OKLO RESOURCES LIMITED ASX:OKU

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

27th MAY 2019

SECOND BEDROCK DISCOVERY CONFIRMED AT KOUROUFING

DRILLING CONTINUES AT DANDOKO

HIGHLIGHTS

- Oklo's $5 million drilling program (planned 69,000m) at its Kouroufing and Dandoko Gold Projects in west Mali progressing to plan with drilling completed at Kouroufing and a **multi-purpose drilling rig continuing at Dandoko**.

KOUROUFING PROJECT – KOME TARGET AC HIGHLIGHTS

- First assay results received from wide-spaced, shallow aircore (AC) drilling along 6 traverses covering a 1.4km extent of the Kome Target confirm significant bedrock gold mineralisation, with peak gold grades of up to **18.2 g/t gold over 2m.** Best results include:
  - **2m at 18.20g/t gold** from 24m
  - **10m at 1.29g/t gold** from 36m; including
    - **2m at 4.11g/t gold** from 44m
  - **2m at 8.50g/t gold** from 18m
  - **2m at 4.15g/t gold** from 46m with the hole ending in mineralisation
  - **4m at 2.82g/t gold** from 56m
  - **22m at 0.90g/t gold** from 26m; including
    - **4m at 2.22g/t gold** from 26m
  - **12m at 0.99g/t gold** from 16m; including
    - **2m at 2.79g/t gold** from 26m
- Kome represents the second bedrock gold discovery within Oklo's Kouroufing Project during the current field season.

KOUROUFING PROJECT - CENTRAL RC & DD HIGHLIGHTS

- Assay results received from 9 follow-up reverse circulation (RC) and 1 diamond hole (DD) at the Kouroufing Central Prospect (formerly reported as Kouroufing north and south), where numerous high-grade gold intersections were previously reported from AC drilling within the **6km-long auger gold corridor.**
- Results continue to confirm the presence of narrow zones of high-grade gold mineralisation hosted within broad, lower grade zones, with grades of up to **20.9g/t gold** returned. Best results include:

- **8m at 2.96g/t gold** from 62m; including
  - **2m at 8.20g/t gold** from 64m
- **5m at 4.23g/t gold** from 34m; including
  - **2m at 9.26g/t gold** from 35m
- **1m at 20.90g/t gold** from 17m
- **18m at 0.95g/t gold** from 45m; including
  - **4m at 2.21g/t gold** from 50m
- **12m at 1.47g/t gold** from 176m; including
  - **4m at 2.29g/t gold** from 178m

KOSSAYA & SARI PROJECTS – FIRST PASS AUGER RESULTS

- Assay results received from first pass auger drilling (925 holes for 12,261m) over portions of the Kossaya and Sari Projects. Numerous anomalous zones identified for follow-up work including a program high of **7m at 4.29g/t gold** from 6m, **the highest grade auger intercept outside Kouroufing**.

DANDAKO PROJECT - DRILLING PROGRESS

- A multi-purpose drill rig is continuing at Dandoko with 4,250m completed out of the planned 16,000m program and drilling in progress at Seko, Dabia and Sory and other targets along the 12km-long Dandoko gold corridor.

"The new AC results from Kome have confirmed another bedrock gold discovery within our Kouroufing Project during the 2019 field season. With several other auger anomalies pending deeper drill testing, our confidence in the Project hosting multiple, high-grade gold trends is growing by the day.

Meanwhile, the current drilling program at Dandoko along the 12km-long gold corridor is testing between Seko 2 and 3 as well as along the full length of the corridor and is continuing to provide the opportunity to further enhance the Company's already fertile exploration pipeline." - said Simon Taylor, Managing Director - Oklo Resources.

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 (Figure 1).

This announcement summarises assay results received from first pass aircore (AC) drilling over the Kome auger anomaly and initial reverse circulation (RC) and diamond (DD) drilling at Kouroufing Central (previously referred to as Kouroufing North and South) (Figure 2). Results are also reported from shallow auger drilling over portions of the Kossaya and Sari Projects located to the immediate north of the Kouroufing Project (Figure 1).

The results form part of the Company's ongoing 2019 drilling campaign, with significant progress already made at the Kouroufing and Dandoko 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^2 of highly prospective ground in this world-class gold region.

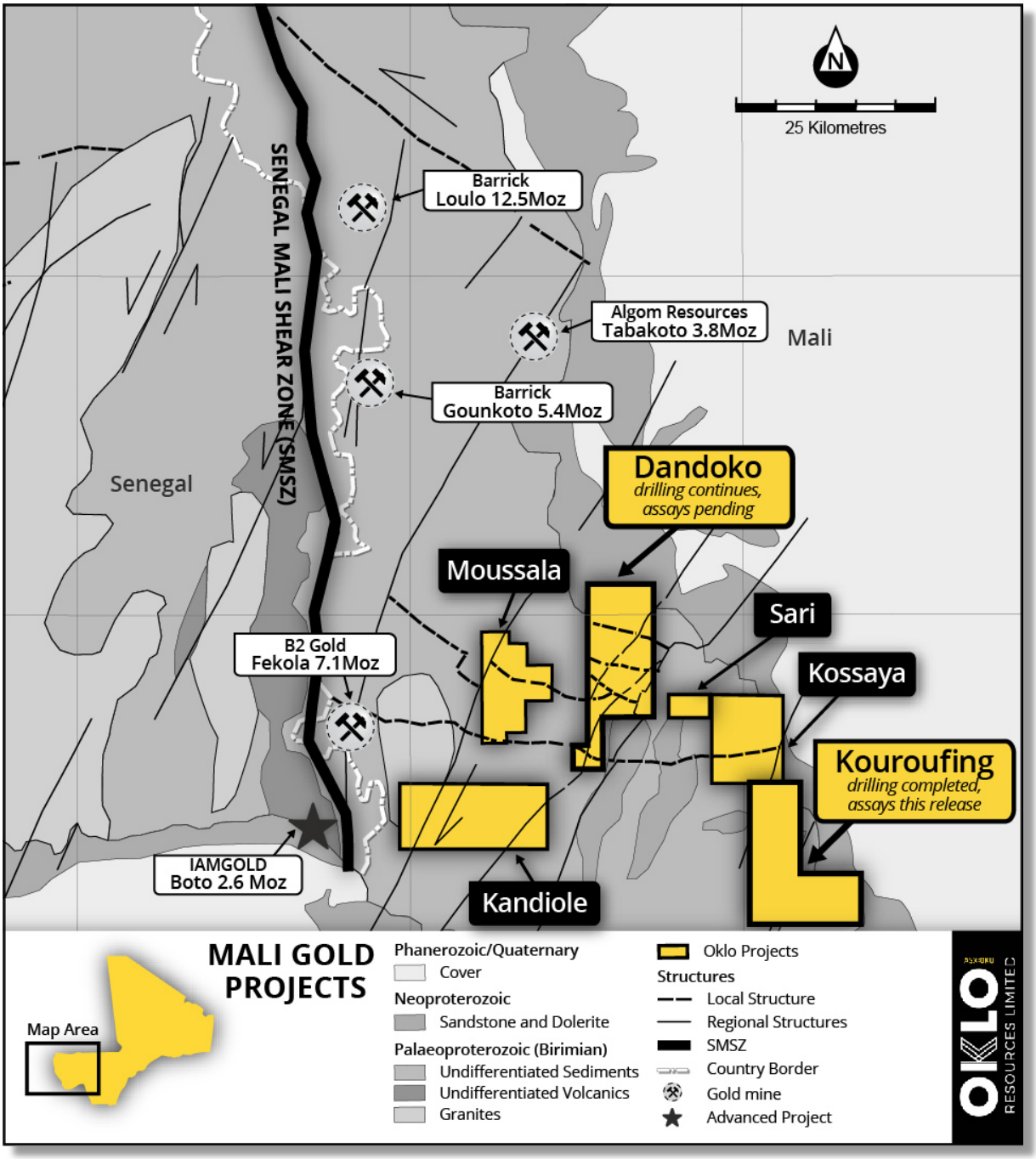

Figure 1: Location of Oklo's Gold Projects in west Mali

KOUROUFING PROJECT DRILLING

The Kouroufing Project covers an area of 90.7km^2 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 reconnaissance auger geochemical drilling covering 25% of the Kouroufing project area, had defined a 6km-long gold corridor with grades of up to 14.40g/t gold (Figure 2).[1] Recent AC drill testing at **Kouroufing Central** intersected significant widths (up to 40m downhole) of bedrock gold mineralisation including: **34m at 1.12g/t gold**, **40m at 1.02g/t gold, 34m at 1.06g/t gold**, **16m at 11.07g/t gold** and **30m at 1.15g/t gold**.[2]

In January and April 2019, Oklo announced results from auger drilling covering the remaining Project area, which successfully outlined several new trends including the 1km-long Kome Target[3] (Figure 2).

This announcement summarises assay results received from first pass AC drill testing over the Kome Target (79 holes for 4,625m) and follow-up RC (9 holes for 1,306m) and DD (1 hole for 177.6m) drilling at Kouroufing Central.

Results are also reported from reconnaissance auger geochemical drilling (925 holes for 12,261m) over portions of the Kossaya and Sari Projects located to the immediate north of Kouroufing.

KOME TARGET

First pass AC drilling at Kome tested the auger gold anomaly along 6 wide-spaced drill traverses covering a 1.4km extent. The holes were drilled in a 'heel-to-toe' manner and angled at -55° to an average downhole depth of 54m (vertical depth ~43m) and a maximum downhole depth of 90m (vertical depth ~72m). The holes generally encountered greywacke, volcanic metasediments, graphitic shales and felsic intrusives hosting occasional quartz stringers and veins. Two metre composite samples were collected for analysis.

The drilling successfully encountered high-grade gold mineralisation (up to **18.20g/t gold over 2m** on cross section Line 1369000) within broader zones of lower grade gold mineralisation, including 22m at 0.90g/t gold including 4m at 2.22g/t gold, 10m at 1.29g/t gold including 2m at 4.11g/t gold and 12m at 0.99g/t gold including 2m at 2.79g/t gold. Given the wide-spaced nature of this first pass program, follow-up AC drilling will be planned.

A summary of all significant AC results received is presented in Table 1. All drill hole locations are summarised in Table 3 and shown in Figures 2 and 3.

KOUROUFING CENTRAL

The 9 RC holes completed at Kouroufing Central encountered further high-grade gold mineralisation (up to **20.90g/t gold over 1m**) along with multiple zones of +1g/t gold mineralisation including **8m at 2.96g/t gold, 5m at 4.23g/t gold** and **12m at 1.47g/t gold**. The DD hole intersected wide zones of low-grade gold mineralisation over **18m at 0.95g/t gold** from 45m, including **4m at 2.21g/t gold** and a second zone of **9m at 1.03g/t gold**.

The holes intersected shear zones hosting quartz veining developed on the contact of a hornfels altered sedimentary sequence. The gold mineralisation conforms with anomalous arsenic, localised shearing, and a well-defined north trending IP chargeability and resistivity anomaly.

Further drilling is warranted to determine if the higher grades from both the AC and RC drilling are confined to the zones of quartz veining and whether potential exists for wider zones of stockwork veining to exist within the altered sequence.

A summary of all significant RC and DD results is presented in Table 2. All drill hole locations are summarised in Table 4 and shown in Figures 2, 4, 5 and 6.

---

[1] Refer to 12 September 2018 ASX Announcement: Kouroufing Reveals 6km Gold Corridor
[2] Refer to ASX Announcements:30 January 2019 First pass AC Drilling Intersects Wide Zones of Shallow Gold At Kouroufing and 11 April 2019 Shallow High-Grade Gold Results From Kouroufing South
[3] Refer to ASX Announcements: 17 April 2019 Further Significant Gold Trends Emerge at Kouroufing

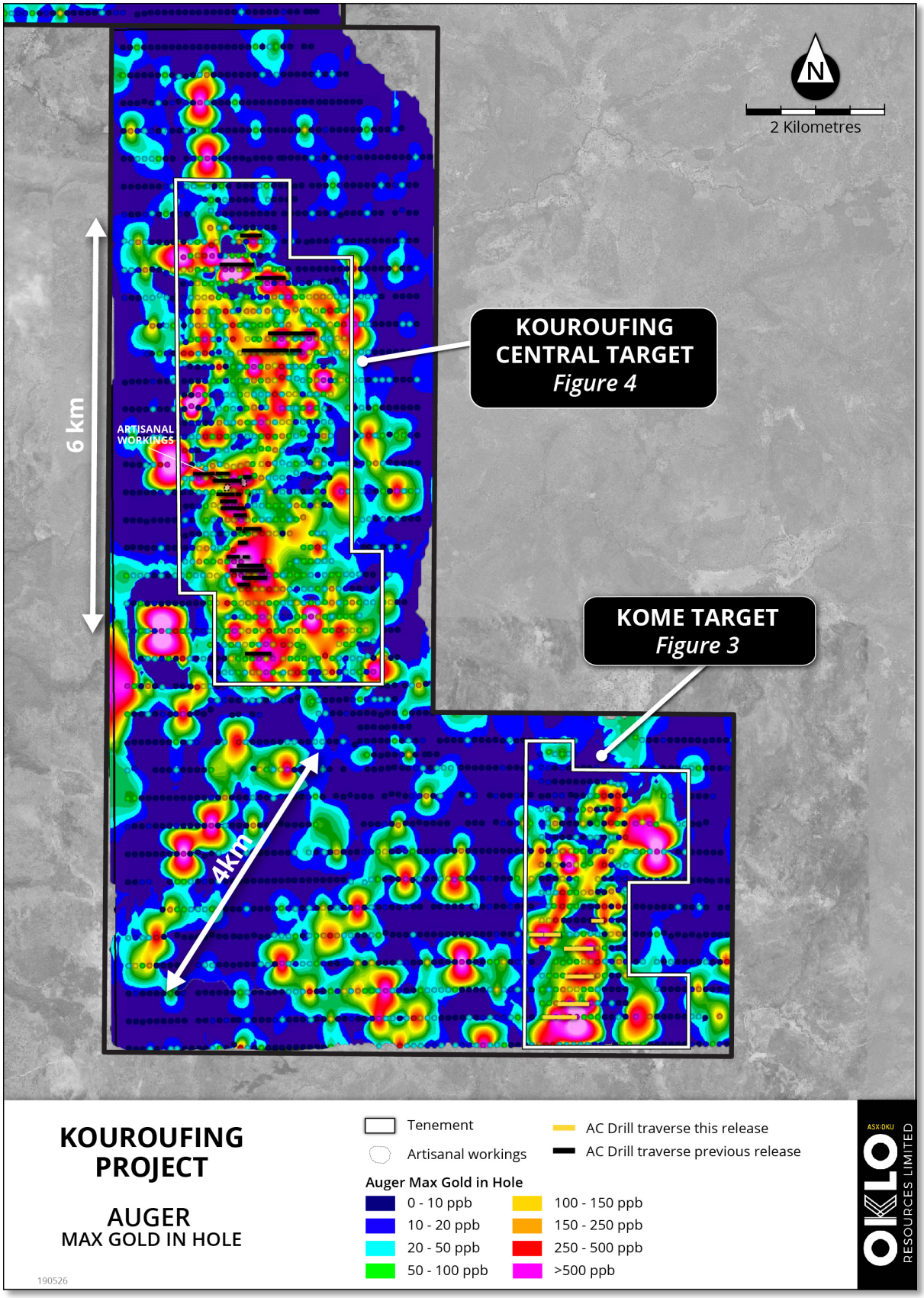

Figure 2: Kouroufing Project - location of Central and Kome Targets, AC drill traverses over auger drill holes and max gold in hole values and contours.

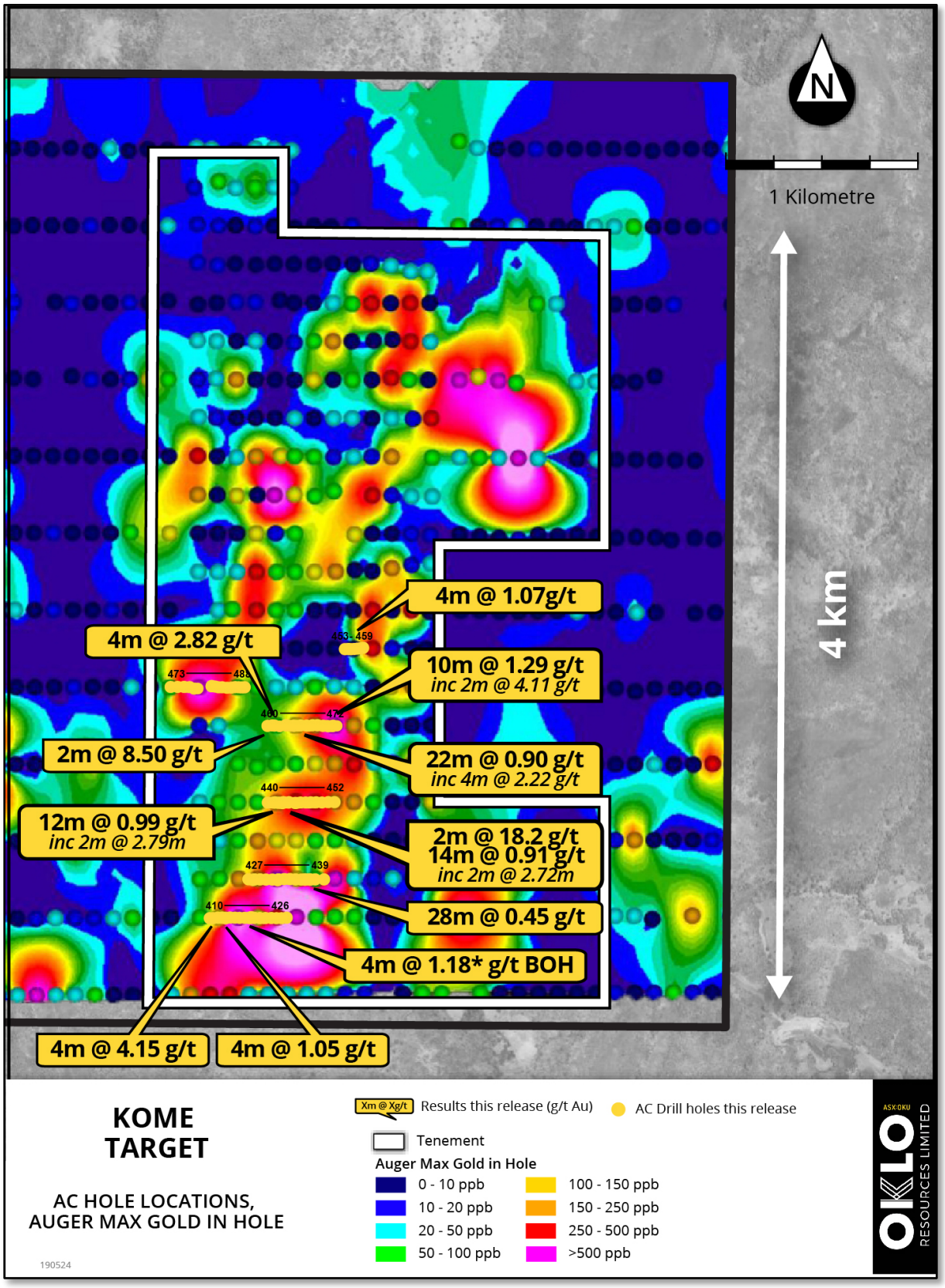

Figure 3: Kouroufing Project – Kome Target, location of AC drill traverses over auger drill holes and max gold in hole values and contours.

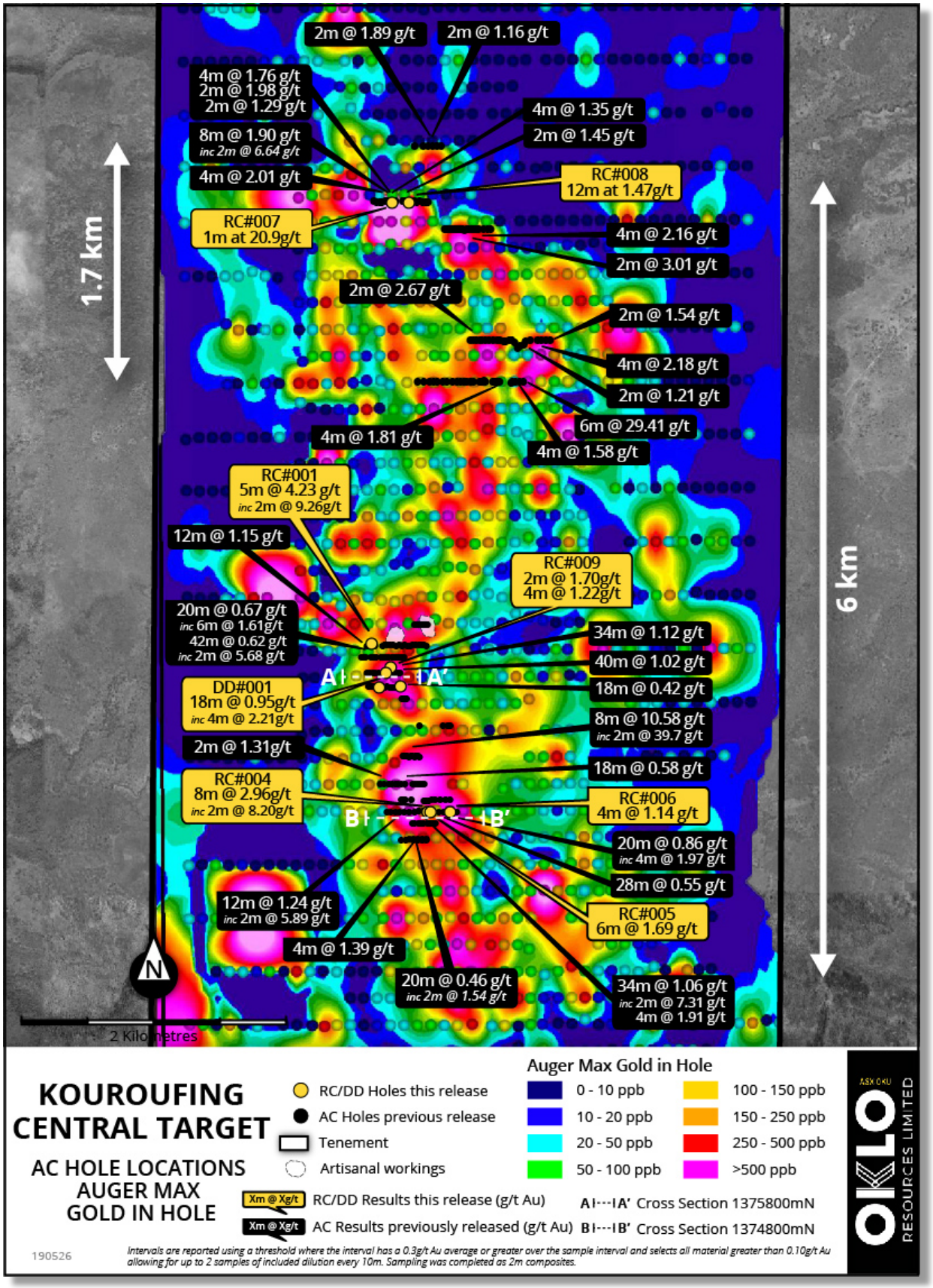

Figure 4: Kouroufing Project - location of AC drill holes over auger drill holes and max gold in hole values and contours.

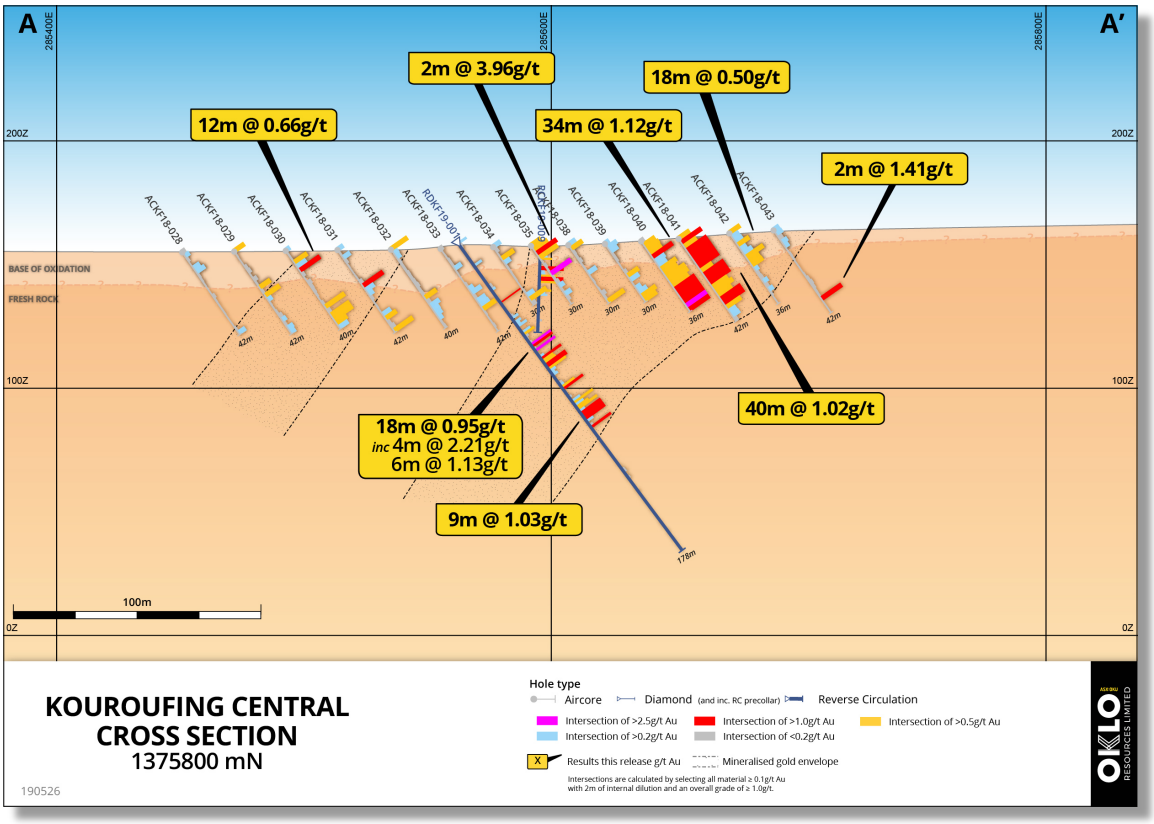

Figure 5: Kouroufing Project – Central Target, Cross section A-A' 1375800mN

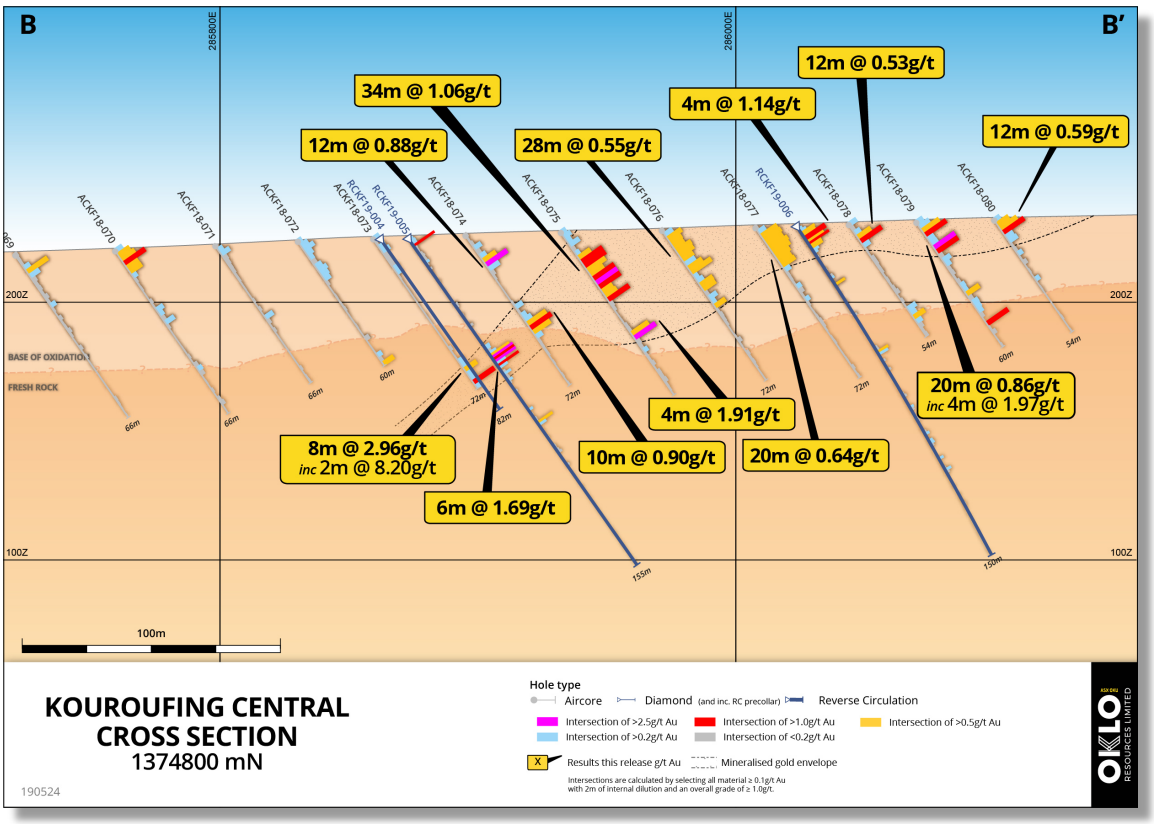

Figure 6: Kouroufing Project – Central Target, Cross section B-B' 1374800mN

Table 1: Summary of significant AC intersections

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
ACKF19-411	46	48	**2**	**4.15***
ACKF19-412	14	16	**2**	**0.96**
	42	44	**2**	**1.14**
ACKF19-413	22	26	**4**	**1.05**
ACKF19-415	40	42	**2**	**1.48**
ACKF19-418	46	51	**5**	**1.18***
ACKF19-419	22	24	**2**	**2.31**
ACKF19-421	40	42	**2**	**1.06**
ACKF19-422	58	60	**2**	**1.05***
ACKF19-424	18	20	**2**	**1.06**
ACKF19-425	10	12	**2**	**1.4**
ACKF19-427	46	48	**2**	**1.24**
ACKF19-436	18	46	**28**	**0.45**
ACKF19-441	16	28	**12**	**0.99**
includes	26	28	**2**	**2.79**
ACKF19-444	24	26	**2**	**18.2**
	36	50	**14**	**0.91**
includes	44	46	**2**	**2.72**
ACKF19-445	18	20	**2**	**2.47**
ACKF19-447	46	48	**2**	**1.64**
ACKF19-452	38	40	**2**	**1.35**
ACKF19-458	14	18	**4**	**1.07**
ACKF19-460	18	20	**2**	**8.5**
ACKF19-463	34	38	**4**	**0.94**
	56	60	**4**	**2.82**
ACKF19-464	14	24	**10**	**0.62**
ACKF19-466	26	48	**22**	**0.9**
includes	26	30	**4**	**2.22**
	58	60	**2**	**0.99**
ACKF19-467	26	28	**2**	**2.52**
ACKF19-469	54	56	**2**	**0.68**
ACKF19-470	32	34	**2**	**1.96**
	40	42	**2**	**1.18**
ACKF19-472	28	30	**2**	**1.44**
	36	46	**10**	**1.29**
includes	44	46	**2**	**4.11**

** 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

Table 2: Summary of significant RC & DD intersections

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)
DD DRILLING				
RDKF19-001	45	63	**18**	**0.95**
includes	50	54	**4**	**2.21**
includes	57	63	**6**	**1.13**
	79	88	**9**	**1.03**
	91	92	**1**	**1.04**
RC DRILLING				
RCKF19-001	34	39	**5**	**4.23**
includes	35	37	**2**	**9.26**
	44	46	**2**	**1.48**
	73	75	**2**	**1.10**
	79	80	**1**	**2.04**
	118	122	**4**	**0.83**
	136	137	**1**	**1.10**
RCKF19-004	62	70	**8**	**2.96**
includes	64	66	**2**	**8.20**
RCKF19-005	4	5	**1**	**2.20**
	56	62	**6**	**1.69**
RCKF19-006	6	10	**4**	**1.14**
RCKF19-007	17	18	**1**	**20.9**
	30	31	**1**	**1.70**
	35	36	**1**	**1.58**
	89	90	**1**	**1.55**
	138	139	**1**	**1.25**
	174	180	**6**	**0.74***
RCKF19-008	12	13	**1**	**2.61**
	26	27	**1**	**1.58**
	176	188	**12**	**1.47**
includes	178	182	**4**	**2.29**
RCKF19-009	65	67	**2**	**1.70**
	69	73	**4**	**1.22**

** 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. Sampling was completed as 2m composites

KOSSAYA AND SARI PROJECTS AUGER DRILLING

Assay results have now been received from first pass reconnaissance auger geochemical drilling (925 holes for 12,261m) over portions of the Kossaya and Sari Projects located to the immediate north of the Kouroufing Project (Figure 1).

The auger holes were drilled to an average hole depth of 14m at 100m centres along 400m spaced lines. Three composite samples of variable thickness were collected from each hole representing the laterite, transition and saprolite horizons.

The location of all completed holes along with assay results and significant +0.5g/t gold results is shown on Figure 7.

The results have defined a series of north-south trends with significant composite grades including: **7m at 4.29g/t gold, 5m at 0.53g/t gold, 4m at 0.61g/t gold** and **5m at 0.59g/t gold** that warrant infill drilling.

ONGOING WORK PROGRAMS

DANDOKO PROJECT

A multi-purpose drill rig is continuing at Dandoko with 4,250m completed out of the planned 16,000m program and drilling in progress at Seko, Dabia and Sory and other targets along the 12km-long Dandoko gold corridor. This program will also include traverses exploring for potential gold mineralisation between SK2 and SK3.

– ENDS –

For further information, please contact:

Simon Taylor
Managing Director

T: +61 2 8319 9233
E: staylor@okloresources.com

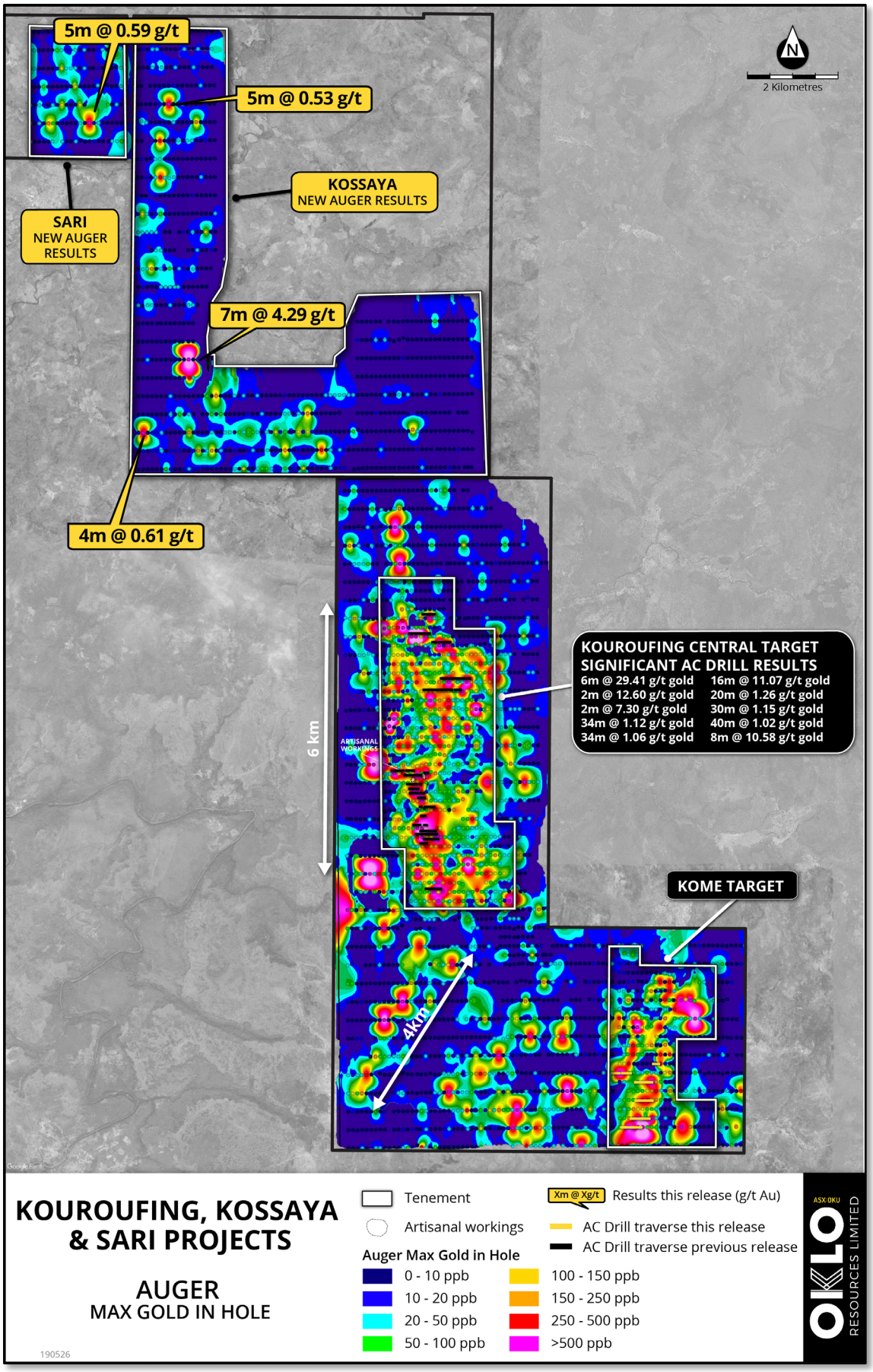

Figure 7: Kouroufing, Kossaya and Sari Projects - location of auger drill holes and max gold in hole values and contours.

ASX:OKU
OKLO
RESOURCES LIMITED

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^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.

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. During 2018, Oklo announced that first pass reconnaissance auger geochemical drilling covering 25% of the Kouroufing Project had outlined the **6km-long Kouroufing gold corridor** with grades of up to 14.40g/t gold.

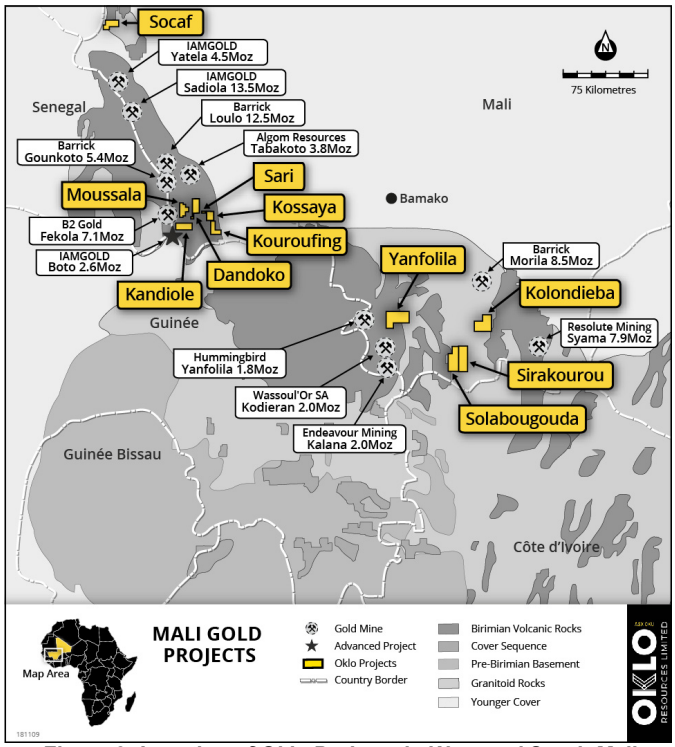

Figure 8: Location of Oklo Projects in West and South Mali

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, 30th January 2019, 11th April 2019 and 17th April 2019, 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 3: AC Drill hole locations.

HOLE ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	LENGTH	AZIMUTH	DIP
ACKF19-386	285998	1372800	148	18	90	-55
ACKF19-387	286007	1372800	148	18	90	-55
ACKF19-388	286015	1372801	148	18	90	-55
ACKF19-389	286024	1372802	149	18	90	-55
ACKF19-390	286033	1372800	149	18	90	-55
ACKF19-391	286041	1372800	148	24	90	-55
ACKF19-392	286053	1372801	148	18	90	-55
ACKF19-393	286061	1372801	148	18	90	-55
ACKF19-394	286070	1372802	148	18	90	-55
ACKF19-395	286079	1372804	149	18	90	-55
ACKF19-396	286088	1372804	149	24	90	-55
ACKF19-397	286100	1372803	149	18	90	-55
ACKF19-398	286109	1372803	149	18	90	-55
ACKF19-399	286119	1372803	150	18	90	-55
ACKF19-400	286127	1372803	150	18	90	-55
ACKF19-401	286137	1372804	151	18	90	-55
ACKF19-402	286147	1372804	152	24	90	-55
ACKF19-403	286158	1372804	152	24	90	-55
ACKF19-404	286169	1372804	154	30	90	-55
ACKF19-405	286184	1372803	155	30	90	-55
ACKF19-406	286198	1372802	156	30	90	-55
ACKF19-407	286213	1372803	157	30	90	-55
ACKF19-408	286228	1372802	157	30	90	-55
ACKF19-409	286242	1372802	157	35	90	-55
ACKF19-410	290150	1368400	189	36	90	-55
ACKF19-411	290170	1368399	197	48	90	-55
ACKF19-412	290196	1368401	196	48	90	-55
ACKF19-413	290219	1368400	195	42	90	-55
ACKF19-414	290234	1368400	205	42	90	-55
ACKF19-415	290255	1368400	205	48	90	-55
ACKF19-416	290280	1368400	204	50	90	-55
ACKF19-417	290303	1368400	201	52	90	-55
ACKF19-418	290331	1368402	194	51	90	-55
ACKF19-419	290353	1368405	194	48	90	-55
ACKF19-420	290379	1368402	205	62	90	-55
ACKF19-421	290411	1368400	198	60	90	-55
ACKF19-422	290441	1368400	197	60	90	-55
ACKF19-423	290471	1368400	195	54	90	-55
ACKF19-424	290498	1368400	203	54	90	-55
ACKF19-425	290523	1368399	206	54	90	-55
ACKF19-426	290548	1368399	208	54	90	-55
ACKF19-427	290350	1368600	203	60	90	-55
ACKF19-428	290380	1368600	203	60	90	-55

HOLE ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	LENGTH	AZIMUTH	DIP
ACKF19-429	290411	1368601	201	60	90	-55
ACKF19-430	290440	1368601	205	66	90	-55
ACKF19-431	290473	1368600	203	66	90	-55
ACKF19-432	290507	1368601	197	60	90	-55
ACKF19-433	290539	1368601	206	60	90	-55
ACKF19-434	290569	1368605	206	60	90	-55
ACKF19-435	290599	1368600	209	66	90	-55
ACKF19-436	290627	1368601	208	72	90	-55
ACKF19-437	290664	1368600	214	72	90	-55
ACKF19-438	290697	1368601	211	90	90	-55
ACKF19-439	290745	1368602	211	90	90	-55
ACKF19-440	290450	1369000	192	54	90	-55
ACKF19-441	290477	1369001	208	54	90	-55
ACKF19-442	290505	1369000	199	54	90	-55
ACKF19-443	290531	1369000	196	60	90	-55
ACKF19-444	290504	1369000	193	60	90	-55
ACKF19-445	290589	1368998	196	60	90	-55
ACKF19-446	290620	1369000	198	54	90	-55
ACKF19-447	290647	1369000	204	54	90	-55
ACKF19-448	290674	1369001	210	60	90	-55
ACKF19-449	290706	1369001	197	60	90	-55
ACKF19-450	290734	1369003	204	66	90	-55
ACKF19-451	290764	1369002	206	66	90	-55
ACKF19-452	290798	1369002	195	78	90	-55
ACKF19-453	290849	1369798	161	36	90	-55
ACKF19-454	290866	1369798	165	30	90	-55
ACKF19-455	290882	1369801	169	36	90	-55
ACKF19-456	290901	1369798	169	30	90	-55
ACKF19-457	290918	1369800	165	30	90	-55
ACKF19-458	290928	1369801	152	30	90	-55
ACKF19-459	290944	1369806	154	30	90	-55
ACKF19-460	290450	1369400	176	48	90	-55
ACKF19-461	290475	1369403	178	48	90	-55
ACKF19-462	290487	1369398	180	66	90	-55
ACKF19-463	290544	1369401	196	66	270	-55
ACKF19-464	290546	1369401	196	78	90	-55
ACKF19-465	290587	1369401	197	72	90	-55
ACKF19-466	290622	1369401	190	66	90	-55
ACKF19-467	290653	1369399	188	60	90	-55
ACKF19-468	290678	1369402	184	54	90	-55
ACKF19-469	290710	1369403	190	60	90	-55
ACKF19-470	290738	1369400	187	54	90	-55
ACKF19-471	290765	1369398	188	60	90	-55
ACKF19-472	290791	1369400	185	54	90	-55

HOLE ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	LENGTH	AZIMUTH	DIP
ACKF19-473	289950	1369600	199	72	90	-55
ACKF19-474	289987	1369601	194	66	90	-55
ACKF19-475	290017	1369600	194	60	90	-55
ACKF19-476	290044	1369600	196	60	90	-55
ACKF19-477	290070	1369594	199	60	90	-55
ACKF19-478	290160	1369602	169	42	270	-55
ACKF19-479	290160	1369605	179	36	90	-55
ACKF19-480	290179	1369603	174	36	90	-55
ACKF19-481	290196	1369601	170	36	90	-55
ACKF19-482	290214	1369600	168	48	90	-55
ACKF19-483	290240	1369598	171	48	90	-55
ACKF19-484	290260	1369600	162	42	90	-55
ACKF19-485	290281	1369601	164	36	90	-55
ACKF19-486	290300	1369600	160	30	90	-55
ACKF19-487	290315	1369599	155	30	90	-55
ACKF19-488	290330	1369600	157	30	90	-55

Table 4: RC & DD Drill hole locations.

HOLE ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	LENGTH	AZIMUTH	DIP
RCKF19-001	285461	1376003	154	174	90	-55
RCKF19-002	285514	1375695	163	132	90	-55
RCKF19-003	285666	1375700	159	120	90	-55
RCKF19-004	285862	1374801	225	82	90	-55
RCKF19-005	285872	1374800	226	156	90	-55
RCKF19-006	286023	1374804	230	150	90	-55
RCKF19-007	285582	1379202	192	180	90	-55
RCKF19-008	285701	1379200	161	192	90	-55
RCKF19-009	285597	1375841	163	120	180	-55
DD Drill hole						
RDKF19-001	285563	1375800	158	177.6	90	-55

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 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. ► 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. ► 1 metre samples are also taken for future assay as required. ► Samples were collected in situ at the drill site and composited and then spear sampled to provide a 1kg composite sample. ► Certified reference material and sample duplicates were inserted at regular intervals. ► 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. ► All AC drilling was routinely sampled using a 2m composite sample with a 1m sample preserved for re-assay. ► 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 ► 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. ► All RC and DD drilling was routinely sampled using a 1m sample. ► RC Samples were collected at the drill site and sampled by riffle splitting to a 1kg sample and then combining of composite sample ► All RC and DD 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.
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).	► Auger drilling was carried out by Sahara Mining Services using a Toyota mounted auger rig. ► AC, RC and DD drilling was carried out by AMCO drilling.
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.	► Sample is collected as lifted from the auger flights. ► Care is taken to ensure that initially lifted material is not due to material falling back into the hole. ► 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. ► An initial visual estimate of AC and RC 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. ► DD core recoveries were measured at the rig. ► 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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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.
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.	► Auger holes were sampled by taking 3 composite samples representative of the upper, lower laterite and saprock lithological zones. ► Duplicates were taken every 40 samples ► A 1kg sample is 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 to provide a 2ppb detection level. ► 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. ► All AC drilling was routinely sampled using a 2m composite sample with a 1m sample preserved for re-assay. ► 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 ► All RC and DD drilling was routinely sampled using a 1m sample interval. ► Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness ► Further sample preparation was undertaken at the SGS laboratories by SGS laboratory staff ► At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and fine crushed to 70% <2mm (jaw crusher), pulverized and split to 85 %< 75 um. Gold is assayed by fire assay (50g charge) with an AAS Finish. ► Sample pulps were returned from the SGS 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 tests	► The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. ► For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. ► Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	► Analysis for gold 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. ► Analysis for gold on AC, RC and DD samples is undertaken at SGS Bamako by 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 10ppb 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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		► 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.
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.	► Auger Drill hole collars were positioned using non-differential GPS. ► Accuracy of the GPS < +/< 5m and is considered appropriate for this level of early exploration ► AC, RC and DD Drill hole collars were positioned using GPS (GPS) and subsequently located with DGPS. ► Accuracy of the GPS < +/< 5m and is considered appropriate for this level of exploration ► The grid system is UTM Zone 29N
Data spacing and distribution	► Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. ► Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. ► Whether sample compositing has been applied.	► Auger holes were located on a nominal 200x100m in detailed areas and at 400x100m spacing in regional areas. ► AC were located on a nominal 50x200m spaced pattern to cover auger gold anomalies ► Along line spacing varied from 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.	► Auger samples were taken to the Bureau Veritas sample preparation laboratory in Bamako under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff. ► 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. ► AC, RC and DD 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. ► Sample pulps were returned from the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody"

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	CRITERIA
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	► Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. ► The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	► The results in this report are all contained within the Kouroufing Exploration Permit, which Oklo has exercised the option to acquire 100% ownership of. ► The Kouroufing permit (90.7km^2) was granted on the 31/6/2017 with a 3 year period 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 covered by the Kouroufing permit was explored intermittently by Kouroufing Gold Corporation between 2010 and 2013. ► The area was previously explored with soil geochemistry during the 1980's (BRGM and European Fund for Development). ► Geophysical, aeromagnetic, surveys by the Malian Government has highlighted the presence several cross cutting magnetic dykes and other intrusives (kimberlite?)
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
Drill hole Information	► A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. ► If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	► Location of drill lines and results for all are posted on plans within the main body of this announcement. ► 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.
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.	► Grade of composite intervals are reported. ► Auger results are summarised by showing the best gold value within the hole. ► AC results are based on the 2m composite as prepared in the field, no further data aggregation

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	CRITERIA
	► 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.	has occurred ► RC and DD results are based on the 1m sample, no further data aggregation has occurred ► 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 reconnaissance nature in the exploration of the project.
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 at an appropriate scale for the level of early stage exploration being undertaken.
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.	► Best gold in hole for all augers samples are plotted in representative grade maps within the report. ► The location of al AC, RC and DD holes are shown and listed.
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.	► Further auger aircore, RC and diamond drilling is planned to follow up the results reported in this announcement.