

3rd SEPTEMBER 2018

SEKO DELIVERS EXCEPTIONAL HIGH-GRADE GOLD AND NEW ZONE 400m NORTH OF SK2

SUMMARY

- ▶ Exceptional high-grade gold from diamond (metallurgical) drill (DD) hole at Seko Anomaly SK2, results include:
 - ▶ **7m at 16.24g/t gold** from 0m; including
 - **2m at 46.75g/t gold** from 4m and
 - ▶ **40m at 10.66g/t gold** from 25m; including
 - **10m at 23.82g/t gold** from 25m and
 - **9m at 11.51g/t gold** from 43m
 - ▶ AC drilling 400m to the north of SK2, identifies a new mineralised zone with results including:
 - ▶ **11m at 1.79g/t gold** from 31m with the **hole ending in mineralisation**; including
 - **2m at 5.01g/t gold** from 40m
 - ▶ Other significant SK2 results from shallow aircore holes include:
 - ▶ **23m at 1.32g/t gold** from 25m with the **hole ending in mineralisation**
 - ▶ **8m at 9.80g/t gold** from 0m; including
 - **3m at 13.07g/t gold** from 3m
 - ▶ Drilling to recommence after the wet season with planning underway and programs to be finalised upon receipt of all pending assays.
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Oklo Resources Limited (“Oklo” or “the Company”; ASX:OKU) is pleased to announce the following update on Seko’s Phase 2 drill program at within the Dandoko Project (Figure 1a and 1b).

Oklo’s Dandoko, Moussala, Kouroufing and Kandiole Projects are located in Western Mali, 30km to the east of B2Gold’s 5.15Moz Fekola mine and 50km to the south-southeast of Randgold’s 12.5Moz Loulo mine.

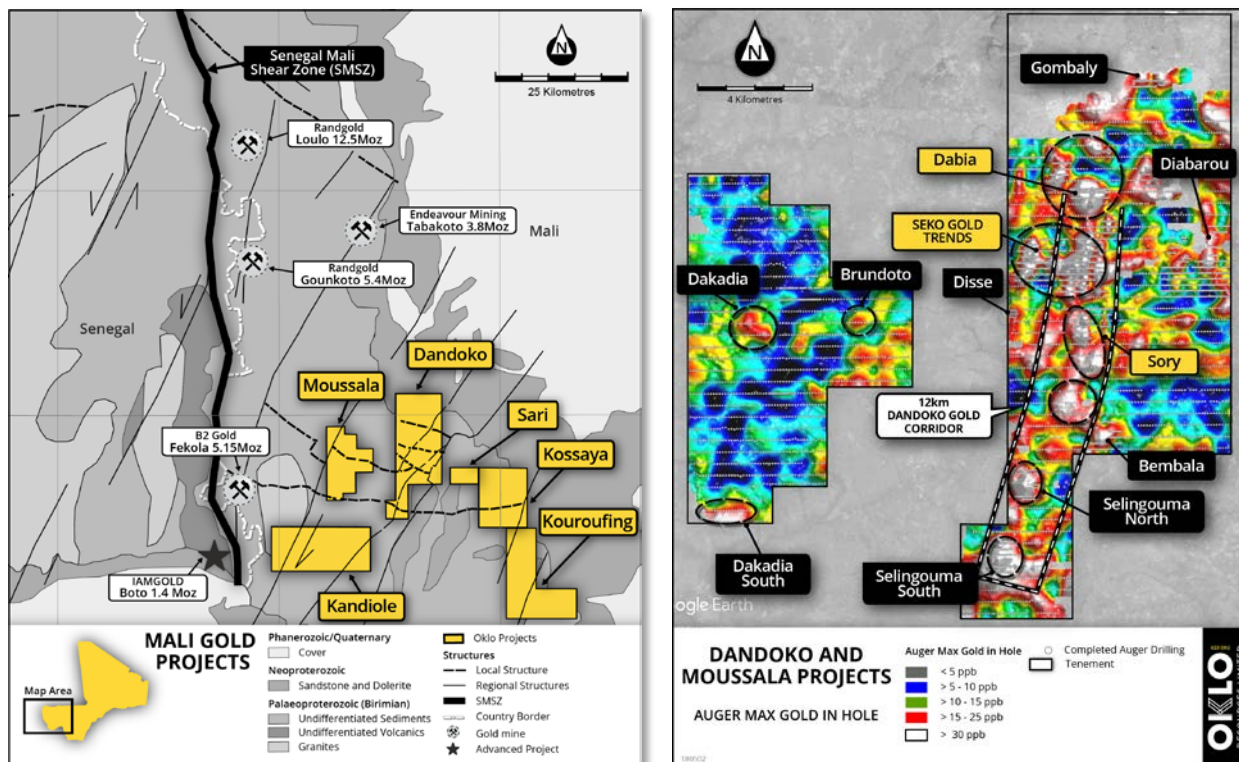


Figure 1: a) Location of Oklo’s Dandoko, Moussala, Kouroufing and Kandiole gold projects in west Mali b) Location of Seko trends within 12 km long Dandoko gold corridor

PHASE 2 DRILL PROGRAM

The Company’s Phase 2 drill program was completed with the onset of the wet season in mid-July with a total of 169 AC holes (for 15,484m), 49 RC holes (for 9,075m) and 31 DD holes (for 7,147m¹) at Dandoko and 690 holes (for 10,210m) of auger drilling at Kouroufing totalling 41,915m.

This announcement comprises results from 2 DD and 23 AC holes. Results from a further 149 AC, 4 RC and 690 auger holes are pending.

SEKO ANOMALY 2

METALLURGICAL DRILLING

The metallurgical program is intended to be suitable to be incorporated in any future scoping studies undertaken at Seko by the Company. As part of the metallurgical test work program announced to the ASX on the 6th August 2018 the Company has completed one DD hole at SK2 to obtain a representative sample within the oxide zone and commenced re-sampling of previously drilled diamond holes within the primary zone (un-oxidised).

One PQ DD hole (DDSK18-035) was drilled on cross section 1396360mN at the northern end of the historic artisanal workings which were intersected while drilling. The DD hole intersected numerous high-grade intervals with maximum grades of up to 79.70g/t gold (Figure 2).

¹ Inclusive RC pre-collars



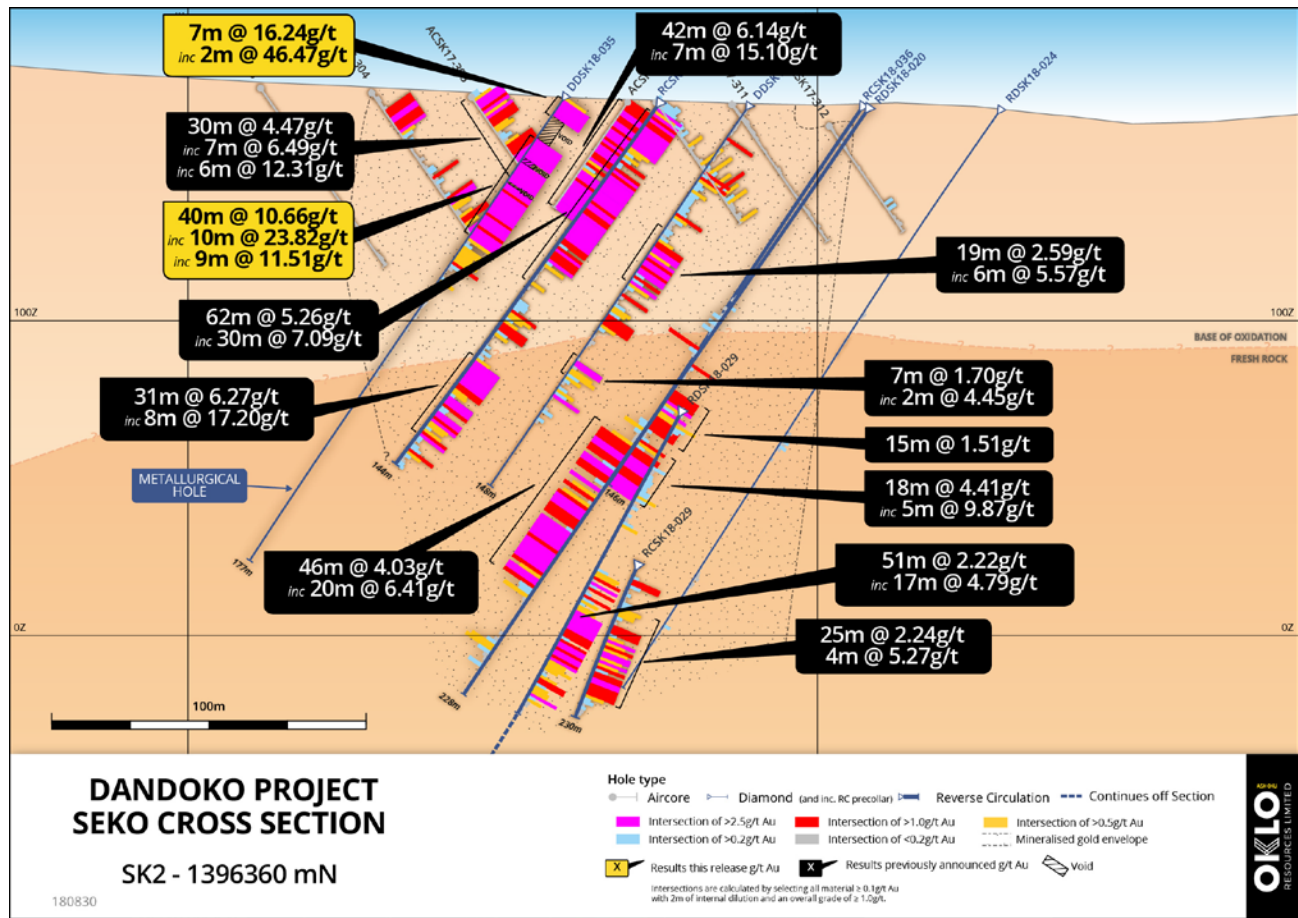


Figure 2: SK2 DD Metallurgical Hole - cross section 1396360mN

Table 1: Metallurgical DD (DDSK18-035) assay results $\geq 0.10\text{g/t Au}$

HOLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	GOLD g/t
DDSK18-035	0	1	0.82
DDSK18-035	1	2	3.31
DDSK18-035	2	3	4.70
DDSK18-035	3	4	6.02
DDSK18-035	4	5	79.70
DDSK18-035	5	6	13.80
DDSK18-035	6	7	5.33
DDSK18-035	7	25	Void
DDSK18-035	25	26	20.60
DDSK18-035	26	27	48.30
DDSK18-035	27	28	53.10
DDSK18-035	28	29	13.30
DDSK18-035	29	30	40.80
DDSK18-035	30	31	8.07
DDSK18-035	31	32	5.52
DDSK18-035			Void
DDSK18-035	33	34	7.73
DDSK18-035	34	35	40.80
DDSK18-035	35	36	1.92
DDSK18-035	36	37	3.14
DDSK18-035	37	38	3.17
DDSK18-035	38	39	8.78
DDSK18-035	39	40	30.00
DDSK18-035	40	41	3.72

HOLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	GOLD g/t
DDSK18-035	41	42	13.00
DDSK18-035	42	43	4.87
DDSK18-035	43	44	23.80
DDSK18-035	44	45	1.03
DDSK18-035	45	46	13.70
DDSK18-035	46	47	6.45
DDSK18-035	47	48	5.75
DDSK18-035	48	49	29.80
DDSK18-035	49	50	1.77
DDSK18-035	50	51	7.57
DDSK18-035	51	52	13.70
DDSK18-035	52	53	5.17
DDSK18-035	53	54	3.72
DDSK18-035	54	55	0.84
DDSK18-035	57	58	0.75
DDSK18-035	58	59	0.82
DDSK18-035	59	60	0.54
DDSK18-035	60	61	0.65
DDSK18-035	61	62	0.82
DDSK18-035	62	63	0.65
DDSK18-035	63	64	1.24
DDSK18-035	64	65	0.45
DDSK18-035	70	71	0.55

SK2 AC DRILLING

Six shallow AC holes (ACSK 018-457-462) were drilled to further test the oxide zone at SK2. Further positive results were returned including 23m at 1.32g/t gold from 25m with the hole ending in mineralisation, 8m at 9.8g/t gold from 0m and 18m at 1.43 g/t gold from 15m. One DD (RDSK18-038) was drilled testing for mineralised extensions to the north west and returned anomalous gold zones.

SK2 NORTH AC DRILLING

Fourteen shallow AC holes (ACSK18-443-456) on four drill traverses were completed 600m to the north of the SK2 zone. The holes tested around and below small artisanal workings. Significant gold mineralisation was returned including 11m at 1.79g/t gold from 31m with the hole ending in mineralisation, 9m at 1.21g/t gold from 5m and 2m at 3.48g/t gold from 6m.

The initial results from the new mineralised zone are highly encouraging and will be further tested at depth and along strike southwards towards SK2. Cross section 1396830mN is shown in Figure 5.

At SK 1, three AC holes (ACSK18-437-439) were drilled at SK1 no significant assays were returned.

The significant drill hole intersections are summarised in Table 2 with a detailed summary of assay results $\geq 0.1\text{g/t}$ gold presented in Table 1 and 4. All drill hole locations are summarised in Table 3 and are graphically represented in Figures 1-5.

DRILLING RESULTS PENDING

The Phase 2 drilling program is now complete with assay results still pending from:

- ▶ 4 RC holes testing the Sory prospect 1.5km south of Seko
- ▶ 149 reconnaissance AC holes testing Dabia and Sory
- ▶ 690 shallow auger holes testing the Kouroufing Project located 20km southeast of Dandoko.

– ENDS –

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Table 2: Significant DD intersections

AREA	HOLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GOLD g/t
Diamond					
SK2	DDSK18-035	0	7	7	16.24
	<i>includes</i>	4	6	2	46.75
	<i>includes</i>	4	5	1	79.70
		7	25	<i>void</i>	
		25	65	40	10.66
	<i>includes</i>	25	35	10	23.82
	<i>includes</i>	43	52	9	11.51
Air Core					
SK2	ACSK18-458*	27	30	3	1.79*
	ACSK18-459	6	7	1	1.20
		19	20	1	1.59
		24	25	1	1.32
	ACSK18-460*	25	48	23	1.32*
	ACSK18-461	0	8	8	9.80
		27	28	1	2.32
ACSK18-462	15	33	18	1.43	
SK2 NTH	ACSK18-444*	31	42	11	1.79*
		<i>includes</i>	39	41	2
	ACSK18-445	5	14	9	1.21
	ACSK18-448	6	8	2	3.48
		40	46	6	1.50
ACSK18-450	39	40	1	1.79	

* denotes 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.

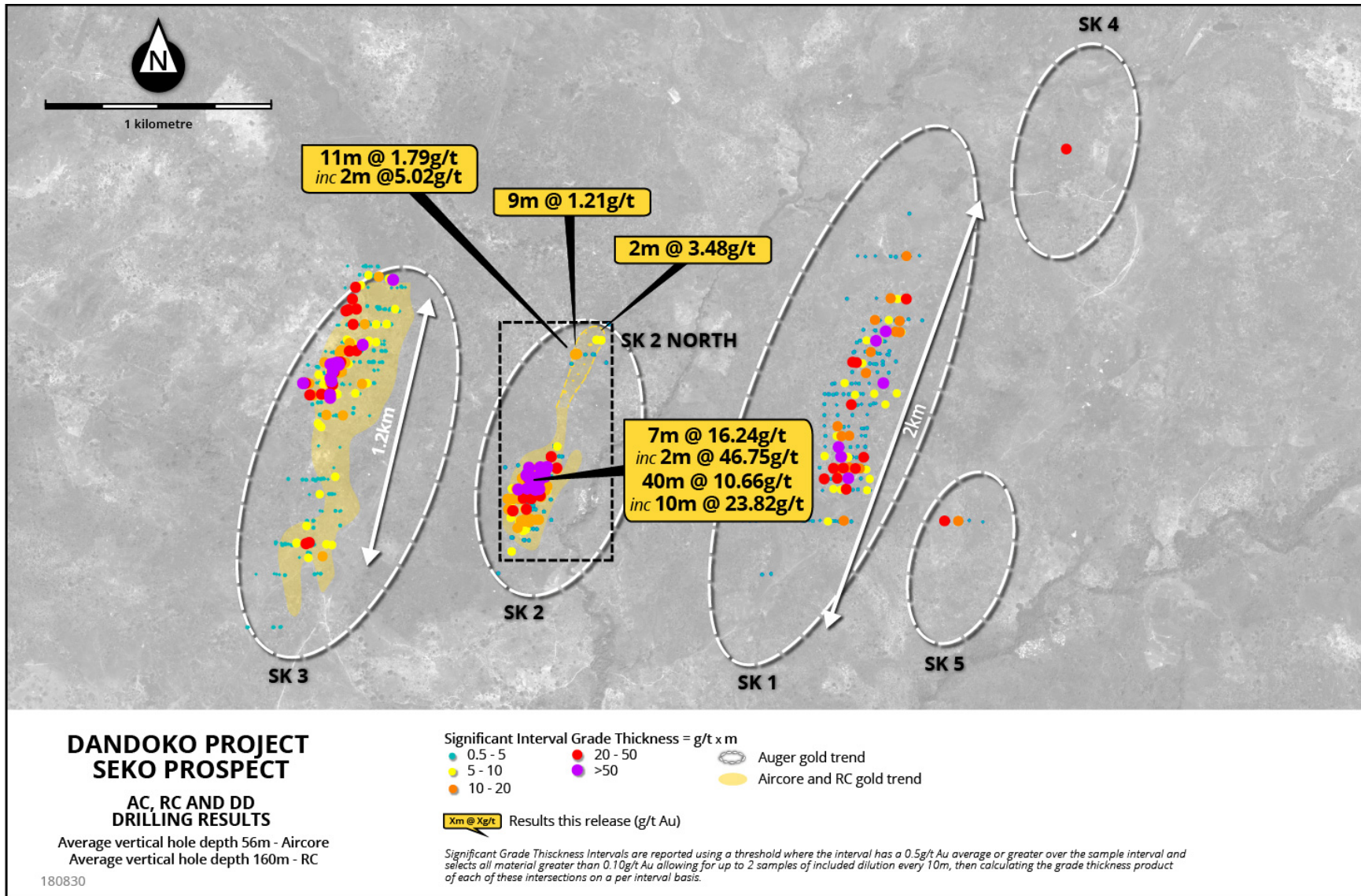


Figure 3: Location of latest results with completed AC infill drill traverses, RC and DD drillholes over Seko Anomalies SK1-SK5 and Gold Trends

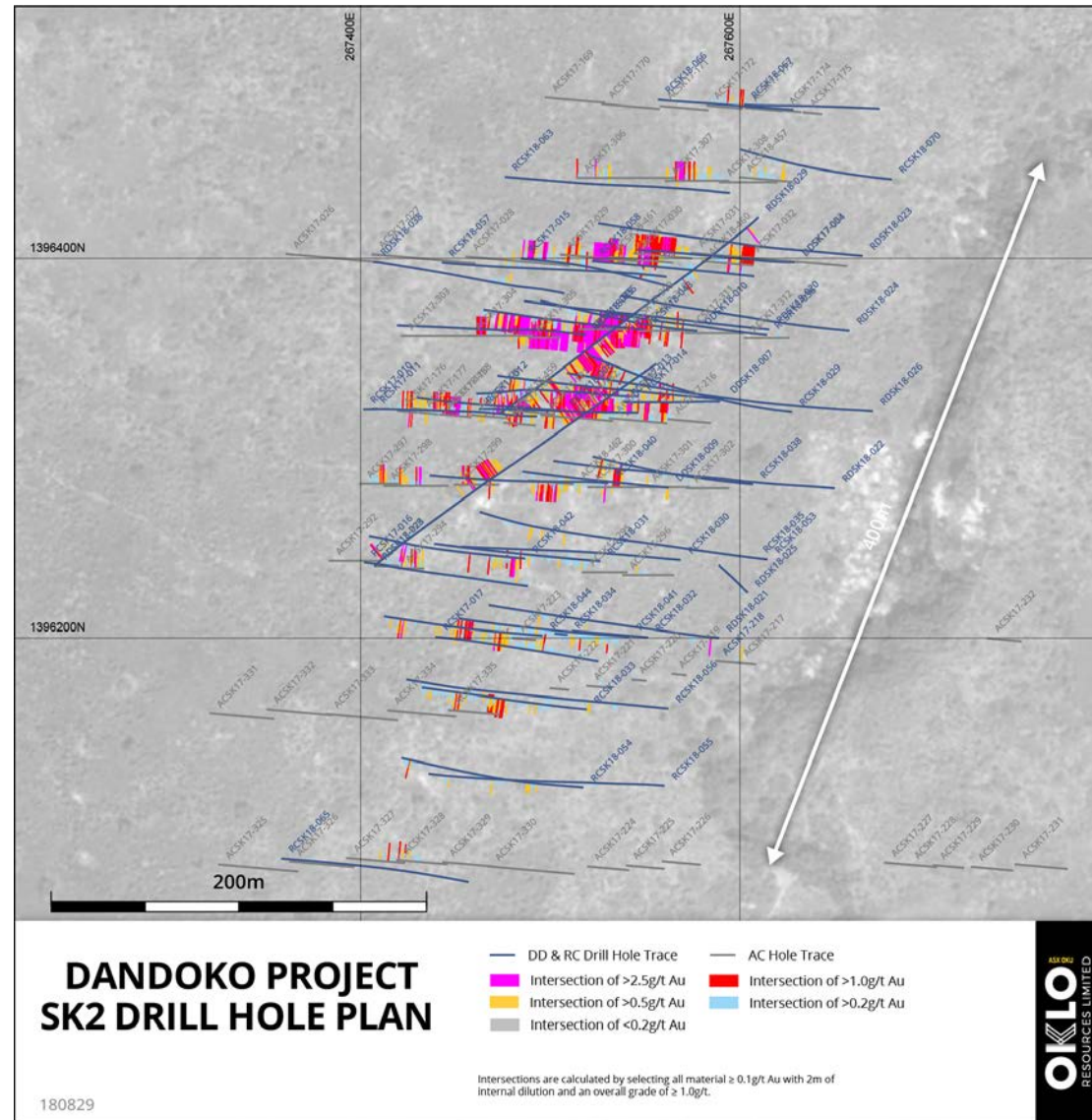
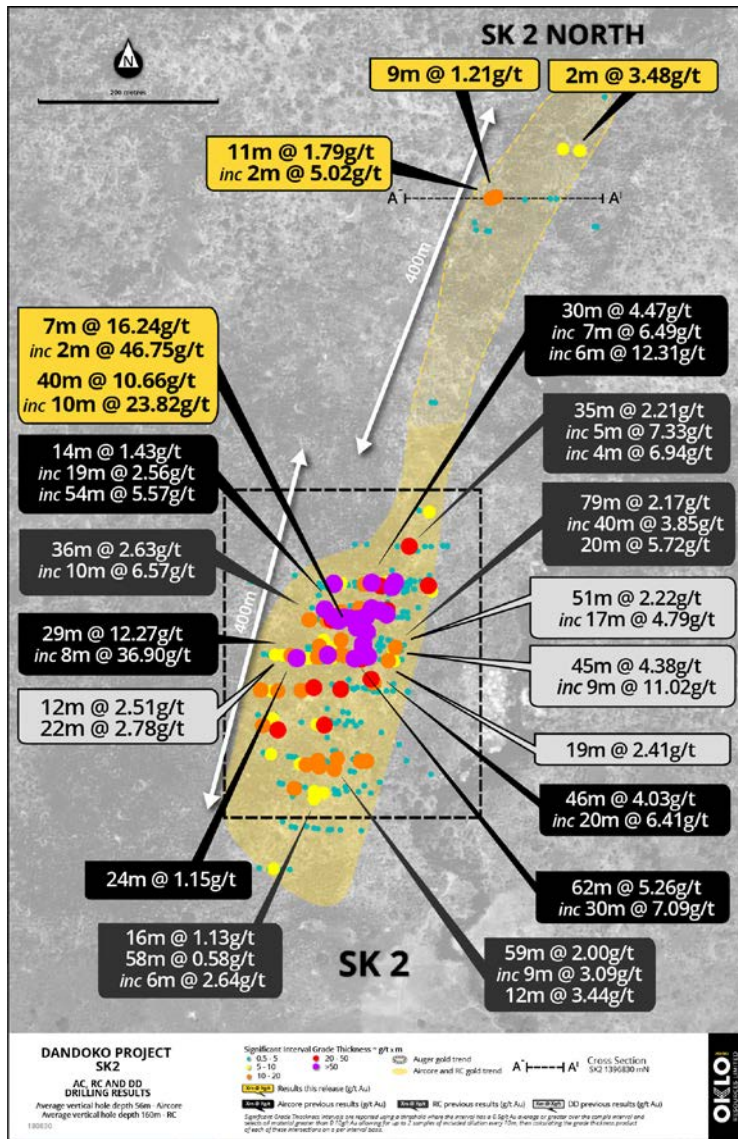


Figure 4:a) Location of completed AC,RC and DD drillholes over SK2 as grams/metres plot and b) Drill hole location plan showing completed AC, RC and DD drillholes over SK2

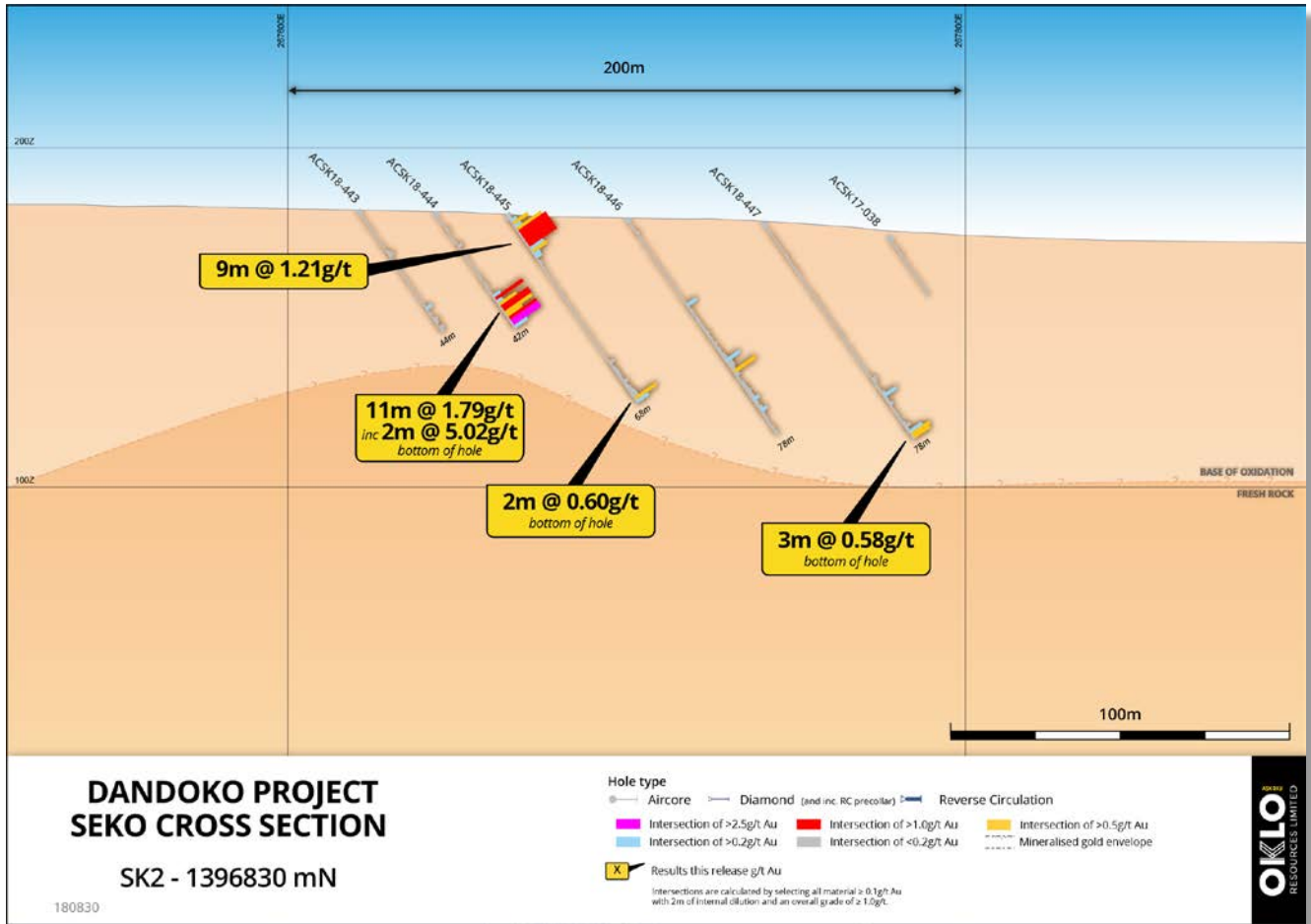


Figure 5: SK2 North cross section 1396830Mn- A-A' located on Figure 4a)

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 over 1,500km² 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.

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 and Dabia discoveries.

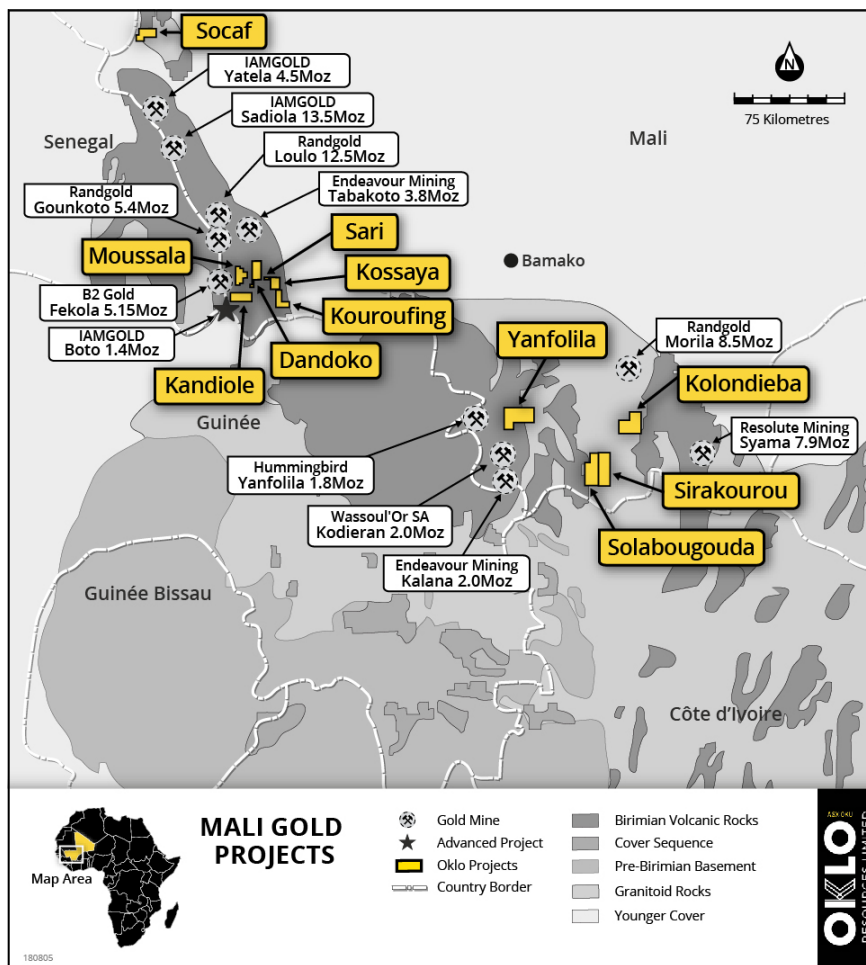


Figure 6: Location of Oklo Projects in West and South Mali

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. Oklo Resources confirms that in respect of these announcements dated 21 December 2016, 30 January 2017, 21 February 2017, 3 March 2017, 7 March 2017, 15 March 2017, 30 March 2017, 6 April 2017, 26 April 2017, 29 May 2017, 21 June 2017, 12 July 2017, 25 July 2017, 14 August 2017, 16 August 2017, 4 September 2017, 28 November 2017, 5 December 2017, 20 December 2017, 5 February 2018, 22 February 2018, 8 March 2018, 28 March 2018, 3 May 2018, 16 May 2018, 22 May 2018 and 2 July 2018, it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original ASX market announcement.

Table 3: DD and AC drill hole locations

HOLE ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	LENGTH	AZI.	INC.	AREA
Diamond							
RDSK18-038	267407	1396398	175	180.4	90	-55	SEKO2
DDSK18-035	267519	1396360	167	177.8	270	-55	SEKO2
Reverse Circulation							
RCSK18-070	267680	1396442	163	150	270	-55	SEKO2
Aircore							
ACSK18-437	266761	1397162	203	120	90	-55	SEKO1
ACSK18-438	266839	1397162	202	105	90	-55	SEKO1
ACSK18-439	266880	1397162	201	87	90	-55	SEKO1
ACSK18-443	267623	1396830	178	44	90	-55	SEKO2 Nth
ACSK18-444	267645	1396829	178	42	90	-55	SEKO2 Nth
ACSK18-445	267667	1396830	177	68	90	-55	SEKO2 Nth
ACSK18-446	267702	1396830	176	78	90	-55	SEKO2 Nth
ACSK18-447	267742	1396831	175	78	90	-55	SEKO2 Nth
ACSK18-448	267740	1396883	175	48	90	-55	SEKO2 Nth
ACSK18-449	267669	1396881	178	36	90	-55	SEKO2 Nth
ACSK18-450	267768	1396943	175	48	90	-55	SEKO2 Nth
ACSK18-451	267843	1396937	173	54	90	-55	SEKO2 Nth
ACSK18-452	267739	1396999	176	42	90	-55	SEKO2 Nth
ACSK18-453	267762	1397002	175	56	90	-55	SEKO2 Nth
ACSK18-454	267791	1397001	174	55	90	-55	SEKO2 Nth
ACSK18-455	267820	1397001	173	68	90	-55	SEKO2 Nth
ACSK18-456	267852	1397000	173	38	90	-55	SEKO2 Nth
ACSK18-457	267600	1396443	167	50	90	-55	SEKO2
ACSK18-458	267443	1396319	168	30	270	-55	SEKO2
ACSK18-459	267478	1396320	167	42	90	-55	SEKO2
ACSK18-460	267580	1396399	166	48	90	-55	SEKO2
ACSK18-461	267531	1396401	168	60	90	-55	SEKO2
ACSK18-462	267512	1396281	165	42	270	-55	SEKO2

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

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	GRADE
RCSK18-070	108	109	0.14
RCSK18-070	109	110	0.11
RCSK18-070	111	112	0.13
RCSK18-070	112	113	0.26
RCSK18-070	119	120	0.23
ACSK18-438	31	32	0.29
ACSK18-438	32	33	0.15
ACSK18-438	33	34	0.30
ACSK18-438	35	36	0.16
ACSK18-438	36	37	0.15
ACSK18-438	40	41	0.13
ACSK18-438	42	43	0.14
ACSK18-438	53	54	0.12
ACSK18-438	54	55	0.10
ACSK18-438	55	56	0.23
ACSK18-438	57	58	0.28
ACSK18-438	58	59	0.24
ACSK18-438	59	60	0.19
ACSK18-438	60	61	0.18
ACSK18-438	62	63	0.13
ACSK18-438	102	103	0.33
ACSK18-439	5	6	0.13
ACSK18-439	9	10	0.12
ACSK18-439	11	12	0.17
ACSK18-439	12	13	0.10
ACSK18-439	58	59	0.34
ACSK18-439	59	60	0.12
ACSK18-439	60	61	0.20
ACSK18-439	61	62	0.23
ACSK18-439	62	63	0.36
ACSK18-439	63	64	0.29
ACSK18-439	64	65	0.25
ACSK18-439	65	66	0.26
ACSK18-439	66	67	0.16
ACSK18-439	67	68	0.16
ACSK18-439	68	69	0.16
ACSK18-439	69	70	0.14
ACSK18-439	70	71	0.16
ACSK18-439	71	72	0.12
ACSK18-439	72	73	0.31
ACSK18-439	73	74	0.23
ACSK18-439	74	75	0.16
ACSK18-439	81	82	0.27
ACSK18-439	84	85	0.27
ACSK18-439	85	86	0.34
ACSK18-439	86	87	0.25
ACSK18-443	15	16	0.10
ACSK18-443	16	17	0.14

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	GRADE
ACSK18-443	35	36	0.20
ACSK18-443	39	40	0.13
ACSK18-443	42	43	0.14
ACSK18-444	12	13	0.13
ACSK18-444	30	31	0.26
ACSK18-444	31	32	1.53
ACSK18-444	32	33	0.20
ACSK18-444	33	34	0.62
ACSK18-444	34	35	2.28
ACSK18-444	35	36	1.27
ACSK18-444	36	37	0.97
ACSK18-444	37	38	0.55
ACSK18-444	38	39	1.74
ACSK18-444	39	40	2.60
ACSK18-444	40	41	7.42
ACSK18-444	41	42	0.46
ACSK18-445	0	1	0.14
ACSK18-445	2	3	0.20
ACSK18-445	3	4	0.55
ACSK18-445	4	5	0.23
ACSK18-445	5	6	0.89
ACSK18-445	6	7	1.51
ACSK18-445	7	8	1.86
ACSK18-445	8	9	1.48
ACSK18-445	9	10	1.07
ACSK18-445	10	11	1.66
ACSK18-445	11	12	1.44
ACSK18-445	12	13	0.48
ACSK18-445	13	14	0.54
ACSK18-445	14	15	0.21
ACSK18-445	15	16	0.20
ACSK18-445	53	54	0.16
ACSK18-445	56	57	0.10
ACSK18-445	60	61	0.15
ACSK18-445	62	63	0.12
ACSK18-445	63	64	0.14
ACSK18-445	64	65	0.17
ACSK18-445	65	66	0.18
ACSK18-445	66	67	0.78
ACSK18-445	67	68	0.42
ACSK18-446	31	32	0.33
ACSK18-446	41	42	0.10
ACSK18-446	49	50	0.10
ACSK18-446	50	51	0.11
ACSK18-446	51	52	0.49
ACSK18-446	52	53	0.16
ACSK18-446	53	54	0.18
ACSK18-446	54	55	0.12

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	GRADE
ACSK18-446	55	56	0.79
ACSK18-446	56	57	0.14
ACSK18-446	59	60	0.10
ACSK18-446	61	62	0.10
ACSK18-446	62	63	0.13
ACSK18-446	63	64	0.10
ACSK18-446	64	65	0.11
ACSK18-446	65	66	0.22
ACSK18-446	66	67	0.11
ACSK18-446	68	69	0.14
ACSK18-446	69	70	0.23
ACSK18-447	56	57	0.14
ACSK18-447	61	62	0.11
ACSK18-447	62	63	0.46
ACSK18-447	65	66	0.12
ACSK18-447	72	73	0.10
ACSK18-447	73	74	0.18
ACSK18-447	75	76	0.47
ACSK18-447	76	77	0.67
ACSK18-447	77	78	0.60
ACSK18-448	6	7	4.84
ACSK18-448	7	8	2.11
ACSK18-448	8	9	0.25
ACSK18-448	9	10	0.28
ACSK18-448	10	11	0.28
ACSK18-448	11	12	0.19
ACSK18-448	12	13	0.15
ACSK18-448	13	14	0.39
ACSK18-448	14	15	0.31
ACSK18-448	15	16	0.29
ACSK18-448	16	17	0.24
ACSK18-448	18	19	0.14
ACSK18-448	19	20	0.21
ACSK18-448	23	24	0.10
ACSK18-448	24	25	0.10
ACSK18-448	26	27	0.92
ACSK18-448	28	29	0.11
ACSK18-448	31	32	0.26
ACSK18-448	33	34	0.12
ACSK18-448	35	36	0.13
ACSK18-448	36	37	0.10
ACSK18-448	40	41	1.75
ACSK18-448	41	42	1.26
ACSK18-448	42	43	1.69
ACSK18-448	43	44	1.30
ACSK18-448	44	45	0.86
ACSK18-448	45	46	0.25
ACSK18-448	46	47	0.20
ACSK18-448	47	48	0.94
ACSK18-450	38	39	0.33

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	GRADE
ACSK18-450	39	40	1.79
ACSK18-450	40	41	0.15
ACSK18-450	41	42	0.25
ACSK18-450	42	43	0.24
ACSK18-450	43	44	0.22
ACSK18-450	44	45	0.11
ACSK18-450	45	46	0.13
ACSK18-450	46	47	0.19
ACSK18-450	47	48	0.22
ACSK18-452	11	12	0.39
ACSK18-452	14	15	0.21
ACSK18-452	15	16	0.28
ACSK18-452	16	17	0.14
ACSK18-452	17	18	0.12
ACSK18-452	25	26	0.14
ACSK18-452	31	32	0.13
ACSK18-453	41	42	0.11
ACSK18-455	20	21	0.12
ACSK18-455	21	22	0.13
ACSK18-455	25	26	0.15
ACSK18-455	26	27	0.18
ACSK18-455	28	29	0.14
ACSK18-456	9	10	0.41
ACSK18-456	10	11	0.14
ACSK18-457	6	7	0.11
ACSK18-457	7	8	0.18
ACSK18-457	8	9	0.17
ACSK18-457	9	10	0.28
ACSK18-457	10	11	0.20
ACSK18-457	13	14	0.73
ACSK18-457	14	15	0.19
ACSK18-457	15	16	0.10
ACSK18-457	16	17	0.14
ACSK18-457	18	19	0.28
ACSK18-457	19	20	0.46
ACSK18-457	20	21	0.37
ACSK18-457	21	22	0.30
ACSK18-457	22	23	0.40
ACSK18-457	23	24	0.62
ACSK18-457	24	25	0.46
ACSK18-457	25	26	0.36
ACSK18-457	26	27	0.14
ACSK18-457	27	28	0.29
ACSK18-457	29	30	0.20
ACSK18-457	30	31	0.24
ACSK18-457	31	32	0.23
ACSK18-457	32	33	0.24
ACSK18-457	33	34	0.15
ACSK18-457	39	40	0.51
ACSK18-457	40	41	0.97

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	GRADE
ACSK18-457	41	42	0.51
ACSK18-457	49	50	0.11
ACSK18-458	0	1	0.18
ACSK18-458	1	2	0.31
ACSK18-458	2	3	0.24
ACSK18-458	3	4	0.25
ACSK18-458	7	8	0.25
ACSK18-458	8	9	0.30
ACSK18-458	9	10	0.28
ACSK18-458	10	11	0.46
ACSK18-458	11	12	0.17
ACSK18-458	12	13	0.31
ACSK18-458	13	14	0.83
ACSK18-458	14	15	0.56
ACSK18-458	15	16	0.16
ACSK18-458	16	17	0.13
ACSK18-458	26	27	0.31
ACSK18-458	27	28	1.13
ACSK18-458	28	29	0.98
ACSK18-458	29	30	3.27
ACSK18-459	0	1	0.40
ACSK18-459	1	2	0.24
ACSK18-459	3	4	0.26
ACSK18-459	4	5	0.45
ACSK18-459	5	6	0.27
ACSK18-459	6	7	1.20
ACSK18-459	7	8	0.42
ACSK18-459	8	9	0.16
ACSK18-459	13	14	0.95
ACSK18-459	19	20	1.59
ACSK18-459	21	22	0.39
ACSK18-459	22	23	0.13
ACSK18-459	23	24	0.12
ACSK18-459	24	25	1.32
ACSK18-459	25	26	0.72
ACSK18-459	26	27	0.17
ACSK18-459	27	28	0.46
ACSK18-459	28	29	0.17
ACSK18-459	29	30	0.21
ACSK18-459	33	34	0.16
ACSK18-459	35	36	0.33
ACSK18-459	36	37	0.13
ACSK18-459	37	38	0.15
ACSK18-459	38	39	0.98
ACSK18-459	39	40	0.20
ACSK18-459	40	41	0.72
ACSK18-459	41	42	0.52
ACSK18-460	8	9	0.10
ACSK18-460	11	12	0.14
ACSK18-460	12	13	0.26

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	GRADE
ACSK18-460	13	14	0.37
ACSK18-460	14	15	0.35
ACSK18-460	15	16	0.36
ACSK18-460	16	17	0.36
ACSK18-460	17	18	0.22
ACSK18-460	18	19	0.35
ACSK18-460	19	20	0.46
ACSK18-460	20	21	0.24
ACSK18-460	21	22	0.11
ACSK18-460	22	23	0.19
ACSK18-460	23	24	0.34
ACSK18-460	24	25	0.27
ACSK18-460	25	26	0.89
ACSK18-460	26	27	1.64
ACSK18-460	27	28	0.91
ACSK18-460	28	29	0.90
ACSK18-460	29	30	0.67
ACSK18-460	30	31	0.68
ACSK18-460	31	32	0.83
ACSK18-460	32	33	0.65
ACSK18-460	33	34	0.35
ACSK18-460	34	35	0.48
ACSK18-460	35	36	0.50
ACSK18-460	36	37	0.91
ACSK18-460	37	38	0.46
ACSK18-460	38	39	1.44
ACSK18-460	39	40	1.62
ACSK18-460	40	41	1.81
ACSK18-460	41	42	1.07
ACSK18-460	42	43	1.92
ACSK18-460	43	44	1.95
ACSK18-460	44	45	1.51
ACSK18-460	45	46	1.30
ACSK18-460	46	47	2.16
ACSK18-460	47	48	1.37
ACSK18-461	0	1	1.49
ACSK18-461	1	2	0.72
ACSK18-461	2	3	4.13
ACSK18-461	3	4	14.10
ACSK18-461	4	5	14.70
ACSK18-461	5	6	35.00
ACSK18-461	6	7	4.42
ACSK18-461	7	8	3.86
ACSK18-461	8	9	0.22
ACSK18-461	9	10	0.67
ACSK18-461	12	13	0.25
ACSK18-461	22	23	0.19
ACSK18-461	23	24	0.66
ACSK18-461	24	25	0.16
ACSK18-461	25	26	0.28

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	GRADE
ACSK18-461	26	27	0.91
ACSK18-461	27	28	2.32
ACSK18-461	28	29	0.67
ACSK18-461	29	30	0.47
ACSK18-461	30	31	0.46
ACSK18-461	39	40	0.15
ACSK18-461	44	45	0.15
ACSK18-461	52	53	0.11
ACSK18-462	4	5	0.13
ACSK18-462	5	6	0.15
ACSK18-462	6	7	0.12
ACSK18-462	7	8	0.18
ACSK18-462	8	9	0.24
ACSK18-462	9	10	0.30
ACSK18-462	10	11	0.26
ACSK18-462	11	12	0.50
ACSK18-462	12	13	0.58
ACSK18-462	13	14	0.40
ACSK18-462	14	15	0.26
ACSK18-462	15	16	1.81
ACSK18-462	16	17	4.26
ACSK18-462	17	18	0.40

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	GRADE
ACSK18-462	18	19	0.41
ACSK18-462	19	20	1.48
ACSK18-462	20	21	0.29
ACSK18-462	21	22	1.73
ACSK18-462	22	23	1.00
ACSK18-462	23	24	1.19
ACSK18-462	24	25	0.46
ACSK18-462	25	26	0.55
ACSK18-462	26	27	0.51
ACSK18-462	27	28	3.68
ACSK18-462	28	29	1.80
ACSK18-462	29	30	1.35
ACSK18-462	30	31	0.60
ACSK18-462	31	32	0.89
ACSK18-462	32	33	3.32
ACSK18-462	33	34	0.49
ACSK18-462	34	35	0.28
ACSK18-462	35	36	0.71
ACSK18-462	36	37	0.26
ACSK18-462	37	38	0.59
ACSK18-462	38	39	0.20
ACSK18-462	39	40	0.15
ACSK18-462	40	41	0.13

Notes:

- All results of $\geq 0.10\text{ppm}$ are shown within the table. Intervals missing are below this threshold.
- Significant Intervals are reported using a threshold where the interval has a 0.5g/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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ All holes have been routinely sampled on a 1m interval for gold ▶ 1 metre samples are preserved for future assay as required. ▶ RC Samples were collected in situ at the drill site and are split collecting 2 to 3 kg per sample. Certified reference material and sample duplicates were inserted at regular intervals. ▶ DD samples are cut to half core on 1m 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drilling was carried out by AMCO Drilling using a UDR650 multipurpose rig
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ An initial visual estimate of sample recovery was undertaken at the drill rig for each sample metre or run collected. ▶ Collected samples were weighed to ensure consistency of sample size and monitor sample recoveries. ▶ For DD core recovery and RQD observations are made ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ A minimum of ¼ DD core is preserved for future logging and reference
Sub<ampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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<ampling 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ All RC samples were split using a 3 tier riffle splitter with no sample compositing being undertaken. ▶ All DD core was ½ cut and ¼ cut when a duplicate sample was taken. ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 are subsequently collected with DGPS. ▶ The grid system is UTM Zone 29N
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ AC, RC and DD drilling is now being undertaken on a ~40x80m spacing with infill being undertaken in areas of identified higher grade zones. ▶ Drilling reported in this program is of an early exploration nature has not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves. Work is ongoing to enable sufficient distribution of drilling.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ RC and DD 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drill hole location plans are provided earlier releases
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.