OKLO RESOURCES LIMITED ASX:OKU

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

5th DECEMBER 2017

FURTHER OUTSTANDING DRILL INTERSECTIONS RETURNED FROM SK1 AT SEKO

SUMMARY

- Further assay results received from Oklo's 2018 Phase 1 shallow aircore (AC), deeper reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD) drilling program at Seko.
- Significant intersections received from 12 AC holes from Seko Anomaly 1 (SK1), comprising infill and step-out holes testing for extensions to previously reported shallow, oxide gold mineralisation include:
  - **76m at 1.65g/t gold** from 8m; including
    - **52m at 2.23g/t gold** from 11m and including
    - **27m at 3.11g/t gold** from 27m
  - **29m at 1.59g/t gold** from 0m; including
    - **7m at 2.45g/t gold** from 6m
  - **40m at 1.41g/t gold** from 69m; including
    - **12m at 2.39g/t gold** from 71m
  - **12m at 2.14g/t gold** from 0m; including
    - **3m at 7.34g/t gold** from 3m
- A total of 97 AC holes (for 7,575m) and 17 RC holes (for 2,262m) completed to date with results from 68 AC holes previously reported.
- 17 deeper RC holes to ~180-200m vertical depth have been completed targeting extensions to the known oxide gold mineralisation into fresh rock at Anomalies SK2 and SK3 with further deeper RC planned.
- AC holes testing to the south west of SK2 and the central and northern parts of SK1 on infill 40m spaced lines are underway with RC drilling resuming upon completion.
- Further assays pending for AC and RC holes and will be reported as they become available.

Oklo Resources Limited ("Oklo" or "the Company"; ASX:OKU) is pleased to announce the following progress report on its 2018 Phase 1 drilling program comprising infill and step-out aircore (AC) and deeper reverse circulation (RC) and diamond (DD) drilling campaigns at the Seko prospect within the Dandoko Project (Figure 1).

Oklo's Dandoko Project and adjoining Moussala and Kouroufing Projects 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.

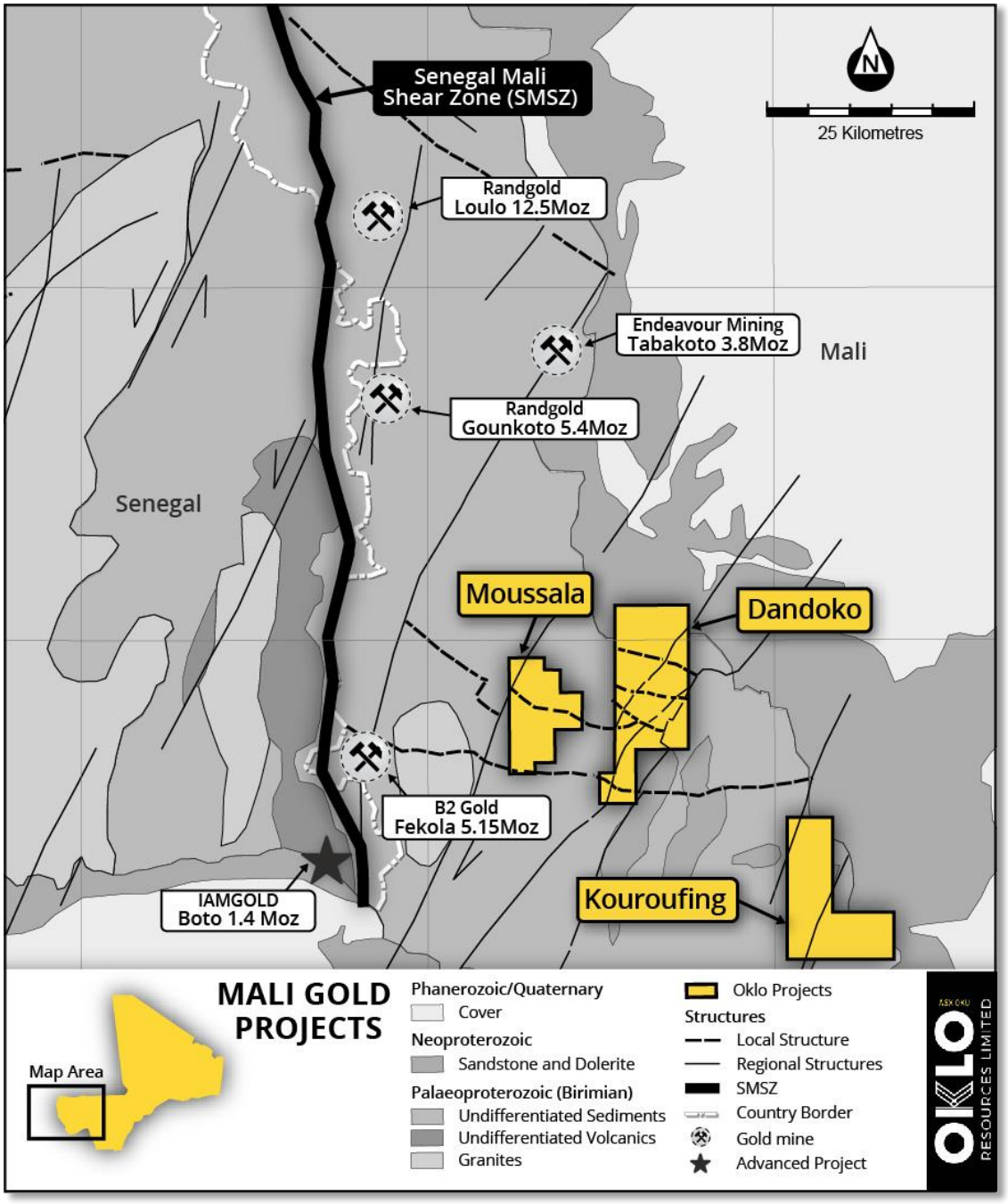

Figure 1: Location of Oklo's Dandoko, Moussala and Kouroufing gold projects in west Mali.

The drilling programs have been designed to test for both strike and depth extensions to the significant shallow oxide gold mineralisation previously encountered at Seko, through AC drilling to a vertical depth of circa 80m and deeper RC and DD drilling to vertical depths of between 180-200m. The Phase 1 program is estimated to be completed by the end of January 2018 at an estimated cost of $3.5 million.

In late 2016, Oklo initiated a reconnaissance auger geochemistry program over the Dandoko and Moussala projects to explore for new targets concealed under the extensive tracts of lateritic cover. The program delivered early success with the delineation of the **12km long Dandoko gold corridor**, including the Seko discovery. Seko is the only target that has had any follow-up drilling with numerous targets yet to be drill tested (Figure 2).

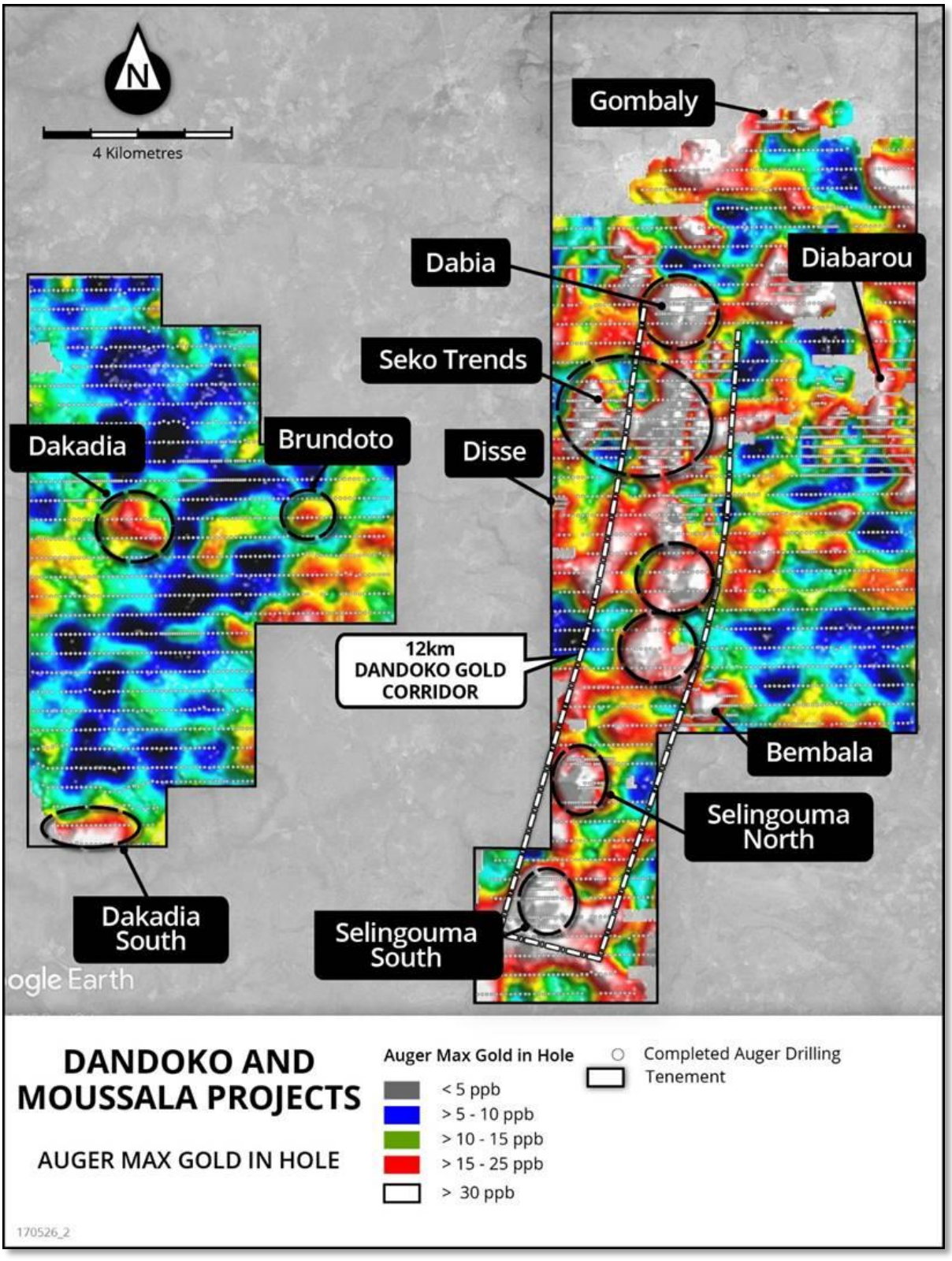

Figure 2: Location of Seko trends within 12km long Dandoko gold corridor

SEKO AC DRILLING PROGRAM

The AC and RC drilling program underway at Seko comprises predominantly of 80m spaced step-out and 40m spaced infill traverses along three of the Seko anomalies, where previous reconnaissance AC drilling intersected significant widths of shallow, oxide gold mineralisation from 5 of the anomalies tested (Figure 2). To date, 97 AC holes (for 7,575m) and 17 RC holes (for 2,262m) have been completed.

This announcement summarises assay results received from 12 AC holes from Seko Anomaly 1 (SK1, Figure 3). The previous 68 AC holes from SK2 and SK3 were reported to the ASX on 28 November 2018. Assays are pending for a further 17 AC and 17 RC holes.

Each drill traverse was completed in a 'heel-to-toe' manner and resulted in a nominal 40-50m drill spacing. All holes were angled at -55° and achieved an average downhole depth of 85m (~70m vertical depth) and a maximum downhole depth of 126m (~103m vertical depth). 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.

Assay results received from the AC holes to date continue to confirm the presence of further significant zones of oxide gold mineralisation over strike lengths in excess of 500m. The significant intersections are summarised in Table 1 with a detailed summary of all assay results ≥0.1g/t gold presented in Table 3. All drill hole locations are summarised in Table 2 and are shown in Figures 3-9.

At **SK1**, wide zones of shallow gold mineralisation have been returned from close to surface, including **76m at 1.65g/t gold** from 8m including **52m at 2.23g/t gold**. Gold mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike. The SK1 trend currently extends over 2.0km with wide zones of gold mineralisation up to 200m across strike.

A summary of AC holes reported to date from SK1, 2 and 3 is presented in Figure 4.

The shallow AC drilling to date has not adequately defined the structural controls and plunge to the gold mineralisation and this will be the focus of the ongoing RC and DD components of the Phase 1 program.

Seventeen deeper RC holes have currently been tested below the oxide gold mineralisation at SK 3 and 2 and the rig has been mobilised to undertaking further infill 40m spaced lines of AC drilling in to the south west of SK2 the central and northern parts of the SK1 trend, whereupon RC drilling will continue.

The Company looks forward to reporting further assay results from the ongoing and aggressive drilling program as they come to hand.

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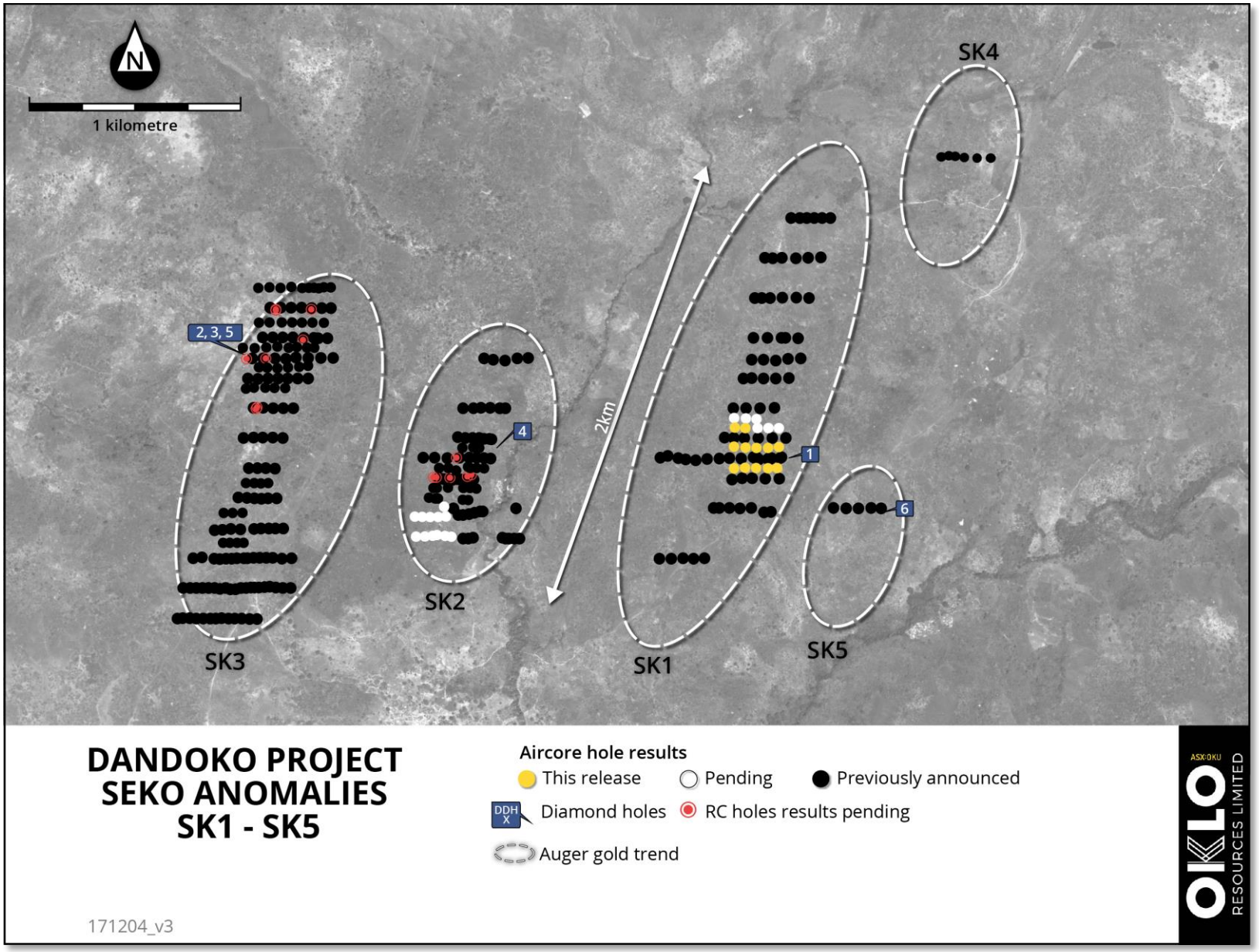

Figure 3: Location of completed AC infill drill traverses and DD and RC drillholes over Seko Anomalies SK1-3.

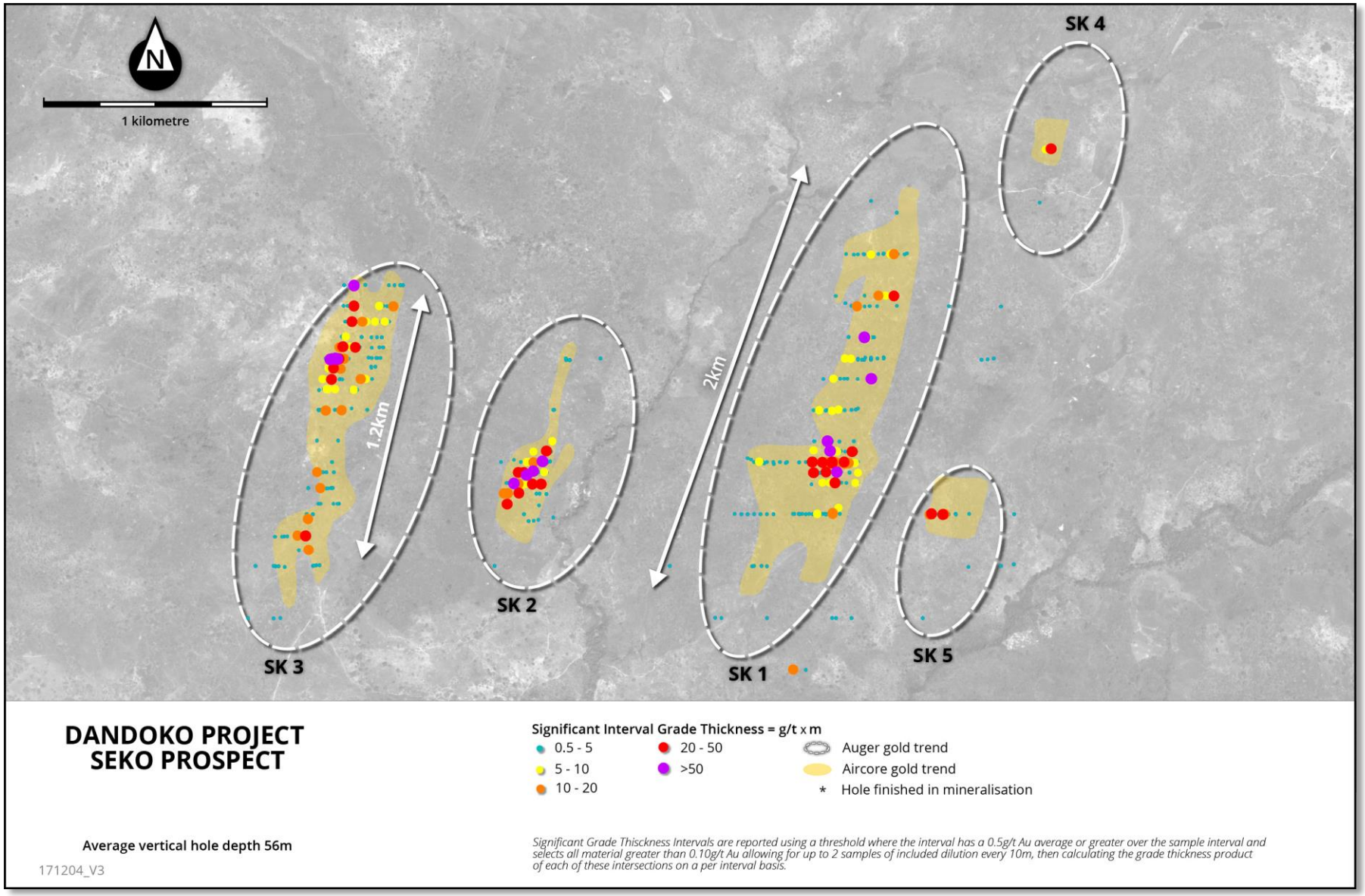

Figure 4: Location of completed AC infill drill traverses, DD and RC drillholes over Seko Anomalies SK1-3 and Gold Trends.

Table 1: Significant AC intersections

Anomaly	HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold g/t
SK1	ACSEK17-313	0	12	**12**	**2.14**
	including	*3*	*6*	***3***	***7.34***
	ACSEK17-314*	0	29	**29**	**1.59**
	including	*6*	*13*	***7***	***2.45***
		69	109	**40**	**1.41**
	including	*71*	*83*	***12***	***2.39***
		116	120	**4**	**1.17**
	ACSEK17-318	4	13	**9**	**0.77**
	including	*4*	*5*	***1***	***5.50***
	ACSEK17-319	8	84	**76**	**1.65**
	including	*11*	*63*	***52***	***2.23***
	including	*24*	*51*	***27***	***3.11***
	ACSEK17-321	10	48	**38**	**0.54**
	ACSEK17-324	12	16	**4**	**1.58**
		37	46	**8**	**1.57**

** hole ended in mineralisation.*
Intervals are reported using a threshold where the interval has a 0.5g/t Au average or greater over the sample interval and selects all material greater than 0.10g/t Au allowing for up to 2 samples of included dilution every 10m.

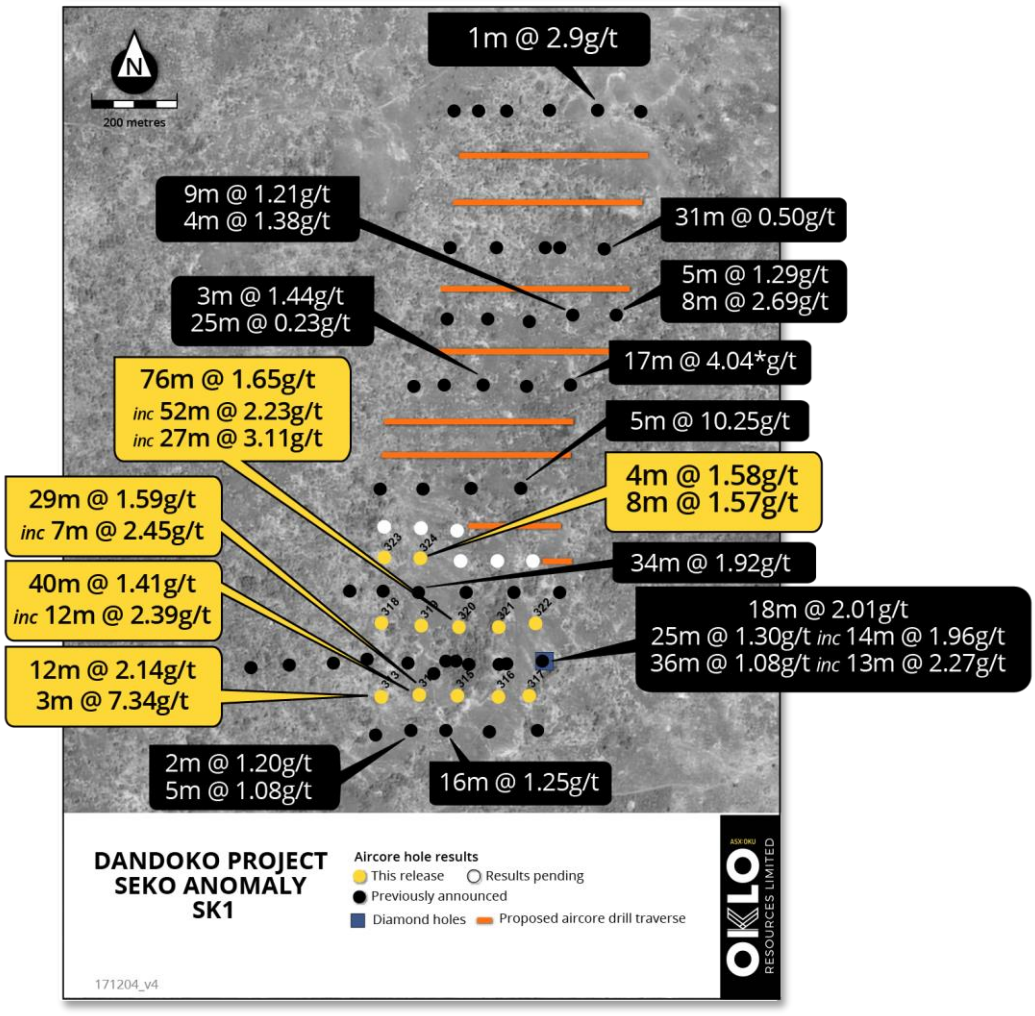

Figure 5: SK1 Drill hole location plan

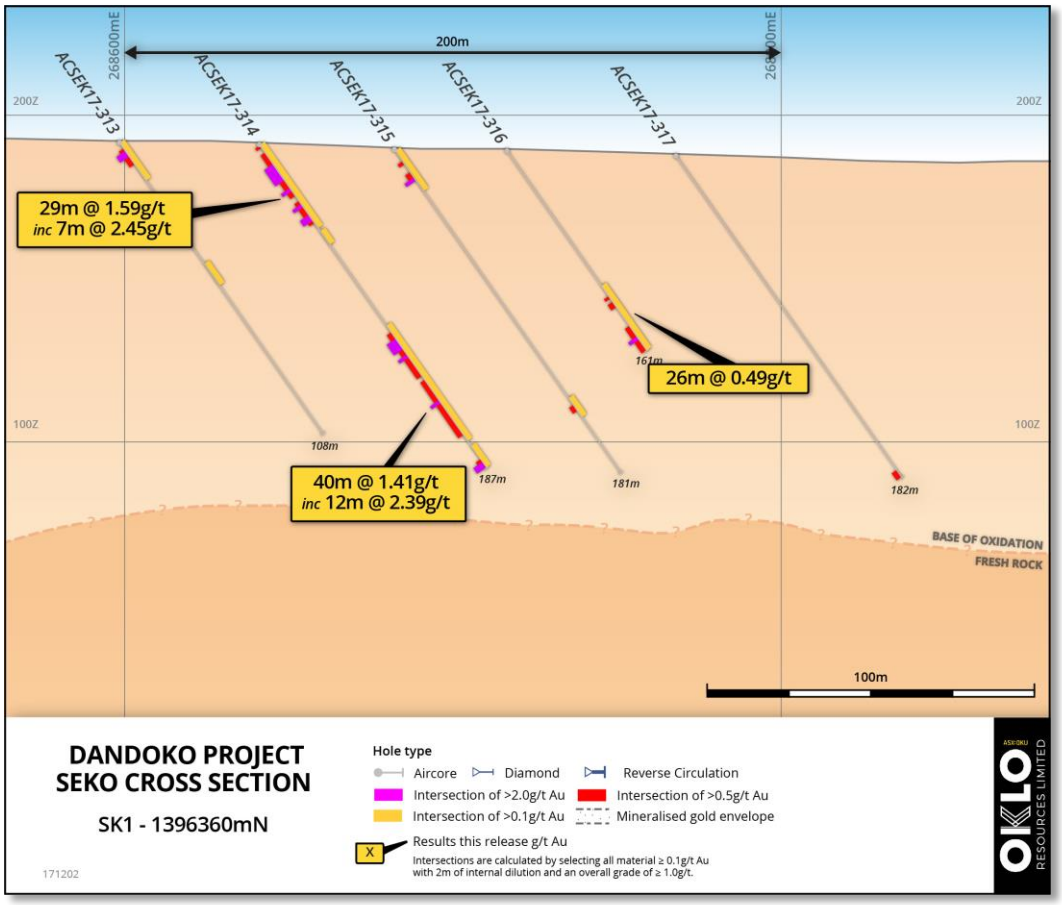

Figure 6: SK1 cross section 1396360mN

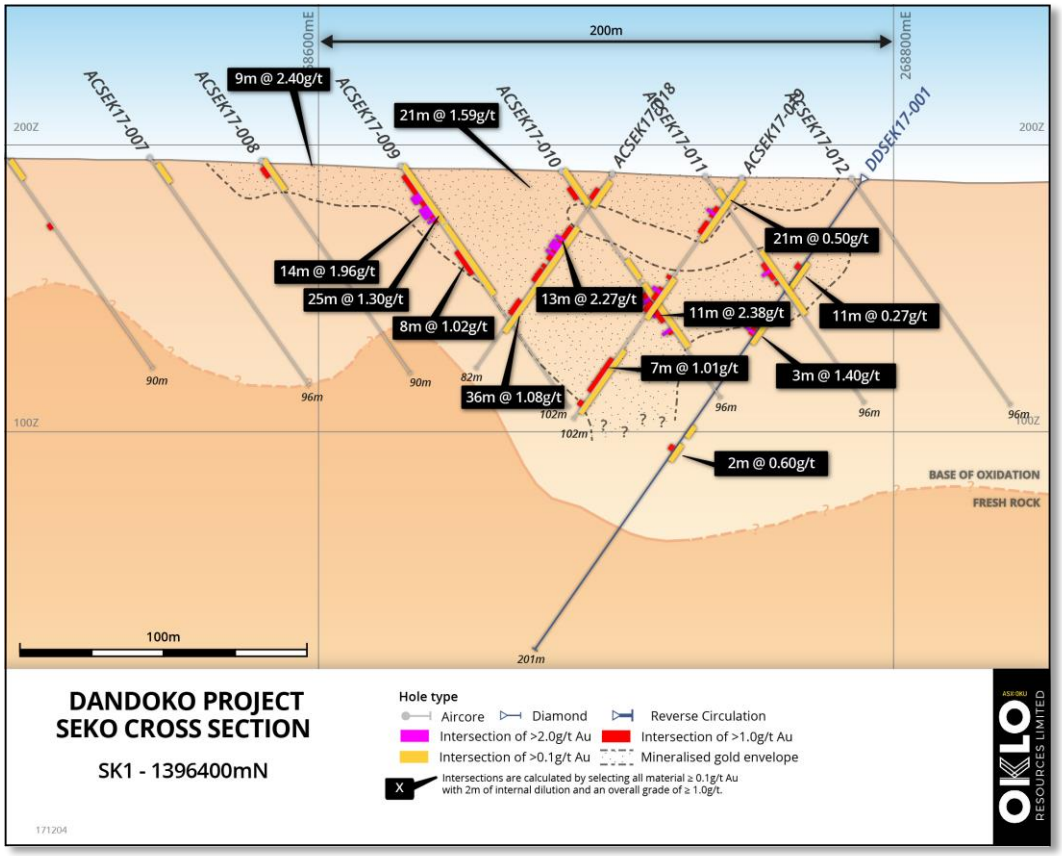

Figure 7: SK1 cross section 1396400mN

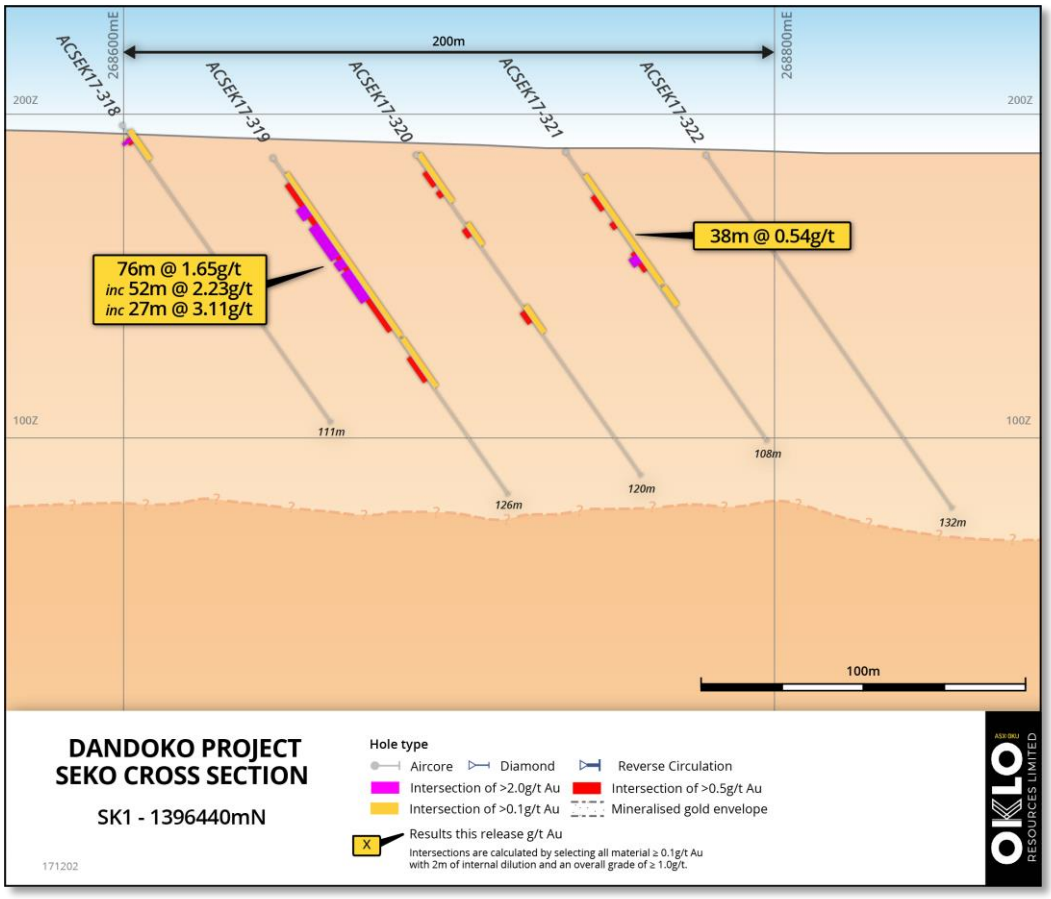

Figure 8: SK1 cross section 1396440mN

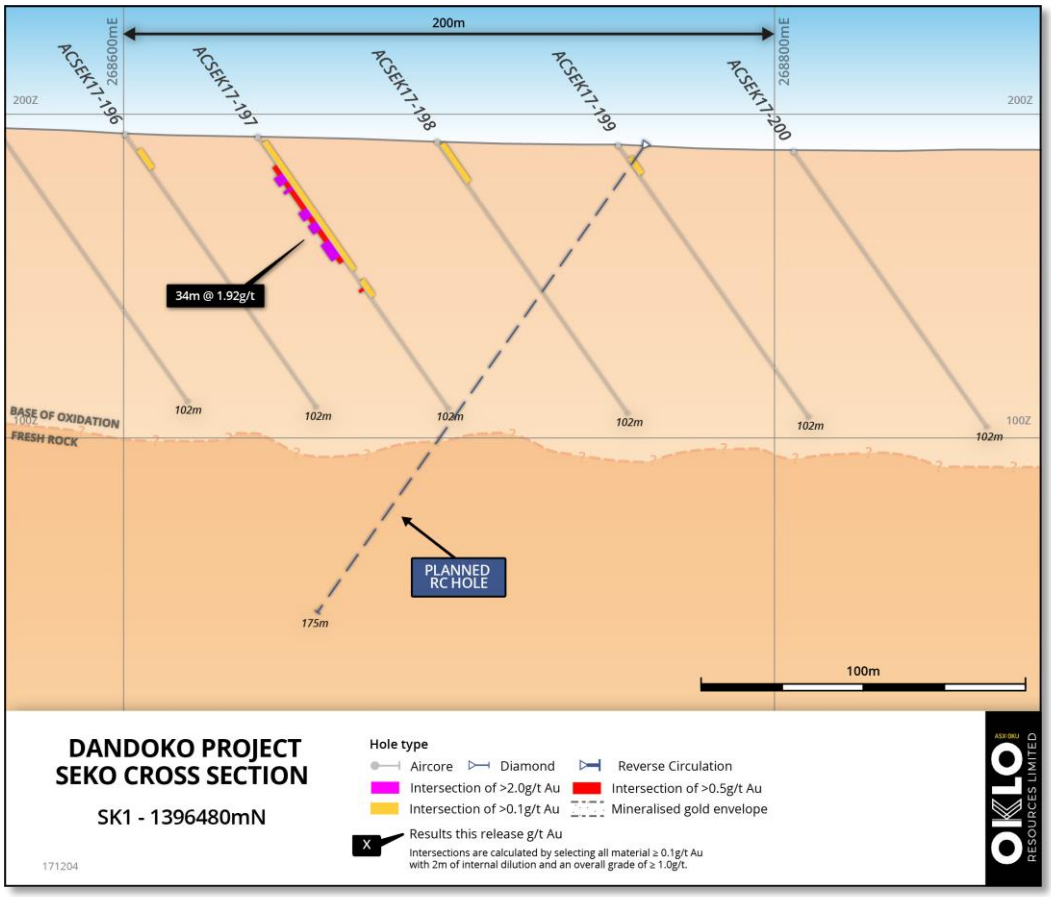

Figure 9: SK1 cross section 1396480mN

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.

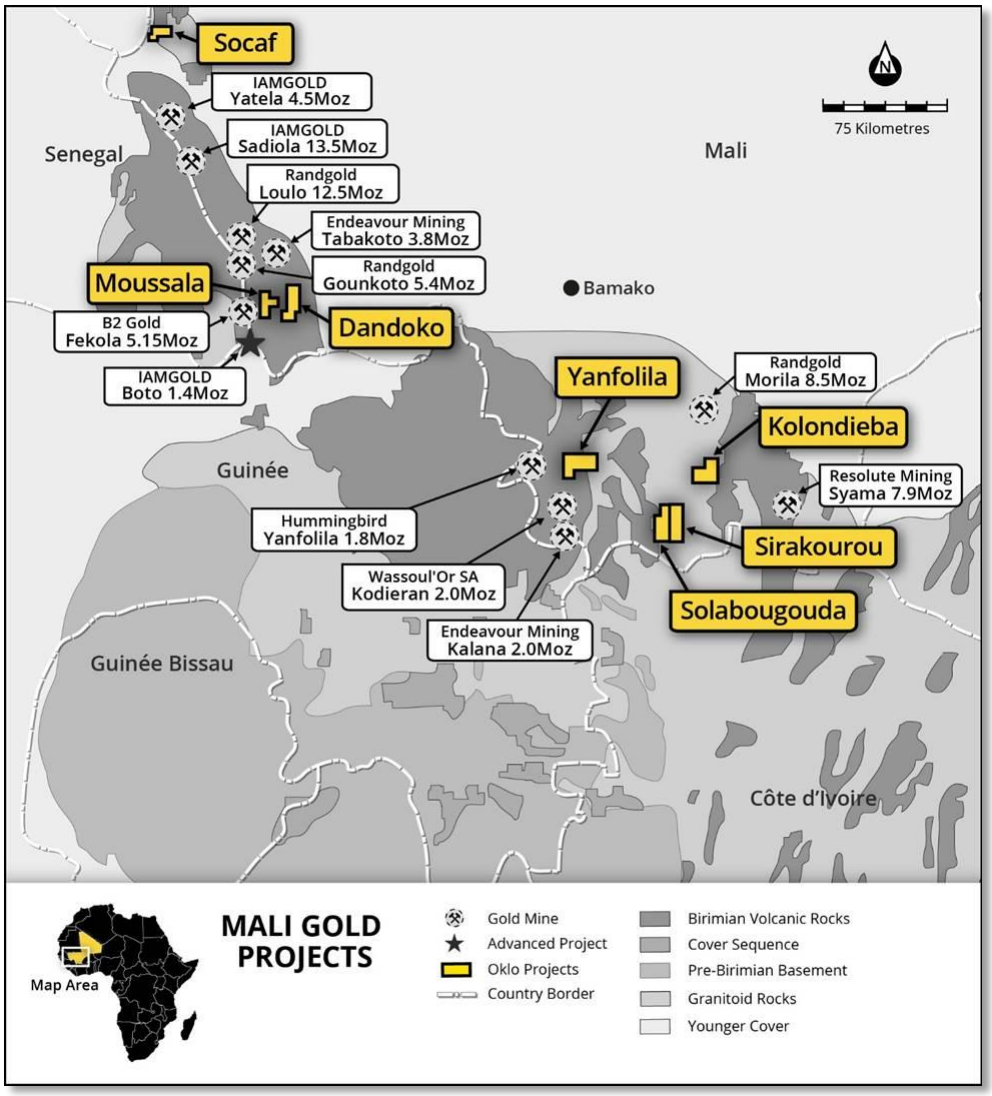

Figure 12: Location of Oklo Projects in West and South Mali

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: Aircore drill hole locations.

Anomaly	HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Length	Azimuth	Inc.
1	*ACSEK17-313*	*268600*	*1396359*	*189*	*108*	*90*	*-55*
1	*ACSEK17-314*	*268644*	*1396361*	*187*	*120*	*90*	*-55*
1	*ACSEK17-315*	*268688*	*1396360*	*181*	*120*	*90*	*-55*
1	*ACSEK17-316*	*268736*	*1396359*	*161*	*74*	*90*	*-55*
1	*ACSEK17-317*	*268772*	*1396360*	*182*	*120*	*90*	*-55*
1	*ACSEK17-318*	*268600*	*1396445*	*196*	*111*	*90*	*-55*
1	*ACSEK17-319*	*268646*	*1396442*	*186*	*126*	*90*	*-55*
1	*ACSEK17-320*	*268690*	*1396440*	*187*	*120*	*90*	*-55*
1	*ACSEK17-321*	*268736*	*1396440*	*188*	*108*	*90*	*-55*
1	*ACSEK17-322*	*268779*	*1396444*	*187*	*132*	*90*	*-55*
1	*ACSEK17-323*	*268603*	*1396521*	*191*	*126*	*90*	*-55*
1	*ACSEK17-324*	*268645*	*1396520*	*193*	*108*	*90*	*-55*

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

Anom	Collar	From	To	Grade (ppm)
1	ACSEK17-313	0	1	0.16
1	ACSEK17-313	1	2	0.16
1	ACSEK17-313	2	3	0.80
1	ACSEK17-313	3	4	4.27
1	ACSEK17-313	4	5	16.30
1	ACSEK17-313	5	6	1.45
1	ACSEK17-313	6	7	0.91
1	ACSEK17-313	7	8	0.49
1	ACSEK17-313	8	9	0.26
1	ACSEK17-313	9	10	0.33
1	ACSEK17-313	10	11	0.30
1	ACSEK17-313	11	12	0.21
1	ACSEK17-313	47	48	0.15
1	ACSEK17-313	48	49	0.11
1	ACSEK17-313	50	51	0.22
1	ACSEK17-313	51	52	0.36
1	ACSEK17-314	0	1	0.52
1	ACSEK17-314	1	2	0.30
1	ACSEK17-314	2	3	0.31
1	ACSEK17-314	3	4	0.31
1	ACSEK17-314	4	5	0.54
1	ACSEK17-314	5	6	0.53
1	ACSEK17-314	6	7	1.28
1	ACSEK17-314	7	8	2.21
1	ACSEK17-314	8	9	4.77
1	ACSEK17-314	9	10	2.12
1	ACSEK17-314	10	11	1.92
1	ACSEK17-314	11	12	2.25

Anom	Collar	From	To	Grade (ppm)
1	ACSEK17-314	12	13	2.63
1	ACSEK17-314	13	14	0.68
1	ACSEK17-314	14	15	0.25
1	ACSEK17-314	15	16	0.84
1	ACSEK17-314	16	17	2.37
1	ACSEK17-314	17	18	1.47
1	ACSEK17-314	18	19	0.27
1	ACSEK17-314	19	20	0.10
1	ACSEK17-314	20	21	0.11
1	ACSEK17-314	21	22	0.85
1	ACSEK17-314	22	23	2.35
1	ACSEK17-314	23	24	1.13
1	ACSEK17-314	24	25	0.44
1	ACSEK17-314	25	26	0.17
1	ACSEK17-314	26	27	8.36
1	ACSEK17-314	27	28	6.66
1	ACSEK17-314	28	29	0.47
1	ACSEK17-314	34	35	0.24
1	ACSEK17-314	35	36	0.42
1	ACSEK17-314	36	37	0.10
1	ACSEK17-314	43	44	0.13
1	ACSEK17-314	60	61	0.21
1	ACSEK17-314	69	70	0.46
1	ACSEK17-314	70	71	0.28
1	ACSEK17-314	71	72	1.22
1	ACSEK17-314	72	73	4.16
1	ACSEK17-314	73	74	1.65
1	ACSEK17-314	74	75	10.30

Anom	Collar	From	To	Grade (ppm)
1	ACSEK17-314	75	76	1.50
1	ACSEK17-314	76	77	1.03
1	ACSEK17-314	77	78	1.43
1	ACSEK17-314	78	79	2.38
1	ACSEK17-314	79	80	1.25
1	ACSEK17-314	80	81	1.39
1	ACSEK17-314	81	82	1.11
1	ACSEK17-314	82	83	1.24
1	ACSEK17-314	83	84	0.96
1	ACSEK17-314	84	85	1.44
1	ACSEK17-314	85	86	0.66
1	ACSEK17-314	86	87	0.28
1	ACSEK17-314	88	89	0.60
1	ACSEK17-314	89	90	0.43
1	ACSEK17-314	90	91	0.58
1	ACSEK17-314	91	92	0.86
1	ACSEK17-314	92	93	1.46
1	ACSEK17-314	93	94	1.49
1	ACSEK17-314	94	95	1.11
1	ACSEK17-314	95	96	8.30
1	ACSEK17-314	96	97	0.96
1	ACSEK17-314	97	98	0.52
1	ACSEK17-314	98	99	0.62
1	ACSEK17-314	99	100	1.27
1	ACSEK17-314	100	101	1.09
1	ACSEK17-314	101	102	0.50
1	ACSEK17-314	102	103	0.22
1	ACSEK17-314	103	104	0.34
1	ACSEK17-314	104	105	0.92
1	ACSEK17-314	105	106	0.95
1	ACSEK17-314	106	107	0.95
1	ACSEK17-314	107	108	0.10
1	ACSEK17-314	108	109	0.18
1	ACSEK17-314	114	115	0.16
1	ACSEK17-314	116	117	0.21
1	ACSEK17-314	117	118	0.34
1	ACSEK17-314	118	119	2.38
1	ACSEK17-314	119	120	1.76
1	ACSEK17-315	0	1	0.12
1	ACSEK17-315	1	2	0.11
1	ACSEK17-315	3	4	0.28
1	ACSEK17-315	4	5	0.54
1	ACSEK17-315	5	6	0.40
1	ACSEK17-315	6	7	0.41
1	ACSEK17-315	7	8	0.41

Anom	Collar	From	To	Grade (ppm)
1	ACSEK17-315	8	9	0.45
1	ACSEK17-315	9	10	0.52
1	ACSEK17-315	10	11	2.26
1	ACSEK17-315	11	12	0.15
1	ACSEK17-315	12	13	0.31
1	ACSEK17-315	82	83	0.14
1	ACSEK17-315	94	95	0.15
1	ACSEK17-315	95	96	0.65
1	ACSEK17-315	96	97	0.46
1	ACSEK17-316	48	49	0.15
1	ACSEK17-316	50	51	0.19
1	ACSEK17-316	51	52	0.39
1	ACSEK17-316	52	53	0.14
1	ACSEK17-316	53	54	0.36
1	ACSEK17-316	54	55	0.57
1	ACSEK17-316	55	56	0.40
1	ACSEK17-316	56	57	0.43
1	ACSEK17-316	57	58	0.66
1	ACSEK17-316	58	59	0.21
1	ACSEK17-316	59	60	0.40
1	ACSEK17-316	60	61	0.44
1	ACSEK17-316	65	66	0.62
1	ACSEK17-316	66	67	0.16
1	ACSEK17-316	67	68	0.89
1	ACSEK17-316	68	69	0.87
1	ACSEK17-316	69	70	2.15
1	ACSEK17-316	70	71	1.70
1	ACSEK17-316	71	72	0.66
1	ACSEK17-316	72	73	0.44
1	ACSEK17-316	73	74	0.69
1	ACSEK17-317	5	6	0.11
1	ACSEK17-317	118	119	0.97
1	ACSEK17-317	119	120	0.52
1	ACSEK17-318	4	5	5.50
1	ACSEK17-318	5	6	0.13
1	ACSEK17-318	6	7	0.12
1	ACSEK17-318	7	8	0.15
1	ACSEK17-318	8	9	0.19
1	ACSEK17-318	9	10	0.44
1	ACSEK17-318	10	11	0.17
1	ACSEK17-318	11	12	0.12
1	ACSEK17-318	12	13	0.11
1	ACSEK17-318	30	31	0.34
1	ACSEK17-319	0	1	0.16
1	ACSEK17-319	3	4	0.14

Anom	Collar	From	To	Grade (ppm)
1	ACSEK17-319	4	5	0.14
1	ACSEK17-319	8	9	0.14
1	ACSEK17-319	9	10	0.31
1	ACSEK17-319	10	11	0.60
1	ACSEK17-319	11	12	0.91
1	ACSEK17-319	12	13	1.05
1	ACSEK17-319	13	14	1.30
1	ACSEK17-319	14	15	0.56
1	ACSEK17-319	15	16	0.85
1	ACSEK17-319	16	17	0.62
1	ACSEK17-319	17	18	2.01
1	ACSEK17-319	18	19	1.72
1	ACSEK17-319	19	20	2.79
1	ACSEK17-319	20	21	1.51
1	ACSEK17-319	21	22	0.90
1	ACSEK17-319	22	23	1.01
1	ACSEK17-319	23	24	1.42
1	ACSEK17-319	24	25	2.18
1	ACSEK17-319	25	26	3.32
1	ACSEK17-319	26	27	4.66
1	ACSEK17-319	27	28	4.76
1	ACSEK17-319	28	29	3.69
1	ACSEK17-319	29	30	4.27
1	ACSEK17-319	30	31	2.07
1	ACSEK17-319	31	32	2.95
1	ACSEK17-319	32	33	2.64
1	ACSEK17-319	33	34	3.01
1	ACSEK17-319	34	35	2.83
1	ACSEK17-319	35	36	2.85
1	ACSEK17-319	36	37	1.25
1	ACSEK17-319	37	38	2.40
1	ACSEK17-319	38	39	2.98
1	ACSEK17-319	39	40	1.86
1	ACSEK17-319	40	41	1.12
1	ACSEK17-319	41	42	2.01
1	ACSEK17-319	42	43	1.74
1	ACSEK17-319	43	44	1.81
1	ACSEK17-319	44	45	3.62
1	ACSEK17-319	45	46	5.27
1	ACSEK17-319	46	47	6.90
1	ACSEK17-319	47	48	4.58
1	ACSEK17-319	48	49	4.38
1	ACSEK17-319	49	50	2.04
1	ACSEK17-319	50	51	2.72
1	ACSEK17-319	51	52	1.72

Anom	Collar	From	To	Grade (ppm)
1	ACSEK17-319	52	53	1.42
1	ACSEK17-319	53	54	1.05
1	ACSEK17-319	54	55	1.61
1	ACSEK17-319	55	56	1.74
1	ACSEK17-319	56	57	1.51
1	ACSEK17-319	57	58	1.32
1	ACSEK17-319	58	59	1.37
1	ACSEK17-319	59	60	0.98
1	ACSEK17-319	60	61	1.26
1	ACSEK17-319	61	62	0.30
1	ACSEK17-319	62	63	1.02
1	ACSEK17-319	63	64	0.38
1	ACSEK17-319	66	67	0.35
1	ACSEK17-319	68	69	0.33
1	ACSEK17-319	69	70	0.46
1	ACSEK17-319	70	71	0.41
1	ACSEK17-319	71	72	0.23
1	ACSEK17-319	72	73	0.18
1	ACSEK17-319	74	75	0.36
1	ACSEK17-319	75	76	0.66
1	ACSEK17-319	76	77	0.58
1	ACSEK17-319	77	78	0.59
1	ACSEK17-319	78	79	0.86
1	ACSEK17-319	79	80	1.07
1	ACSEK17-319	80	81	0.67
1	ACSEK17-319	81	82	0.70
1	ACSEK17-319	82	83	0.14
1	ACSEK17-319	83	84	0.11
1	ACSEK17-319	87	88	0.13
1	ACSEK17-319	90	91	0.13
1	ACSEK17-319	91	92	0.22
1	ACSEK17-319	96	97	0.36
1	ACSEK17-319	104	105	0.17
1	ACSEK17-319	106	107	0.29
1	ACSEK17-319	107	108	0.19
1	ACSEK17-319	110	111	0.21
1	ACSEK17-319	115	116	0.12
1	ACSEK17-320	0	1	0.22
1	ACSEK17-320	1	2	0.34
1	ACSEK17-320	3	4	0.28
1	ACSEK17-320	4	5	0.31
1	ACSEK17-320	5	6	0.28
1	ACSEK17-320	6	7	0.57
1	ACSEK17-320	7	8	0.51
1	ACSEK17-320	8	9	0.45

Anom	Collar	From	To	Grade (ppm)
1	ACSEK17-320	9	10	0.64
1	ACSEK17-320	10	11	0.52
1	ACSEK17-320	11	12	0.19
1	ACSEK17-320	12	13	0.36
1	ACSEK17-320	13	14	0.43
1	ACSEK17-320	14	15	0.61
1	ACSEK17-320	15	16	0.38
1	ACSEK17-320	26	27	0.20
1	ACSEK17-320	27	28	0.68
1	ACSEK17-320	28	29	1.16
1	ACSEK17-320	29	30	0.23
1	ACSEK17-320	30	31	0.30
1	ACSEK17-320	31	32	0.15
1	ACSEK17-320	59	60	0.84
1	ACSEK17-320	60	61	0.97
1	ACSEK17-320	61	62	0.22
1	ACSEK17-320	63	64	0.10
1	ACSEK17-320	66	67	0.18
1	ACSEK17-321	5	6	0.10
1	ACSEK17-321	6	7	0.23
1	ACSEK17-321	10	11	0.15
1	ACSEK17-321	11	12	0.16
1	ACSEK17-321	12	13	0.16
1	ACSEK17-321	13	14	0.33
1	ACSEK17-321	14	15	0.32
1	ACSEK17-321	15	16	0.47
1	ACSEK17-321	16	17	0.51
1	ACSEK17-321	17	18	0.21
1	ACSEK17-321	18	19	1.68
1	ACSEK17-321	19	20	1.14
1	ACSEK17-321	20	21	0.20
1	ACSEK17-321	21	22	0.30
1	ACSEK17-321	22	23	0.38
1	ACSEK17-321	23	24	0.36
1	ACSEK17-321	24	25	0.36
1	ACSEK17-321	25	26	0.23
1	ACSEK17-321	26	27	0.86
1	ACSEK17-321	27	28	0.24
1	ACSEK17-321	28	29	0.26
1	ACSEK17-321	29	30	0.16
1	ACSEK17-321	30	31	0.11
1	ACSEK17-321	32	33	0.26
1	ACSEK17-321	33	34	0.30
1	ACSEK17-321	34	35	0.17
1	ACSEK17-321	37	38	0.61

Anom	Collar	From	To	Grade (ppm)
1	ACSEK17-321	38	39	1.96
1	ACSEK17-321	39	40	1.59
1	ACSEK17-321	40	41	4.08
1	ACSEK17-321	41	42	1.11
1	ACSEK17-321	42	43	0.73
1	ACSEK17-321	43	44	0.18
1	ACSEK17-321	44	45	0.23
1	ACSEK17-321	45	46	0.17
1	ACSEK17-321	46	47	0.18
1	ACSEK17-321	47	48	0.17
1	ACSEK17-321	53	54	0.11
1	ACSEK17-321	54	55	0.26
1	ACSEK17-321	55	56	0.24
1	ACSEK17-321	56	57	0.17
1	ACSEK17-321	59	60	0.19
1	ACSEK17-322	10	11	0.11
1	ACSEK17-323	0	1	0.15
1	ACSEK17-323	2	3	0.10
1	ACSEK17-323	3	4	0.13
1	ACSEK17-323	5	6	0.28
1	ACSEK17-323	6	7	0.30
1	ACSEK17-323	7	8	0.29
1	ACSEK17-323	8	9	0.48
1	ACSEK17-323	9	10	0.25
1	ACSEK17-323	10	11	0.44
1	ACSEK17-323	11	12	0.31
1	ACSEK17-323	12	13	0.11
1	ACSEK17-323	13	14	0.12
1	ACSEK17-323	38	39	0.20
1	ACSEK17-324	2	3	0.14
1	ACSEK17-324	3	4	0.28
1	ACSEK17-324	4	5	0.13
1	ACSEK17-324	5	6	0.13
1	ACSEK17-324	6	7	0.11
1	ACSEK17-324	7	8	0.17
1	ACSEK17-324	8	9	0.32
1	ACSEK17-324	9	10	0.26
1	ACSEK17-324	10	11	0.38
1	ACSEK17-324	11	12	0.52
1	ACSEK17-324	12	13	1.14
1	ACSEK17-324	13	14	1.41
1	ACSEK17-324	14	15	0.92
1	ACSEK17-324	15	16	2.84
1	ACSEK17-324	16	17	0.10
1	ACSEK17-324	37	38	0.96

Anom	Collar	From	To	Grade (ppm)
1	ACSEK17-324	38	39	1.22
1	ACSEK17-324	39	40	1.98
1	ACSEK17-324	40	41	1.70
1	ACSEK17-324	41	42	1.62
1	ACSEK17-324	42	43	3.59
1	ACSEK17-324	43	44	1.06
1	ACSEK17-324	44	45	0.50
1	ACSEK17-324	45	46	0.10
1	ACSEK17-324	57	58	0.11

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 1.00 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.*

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1Section 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 ► 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 or Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Bamako Mali for 50g Fire Assay gold analysis with a 10ppb Au detection level. ►
Drilling techniques	► Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open<hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face<sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	► AC 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.	► An initial visual estimate of sample recovery was undertaken at the drill rig for each sample metre collected. ► Collected samples were weighed to ensure consistency of sample size and monitor sample recoveries. ► 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 small representative sample was retained in a plastic chip tray for future reference and logging checks.
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 size of the material being sampled.	► All samples were split using a 3 tier riffle splitter with no sample compositing being undertaken. ► Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness ► At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and fine crushed to 70% <2mm (jaw crusher), pulverized and split to 85 %< 75 um. Gold is assayed by fire assay (50g charge) with an AAS Finish. ► Sample pulps were returned from the laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and are being stored in a secure location for possible future analysis. ► Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early stage exploration and the commodity being targeted.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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 and Bureau Veritas Bamako by 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au. ► Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique. ► No field non assay analysis instruments were used in the analyses reported. ► A review of certified reference material and sample blanks inserted by the Company indicated no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses. ► Results of analyses for field sample duplicates are consistent with the style of mineralisation evaluated and considered to be representative of the geological zones which were sampled. ► Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory and a review of the QAQC reports suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits. ► Samples returning > 1ppm were selected for reanalysis using a 24hr cyanide bottle roll leach on a 500g sample.
Verification of sampling and assaying	► The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. ► The use of twinned holes. ► Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. ► Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	► All drill hole data is paper logged at the drill site and then digitally entered by Company geologists at the site office. ► All digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database consultant in Paris before loading into the drill hole database. ► No twinning of holes was undertaken in this program which is early stage exploration in nature. ► 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 non-differential GPS (. ► Accuracy of the GPS < +/< 3m and is considered appropriate for this level of early exploration. ► Locations will be collected with DGPS upon completion of initial program . ► 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 50x40 to 80m spaced pattern to cover regions between and extending previous AC drilling ► Along line spacing varied from 30-50m so as to provide 'heel-to-toe' overlapping coverage. ► 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 and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	► Exploration is at an early stage and, as such, knowledge on exact location of mineralisation and its relation to lithological and structural boundaries is not accurately known. However, the current hole orientation is considered appropriate for the program to reasonably assess the prospectivity of known structures interpreted from other data sources.
Sample security	► The measures taken to ensure sample security.	► RC samples were taken to the SGS 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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		secure location.
Audits or reviews	► The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	► There have been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques or data at this early exploration stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	CRITERIA
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	► Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. ► The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	► The results reported in this report are all contained within the Dandoko Exploration Permit, Gombaly Exploration Permit which are held 100% by Africa Mining SARL, a wholly owned subsidiary of Oklo Resources Limited. ► The Dandoko 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
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) 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: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. ► If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this	► Results for all holes with 1m sample a gold in hole result greater than 0.1ppm are tabulated within the listed announcements during the quarter and further summarised into significant intervals as described below.. ► Locations are tabulated within the report and are how on plans and sections within the main body of this announcement. ► Dip of lithologies and/or mineralisation are not currently known. Drilling was oriented based on dips of lithologies observed ~5km to the north of the prospect and may not reflect the actual dip.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	CRITERIA
	exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	► In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut<off 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 0.10 g/t Au allowing for up to 2 samples of included dilution every 10m. ► No grade top cut off has been applied to full results presented in Significant Intersection Table. ► No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	► These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ► If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. ► If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	► The results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage in the exploration of the project. ► Mineralisation geometry is not accurately known as the exact orientation and extent of known mineralised structures are not yet determined. ► Mineralisation results are reported as "downhole" widths as true widths are not yet known
Diagrams	► Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	► Drill hole location plans are provided earlier releases
Balanced reporting	► Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	► Drill hole locations are provided in earlier reports. ► All assays received of >=0.1ppm have been reported. ► No high cuts to reported data have been made.
Other substantive exploration data	► Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	► No other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report
Further work	► The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large<scale 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.	► AC drilling following up these results has commenced.. ► Further aircore RC and diamond drilling is planned to follow up the results reported in this announcement.