

19<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY 2019

## SHALLOW HIGH-GRADE RESULTS BOLSTER KOUROUFING GOLD CORRIDOR

### HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ Oklo's \$5 million drilling program (planned 69,000m) at its Kouroufing and Dandoko Gold Projects (west Mali) is progressing as planned.
- ▶ Kouroufing results confirm the **6km-long auger gold corridor**, the second such discovery by Oklo in the past 24 months, **significantly enhancing Oklo's exploration pipeline**.
- ▶ Drill programs continuing at Dandoko with assays pending from diamond (DD) and reverse circulation (RC) holes with further programs of AC and RC drilling planned.

### KOUROUFING NORTH – AC DRILLING HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ First assay results received from wide-spaced shallow aircore (AC) holes drilled along 5 traverses testing 1.7km over the northern portion of the **6km-long gold corridor**.
- ▶ Results confirm **potential for further bedrock gold discoveries** with numerous +1g/t gold intersections and wide zones of anomalous gold mineralisation encountered. Best results include:
  - ▶ **6m at 29.41g/t gold** from 26m; including
    - **2m at 77.40g/t gold** from 26m
  - ▶ **8m at 1.90g/t gold** from 18m; including
    - **2m at 6.64g/t gold** from 18m

### KOUROUFING SOUTH – IP SURVEY RESULTS

- ▶ Results from Induced Polarisation (IP) survey delineates resistivity and chargeability anomalies coincident with the previously reported significant shallow gold intersections that included **34m at 1.12g/t gold**, **40m at 1.02g/t gold** and **34m at 1.06g/t gold**<sup>1</sup>.

### DRILLING PROGRESS – NEXT STEPS

- ▶ At Kouroufing, five auger drill rigs continue to test the northern and southern extensions to the 6km gold corridor, including potential extensions north into the Company's Kossaya Project.
- ▶ Line clearing is underway to allow access for a multipurpose rig to commence follow up AC, RC and DD drilling.

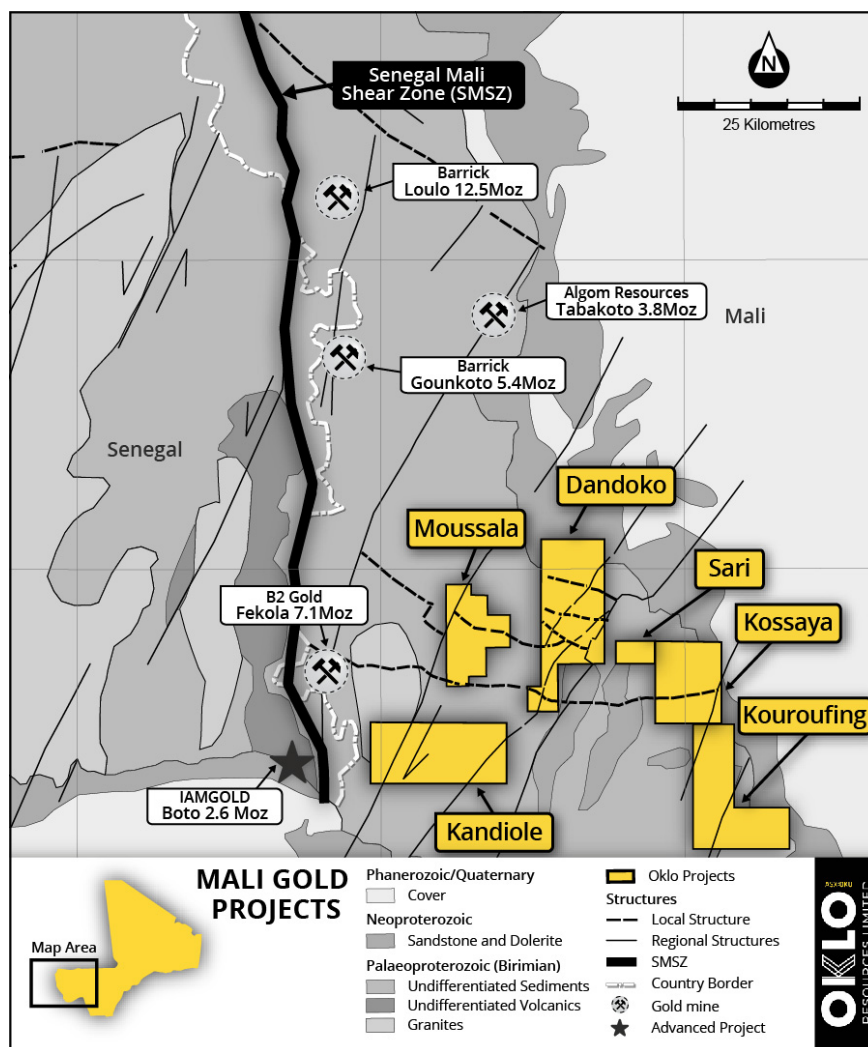
<sup>1</sup> Refer to 30 January 2019 ASX Announcement: First Pass AC Drilling Intersects Wide Zones Of Shallow Gold at Kouroufing

**Oklo Resources Limited** (“Oklo” or “the Company”; ASX:OKU) is pleased to announce further encouraging assay results from its Kouroufing Project, located 20km southeast of the Company’s flagship Dandoko Project in west Mali.

This announcement summarises assay results received from 102 AC holes drilled at North Kouroufing and 4 AC holes from South Kouroufing.

The results form part of the Company’s current 2019 drilling program, with significant progress already made at both Kouroufing and Dandoko Gold Projects.

Oklo’s Dandoko, Kouroufing, Kandiole, Kossaya, Moussala, and Sari Projects are located in west Mali, 30km to the east of B2Gold’s 7.1Moz Fekola mine and 50km to the south-southeast of Barrick’s 12.5Moz Loulo mine (Figure 1). The Company currently holds ~500km<sup>2</sup> of highly prospective ground in this world-class gold region.



*Figure 1: Location of Oklo’s Gold Projects in west Mali*

## KOUROUFING PROJECT DRILLING

The Kouroufing Project covers an area of 90.7km<sup>2</sup> within the Kenieba Inlier to the east of the regionally significant Senegal Mali Shear Zone (“SMSZ”) over a tract of unexplored Proterozoic Birimian greenstones with identified northeast-trending structures in a comparable geological setting to the 12km-long, northeast-trending gold corridor outlined by auger geochemistry at the Company’s nearby Dandoko Project (Figure 1).

During 2018, Oklo announced that first pass reconnaissance auger geochemical drilling, covering 25% of the project area, had defined a 6km gold corridor with grades of up to 14.40g/t gold (Figure 2)<sup>2</sup>.

The current follow-up AC and auger drilling program commenced in mid-November with a total of 203 shallow AC holes (for 9,082m) along 13 traverses (Lines 1-13) completed. Also completed this field season, 1,448 shallow geochemical auger holes (for 17,473m) testing for extensions to the 6km gold corridor zone with a total of 2,150 holes for 31,651m completed on the Project in total with drilling ongoing.

The AC holes were drilled in a 'heel-to-toe' manner and resulted in a nominal 50m drill spacing. All holes were angled at -55° and achieved an average downhole depth of 42m (vertical depth ~34m) and a maximum downhole depth of 96m (vertical depth ~79m). The holes generally encountered greywacke and a felsic intrusive. Samples collected for analysis were 2m composites.

As previously reported, assay results received from the first 97 AC holes at Kouroufing South (Lines 1-8) were highly encouraging, confirming the presence of significant widths (up to 40m downhole) of bedrock gold mineralisation that included **34m at 1.12g/t gold, 40m at 1.02g/t gold and 34m at 1.06g/t gold**, including **2m at 7.31g/t gold**<sup>1</sup>.

This announcement summarises assay results received from 102 AC holes drilled at Kouroufing North (Lines 9-13) covering a 1.7km strike length and a further 4 AC holes from Kouroufing South.

## KOUROUFING NORTH

The 5 AC traverse encountered high-grade gold mineralisation (up to 77.40g/t gold over 2m on Line 9) along with multiple zones of +1g/t gold mineralisation. Given the wide-spaced nature of this first pass program, follow-up AC drilling will be planned as a priority.

A summary of all significant AC results ≥0.3g/t gold received to date is presented in Table 1. All drill hole locations are summarised in Table 2 and shown in Figures 2 and 3.

## KOUROUFING SOUTH

Assay results received from the remaining 4 AC holes on the southern-most traverse (Line 8) intersected further bedrock gold mineralisation including 20m at 0.46g/t gold (Figure 2).

## INDUCED POLARISATION (IP) SURVEY

Oklo recently completed an IP geophysical survey over the Kouroufing Gold Corridor. Results from the ground survey have outlined a series of strong, NNW-trending resistivity and chargeability anomalies coincident with the significant AC gold intersections (Figures 3a) and 3b)).

Gold mineralisation has been identified in both the oxide and primary zone with depth of weathering to ~ 10-20metres. Closer inspection of AC drill samples indicates that the gold mineralisation may be associated with alteration, sulphides (pyrite) and quartz veining developed within shear zones along the contact between felsic intrusives and sediments. Extensive artisanal workings are evident along this trend.

The resistivity and chargeability anomalies may represent both alteration (silica) and sulphides and will be further tested with AC and diamond drilling.

<sup>2</sup> Refer to 12 September 2018 ASX Announcement: Kouroufing Reveals 6km Gold Corridor



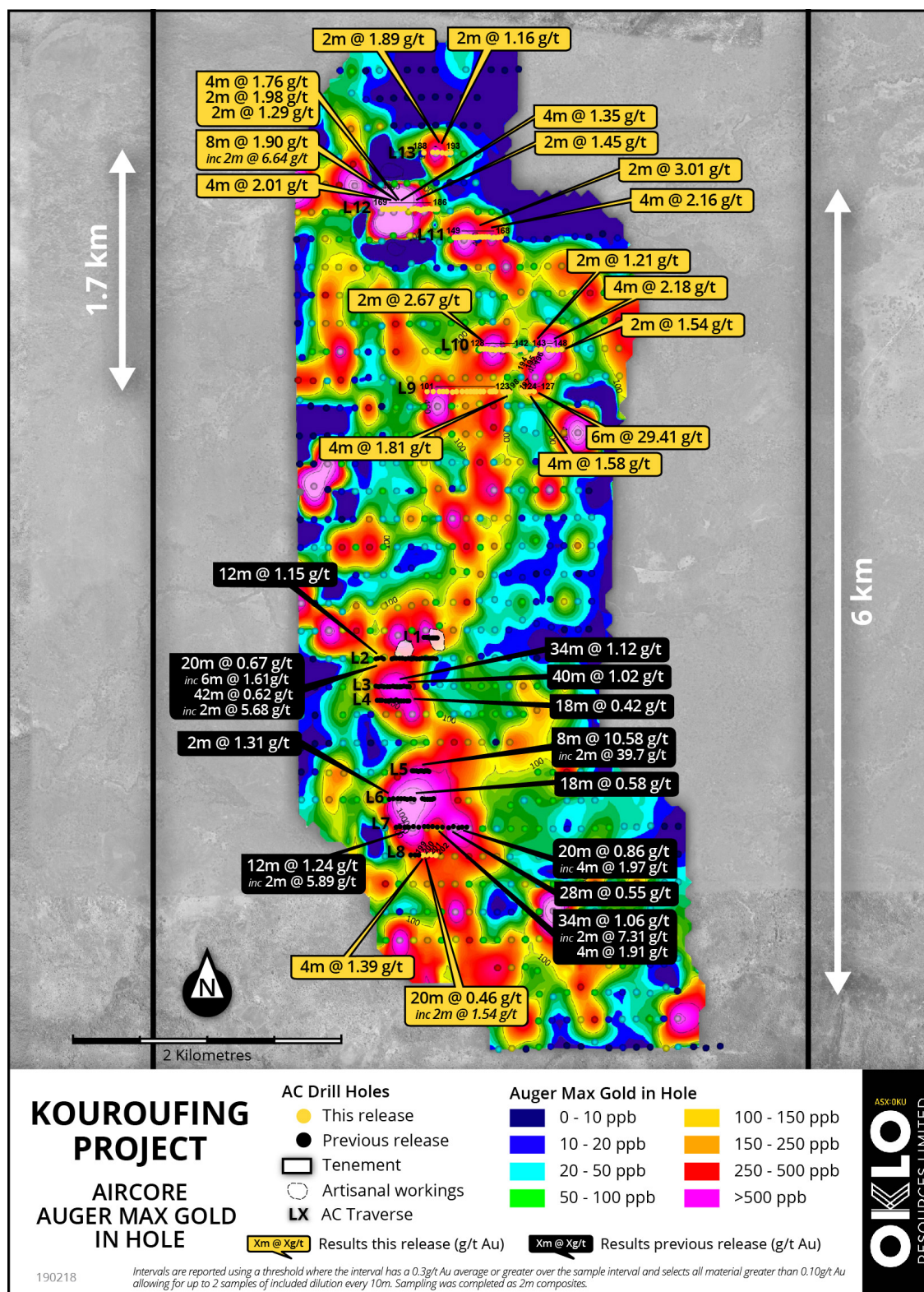


Figure 2: Kouroufing Gold Project, location of AC drill traverses over auger drill holes and max gold in hole values and contours.



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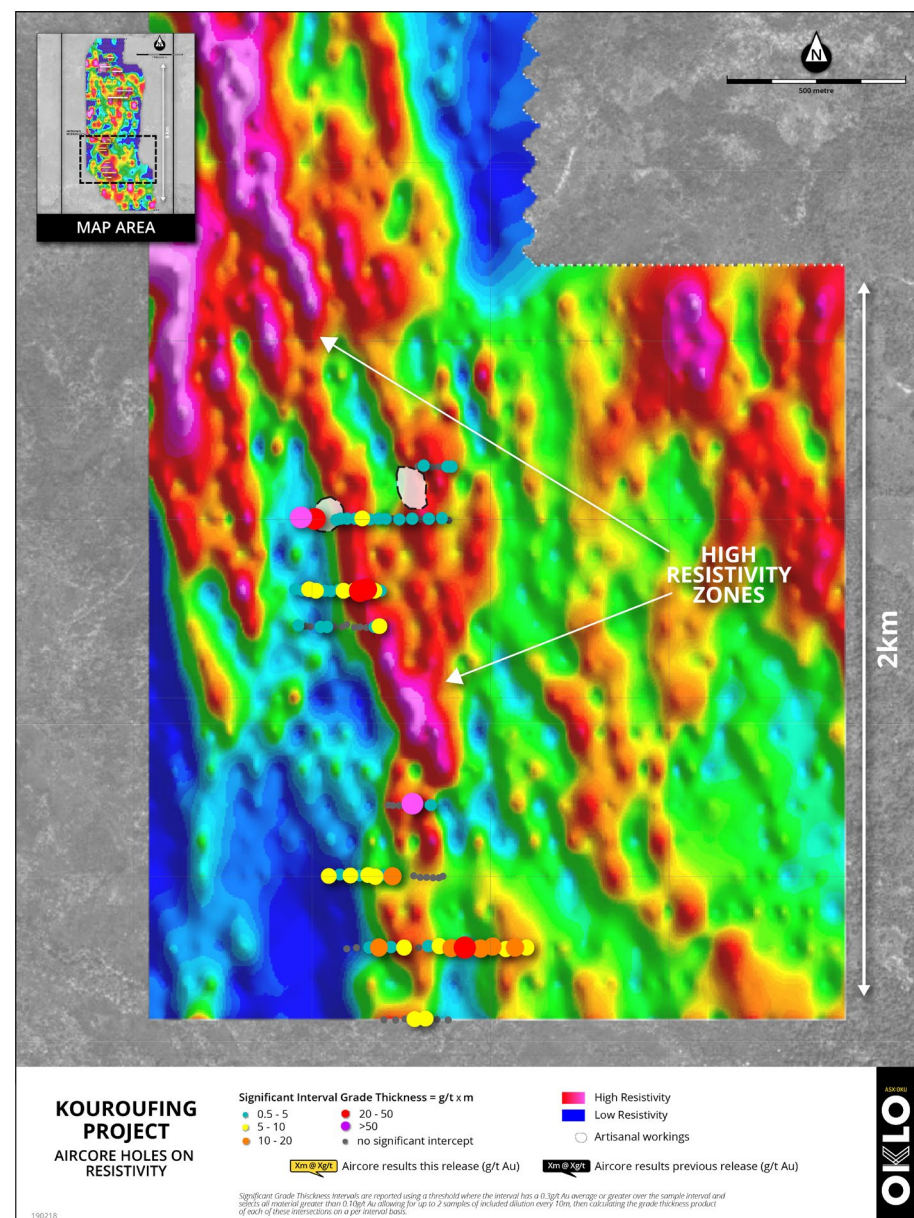
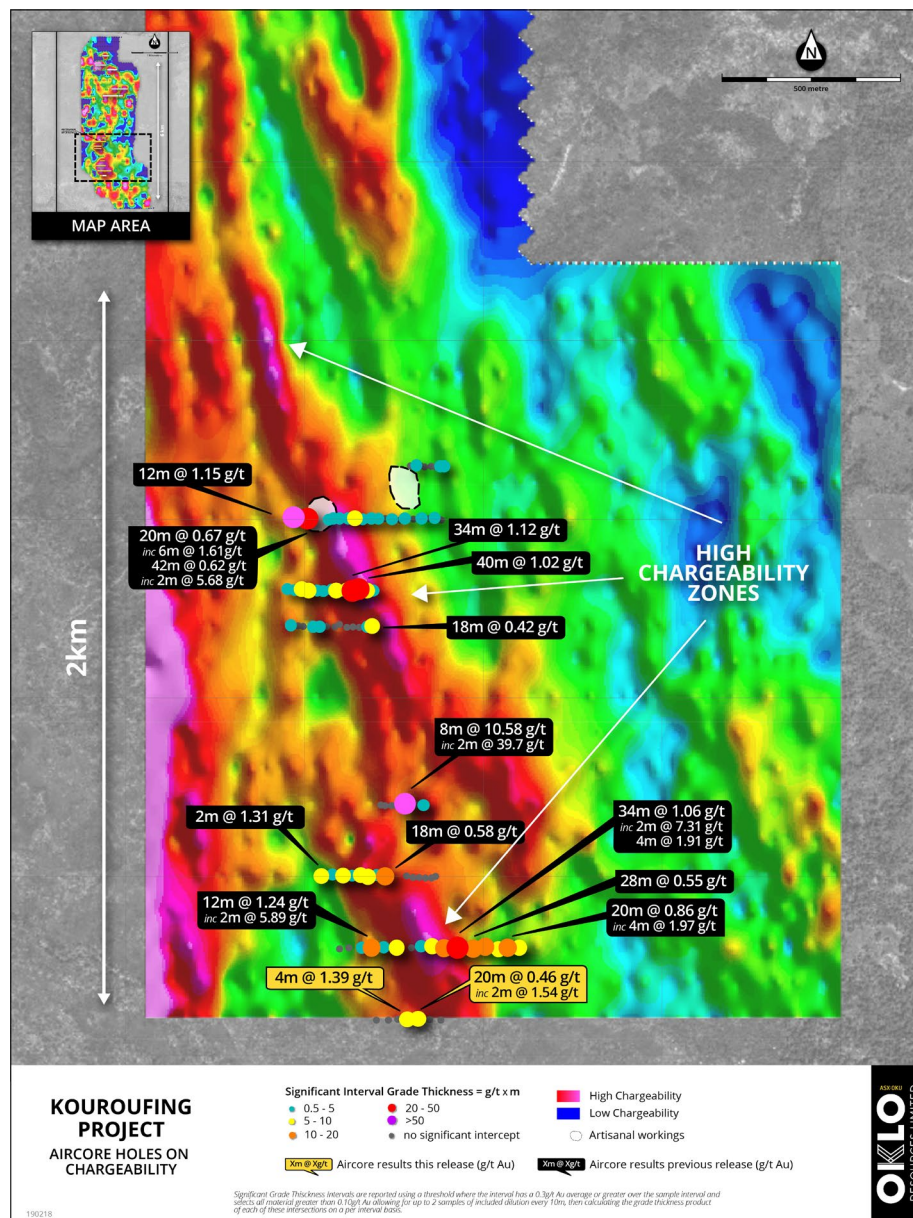


Figure 3: Location Kouroufing South of AC holes over results of Induced Polarisation survey showing a) Chargeability and b) Resistivity

**Table 1: Summary of significant AC intersections >0.3 g/t gold**

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
LINE 9				
ACKF18-101	68	72	4	<b>0.58</b>
ACKF18-106	12	16	4	<b>0.52</b>
ACKF18-107	76	78	2	<b>0.77*</b>
ACKF18-120	4	6	2	<b>1.22</b>
ACKF18-122	34	36	2	<b>0.57*</b>
ACKF18-126	10	14	4	<b>1.58</b>
ACKF18-127	26	32	6	<b>29.41</b>
includes	26	28	2	<b>77.40</b>
ACKF18-198	22	24	2	<b>1.49</b>
	76	80	4	<b>1.81</b>
LINE 10				
ACKF18-129	28	30	2	<b>2.67</b>
ACKF18-131	12	16	4	<b>0.58</b>
ACKF18-143	54	56	2	<b>1.21</b>
ACKF18-144	18	22	4	<b>0.51</b>
	24	28	4	<b>0.66</b>
ACKF18-145	46	50	4	<b>0.68</b>
includes	48	50	2	<b>1.10</b>
ACKF18-146	64	68	4	<b>2.18</b>
ACKF18-148	42	44	2	<b>1.54</b>
LINE 11				
ACKF18-150	20	22	2	<b>1.08</b>
ACKF18-155	20	28	8	<b>0.61</b>
includes	20	22	2	<b>1.42</b>
ACKF18-165	18	22	4	<b>2.16</b>
	40	42	2	<b>3.01</b>

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
LINE 12				
ACKF18-172	32	36	4	<b>2.01</b>
ACKF18-173	18	26	8	<b>1.90</b>
includes	18	20	2	<b>6.64</b>
ACKF18-174	0	4	4	<b>1.76</b>
	8	10	2	<b>1.98</b>
	28	30	2	<b>1.29</b>
ACKF18-175	30	34	4	<b>1.35</b>
ACKF18-176	4	26	22	<b>0.36</b>
	42	46	4	<b>0.61</b>
ACKF18-177	16	18	2	<b>0.95</b>
ACKF18-179	16	22	6	<b>0.63</b>
	20	22	2	<b>1.45</b>
LINE 13				
ACKF18-190	36	38	2	<b>1.89</b>
ACKF18-191	38	40	2	<b>1.16</b>
LINE 8				
ACKF18-199	38	42	4	<b>1.39</b>
ACKF18-200	4	24	20	<b>0.46</b>
includes	20	24	2	<b>1.54</b>
ACKF18-201	10	14	4	<b>0.52</b>
ACKF18-202	4	8	4	<b>0.50</b>

\* denotes hole ended in mineralisation.

Intervals are reported using a threshold where the interval has a 0.3g/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. Sampling was completed as 2m composites

**ONGOING WORK PROGRAMS****KOUROUFING PROJECT**

Auger drilling (five auger rigs) exploring for extensions to the 6km gold corridor and IP geophysical surveys to better define the controls to the recently discovered bedrock gold mineralisation at Kouroufing are ongoing.

Line clearing is underway to allow access for a multipurpose rig to commence AC drilling to further evaluate these exciting new bedrock gold discoveries at Kouroufing North and South and possibly deeper RC and oriented diamond drilling where warranted to assist in the structural controls to the gold mineralisation.

**DANDOKO PROJECT**

At Dandoko, all assay results are pending from the recently completed 3 deep diamond holes (for 942m) at Seko and single RC hole (for 180m) at Dabia under a recently developed artisanal working.

Further RC and DD holes are planned at Seko 2 and 3 upon return of the multipurpose drill rig to site. This drilling will include traverses designed to explore for potential gold mineralisation between Seko 2 and 3.

AC and RC drilling will also recommence at Sory and Dabia upon completion of the above programs.

– ENDS –

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**ABOUT OKLO RESOURCES**

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

The Company's focus is its large landholding of eight gold projects covering ~ 1,400km<sup>2</sup> in some of Mali's most prospective gold belts. The Company has a corporate office located in Sydney, Australia and an expert technical team based in Bamako, Mali, led by Dr Madani Diallo who has previously been involved in discoveries totalling in excess of 30Moz gold.

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.



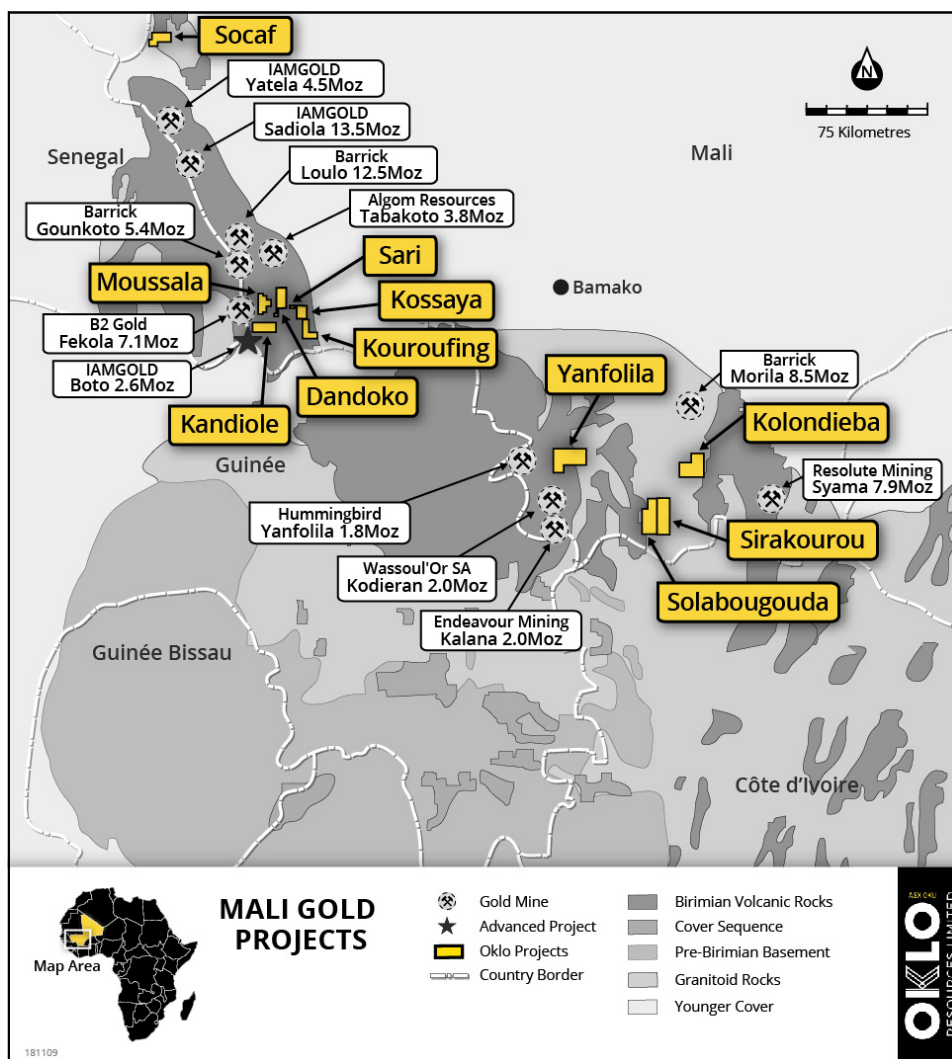


Figure 4: Location of Oklo Projects in West and South Mali

### 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 ASX market announcements dated 12th September 2018, 12th November 2018 and 30th January 2019, reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) and available for viewing at [www.okloresources.com](http://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 2: Aircore drill hole locations.**

HEAD	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	LENGTH	AZIMUTH	DIP
ACKF18-101	285819	1377900	185	84	90	-55
ACKF18-102	285862	1377899	199	78	90	-55
ACKF18-103	285906	1377899	198	60	90	-55
ACKF18-104	285933	1377900	192	60	90	-55
ACKF18-105	285959	1377900	201	72	90	-55
ACKF18-106	285999	1377898	205	78	90	-55
ACKF18-107	286029	1377901	200	66	90	-55
ACKF18-108	286069	1377900	207	60	90	-55
ACKF18-109	286101	1377899	206	54	90	-55
ACKF18-110	286128	1377899	200	48	90	-55
ACKF18-111	286152	1377900	197	42	90	-55
ACKF18-112	286172	1377899	210	48	90	-55
ACKF18-113	286199	1377899	201	42	90	-55
ACKF18-114	286221	1377900	207	42	90	-55
ACKF18-115	286265	1377899	203	24	90	-55
ACKF18-116	286279	1377899	197	24	90	-55
ACKF18-117	286288	1377900	201	24	90	-55
ACKF18-118	286298	1377905	193	18	90	-55
ACKF18-119	286308	1377903	207	18	90	-55
ACKF18-120	286359	1377899	208	18	90	-55
ACKF18-121	286369	1377899	207	18	90	-55
ACKF18-122	286378	1377898	204	36	90	-55
ACKF18-123	286392	1377899	213	54	90	-55
ACKF18-124	286501	1377902	229	60	90	-55
ACKF18-125	286523	1377898	217	54	90	-55
ACKF18-126	286553	1377904	206	42	90	-55
ACKF18-127	286581	1377903	216	45	90	-55
ACKF18-128	286199	1378203	208	42	90	-55
ACKF18-129	286221	1378204	205	46	90	-55
ACKF18-130	286243	1378204	210	48	90	-55
ACKF18-131	286268	1378202	215	42	90	-55
ACKF18-132	286282	1378201	223	42	90	-55
ACKF18-133	286307	1378198	213	60	90	-55
ACKF18-134	286334	1378201	215	54	90	-55
ACKF18-135	286364	1378199	212	60	90	-55
ACKF18-136	286392	1378203	213	42	90	-55
ACKF18-137	286412	1378201	208	54	90	-55
ACKF18-138	286439	1378192	204	36	90	-55
ACKF18-139	286453	1378191	204	30	90	-55
ACKF18-140	286480	1378200	207	30	90	-55
ACKF18-141	286497	1378203	204	42	90	-55
ACKF18-142	286518	1378185	206	30	90	-55
ACKF18-143	286598	1378196	216	66	90	-55

HEAD	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	LENGTH	AZIMUTH	DIP
ACKF18-144	286631	1378200	219	72	90	-55
ACKF18-145	286683	1378200	218	60	90	-55
ACKF18-146	286713	1378199	215	72	90	-55
ACKF18-147	286744	1378197	215	54	90	-55
ACKF18-148	286775	1378202	217	66	90	-55
ACKF18-149	286012	1378999	143	24	90	-55
ACKF18-150	286024	1379000	158	24	90	-55
ACKF18-151	286036	1378999	156	24	90	-55
ACKF18-152	286050	1379000	149	30	90	-55
ACKF18-153	286067	1379002	151	42	90	-55
ACKF18-154	286085	1379003	153	30	90	-55
ACKF18-155	286098	1379001	155	30	90	-55
ACKF18-156	286112	1379004	161	30	90	-55
ACKF18-157	286128	1379002	157	30	90	-55
ACKF18-158	286142	1379000	156	30	90	-55
ACKF18-159	286156	1378998	148	30	90	-55
ACKF18-160	286172	1378999	151	30	90	-55
ACKF18-161	286185	1379002	161	30	90	-55
ACKF18-162	286206	1379001	155	30	90	-55
ACKF18-163	286217	1379001	145	42	90	-55
ACKF18-164	286236	1379003	148	48	90	-55
ACKF18-165	286260	1379002	155	54	90	-55
ACKF18-166	286294	1379000	152	54	90	-55
ACKF18-167	286323	1379000	154	50	90	-55
ACKF18-168	286346	1379002	152	54	90	-55
ACKF18-169	285502	1379202	161	36	90	-55
ACKF18-170	285520	1379200	154	36	90	-55
ACKF18-171	285544	1379197	156	36	90	-55
ACKF18-172	285560	1379200	164	42	90	-55
ACKF18-173	285585	1379201	156	42	90	-55
ACKF18-174	285602	1379205	167	60	90	-55
ACKF18-175	285632	1379201	160	54	90	-55
ACKF18-176	285657	1379205	168	54	90	-55
ACKF18-177	285711	1379201	167	42	90	-55
ACKF18-178	285734	1379203	160	48	90	-55
ACKF18-179	285756	1379202	164	42	90	-55
ACKF18-180	285775	1379195	158	42	90	-55
ACKF18-181	285796	1379202	163	36	90	-55
ACKF18-182	285812	1379199	172	42	90	-55
ACKF18-183	285833	1379203	175	44	90	-55
ACKF18-184	285855	1379200	179	42	90	-55
ACKF18-185	285875	1379199	178	42	90	-55
ACKF18-186	285893	1379200	176	42	90	-55
ACKF18-187	285796	1379600	197	66	90	-55

HEAD	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	LENGTH	AZIMUTH	DIP
ACKF18-188	285828	1379598	206	60	90	-55
ACKF18-189	285859	1379604	196	66	90	-55
ACKF18-190	285892	1379604	195	60	90	-55
ACKF18-191	285926	1379602	201	60	90	-55
ACKF18-192	285957	1379599	197	60	90	-55
ACKF18-193	285988	1379600	195	60	90	-55
ACKF18-194	286542	1378142	204	40	90	-55
ACKF18-195	286560	1378156	205	48	90	-55
ACKF18-196	286586	1378171	200	45	90	-55
ACKF18-197	286494	1377897	224	84	270	-55
ACKF18-198	286410	1377901	218	90	90	-55
ACKF18-199	285787	1374600	214	66	90	-55
ACKF18-200	285818	1374601	217	66	90	-55
ACKF18-201	285850	1374601	214	60	90	-55
ACKF18-202	285881	1374600	214	60	90	-55



## JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Nature and quality of sampling, measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>▶ Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>▶ In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ All auger holes have been routinely sampled for gold with 3 composite samples per hole being representative of the upper lateritic, lower lateritic and saprolite zones.</li> <li>▶ Composite samples may vary in width depending on the length of geological unit within the hole with a 1m minimum length of sample being taken.</li> <li>▶ 1 metre samples are also taken for future assay as required.</li> <li>▶ Samples were collected in situ at the drill site and composited and then spear sampled to provide a 1kg composite sample.</li> <li>▶ Certified reference material and sample duplicates were inserted at regular intervals.</li> <li>▶ All auger samples were submitted Bureau Veritas, with sample preparation in Bamako Mali and analysis in the Ivory Coast using a 50g Fire Assay gold analysis with a 2ppb Au detection level.</li> <li>▶ All AC drilling was routinely sampled using a 2m composite sample with a 1m sample preserved for re-assay.</li> <li>▶ Samples were collected at the drill site and then composited to a 2m sample riffle splitting to a 1kg sample and then combining of composite sample</li> <li>▶ All AC samples were submitted SGS, with sample preparation in Bamako Mali and analysis in Mali using a 50g Fire Assay gold analysis with a 10ppb Au detection level.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Auger drilling was carried out by Sahara Mining Services using a Toyota mounted auger rig.</li> <li>▶ AC drilling was carried out by AMCO drilling.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>▶ Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>▶ Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Sample is collected as lifted from the auger flights.</li> <li>▶ Care is taken to ensure that initially lifted material is not due to material falling back into the hole.</li> <li>▶ It is recognized that auger drilling provides a low quality of sample and may suffer from smearing of sample. This is minimized by use of composite samples over the regolith units.</li> <li>▶ An initial visual estimate of AC sample recovery was undertaken at the drill rig for each sample metre collected.</li> <li>▶ Collected samples were weighed to ensure consistency of sample size and monitor sample recoveries.</li> <li>▶ No sampling issue, recovery issue or bias was picked up and it is therefore considered that both sample recovery and quality is adequate for the drilling technique employed</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ All drill samples were geologically logged by Oklo Resources subsidiary Africa Mining geologists.</li> <li>▶ Geological logging used a standardised logging</li> </ul>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>▶ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<p>system recording.</p>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>▶ If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>▶ For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>▶ Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>▶ Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</li> <li>▶ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Auger holes were sampled by taking 3 composite samples representative of the upper, lower laterite and saprock lithological zones.</li> <li>▶ Duplicates were taken every 40 samples</li> <li>▶ A 1kg sample is crushed to 70% &lt;2mm (jaw crusher), pulverized and split to 85 % &lt; 75 um. Gold is assayed by fire assay (50g charge) with an AAS Finish to provide a 2ppb detection level.</li> <li>▶ Sample pulps were returned from the Bureau Veritas laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and are being stored in a secure location for possible future analysis.</li> <li>▶ All AC drilling was routinely sampled using a 2m composite sample with a 1m sample preserved for re-assay.</li> <li>▶ Samples were collected at the drill site and then composited to a 2m sample riffle splitting to a 1kg sample and then combining of composite sample</li> <li>▶ Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness</li> <li>▶ Further sample preparation was undertaken at the SGS laboratories by SGS laboratory staff</li> <li>▶ At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and fine crushed to 70% &lt;2mm (jaw crusher), pulverized and split to 85 % &lt; 75 um. Gold is assayed by fire assay (50g charge) with an AAS Finish.</li> <li>▶ Sample pulps were returned from the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and are being stored in a secure location for possible future analysis.</li> <li>▶ Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early stage exploration and the commodity being targeted.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>▶ For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</li> <li>▶ Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Analysis for gold on auger samples is undertaken at Bureau Veritas Ivory Coast by 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 2ppb Au.</li> <li>▶ Analysis for gold on AC samples is undertaken at SGS Bamako by 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 10ppb Au.</li> <li>▶ Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique.</li> <li>▶ No field non assay analysis instruments were used in the analyses reported.</li> <li>▶ A review of certified reference material and sample blanks inserted by the Company indicated no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses.</li> <li>▶ Results of analyses for field sample duplicates are consistent with the style of mineralisation evaluated and considered to be representative of the geological zones which were sampled.</li> <li>▶ Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory and a review of the QAQC reports</li> </ul>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>▶ The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>▶ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>▶ Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ All drill hole data is paper logged at the drill site and then digitally entered by Company geologists at the site office.</li> <li>▶ All digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database consultant in Paris before loading into the drill hole database.</li> <li>▶ No twinning of holes was undertaken in this program which is early stage exploration in nature.</li> <li>▶ Reported drill results were compiled by the company's geologists, verified by the Company's database administrator and exploration manager.</li> <li>▶ No adjustments to assay data were made.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</li> <li>▶ Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>▶ Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Auger Drill hole collars were positioned using non-differential GPS.</li> <li>▶ Accuracy of the GPS &lt; +/- 5m and is considered appropriate for this level of early exploration</li> <li>▶ AC Drill hole collars were positioned using GPS (GPS).</li> <li>▶ Accuracy of the GPS &lt; +/- 5m and is considered appropriate for this level of exploration</li> <li>▶ The grid system is UTM Zone 29N</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>▶ Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</li> <li>▶ Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Auger holes were located on a nominal 200x100m in detailed areas and at 400x100m spacing in regional areas.</li> <li>▶ AC were located on a nominal 50x200m spaced pattern to cover auger gold anomalies</li> <li>▶ Along line spacing varied from 50m so as to provide 'heel-to-toe' overlapping coverage.</li> <li>▶ Drilling reported in this program is of an early exploration nature has not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>▶ If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Exploration is at an early stage and, as such, knowledge on exact location of mineralisation and its relation to lithological and structural boundaries is not accurately known. However, the current hole orientation is considered appropriate for the program to reasonably assess the prospectivity of known structures interpreted from other data sources.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Auger samples were taken to the Bureau Veritas sample preparation laboratory in Bamako under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff.</li> <li>▶ Sample pulps were returned from the Bureau Veritas laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and have been stored in a secure location.</li> <li>▶ AC samples were collected from the company camp by SGS and taken to the SGS laboratory in Bamako under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff.</li> <li>▶ Sample pulps were returned from the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and have been stored in a secure location.</li> <li>▶ The AC samples remaining after splitting are</li> </ul>



CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		removed from the site and trucked to the exploration camp where they are stored under security for future reference for a minimum of 6 months
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ There have been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques or data at this early exploration stage.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	CRITERIA
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</li> <li>▶ The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The results in this report are all contained within the Kouroufing Exploration Permit, which Oklo has exercised the option to acquire 100% ownership of.</li> <li>▶ The Kouroufing permit (90.7km<sup>2</sup>) was granted on the 31/6/2017 with a 3 year period and renewable twice, each for a period of 2 years:</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The area that is covered by the Kouroufing permit was explored intermittently by Kouroufing Gold Corporation between 2010 and 2013.</li> <li>▶ The area was previously explored with soil geochemistry during the 1980's (BRGM and European Fund for Development).</li> <li>▶ Geophysical, aeromagnetic, surveys by the Malian Government has highlighted the presence several cross cutting magnetic dykes and other intrusives (kimberlite?)</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The deposit style targeted for exploration is orogenic lode gold.</li> <li>▶ This style of mineralisation can occur as veins or disseminations in altered (often silicified) host rock or as pervasive alteration over a broad zone.</li> <li>▶ Deposit are often found in close proximity to linear geological structures (faults &amp; shears) often associated with deep-seated structures.</li> <li>▶ Lateritic weathering is common within the project area. The depth to fresh rock is variable and may extend up to 50-70m below surface</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>○ hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▶ If the exclusion of this information is justified on the 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Location of drill lines and results for all are posted on plans within the main body of this announcement.</li> <li>▶ Given the reconnaissance nature of the auger drilling for the purpose of enhancing the geochemical understanding of the projects and large number of samples, plan presentation as provided in the body provides a fair understanding of the results and not listing all results does not detract from the understanding of the report.</li> </ul>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	CRITERIA
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</li> <li>▶ Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</li> <li>▶ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Grade of composite intervals are reported.</li> <li>▶ Auger results are summarised by showing the best gold value within the hole.</li> <li>▶ AC results are based on the 2m composite as prepared in the field, no further data aggregation has occurred</li> <li>▶ No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>▶ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>▶ If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage reconnaissance nature in the exploration of the project.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Drill hole location plans are provided at an appropriate scale for the level of early stage exploration being undertaken.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Best gold in hole for all augers samples are plotted in representative grade bins..</li> <li>▶ Auger results continue to be received from the laboratory and will be released as drill lines and survey blocks are coherently completed so as to enable balanced reporting or as otherwise may be required based on materiality of results.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ No other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>▶ Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Further auger aircore RC and diamond drilling is planned to follow up the results reported in this announcement.</li> </ul>