deformed greywackes with carbonate segregation. A later phase of crosscutting carbonate and sulphide veining and hydroclastic breccias was also observed.

Anomalous zones of gold mineralisation were returned including 11m at 0.27g/t gold from 37m and 3m at 1.40 g/t gold from 64m.

ANOMALY FIVE

Hole DDSEK17-006 was drilled below the previous significant AC result of 13m at 1.22g/t gold. The hole intersected fresh rock at a down hole depth of 128m (approximately 106m below surface) and was completed to a depth of 171m. The hole intersected mostly sediments hosting narrow zones of alteration. The best intersection recorded was 5m at 0.29g/t gold from 63m.

ONGOING ACTIVITIES

The Company looks forward to reporting assay results from the remaining 33 AC holes completed during the field season. Re-analysis of select intervals samples using a larger sample volume by bottle roll cyanide leach analysis is underway along with planning for further aggressive exploration work over the Seko trends following the current wet season which will be funded from Oklo's strong cash position of circa $13.5M.

– 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^2 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.

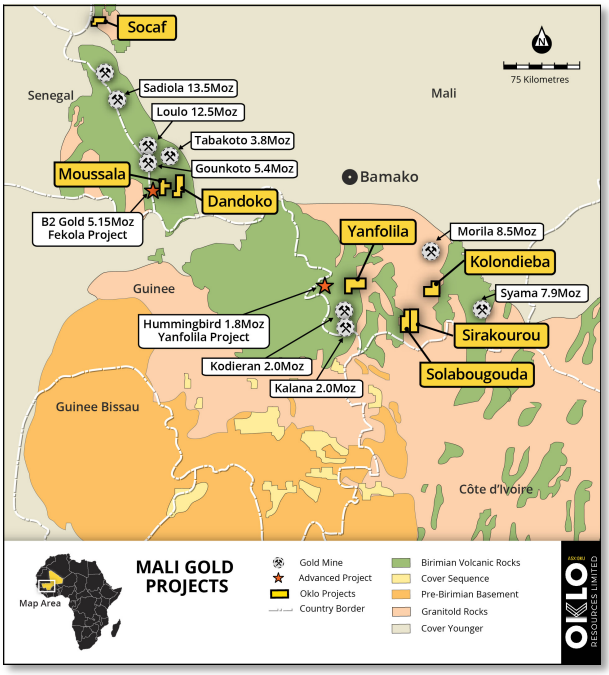

Figure 5: Location of Oklo Projects in West and South Mali

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 2: Diamond drill hole locations.

HOLE ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	RL	Length	Azimuth	Dip
DDSEK17-001	268790	1396401	185	200	270	-55
DDSEK17-002[a,b]	266678	1396799	199	46.7	90	-55
DDSEK17-003[a]	266680	1396795	199	173.5	90	-55
DDSEK17-004	267629	1396398	166	149.3	270	-55
DDSEK17-005[c]	266689	1396797	199	220.8	90	-55
DDSEK17-006	269191	1396198	200	150	270	-55

[a] *Hole abandoned due to drilling problems before planned depth*
[b] *Hole not analysed as redrilled by adjacent hole.*
[c] *Drilled as RC to 156m*

Table 3: All assay results ≥0.10g/t Au

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
DDSEK17-001	37	38	0.66
DDSEK17-001	38	39	0.37
DDSEK17-001	39	40	0.21
DDSEK17-001	40	41	0.33
DDSEK17-001	41	42	0.14
DDSEK17-001	42	43	0.48
DDSEK17-001	43	44	0.25
DDSEK17-001	46	47	0.11
DDSEK17-001	47	48	0.28
DDSEK17-001	59	60	0.64
DDSEK17-001	60	61	2.34
DDSEK17-001	64	65	0.68
DDSEK17-001	65	66	3.31
DDSEK17-001	66	67	0.22
DDSEK17-001	104	105	0.12
DDSEK17-001	106	107	0.25
DDSEK17-001	114	115	0.83
DDSEK17-001	115	116	0.36
DDSEK17-001	116	117	0.27
DDSEK17-001	162	163	0.19
DDSEK17-003	81	82	0.10
DDSEK17-003	85	86	0.22
DDSEK17-003	86	87	0.83
DDSEK17-003	87	88	0.56
DDSEK17-003	88	89	0.78
DDSEK17-003	89	90	0.26
DDSEK17-003	90	91	0.45
DDSEK17-003	91	92	0.23
DDSEK17-003	92	93	0.19

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
DDSEK17-003	93	94	0.49
DDSEK17-003	94	95	0.96
DDSEK17-003	95	96	1.36
DDSEK17-003	96	97	1.00
DDSEK17-003	97	98	0.70
DDSEK17-003	98	99	3.99
DDSEK17-003	99	100	5.35
DDSEK17-003	100	101	3.04
DDSEK17-003	101	102	0.44
DDSEK17-003	102	103	0.38
DDSEK17-003	103	104	0.70
DDSEK17-003	104	105	0.34
DDSEK17-003	105	106	3.99
DDSEK17-003	106	107	3.69
DDSEK17-003	107	108	0.26
DDSEK17-003	108	109	1.17
DDSEK17-003	109	110	4.08
DDSEK17-003	110	111	2.81
DDSEK17-003	111	112	0.37
DDSEK17-003	112	113	0.31
DDSEK17-003	113	114	0.38
DDSEK17-003	114	115	0.47
DDSEK17-003	115	116	0.75
DDSEK17-003	116	117	0.21
DDSEK17-003	117	118	0.63
DDSEK17-003	118	119	0.40
DDSEK17-003	119	120	0.65
DDSEK17-003	120	121	1.84
DDSEK17-003	121	122	1.11

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
DDSEK17-003	122	123	1.45
DDSEK17-003	123	124	1.86
DDSEK17-003	124	125	0.96
DDSEK17-003	125	126	1.25
DDSEK17-003	126	127	0.15
DDSEK17-003	128	129	0.12
DDSEK17-003	129	130	0.10
DDSEK17-003	130	131	0.25
DDSEK17-003	131	132	0.69
DDSEK17-003	132	133	0.24
DDSEK17-003	140	141	0.66
DDSEK17-003	141	142	0.34
DDSEK17-003	142	143	5.52
DDSEK17-003	143	144	1.88
DDSEK17-003	144	145	0.95
DDSEK17-003	145	146	0.75
DDSEK17-003	146	147	0.16
DDSEK17-003	148	149	1.27
DDSEK17-003	149	150	1.26
DDSEK17-003	150	151	1.62
DDSEK17-003	151	152	0.76
DDSEK17-003	152	153	0.91
DDSEK17-003	153	154	0.20
DDSEK17-003	154	155	0.22
DDSEK17-003	155	156	1.25
DDSEK17-003	156	157	0.20
DDSEK17-003	157	158	0.17
DDSEK17-003	158	159	1.02
DDSEK17-003	159	160	1.49
DDSEK17-003	160	161	1.13
DDSEK17-003	161	162	0.47
DDSEK17-003	162	163	0.27
DDSEK17-003	163	164	0.35
DDSEK17-003	164	165	0.14
DDSEK17-004	83	84	0.10
DDSEK17-004	84	85	0.13
DDSEK17-004	85	86	0.53
DDSEK17-004	86	87	0.20
DDSEK17-004	87	88	0.15
DDSEK17-004	90	91	0.16
DDSEK17-004	91	92	0.22
DDSEK17-004	92	93	0.17
DDSEK17-004	97	98	0.10
DDSEK17-004	101	102	0.14

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
DDSEK17-004	102	103	0.23
DDSEK17-004	105	106	0.32
DDSEK17-004	106	107	0.17
DDSEK17-004	108	109	0.11
DDSEK17-004	114	115	0.15
DDSEK17-004	116	117	0.36
DDSEK17-004	119	120	0.26
DDSEK17-004	124	125	0.14
DDSEK17-004	125	126	0.28
DDSEK17-004	130	131	2.02
DDSEK17-004	146	147	0.22
DDSEK17-004	147	148	0.62
DDSEK17-005	68	69	0.83
DDSEK17-005	81	82	0.11
DDSEK17-005	85	86	0.25
DDSEK17-005	86	87	1.21
DDSEK17-005	87	88	2.11
DDSEK17-005	88	89	0.45
DDSEK17-005	89	90	0.21
DDSEK17-005	90	91	0.35
DDSEK17-005	91	92	0.14
DDSEK17-005	92	93	0.25
DDSEK17-005	93	94	1.64
DDSEK17-005	94	95	0.76
DDSEK17-005	95	96	0.35
DDSEK17-005	96	97	0.26
DDSEK17-005	97	98	0.74
DDSEK17-005	98	99	0.99
DDSEK17-005	99	100	1.31
DDSEK17-005	100	101	2.38
DDSEK17-005	101	102	0.38
DDSEK17-005	102	103	0.41
DDSEK17-005	103	104	3.68
DDSEK17-005	104	105	20.59
DDSEK17-005	105	106	10.97
DDSEK17-005	106	107	14.81
DDSEK17-005	107	108	10.16
DDSEK17-005	108	109	6.25
DDSEK17-005	109	110	0.18
DDSEK17-005	110	111	0.14
DDSEK17-005	111	112	2.88
DDSEK17-005	112	113	3.92
DDSEK17-005	113	114	0.95
DDSEK17-005	114	115	0.52

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
DDSEK17-005	*115*	*116*	0.20
DDSEK17-005	*116*	*117*	0.19
DDSEK17-005	*117*	*118*	0.16
DDSEK17-005	*118*	*119*	0.12
DDSEK17-005	*119*	*120*	0.31
DDSEK17-005	*120*	*121*	0.52
DDSEK17-005	*121*	*122*	0.55
DDSEK17-005	*122*	*123*	0.37
DDSEK17-005	*123*	*124*	0.26
DDSEK17-005	*124*	*125*	0.25
DDSEK17-005	*125*	*126*	0.29
DDSEK17-005	*126*	*127*	0.14
DDSEK17-005	*127*	*128*	0.17
DDSEK17-005	*128*	*129*	0.16
DDSEK17-005	*130*	*131*	12.40
DDSEK17-005	*131*	*132*	4.93
DDSEK17-005	*132*	*133*	4.80
DDSEK17-005	*133*	*134*	10.21
DDSEK17-005	*134*	*135*	4.95
DDSEK17-005	*135*	*136*	3.15
DDSEK17-005	*136*	*137*	1.45
DDSEK17-005	*137*	*138*	1.17
DDSEK17-005	*138*	*139*	0.65
DDSEK17-005	*139*	*140*	0.52
DDSEK17-005	*140*	*141*	0.14
DDSEK17-005	*141*	*142*	0.58
DDSEK17-005	*142*	*143*	0.15
DDSEK17-005	*143*	*144*	0.43
DDSEK17-005	*144*	*145*	0.19
DDSEK17-005	*145*	*146*	0.58
DDSEK17-005	*146*	*147*	1.08

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
DDSEK17-005	*147*	*148*	0.39
DDSEK17-005	*148*	*149*	0.73
DDSEK17-005	*149*	*150*	1.33
DDSEK17-005	*150*	*150.6*	1.25
DDSEK17-005	150.6	151	0.64
DDSEK17-005	151	152	1.80
DDSEK17-005	152	153	4.49
DDSEK17-005	153	154	2.37
DDSEK17-005	154	155	2.06
DDSEK17-005	155	156	0.23
DDSEK17-005	156	157	0.12
DDSEK17-005	157	158	0.40
DDSEK17-005	158	159	1.37
DDSEK17-005	194	195	0.12
DDSEK17-006	63	64	0.45
DDSEK17-006	64	65	0.66
DDSEK17-006	65	67	0.14
DDSEK17-006	69	70	0.14

Notes:

- *All results of ≥ 0.10ppm are shown within the table. Intervals missing are below this threshold.*
- *Significant Intervals are reported using a threshold where the interval has a 1.0 g/t Au average or greater over the sample interval and selects all material greater than 0.10 g/t Au allowing for 2 sample of included dilution.*
- *Where From and To depth are italicized indicates zone of RC pre-collar.*

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 AC holes have been routinely sampled on a 1m interval for gold ► All DD samples have been routinely sampled on a 1m interval for gold. Core was cut with a ¼ HQ sample being sent for analysis ► 1 metre samples are preserved for future assay as required. ► Samples were collected in situ at the drill site and are split collecting 2 to 3 kg per sample. Certified reference material and sample duplicates were inserted at regular intervals. ► All samples were submitted to internationally accredited SGS Laboratories in Bamako Mali and to Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories, Abidjan, Ivory Coast. for 50g Fire Assay gold analysis with a 10ppb or less 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 other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	► AC and DD drilling was carried out by AMCO Drilling using a UDR650 multipurpose rig
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.	► Core lengths measured and percentage recovered core calculated ► Where recovery was occasionally poor within soft saprolite material, sampling was made to the drill run length of 1.5m and not to a even 1m sample. Percentage of lost core was recorded. ► Collected samples were weighed to ensure consistency of sample size and monitor sample recoveries. ► 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.
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 recording mineral and rock types and their abundance, as well as alteration, silicification and level of weathering. ► A minimum of half core was retained for a geological record.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	► If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. ► If non<core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. ► For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. ► Quality control procedures adopted for all sub<sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. ► Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second<half sampling. ► Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain	► Samples were cut at Oklo's field camp to provide a ¼ core sample ► Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness by taking a second ¼ cut ► Further sample preparation was undertaken at the laboratories by laboratory staff ► 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 laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and are being stored in a secure location for possible future analysis.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	size of the material being sampled.	► 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 is undertaken at SGS Bamako or Bureau Veritas, Abidjanby 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au or better. ► 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 reasonably 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. ► DD holes 3 & 5 were drilled ≈7m apart by different drill methods. The intersection widths were comparable between both methods and a lower grade being observed in the diamond hole. Further analysis is ongoing with the undertaken of analysis of larger sample sizes to investigate the difference in grade. ► 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.	► Drill hole collars were positioned using differential GPS (DGPS). ► Accuracy of the D GPS < +/< 0.1m and is considered appropriate for this level of early 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.	► AC were located on a nominal 50x400m spaced pattern to cover auger gold anomalies ► Along line spacing varied from 50m so as to provide 'heel-to-toe' overlapping coverage. ► DD were single hole located on widely spaced lines for the purpose of stratigraphic understanding. ► Drilling reported in this program is of an early exploration nature has not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	► 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	► 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

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	and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	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.	► Samples were taken to the laboratory in Bamako under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff. ► Sample pulps were returned from the laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and have been stored in a secure location. ► The samples remaining after splitting are removed from the site and trucked to the exploration camp where they are stored under security for future reference.
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 and Mousalla Exploration Permit which are held 100% by Africa Mining SARL, a wholly owned subsidiary of Oklo Resources Limited. ► The Dandoko project consists of: ► 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 and: ► 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 ► The Mousalla permit is in good standing, with an expiry date of 22/12/2018.
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. ► The area that is presently covered by the Mousalla permit was explored intermittently by Compass Gold Corporation between 2010 and 2013. ► 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)

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		often associated with deep<seated structures. ► Lateritic weathering is common within the project area. The depth to fresh rock is variable and may extend up to 50-70m below surface and in this drill program weathering of >80m was encountered
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: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. ► If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	► 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.. ► Locations are tabulated within the report and are shown 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.
Data aggregation methods	► In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut<off grades are usually Material and should be stated. ► Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. ► The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	► 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. ► No grade top cut off has been applied to full results presented in table 4. ► 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 the body of this report.
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.	► A drill hole locations are provided in this report ► 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	► No other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report

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	characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	► The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large<scale step<out drilling). ► Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	► Analytical results for 33 AC holes remain to be received. ► Further AC, RC and diamond drilling is planned to follow up the results reported in this announcement.