OKLO RESOURCES LIMITED ASX:OKU

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

8th MARCH 2018

DEEPER DRILLING CONFIRMS EXTENSIONS TO PRIMARY GOLD MINERALISATION AT SEKO

SUMMARY

- First assay results received from diamond (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) drill holes testing for depth extensions to the broad zone of oxide gold mineralisation at Seko Anomaly 2 (SK2).
- Further significant primary gold mineralisation intersected including:
  - **45m at 4.38g/t gold** from 96m in DD hole DDSK18-007, including **9m at 11.02g/t gold** from 103m;
  - **18m at 4.41g/t gold** from 128m in RC hole RCSK18-036, which was abandoned in mineralisation with the final metre returning **15.10g/t gold**; and
  - **25m at 2.24g/t gold** from 191m in RC hole RCSK18-029, which is the deepest intersection to date.
- Results to date successfully outline depth extensions to the primary gold mineralisation at SK2, with results from a further 3 DD holes pending.
- Observations from the drill core confirm similar alteration assemblages to other world-class gold mines in the district, including Fekola (B2Gold) and Gounkoto (Randgold).
- Structural logging of drill core in progress to assist in targeting continuations to the high grade gold mineralisation.
- Two drill rigs currently operating, with a third rig mobilised to accelerate the Phase 1 program. DD drilling currently underway at SK3.
- First pass AC drilling continuing on other targets along the Dandoko gold corridor following early success at the Sory prospect. Drilling at Dabia, located some 2.5km north of Seko, now complete with assay results pending.

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

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

DANDOKO GOLD CORRIDOR

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 and more recent Sory discoveries (Figure 1b).

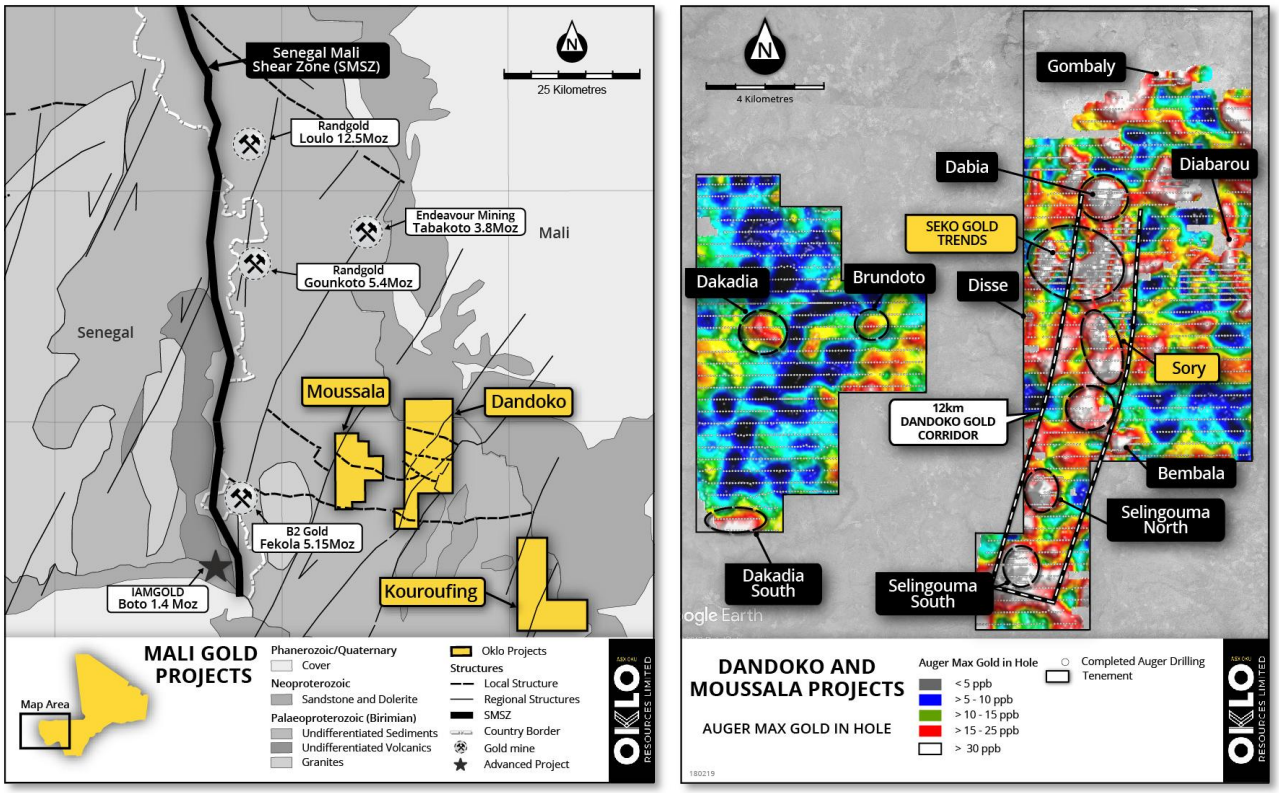

Figure 1: a) Location of Oklo's Dandoko, Moussala and Kouroufing gold projects in west Mali b) Location of Seko trends within 12 km long Dandoko gold corridor

The current drilling programs have been designed to test for both strike and depth extensions to the previously encountered oxide gold mineralisation 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 scheduled to be completed by the end of March 2018 at an estimated cost of $3.5 million.

SEKO AC, RC AND DD DRILLING PROGRAM

The recently completed shallow AC and RC drilling programs at Seko comprised 80m spaced step-out and 40m spaced infill traverses along three of the Seko anomalies, where previous reconnaissance AC drilling intersected significant widths of oxide gold mineralisation from 5 of the anomalies tested (Figure 3). This shallow AC and RC drilling has not adequately defined the structural controls to the gold mineralisation at Seko and this will continue to be the focus of the ongoing deeper RC and DD components of the Phase 1 program.

The deeper RC and DD drilling completed to date at Seko comprises holes angled at -55° to an average downhole depth of 160m (~131m vertical depth) and a maximum downhole depth of 230m (~188m vertical depth). The holes penetrated fresh rock at depths of circa 55m at SK2, 100m at SK3 and 110m at SK1, indicating deep and extensive weathering profile at Seko. Within fresh rock, greywackes hosting felsic and mafic intrusives were intersected with alteration assemblages characterised by albite with disseminated pyrite and minor arsenopyrite at SK3.

To date, 260 AC holes (135 at Seko for 12,188m and 125 at Dandoko gold corridor for 10,656m), 37 RC holes (for 5,772m) and 11 DD holes (for 1,977m including 980m of RC pre-collar) have been completed.

Assay results were previously reported to the ASX on 28 November 2017, 5 December 2017, 20 December 2017, 5 February 2018, 22 February 2018 with results pending from a further 62 AC, 1 RC and 8 DD holes.

This announcement summarises assay results received from the first DD hole and a further 8 RC holes drilled at Seko Anomaly 2 (SK2, Figure 3). The DD holes tested for depth extensions to the gold mineralisation on Section 1396320mN (2 holes) and the immediate strike extensions both to the north and south of this section line (2 holes), with the objective of gathering structural data on this high grade zone to assist in future drill planning. Assay results from the first DD hole have now been received, with results from the other 3 holes pending.

The significant drill hole intersections are summarised in Table 1 with a detailed summary of all assay results ≥0.1g/t gold presented in Table 2 (DDSK18-007) and Table 4 (RCSK18-029→036). All drill hole locations are summarised in Table 3 and are shown in Figures 3 to 6.

Of particular note was the first DD hole drilled into SK2 (hole DDSK18-007) which intersected **45m at 4.38g/t gold** from 96m, including **9m at 11.02g/t gold** from 103m. The intersection corresponds to a polymictic mass flow breccia with an albite-carbonate-pyrite alteration assemblage. This wide alteration zone is similar to that observed at other world-class mines in the district, including Fekola (B2Gold) and Gounkoto (Randgold). The grade distribution for this hole at >0.1g/t gold shows a broad and relatively consistent gold distribution adjoining the higher grade central zone (Table 2).

The results from hole DDSK18-007 coupled with the new RC drill hole results has successfully extended the primary mineralisation to a vertical depth of over 185m on section 1396320mN, with **25m at 2.24g/t gold** intersected from 191m in hole RCSK18-029, which is the deepest intersection to date (Figure 5).

Drilling progress at SK2 and SK3 has been hampered by a number of issues, including booster compressor failures and broken drill equipment, resulting in a number of holes being abandoned prematurely (RCSK18-032,034,035,036), or as in the case of hole RCSK18-36, abandoned within mineralisation (**18m at 4.41g/t gold, including 5m at 9.67g/t gold** at the bottom of the hole, Figure 6). These holes will either be redrilled or extended in due course.

To accelerate the rate of progress of the Phase 1 program, the Company has committed to a third drill rig and is also investigating other options.

Figure 2: Diamond core from hole DDSK18-007 showing assay results (in red) from 110-114m associated with an albite-carbonate-pyrite alteration assemblage overprinting a mass flow breccia.

A graphical representation of the significant AC and RC intersections received to date from SK1, SK2 and SK3 is presented in Figure 4.

DANDOKO GOLD CORRIDOR DRILLING PROGRAM

First pass AC drilling has continued on other targets within the Dandoko gold corridor, with 62 AC holes (for 6,495m) completed at the Dabia prospect, located some 2.5km north of Seko (Figure 1b). No assay results were available at the time of this release.

– ENDS –

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Table 1: Significant DD and RC intersections

ANOMALY	HOLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GOLD (g/t)
SK2	DDSK18-007	48	58	**10**	**1.40**
		96	141	**45**	**4.38**
	including	103	117	**14**	**8.52**
	including	108	117	**9**	**11.02**
		190	198	**8**	**0.74**
	RCSK18-029	161	164	**3**	**0.67**
		175	177	**2**	**1.26**
		191	216	**25**	**2.24**
	including	200	204	**4**	**5.27**
	RCSK18-030	147	148	**1**	**1.27**
		159	160	**1**	**1.23**
	RCSK18-032	27	54	**27**	**0.40**
	Hole Abandoned	63	64	**1**	**1.20**
	RCSK18-033	75	78	**3**	**1.15**
		80	82	**2**	**1.41**
		115	116	**1**	**1.24**
		118	119	**1**	**1.44**
	RCSK18-036*	109	124	**15**	**1.51**
		128	146	**18**	**4.41**
	Hole Abandoned	141	146	**5**	**9.67**

** 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.

Table 2: All assay results ≥0.10g/t Au in DDSK18-007 showing grade distribution

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	GRADE (g/t)
DDSK18-007	3	4	0.10
DDSK18-007	13	14	0.23
DDSK18-007	38	39	0.11
DDSK18-007	39	40	0.20
DDSK18-007	40	41	0.11
DDSK18-007	48	49	0.64
DDSK18-007	49	50	2.59
DDSK18-007	50	51	1.37
DDSK18-007	51	52	2.04
DDSK18-007	52	53	1.70
DDSK18-007	53	54	1.34
DDSK18-007	54	55	1.81
DDSK18-007	55	56	1.36
DDSK18-007	56	57	0.40
DDSK18-007	57	58	0.60
DDSK18-007	58	59	0.27
DDSK18-007	60	61	0.13
DDSK18-007	63	64	0.58
DDSK18-007	64	65	0.61
DDSK18-007	65	66	0.15
DDSK18-007	67	68	0.16
DDSK18-007	70	71	0.10
DDSK18-007	72	73	0.10
DDSK18-007	74	75	0.17
DDSK18-007	75	76	0.38
DDSK18-007	76	77	0.25
DDSK18-007	77	78	0.29
DDSK18-007	78	79	0.26
DDSK18-007	79	80	0.22
DDSK18-007	80	81	0.38
DDSK18-007	81	82	0.38
DDSK18-007	83	84	0.16
DDSK18-007	85	86	0.11
DDSK18-007	86	87	0.20
DDSK18-007	87	88	0.16
DDSK18-007	88	89	0.21
DDSK18-007	89	90	0.17
DDSK18-007	90	91	0.23
DDSK18-007	91	92	0.84
DDSK18-007	92	93	0.30
DDSK18-007	94	95	0.16
DDSK18-007	95	96	0.26
DDSK18-007	96	97	1.18
DDSK18-007	97	98	3.34
DDSK18-007	98	99	3.30
DDSK18-007	99	100	2.79
DDSK18-007	100	101	0.52
DDSK18-007	101	102	1.44
DDSK18-007	102	103	0.92
DDSK18-007	103	104	4.22
DDSK18-007	104	105	7.90
DDSK18-007	105	106	1.11
DDSK18-007	106	107	3.87
DDSK18-007	107	108	2.92
DDSK18-007	108	109	17.50
DDSK18-007	109	110	9.31
DDSK18-007	110	111	16.80
DDSK18-007	111	112	8.48
DDSK18-007	112	113	4.97
DDSK18-007	113	114	22.50
DDSK18-007	114	115	4.96
DDSK18-007	115	116	9.54
DDSK18-007	116	117	5.17
DDSK18-007	117	118	1.73
DDSK18-007	118	119	1.17
DDSK18-007	119	120	2.60
DDSK18-007	120	121	0.90
DDSK18-007	121	122	1.04
DDSK18-007	122	123	1.31
DDSK18-007	123	124	5.57
DDSK18-007	124	126	8.78
DDSK18-007	126	127	8.17
DDSK18-007	127	128	1.12
DDSK18-007	128	129	1.96
DDSK18-007	129	130	3.64
DDSK18-007	130	131	3.05
DDSK18-007	131	132	1.85
DDSK18-007	132	133	1.09
DDSK18-007	133	134	0.73
DDSK18-007	134	135	5.30
DDSK18-007	135	136	6.22
DDSK18-007	136	137	3.62
DDSK18-007	137	138	2.20
DDSK18-007	138	139	0.64

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	GRADE (g/t)
DDSK18-007	139	140	0.57
DDSK18-007	140	141	0.34
DDSK18-007	141	142	0.70
DDSK18-007	150	151	0.13
DDSK18-007	164	165	0.13
DDSK18-007	178	179	0.11
DDSK18-007	179	180	0.12
DDSK18-007	180	181	0.35
DDSK18-007	181	182	0.36
DDSK18-007	183	184	0.39
DDSK18-007	184	185	2.93
DDSK18-007	185	186	0.82

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	GRADE (g/t)
DDSK18-007	190	191	0.81
DDSK18-007	191	192	0.11
DDSK18-007	192	193	0.87
DDSK18-007	193	194	0.62
DDSK18-007	194	195	1.22
DDSK18-007	195	196	0.36
DDSK18-007	196	197	0.62
DDSK18-007	197	198	1.36
DDSK18-007	198	199	0.12
DDSK18-007	199	200	0.10
DDSK18-007	200	201	0.10

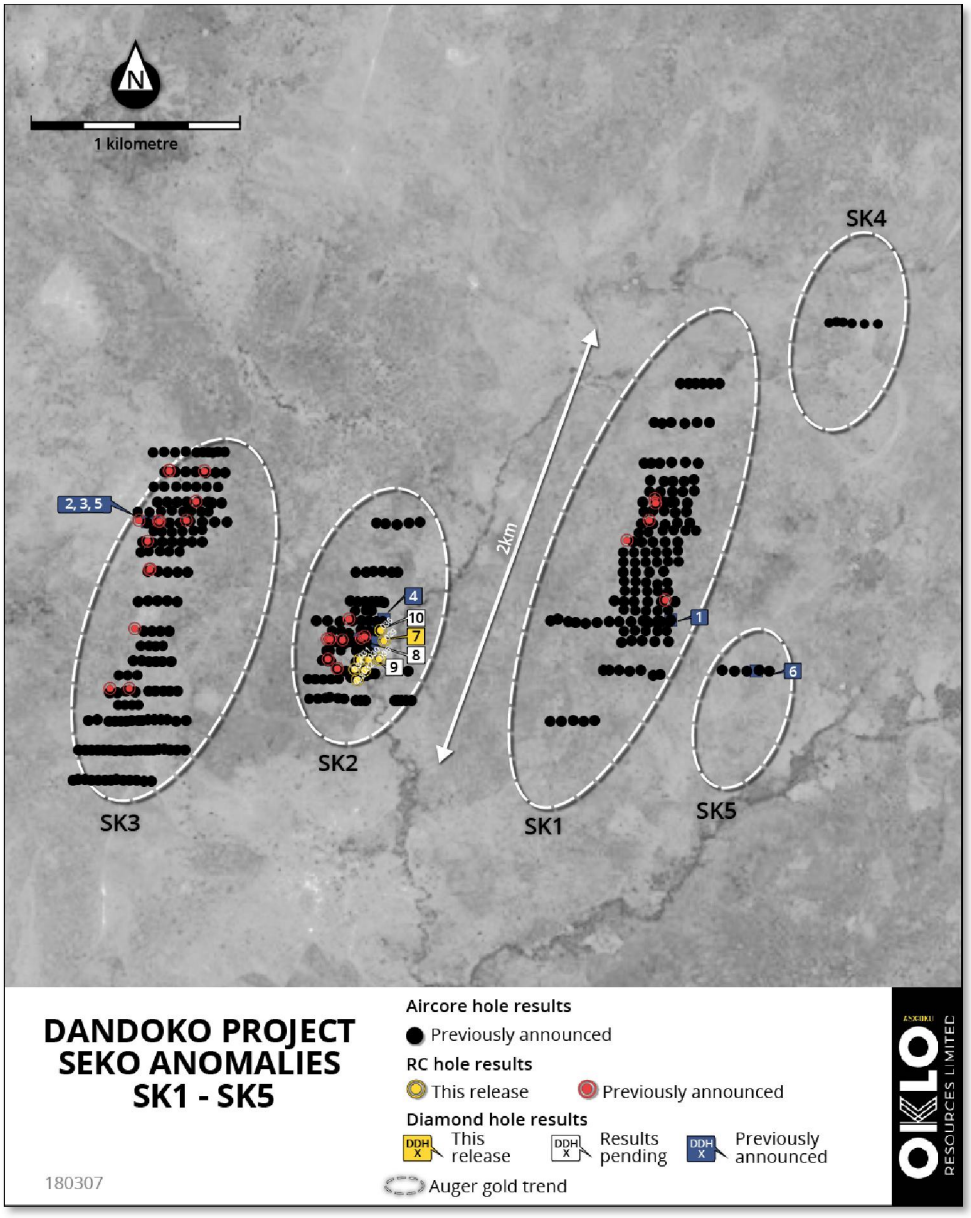

Figure 3: Location of completed AC infill drill traverses and RC and DD drillholes over Seko Anomalies SK1-SK5

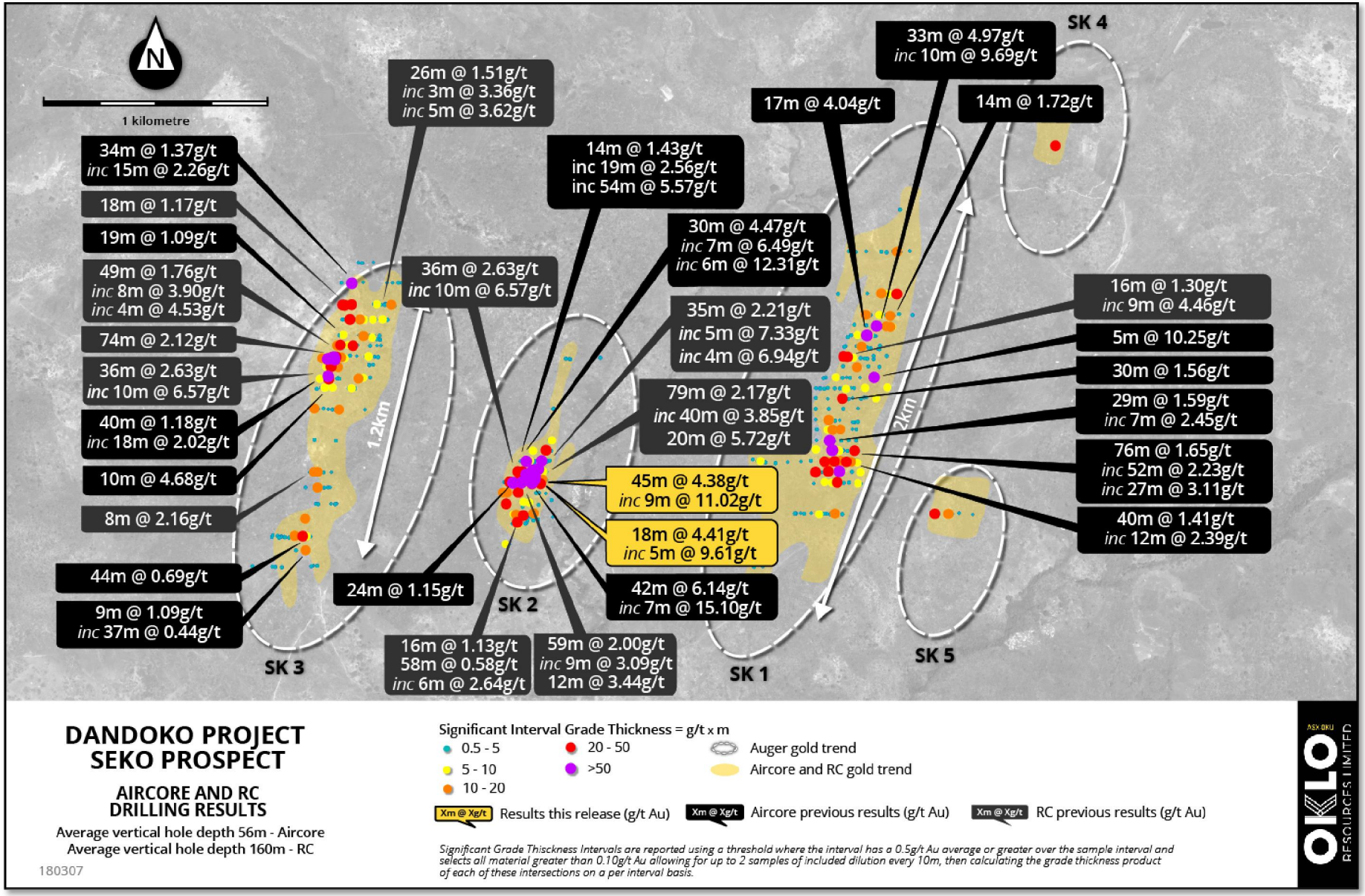

Figure 4: Location of completed AC infill drill traverses, RC and DD drillholes over Seko Anomalies SK1-SK5 and Gold Trends.

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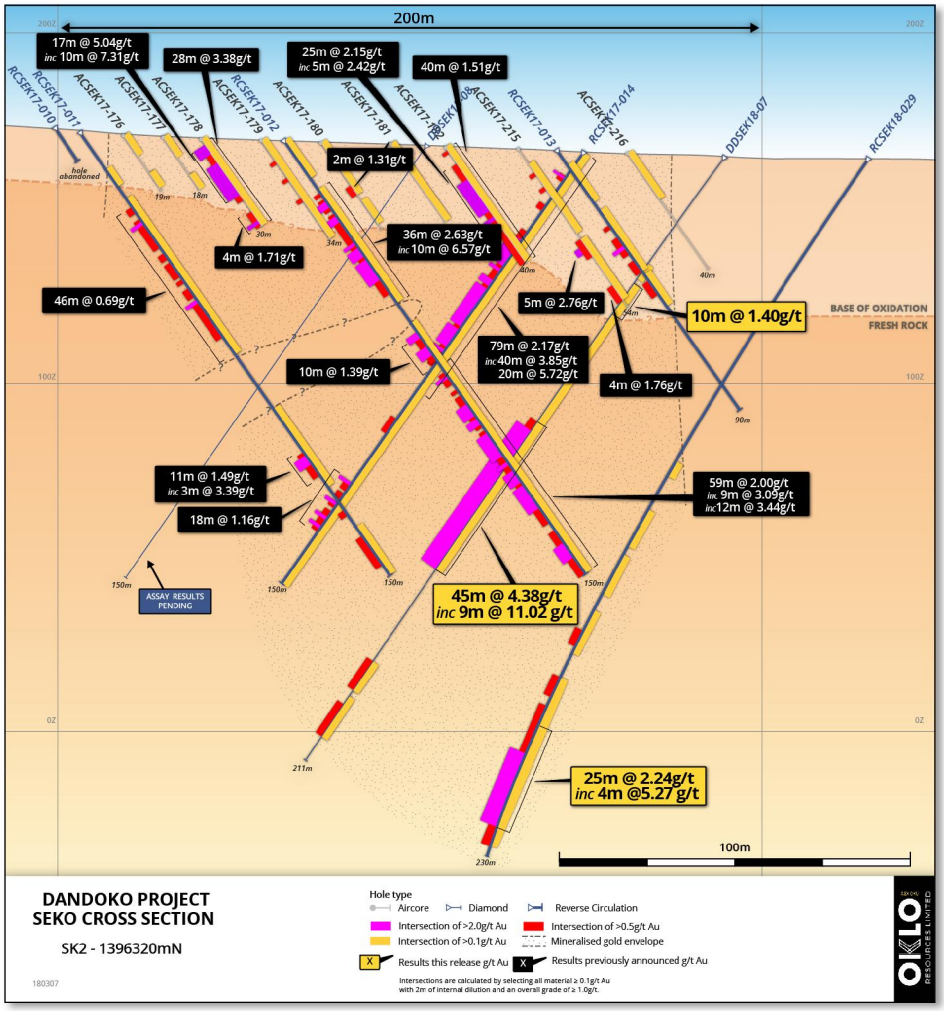

Figure 5: SK2 cross section 1396320mN showing location of AC, RC and DD holes

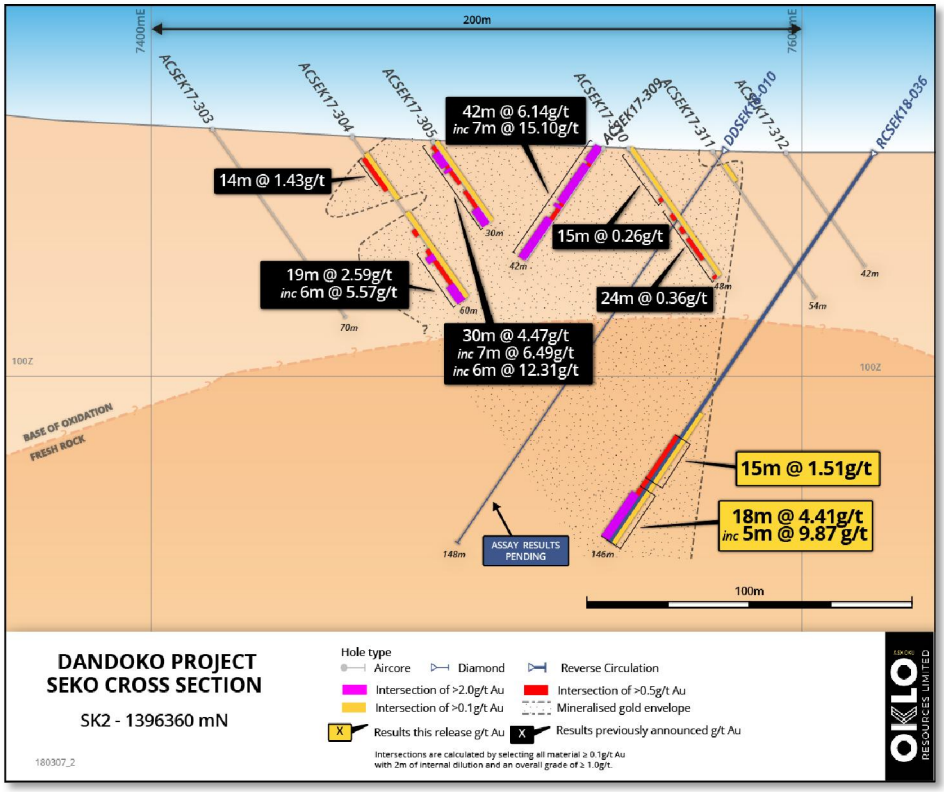

Figure 6: SK2 cross section 1396360mN showing location of AC, RC and DD holes

Table 3: DD and RC drill hole locations.

HOLE ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	LENGTH	AZIMUTH	INCL.
DDSK18-007	267593	1396327	170	210.5	270	-55
RCSK18-029	267632	1396317	167	230	270	-55
RCSK18-030	267568	1396240	160	200	270	-55
RCSK18-031	267530	1396241	162	150	270	-55
RCSK18-032[a]	267552	1396200	162	75	270	-55
RCSK18-033	267522	1396160	166	150	270	-55
RCSK18-034[a]	267511	1396201	163	12	270	-55
RCSK18-035[a]	267611	1396241	163	126	270	-55
RCSK18-036[a]	267617	1396361	161	146	270	-55

- [a] *hole abandoned due to drilling issues.*

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.

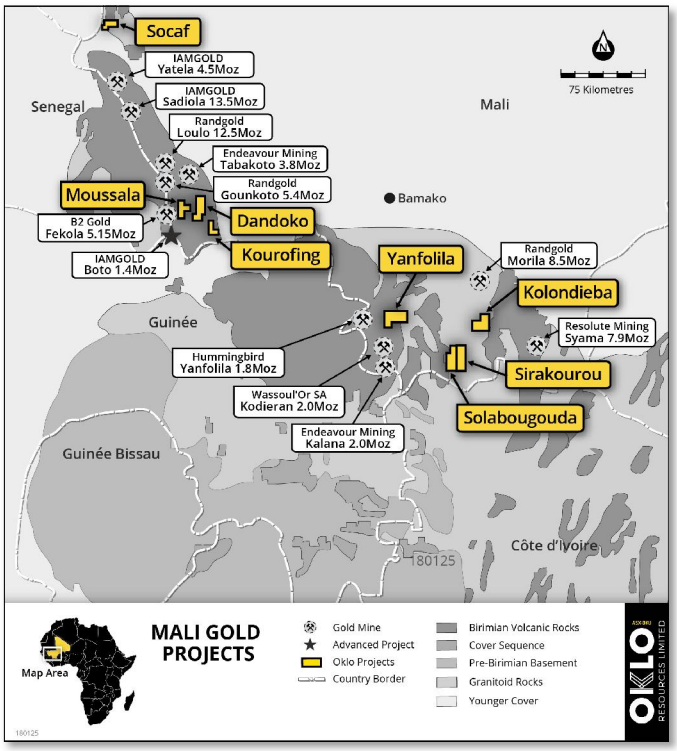

Figure 7: Location of Oklo Projects in West and South Mali

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. This announcement contains information extracted from previous ASX market announcements reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) and available for viewing at www.okloresources.com. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original ASX market announcement.

Table 4: All RC assay results ≥0.10g/t Au

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	GRADE (g/t)
RCSK18-029	97	98	0.10
RCSK18-029	105	106	0.12
RCSK18-029	106	107	0.67
RCSK18-029	121	122	0.43
RCSK18-029	122	123	0.14
RCSK18-029	125	126	0.22
RCSK18-029	126	127	0.33
RCSK18-029	127	128	0.15
RCSK18-029	128	129	0.13
RCSK18-029	129	130	1.45
RCSK18-029	130	131	0.20
RCSK18-029	135	136	0.16
RCSK18-029	136	137	0.25
RCSK18-029	141	142	0.16
RCSK18-029	142	143	0.20
RCSK18-029	143	144	0.17
RCSK18-029	144	145	0.15
RCSK18-029	148	149	0.11
RCSK18-029	149	150	0.54
RCSK18-029	153	154	0.15
RCSK18-029	154	155	0.24
RCSK18-029	156	157	0.20
RCSK18-029	157	158	0.40
RCSK18-029	158	159	0.14
RCSK18-029	159	160	0.18
RCSK18-029	160	161	0.46
RCSK18-029	161	162	0.54
RCSK18-029	162	163	0.84
RCSK18-029	163	164	0.63
RCSK18-029	174	175	0.22
RCSK18-029	175	176	1.30
RCSK18-029	176	177	1.21
RCSK18-029	177	178	0.40
RCSK18-029	180	181	0.20
RCSK18-029	182	183	0.11
RCSK18-029	183	184	0.42
RCSK18-029	184	185	0.28
RCSK18-029	185	186	0.75
RCSK18-029	186	187	0.60
RCSK18-029	187	188	0.60
RCSK18-029	188	189	0.24
RCSK18-029	190	191	0.14
RCSK18-029	191	192	1.30

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	GRADE (g/t)
RCSK18-029	192	193	1.15
RCSK18-029	193	194	2.10
RCSK18-029	194	195	0.29
RCSK18-029	195	196	0.57
RCSK18-029	196	197	3.34
RCSK18-029	197	198	0.70
RCSK18-029	198	199	1.21
RCSK18-029	199	200	0.87
RCSK18-029	200	201	8.24
RCSK18-029	201	202	5.20
RCSK18-029	202	203	0.78
RCSK18-029	203	204	6.87
RCSK18-029	204	205	0.73
RCSK18-029	205	206	1.30
RCSK18-029	206	207	0.46
RCSK18-029	207	208	1.10
RCSK18-029	208	209	1.06
RCSK18-029	209	210	7.39
RCSK18-029	210	211	6.10
RCSK18-029	211	212	1.06
RCSK18-029	212	213	1.09
RCSK18-029	213	214	1.19
RCSK18-029	214	215	1.28
RCSK18-029	215	216	0.67
RCSK18-029	216	217	0.26
RCSK18-029	217	218	0.39
RCSK18-029	218	219	0.15
RCSK18-029	219	220	0.21
RCSK18-029	220	221	0.19
RCSK18-029	221	222	0.15
RCSK18-029	224	225	0.20
RCSK18-029	228	229	0.15
RCSK18-029	229	230	0.20
RCSK18-030	0	1	0.10
RCSK18-030	1	2	0.10
RCSK18-030	3	4	0.11
RCSK18-030	4	5	0.10
RCSK18-030	6	7	0.28
RCSK18-030	34	35	0.11
RCSK18-030	63	64	0.28
RCSK18-030	74	75	0.10
RCSK18-030	75	76	0.10
RCSK18-030	76	77	0.13

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	GRADE (g/t)
RCSK18-030	77	78	0.12
RCSK18-030	79	80	0.10
RCSK18-030	80	81	0.28
RCSK18-030	82	83	0.10
RCSK18-030	83	84	0.20
RCSK18-030	84	85	0.12
RCSK18-030	85	86	0.19
RCSK18-030	89	90	0.11
RCSK18-030	91	92	0.13
RCSK18-030	92	93	0.10
RCSK18-030	94	95	0.14
RCSK18-030	96	97	0.18
RCSK18-030	97	98	0.13
RCSK18-030	101	102	0.11
RCSK18-030	103	104	0.43
RCSK18-030	104	105	0.33
RCSK18-030	105	106	0.12
RCSK18-030	106	107	0.12
RCSK18-030	107	108	0.16
RCSK18-030	111	112	0.10
RCSK18-030	120	121	0.13
RCSK18-030	121	122	0.38
RCSK18-030	122	123	0.15
RCSK18-030	123	124	0.12
RCSK18-030	124	125	0.10
RCSK18-030	128	129	0.14
RCSK18-030	129	130	0.12
RCSK18-030	131	132	0.12
RCSK18-030	133	134	0.14
RCSK18-030	134	135	0.18
RCSK18-030	135	136	0.15
RCSK18-030	136	137	0.13
RCSK18-030	137	138	0.17
RCSK18-030	138	139	0.32
RCSK18-030	139	140	0.14
RCSK18-030	140	141	0.13
RCSK18-030	141	142	0.57
RCSK18-030	142	143	0.43
RCSK18-030	143	144	0.13
RCSK18-030	144	145	0.12
RCSK18-030	145	146	0.16
RCSK18-030	146	147	0.40
RCSK18-030	147	148	1.27

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	GRADE (g/t)
RCSK18-030	148	149	0.19
RCSK18-030	149	150	0.26
RCSK18-030	159	160	1.23
RCSK18-030	184	185	0.11
RCSK18-031	3	4	0.21
RCSK18-031	10	11	0.17
RCSK18-031	11	12	0.20
RCSK18-031	12	13	0.28
RCSK18-031	13	14	0.44
RCSK18-031	14	15	0.24
RCSK18-031	15	16	0.22
RCSK18-031	16	17	0.18
RCSK18-031	17	18	0.52
RCSK18-031	18	19	0.44
RCSK18-031	19	20	0.17
RCSK18-031	20	21	0.21
RCSK18-031	21	22	0.30
RCSK18-031	22	23	0.28
RCSK18-031	23	24	0.33
RCSK18-031	24	25	0.31
RCSK18-031	25	26	0.14
RCSK18-031	26	27	0.10
RCSK18-031	28	29	0.23
RCSK18-031	29	30	0.36
RCSK18-031	30	31	0.30
RCSK18-031	31	32	0.13
RCSK18-031	32	33	0.20
RCSK18-031	33	34	0.11
RCSK18-031	34	35	0.16
RCSK18-031	35	36	0.14
RCSK18-031	36	37	0.12
RCSK18-031	37	38	0.50
RCSK18-031	38	39	0.23
RCSK18-031	39	40	0.17
RCSK18-031	40	41	0.16
RCSK18-031	41	42	0.14
RCSK18-031	42	43	0.15
RCSK18-031	43	44	0.13
RCSK18-031	44	45	0.17
RCSK18-031	45	46	0.25
RCSK18-031	46	47	0.36
RCSK18-031	47	48	0.20
RCSK18-031	52	53	0.22

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	GRADE (g/t)
RCSK18-031	53	54	0.14
RCSK18-031	59	60	0.46
RCSK18-031	61	62	0.20
RCSK18-031	62	63	0.12
RCSK18-031	63	64	0.60
RCSK18-031	64	65	0.12
RCSK18-031	65	66	0.23
RCSK18-031	74	75	0.11
RCSK18-031	75	76	0.28
RCSK18-031	76	77	0.10
RCSK18-031	83	84	0.10
RCSK18-031	84	85	0.12
RCSK18-031	85	86	0.16
RCSK18-031	87	88	0.10
RCSK18-031	97	98	0.11
RCSK18-031	111	112	0.10
RCSK18-031	127	128	0.17
RCSK18-031	128	129	0.12
RCSK18-032	7	8	0.11
RCSK18-032	8	9	0.10
RCSK18-032	11	12	0.17
RCSK18-032	25	26	0.10
RCSK18-032	27	28	0.35
RCSK18-032	28	29	0.46
RCSK18-032	29	30	0.45
RCSK18-032	30	31	0.36
RCSK18-032	31	32	0.23
RCSK18-032	32	33	0.39
RCSK18-032	33	34	0.36
RCSK18-032	34	35	0.24
RCSK18-032	35	36	0.25
RCSK18-032	36	37	0.47
RCSK18-032	37	38	1.07
RCSK18-032	38	39	0.20
RCSK18-032	39	40	0.31
RCSK18-032	40	41	0.60
RCSK18-032	41	42	0.43
RCSK18-032	42	43	0.29
RCSK18-032	43	44	0.31
RCSK18-032	44	45	0.34
RCSK18-032	45	46	0.47
RCSK18-032	46	47	0.50
RCSK18-032	47	48	0.41

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	GRADE (g/t)
RCSK18-032	48	49	0.22
RCSK18-032	49	50	0.27
RCSK18-032	50	51	0.46
RCSK18-032	51	52	0.40
RCSK18-032	52	53	0.43
RCSK18-032	53	54	0.60
RCSK18-032	54	55	0.15
RCSK18-032	55	56	0.22
RCSK18-032	56	57	0.61
RCSK18-032	57	58	0.39
RCSK18-032	61	62	0.13
RCSK18-032	62	63	0.54
RCSK18-032	63	64	1.20
RCSK18-032	64	65	0.25
RCSK18-032	65	66	0.19
RCSK18-032	66	67	0.30
RCSK18-032	67	68	0.38
RCSK18-032	68	69	0.42
RCSK18-032	69	70	0.60
RCSK18-032	70	71	0.34
RCSK18-032	71	72	0.17
RCSK18-033	31	32	0.10
RCSK18-033	35	36	0.36
RCSK18-033	36	37	0.34
RCSK18-033	37	38	0.10
RCSK18-033	40	41	0.30
RCSK18-033	41	42	0.11
RCSK18-033	42	43	0.47
RCSK18-033	46	47	0.60
RCSK18-033	47	48	0.19
RCSK18-033	48	49	0.18
RCSK18-033	49	50	0.11
RCSK18-033	50	51	0.25
RCSK18-033	51	52	0.58
RCSK18-033	53	54	0.31
RCSK18-033	56	57	0.25
RCSK18-033	57	58	0.15
RCSK18-033	58	59	0.17
RCSK18-033	59	60	0.27
RCSK18-033	60	61	0.19
RCSK18-033	61	62	0.20
RCSK18-033	62	63	0.16
RCSK18-033	63	64	0.13

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	GRADE (g/t)
RCSK18-033	64	65	0.11
RCSK18-033	65	66	0.10
RCSK18-033	66	67	0.11
RCSK18-033	67	68	0.20
RCSK18-033	68	69	0.22
RCSK18-033	69	70	0.16
RCSK18-033	70	71	0.21
RCSK18-033	71	72	0.14
RCSK18-033	72	73	0.78
RCSK18-033	73	74	0.30
RCSK18-033	74	75	0.18
RCSK18-033	75	76	1.23
RCSK18-033	76	77	1.16
RCSK18-033	77	78	1.07
RCSK18-033	78	79	0.55
RCSK18-033	80	81	1.18
RCSK18-033	81	82	1.63
RCSK18-033	82	83	0.80
RCSK18-033	83	84	0.19
RCSK18-033	84	85	0.21
RCSK18-033	85	86	0.38
RCSK18-033	86	87	0.51
RCSK18-033	87	88	0.70
RCSK18-033	88	89	0.51
RCSK18-033	89	90	0.44
RCSK18-033	90	91	0.11
RCSK18-033	91	92	0.13
RCSK18-033	93	94	0.19
RCSK18-033	94	95	0.13
RCSK18-033	97	98	0.15
RCSK18-033	99	100	0.22
RCSK18-033	100	101	0.14
RCSK18-033	101	102	0.32
RCSK18-033	102	103	0.14
RCSK18-033	103	104	0.12
RCSK18-033	104	105	0.30
RCSK18-033	105	106	0.31
RCSK18-033	106	107	0.18
RCSK18-033	107	108	0.28
RCSK18-033	108	109	0.15
RCSK18-033	109	110	0.34
RCSK18-033	110	111	0.28
RCSK18-033	111	112	0.20

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	GRADE (g/t)
RCSK18-033	112	113	0.17
RCSK18-033	113	114	0.40
RCSK18-033	114	115	0.93
RCSK18-033	115	116	1.24
RCSK18-033	116	117	0.11
RCSK18-033	117	118	0.14
RCSK18-033	118	119	1.44
RCSK18-033	119	120	0.83
RCSK18-033	120	121	0.35
RCSK18-033	121	122	0.29
RCSK18-033	122	123	0.27
RCSK18-033	123	124	0.24
RCSK18-033	124	125	0.64
RCSK18-033	125	126	0.48
RCSK18-033	126	127	0.14
RCSK18-033	127	128	0.27
RCSK18-033	128	129	0.11
RCSK18-033	129	130	0.22
RCSK18-033	130	131	0.36
RCSK18-033	131	132	0.11
RCSK18-033	132	133	0.12
RCSK18-033	133	134	0.28
RCSK18-033	134	135	0.18
RCSK18-033	135	136	0.26
RCSK18-033	136	137	0.30
RCSK18-033	137	138	0.22
RCSK18-033	138	139	0.29
RCSK18-033	139	140	0.15
RCSK18-033	140	141	0.33
RCSK18-033	141	142	0.60
RCSK18-033	142	143	0.18
RCSK18-033	143	144	0.27
RCSK18-033	144	145	0.50
RCSK18-033	145	146	0.17
RCSK18-033	146	147	0.27
RCSK18-033	147	148	0.35
RCSK18-033	149	150	0.23
RCSK18-035	0	1	0.14
RCSK18-035	108	109	0.33
RCSK18-035	109	110	0.23
RCSK18-036	9	10	0.10
RCSK18-036	77	78	0.30
RCSK18-036	87	88	0.10

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	GRADE (g/t)
RCSK18-036	95	96	0.14
RCSK18-036	99	100	1.87
RCSK18-036	100	101	0.21
RCSK18-036	101	102	0.16
RCSK18-036	103	104	0.13
RCSK18-036	104	105	0.16
RCSK18-036	105	106	0.22
RCSK18-036	109	110	1.32
RCSK18-036	110	111	1.07
RCSK18-036	111	112	1.88
RCSK18-036	112	113	1.72
RCSK18-036	113	114	2.88
RCSK18-036	114	115	0.73
RCSK18-036	115	116	0.46
RCSK18-036	116	117	3.46
RCSK18-036	117	118	0.60
RCSK18-036	118	119	0.89
RCSK18-036	119	120	1.75
RCSK18-036	120	121	1.33
RCSK18-036	121	122	1.12
RCSK18-036	122	123	1.85
RCSK18-036	123	124	1.53
RCSK18-036	124	125	0.23
RCSK18-036	125	126	0.11
RCSK18-036	126	127	0.14
RCSK18-036	127	128	0.32

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	GRADE (g/t)
RCSK18-036	128	129	2.23
RCSK18-036	129	130	0.89
RCSK18-036	130	131	0.36
RCSK18-036	131	132	1.36
RCSK18-036	132	133	1.43
RCSK18-036	133	134	2.09
RCSK18-036	134	135	6.70
RCSK18-036	135	136	4.97
RCSK18-036	136	137	3.24
RCSK18-036	137	138	2.60
RCSK18-036	138	139	1.62
RCSK18-036	139	140	2.13
RCSK18-036	140	141	1.52
RCSK18-036	141	142	4.18
RCSK18-036	142	143	17.20
RCSK18-036	143	144	5.75
RCSK18-036	144	145	6.14
RCSK18-036	145	146	15.10

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 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.*

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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
Sampling techniques	► Nature and quality of sampling, measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. ► Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. ► In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	► All holes have been routinely sampled on a 1m interval for gold ► 1 metre samples are preserved for future assay as required. ► 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).	► 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory	► 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	► 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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
tests	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.	► 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. RC Drilling has been done on select locations to test AC results from previous programs ► 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 secure location.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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: 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 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
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 and RC drilling following up these results has commenced.. ► Further aircore RC and diamond drilling is planned to follow up the results reported in this announcement.