OKLO RESOURCES LIMITED ASX:OKU

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

20th NOVEMBER 2019

SPECTACULAR HIT OF 47m at 10.97g/t GOLD FROM EXTENSIONAL DRILLING AT SEKO

Intersection includes 7m at 60.57g/t gold

HIGHLIGHTS

- Outstanding start to Oklo's 10,000m resource definition drilling program at Seko with assay results received from the first five holes drilled over the lightly tested northern end of SK1.
- Potential new high-grade shoot intersected in hole ACSK019-582:
  - **47m at 10.97g/t gold** from 48m including;
  - **7m at 60.57g/t gold** from 54m
- Other significant intersections include:
  - **20m at 1.98g/t gold** from 60m; and
  - **8m at 2.11g/t gold** from 142m, with the hole ending in mineralisation.
- Aircore (AC) component of the drilling program targeting oxide mineralisation now completed. A second rig is expected on site in late November to commence deeper reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD) in advance of a maiden Mineral Resource estimate scheduled for completion early in Q2 2020.
- Further representative oxide, transition and fresh ore samples dispatched to Perth Australia for metallurgical testwork.

"Our 2019-20 field season is off to an excellent start with the first batch of assay results providing strong indications for a new high-grade shoot developing within the lightly drill-tested northern end of SK1. The resource definition drilling program is progressing well with the shallow AC component now completed and the deeper RC and diamond drilling phase expected to commence in late November. We look forward to reporting the remaining AC assay results and commencing the deeper drilling on what is shaping up to be an exciting period for the Company in advance of its maiden Mineral Resource estimate." - commented Oklo's Managing Director, Simon Taylor.

Oklo Resources Limited ("Oklo" or "the Company") is pleased to announce first assay results from the recently commenced 10,000m drilling program at Seko, within its Dandoko Project in west Mali. The drilling program comprising aircore (AC), reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core (DD) drilling is the precursor to a maiden Mineral Resource estimate scheduled for completion early in Q2 2020.

Oklo's flagship Dandoko Project is located within the Kenieba Inlier of west Mali, approximately 30km east of B2Gold's 7.1Moz Fekola Project and 50km south-southeast of Barrick's 12.5Moz Loulo Project (Figure 1(a)). The Company currently holds ~500km^2 of highly prospective ground in this emerging world-class gold region.

At Dandoko, extensive gold anomalies have previously been outlined by auger drilling along a 12km-long gold corridor (Figure 1(b)). The potential of this corridor to host large, gold mineralised systems has been demonstrated by the recent drilling success at Seko and several other nearby prospect areas.

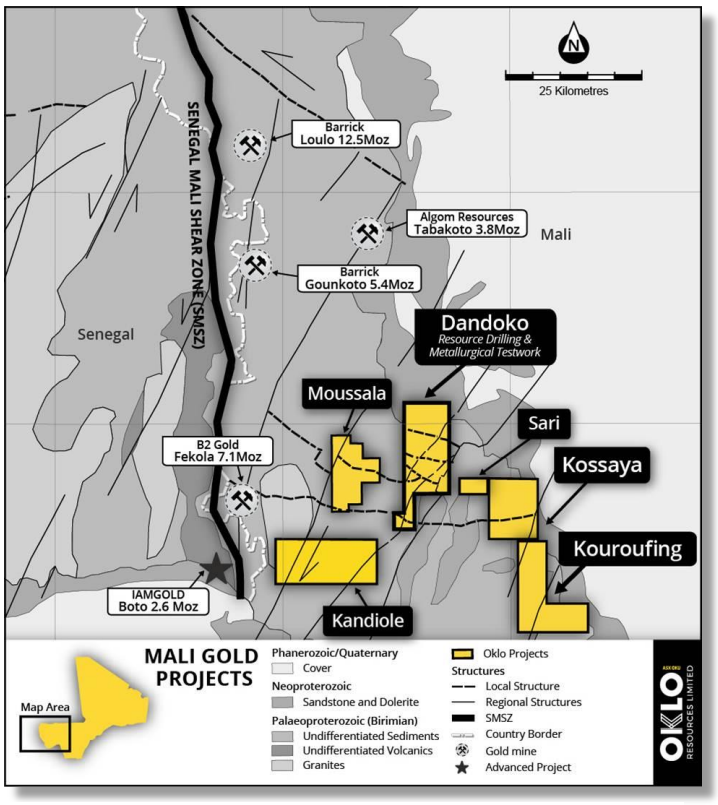

Figure 1(a): Location of Oklo's gold projects in west Mali.

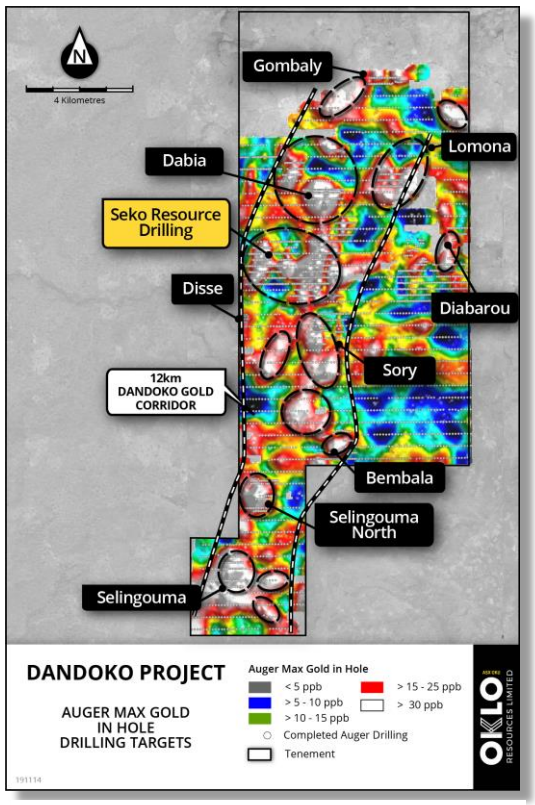

Figure 1(b): Location of Seko Gold Trends within Dandoko Gold Corridor

SEKO DRILLING

Seko comprises five coherent auger gold trends (SK1-5) with a combined strike length of ~7km. The current program is focusing on infill drilling and closing off areas of near surface mineralisation at Seko anomalies SK1-5 and surrounding areas in advance of a maiden Mineral Resource estimate.

The initial phase of AC drilling is now completed (53 holes for 4,541 metres) testing the gold mineralisation to depths averaging 85m and up to 182m. A second rig capable of deeper RC and DD drilling is expected on site by the end of November.

This announcement summarises assay results received from the first five AC holes testing for extensions to the known mineralisation at the northern end of SK1 (Figure 2). The holes were drilled in a 'heel-to-toe' manner at -55°.

The significant drill hole intersections are summarised in Table 1 and Table 3. All drill hole locations are summarised in Table 2 and are graphically represented in Figures 2 to 3.

SK1

The two AC traverses drilled at the northern end of SK1 were designed to infill this previously outlined zone of gold mineralisation to a 40m section spacing.

On section 1397000mN (Figure 3 – A-A'), two of the three holes successfully intersected gold mineralisation, with hole ACSK19-582 returning a spectacular high-grade intersection of **47m at 10.97g/t gold** from 48m, including **7m at 60.57g/t gold** from 54m which in turn included **2m at 170.25g/t gold**. Hole ACSK19-583, drilled immediately above this intersection returned **8m at 1.74g/t gold** from 38m.

On line 1396920mN, the two completed infill AC holes confirmed continuity of the previously intersected gold mineralisation. Hole ACSK19-586 returned **20m at 1.98g/t gold** from 60m, however was prematurely abandoned at 88m due to the drill rig not being capable of reaching the target depth of 150m. This hole will be deepened with the RC rig at a later date. The second hole (ACSK19-585) returned **8m at 2.11g/t gold** from 142m to the bottom of the hole.

These new assay results have not only extended the SK1 trend to over 850m in strike but have indicated the potential emergence of a new high-grade shoot. Follow-up RC drilling will test this potential high-grade zone at depth and along strike, where a previous reconnaissance AC traverse intersected 31m at 0.50g/t gold[1] approximately 240m along strike to the north (Figure 2).

Further laboratory work on larger volume gold samples is also being undertaken to assess for coarse or nuggety gold.

DRILL RESULTS PENDING

Further assay results are expected in coming weeks from the remaining 48 of the 53 AC holes drilled at SK1-5.

Table 1: Summary of significant SK1 drill intersections

AREA	HOLE No.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GOLD (g/t)
AC DRILLING					
SK1 NORTH	ACSK19-582	21	21	**1**	**1.37**
		48	95	**47**	**10.95**
	Includes	54	61	**7**	**60.57**
	Includes	56	58	**2**	**170.25**
		104	107	**3**	**1.42**
		113	122	**9**	**2.56**
	ACSK19-583	38	46	**8**	**1.74**
	ACSK19-585*	142	150	**8**	**2.11***
	ACSK19-586**	36	37	**1**	**1.61**
		60	80	**20**	**1.98**

* *hole ends in mineralisation. ** hole abandoned prior to target depth. 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 1m for AC drilling.*

[1] Refer ASX announcement of 30 March 2017 "Significant Gold Confirmed in First AC Holes at Seko"

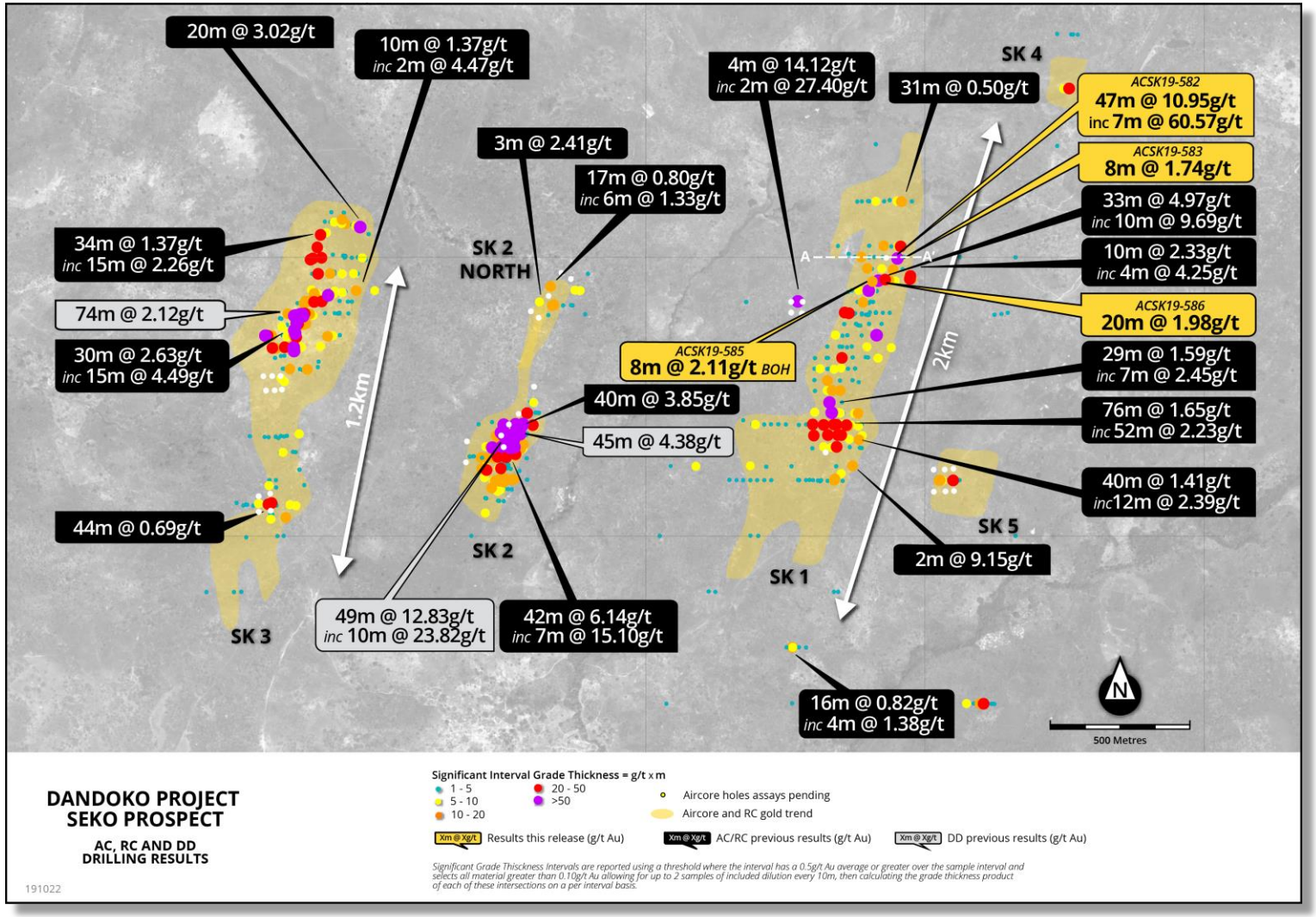

Figure 2: Location of previous and new results from AC, RC and DD drillholes over Seko Anomalies SK1-SK5. Cross section A-A' is shown in Figure 3. The white dots show the location of AC holes with assay results pending.

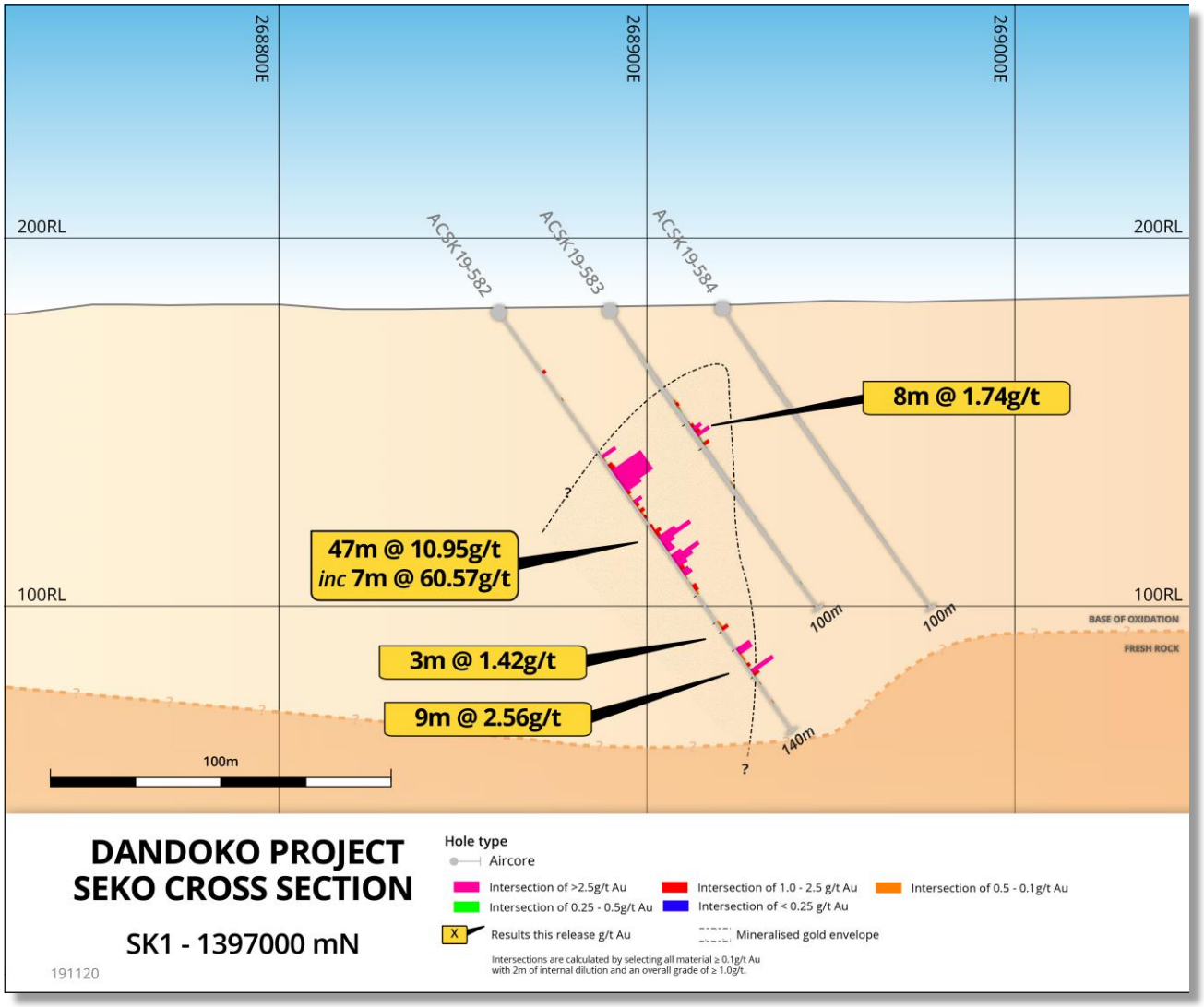

Figure 3: SK1 Cross Section A-A', 1397000mN

Table 2: SK1 AC drill hole locations

HOLE ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	LENGTH	AZI.	INC.
Aircore						
ACSK19-582	268859	1396998	181	140	90	-55
ACSK19-583	268889	1396999	181	100	90	-55
ACSK19-584	268920	1397001	182	100	90	-55
ACSK19-585	268772	1396922	184	150	90	-55
ACSK19-586	268817	1396928	183	88	90	-55

– 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 eleven gold projects covering 1,405km^2 in some of Mali's most prospective gold belts. The Company has a corporate office located in Sydney, Australia and an expert technical team based in Bamako, Mali, led by Dr Madani Diallo who has previously been involved in discoveries totalling in excess of 30Moz gold.

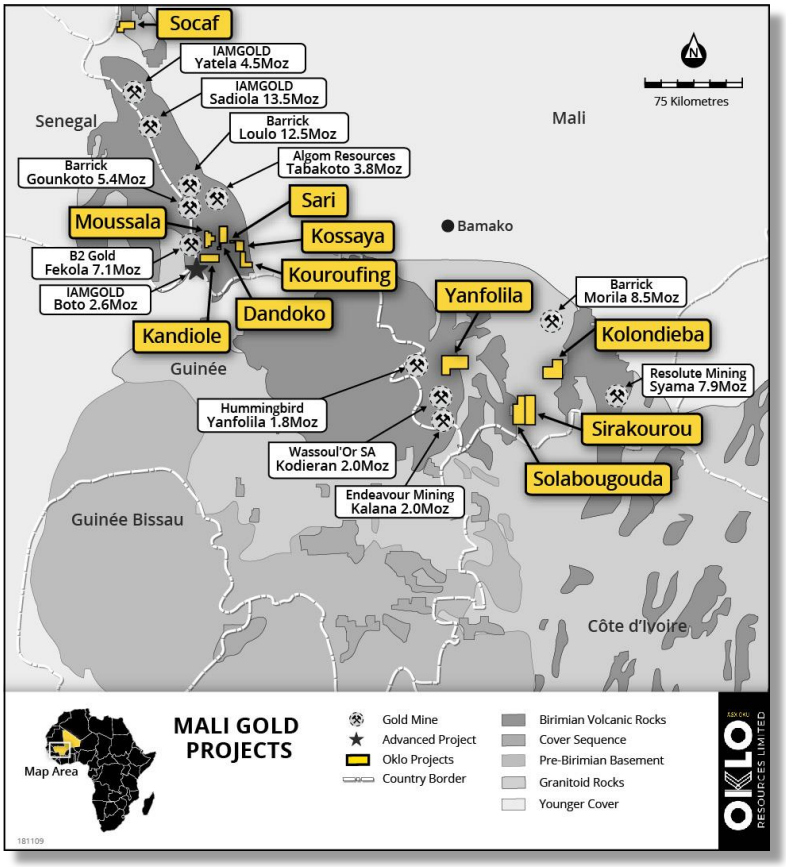

Figure 4: Location of Oklo Projects in West and South Mali

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 report 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 it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original ASX market announcement. The announcements are as follows:

DANDOKO PROJECT:
Announcements dated 21st December 2016, 30th January 2017, 21st February 2017, 3rd March 2017, 7th March 2017, 15th March 2017, 30th March 2017, 6th April 2017, 26th April 2017, 29th May 2017, 21st June 2017, 12th July 2017, 25th July 2017, 14th August 2017, 16th August 2017, 4th September 2017, 28th November 2017, 5th December 2017, 20th December 2017, 5th February 2018, 22nd February 2018, 8th March 2018, 28th March 2018, 3rd May 2018, 16th May 2018, 22nd May 2018, 2nd July 2018, 6th August 2018, 28th August 2018, 3rd September 2018, 19th September 2018, 30th January 2019, 6th March 2019, and 15th August 2019.

Table 3: SK1 AC assay results ≥0.10g/t Au

HOLE	FROM	TO	GOLD (g/t)
ACSK19-582	3	4	0.15
ACSK19-582	4	5	0.11
ACSK19-582	7	8	0.10
ACSK19-582	8	9	0.10
ACSK19-582	9	10	0.13
ACSK19-582	10	11	0.10
ACSK19-582	11	12	0.11
ACSK19-582	13	14	0.11
ACSK19-582	21	22	1.37
ACSK19-582	22	23	0.36
ACSK19-582	23	24	0.26
ACSK19-582	25	26	0.13
ACSK19-582	28	29	0.29
ACSK19-582	29	30	0.27
ACSK19-582	30	31	0.72
ACSK19-582	31	32	0.14
ACSK19-582	32	33	0.32
ACSK19-582	34	35	0.23
ACSK19-582	35	36	0.17
ACSK19-582	36	37	0.13
ACSK19-582	37	38	0.13
ACSK19-582	39	40	0.10
ACSK19-582	40	41	0.11
ACSK19-582	41	42	0.11
ACSK19-582	43	44	0.12
ACSK19-582	44	45	0.15
ACSK19-582	45	46	0.21
ACSK19-582	46	47	0.13
ACSK19-582	47	48	0.11
ACSK19-582	48	49	0.58
ACSK19-582	49	50	4.93
ACSK19-582	50	51	0.77
ACSK19-582	51	52	0.48
ACSK19-582	52	53	1.80
ACSK19-582	53	54	2.00
ACSK19-582	54	55	10.60
ACSK19-582	55	56	38.20
ACSK19-582	56	57	187.66
ACSK19-582	57	58	152.75
ACSK19-582	58	59	18.70
ACSK19-582	59	60	10.60
ACSK19-582	60	61	5.51
ACSK19-582	61	62	1.54
ACSK19-582	62	63	0.80
ACSK19-582	63	64	0.66
ACSK19-582	64	65	3.08
ACSK19-582	65	66	1.50
ACSK19-582	66	67	0.72
ACSK19-582	67	68	1.83
ACSK19-582	68	69	0.97
ACSK19-582	69	70	1.18
ACSK19-582	70	71	0.47
ACSK19-582	71	72	0.51
ACSK19-582	72	73	1.15
ACSK19-582	73	74	1.00
ACSK19-582	74	75	2.45
ACSK19-582	75	76	1.48
ACSK19-582	76	77	5.77
ACSK19-582	77	78	10.90
ACSK19-582	78	79	4.07
ACSK19-582	79	80	2.51
ACSK19-582	80	81	2.68
ACSK19-582	81	82	0.53
ACSK19-582	82	83	3.68
ACSK19-582	83	84	8.62
ACSK19-582	84	85	5.74
ACSK19-582	85	86	3.37
ACSK19-582	86	87	1.74
ACSK19-582	87	88	2.55
ACSK19-582	88	89	2.90
ACSK19-582	89	90	0.65
ACSK19-582	90	91	0.23
ACSK19-582	91	92	0.54
ACSK19-582	92	93	1.71
ACSK19-582	93	94	1.55
ACSK19-582	94	95	0.94
ACSK19-582	95	96	0.24
ACSK19-582	98	99	0.12
ACSK19-582	99	100	0.11
ACSK19-582	100	101	0.40
ACSK19-582	101	102	0.20
ACSK19-582	102	103	0.20

HOLE	FROM	TO	GOLD (g/t)
ACSK19-582	103	104	0.22
ACSK19-582	104	105	0.97
ACSK19-582	105	106	0.96
ACSK19-582	106	107	2.32
ACSK19-582	107	108	0.29
ACSK19-582	108	109	0.14
ACSK19-582	109	110	0.11
ACSK19-582	110	111	0.20
ACSK19-582	111	112	0.23
ACSK19-582	112	113	0.28
ACSK19-582	113	114	4.69
ACSK19-582	114	115	4.61
ACSK19-582	115	116	0.88
ACSK19-582	116	117	0.98
ACSK19-582	117	118	0.55
ACSK19-582	118	119	1.26
ACSK19-582	119	120	0.49
ACSK19-582	120	121	7.41
ACSK19-582	121	122	2.13
ACSK19-582	122	123	0.47
ACSK19-582	123	124	0.30
ACSK19-582	124	125	0.60
ACSK19-582	125	126	0.28
ACSK19-582	126	127	0.12
ACSK19-582	127	128	0.11
ACSK19-582	128	129	0.11
ACSK19-582	129	130	0.11
ACSK19-582	130	131	0.56
ACSK19-582	131	132	0.22
ACSK19-582	132	133	0.10
ACSK19-582	133	134	0.10
ACSK19-582	136	137	0.13
ACSK19-582	138	139	0.10
ACSK19-582	139	140	0.21
ACSK19-583	0	1	0.12
ACSK19-583	3	4	0.13
ACSK19-583	4	5	0.13
ACSK19-583	5	6	0.12
ACSK19-583	6	7	0.11
ACSK19-583	7	8	0.25
ACSK19-583	8	9	0.14
ACSK19-583	9	10	0.18
ACSK19-583	10	11	0.13

HOLE	FROM	TO	GOLD (g/t)
ACSK19-583	11	12	0.16
ACSK19-583	31	32	0.91
ACSK19-583	32	33	1.12
ACSK19-583	33	34	0.72
ACSK19-583	34	35	0.37
ACSK19-583	36	37	0.26
ACSK19-583	37	38	0.18
ACSK19-583	38	39	0.56
ACSK19-583	39	40	1.17
ACSK19-583	40	41	2.93
ACSK19-583	41	42	1.79
ACSK19-583	42	43	4.24
ACSK19-583	43	44	0.68
ACSK19-583	44	45	0.49
ACSK19-583	45	46	2.05
ACSK19-583	46	47	0.31
ACSK19-583	52	53	0.10
ACSK19-583	58	59	0.58
ACSK19-583	91	92	0.40
ACSK19-583	93	94	0.20
ACSK19-583	95	96	0.15
ACSK19-583	96	97	0.13
ACSK19-584	3	4	0.10
ACSK19-584	9	10	0.16
ACSK19-585	0	1	0.28
ACSK19-585	1	2	0.19
ACSK19-585	2	3	0.20
ACSK19-585	3	4	0.28
ACSK19-585	4	5	0.10
ACSK19-585	32	33	0.12
ACSK19-585	36	37	0.16
ACSK19-585	37	38	0.12
ACSK19-585	39	40	0.23
ACSK19-585	41	42	0.17
ACSK19-585	42	43	0.10
ACSK19-585	50	51	0.11
ACSK19-585	51	52	0.11
ACSK19-585	82	83	0.16
ACSK19-585	132	133	0.32
ACSK19-585	142	143	0.52
ACSK19-585	143	144	1.67
ACSK19-585	144	145	1.53
ACSK19-585	145	146	2.06

HOLE	FROM	TO	GOLD (g/t)
ACSK19-585	146	147	3.38
ACSK19-585	147	148	4.08
ACSK19-585	148	149	1.56
ACSK19-585	149	150	2.08
ACSK19-586	10	11	0.10
ACSK19-586	11	12	0.14
ACSK19-586	12	13	0.22
ACSK19-586	13	14	0.12
ACSK19-586	16	17	0.13
ACSK19-586	31	32	0.36
ACSK19-586	32	33	0.20
ACSK19-586	33	34	0.24
ACSK19-586	34	35	0.32
ACSK19-586	35	36	0.49
ACSK19-586	36	37	1.61
ACSK19-586	37	38	0.36
ACSK19-586	38	39	0.61
ACSK19-586	39	40	0.37
ACSK19-586	40	41	0.38
ACSK19-586	41	42	0.60
ACSK19-586	42	43	0.86
ACSK19-586	43	44	0.18
ACSK19-586	44	45	0.12
ACSK19-586	47	48	0.13
ACSK19-586	59	60	0.15
ACSK19-586	60	61	1.39
ACSK19-586	61	62	1.58
ACSK19-586	62	63	1.49
ACSK19-586	63	64	3.70
ACSK19-586	64	65	0.77
ACSK19-586	65	66	0.38
ACSK19-586	66	67	1.28
ACSK19-586	67	68	2.48
ACSK19-586	68	69	1.75
ACSK19-586	69	70	1.60
ACSK19-586	70	71	2.10
ACSK19-586	71	72	2.55
ACSK19-586	72	73	1.79
ACSK19-586	73	74	3.01
ACSK19-586	74	75	2.63
ACSK19-586	75	76	1.80
ACSK19-586	76	77	3.76
ACSK19-586	77	78	4.30

HOLE	FROM	TO	GOLD (g/t)
ACSK19-586	78	79	0.61
ACSK19-586	79	80	0.60
ACSK19-586	80	81	0.15
ACSK19-586	81	82	0.28
ACSK19-586	82	83	0.92
ACSK19-586	84	85	0.13
ACSK19-586	87	88	0.12

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 AC drilling was routinely sampled using a 1m sample. ► AC Samples were collected at the drill site and then split to a 1m sample ► All samples were submitted SGS, 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).	► AC drilling was carried out by TARGET 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.	► An initial visual estimate of AC sample recovery was undertaken at the drill rig for each sample metre collected. ► Collected samples were weighed to ensure consistency of sample size and monitor sample recoveries. ► No sampling issue, recovery issue or bias was picked up and it is therefore considered that both sample recovery and quality is adequate for the drilling technique employed
Logging	► Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. ► Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. ► The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	► All drill samples were geologically logged by Oklo Resources subsidiary Africa Mining geologists. ► Geological logging used a standardised logging system.
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.	► AC samples were split utilizing a 3 tier riffle splitter with a 1m sample being taken. ► 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	► The nature, quality and appropriateness of the	► Analysis for gold on AC, RC and diamond samples

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
assay data and laboratory tests	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.	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. ► 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. ► 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.	► AC, RC and diamond drill hole collars are positioned using differential GPS (DGPS). ► Accuracy of the DGPS < +/< 0.1m 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.	► AC were located on a nominal 50x80m 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 being designed to infill or extend known mineralisation to a sufficient density of drilling to enable the estimation of a maiden resource.
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.	► AC, RC and diamond 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" procedure by Africa Mining staff and have been stored in a secure location. ► The AC samples remaining after splitting are

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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	CRITERIA
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	► Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. ► The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	► The results reported in this report are all contained within the Dandoko Exploration Permit, Gombaly Exploration Permit which are held 100% by Africa Mining SARL, a wholly owned subsidiary of Oklo Resources Limited. ► The Dandoko permit (100km^2) which was renewed on the 10/8/17, for a period of 3 years and renewable twice, each for a period of 2 years: ► The Gombaly permit (34km^2) which was granted on the 10/8/17, for a period of 3 years and renewable twice, each for a period of 2 years
Exploration done by other parties	► Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	► The area that is presently covered by the Dandoko permit was explored intermittently by Compass Gold Corporation between 2010 and 2013. ► Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, gridding, soil sampling and minor reconnaissance (RC) drilling. ► The area that is presently covered by the Mousalla permit was explored intermittently by Compass Gold Corporation between 2010 and 2013. ► Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, gridding, soil sampling. ► Ashanti Mali undertook reconnaissance soil sampling surveys over part of the license area.
Geology	► Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	► The deposit style targeted for exploration is orogenic lode gold. ► This style of mineralisation can occur as veins or disseminations in altered (often silicified) host rock or as pervasive alteration over a broad zone. ► Deposit are often found in close proximity to linear geological structures (faults & shears) often associated with deep<seated structures. ► Lateritic weathering is common within the project area. The depth to fresh rock is variable and may extend up to 50-70m below surface and in this drill program weathering of >150m was encountered
Drill hole Information	► A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole o down hole length and interception depth o hole length. ► If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this	► Locations are tabulated within the report and are how on plans and sections within the main body of this announcement. ► Dip of lithologies and/or mineralisation are not currently known. Drilling was oriented based on dips of lithologies observed ~5km to the north of the prospect and may not reflect the actual dip.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	CRITERIA
	exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	► In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut<off grades are usually Material and should be stated. ► Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. ► The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	► Intervals are reported using a threshold where the interval has a 0.3 g/t Au average or greater over the sample interval and selects all material greater than 0.10 g/t Au allowing for up to 2 samples of included dilution every 10m. ► No grade top cut off has been applied to full results presented in Significant Intersection Table. ► No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	► These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ► If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. ► If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	► The results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage in the exploration of the project. ► Mineralisation geometry is not accurately known as the exact orientation and extent of known mineralised structures are not yet determined. ► Mineralisation results are reported as "downhole" widths as true widths are not yet known
Diagrams	► Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	► Drill hole location plans are provided in earlier releases with new holes tabulated within this release.
Balanced reporting	► Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	► Drill hole locations are provided in earlier reports. ► All assays received of >=0.1ppm have been reported. ► No high cuts to reported data have been made.
Other substantive exploration data	► Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	► No other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report
Further work	► The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large<scale step<out drilling). ► Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	► AC, RC and diamond drilling to continue and follow up these results is scheduled to commence in late November 2019.