OKLO RESOURCES LIMITED ASX:OKU

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

10th DECEMBER 2019

INFILL DRILLING AT SEKO RETURNS FURTHER SPECTACULAR INTERSECTIONS INCLUDING 65m at 7.11g/t GOLD

HIGHLIGHTS

- Further outstanding results received from Oklo's resource definition drilling program at Seko.
- Assay results received from infill drilling at SK2 confirm the presence of a thick, coherent zone of high-grade gold mineralisation. Significant intersections include:
  - **65m at 7.11g/t gold** from 4m including;
    - **9m at 16.76g/t gold** from 13m, and
    - **16m at 12.45g/t gold** from 29m, including
    - **4m at 28.07g/t gold** from 40m
  - **53m at 4.34g/t gold** from 95m including;
    - **15m at 7.20g/t gold** from 108m, and
    - **8m at 6.62g/t gold** from 139m
  - **56m at 2.28g/t gold** from 24m including;
    - **3m at 6.17g/t gold** from 73m
  - **8m at 10.56g/t gold** from 2m including;
    - **2m at 16.95g/t gold** from 3m
- First results received from follow-up drilling at SK2 North return individual assays of up to **8.08g/t gold** within lower grade zones of gold mineralisation associated with altered breccia, similar to SK2 some 300m to the south. Significant intersections include:
  - **6m at 2.86g/t gold** from 124m including;
    - **3m at 4.90g/t gold** from 126m
  - **7m at 1.23g/t gold** from 50m
- Assay results pending from a further 36 holes with a deeper reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling (DD) program currently underway in advance of a maiden Mineral Resource estimate scheduled for completion in Q2 2020.
- Following the recent outstanding intersection of 47m at 10.95 g/t gold returned from the northern end of SK1, the Board has approved a program of follow-up drilling to test this emerging zone of high grade mineralisation. An additional 27 holes, comprising 26 RC holes and 1DD hole, are planned with the DD hole now underway.

"The Seko gold trends are consistently delivering results beyond expectation and our understanding of the extensive gold system and confidence in unveiling further discoveries is growing by the day. We look forward to reporting the balance of assay results from the shallow drilling program while our deeper drilling phase advances." - commented Oklo's Managing Director, Simon Taylor.

"*These new results from the infill drilling at SK2 have confirmed the presence of a coherent zone of high-grade gold mineralisation. The deeper RC and diamond drilling program is now underway and on the back of recent outstanding results from the far northern end of SK1, including 47m at 10.95g/t gold the program has been increased to further test this zone, where we are optimistic of outlining a new high-grade shoot."* - commented Oklo's General Manager Exploration, Andrew Boyd.

Oklo Resources Limited ("Oklo" or "the Company") is pleased to announce further assay results from the 10,000m drilling program currently in progress at Seko within the Company's flagship Dandoko Project. 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 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.

Extensive gold anomalies have previously been outlined by auger drilling along the 12km-long Dandoko 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.

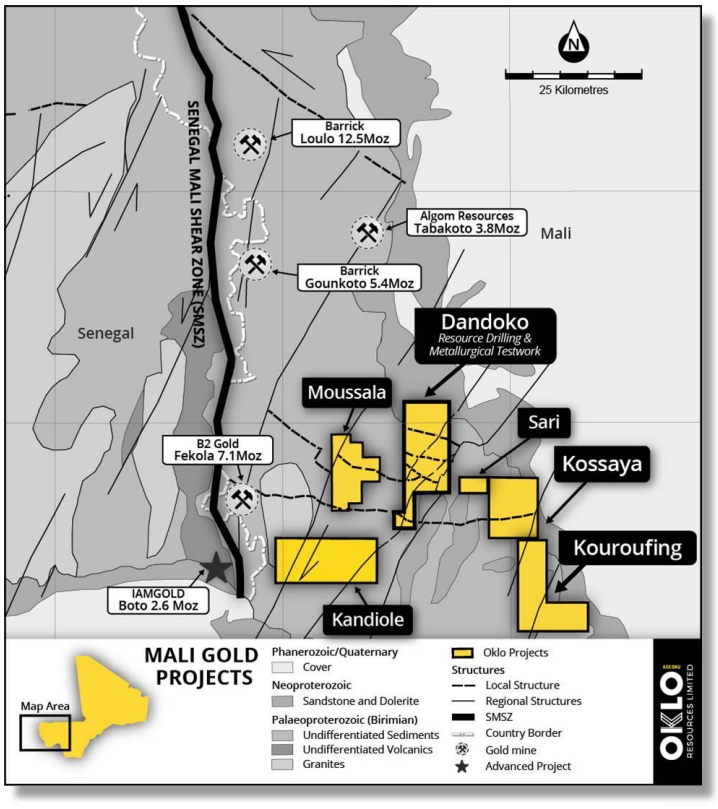

Figure 1(a): Location of Oklo's gold projects in west Mali.

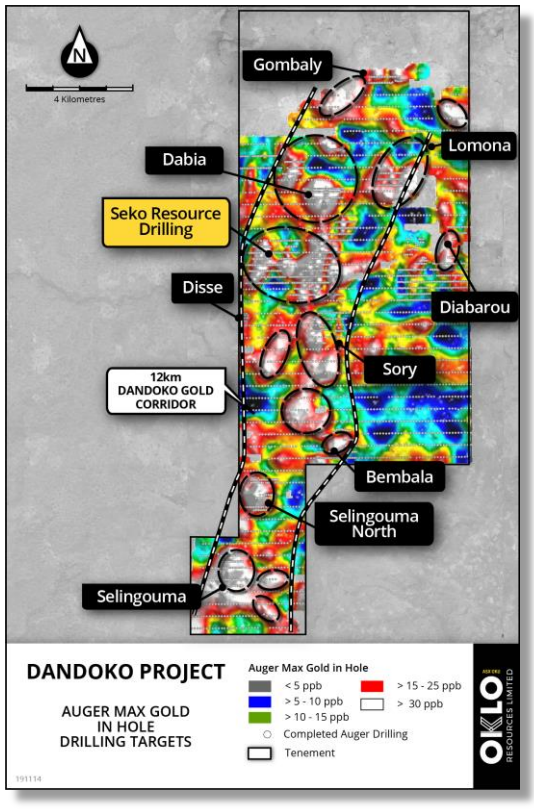

Figure 1(b): Location of Seko gold trends within the Dandoko gold corridor

SEKO DRILLING

Seko comprises five coherent auger gold trends (SK1-5) with a combined strike length of ~7km. Oklo's current field program is focusing on infill drilling and closing off areas of near surface mineralisation at Seko anomalies 1-5 and surrounding areas in advance of a maiden Mineral Resource estimate.

The initial phase of AC and RC drilling is now complete (53 holes for 4,541m) testing the gold mineralisation to depths averaging 85m and up to 182m. A second rig recently arrived on site and has commenced the deeper RC and DD drilling phase.

This announcement summarises assay results received from a further 12 RC holes, comprising seven infill holes at SK2 and five follow-up holes testing the new zone of mineralisation located some 300m north of SK2. The SK2 North holes were drilled in a 'heel-to-toe' manner at -55° with the SK2 holes infilling the existing 40m spaced drill sections to support resource estimation work.

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 - 5.

SK2

While significant intersections were expected due to the infill nature of the program, the assay results received from these seven RC holes have been exceptional and included the second best intersection ever recorded by the Company (hole RCSK19-096). Collectively, these new results have also confirmed the presence of a thick, coherent zone of high-grade gold mineralisation at SK2.

On section 1396360mN (Figure 3 (a)), hole RCSK19-096 intersected two wide zones of high-grade gold mineralisation. The first zone returned **65m at 7.11g/t gold** from 4m, including **3m at 10.58g/t gold** from 4m, **9m at 16.76g/t gold** from 13m and **16m at 12.45g/t gold** from 29m, including **4m at 28.07g/t gold** from 40m. The second zone of mineralisation returned **53m at 4.34g/t gold** from 95m, including **15m at 7.20g/t gold** from 108m and **8m at 6.62g/t gold** from 139m.

On section 1396320N (Figure 4 (b)), hole RCSK19-097 intersected **56m at 2.28g/t gold** from 24m, including **3m at 6.17g/t gold** from 73m.

Hole RCSK19-095 tested an interpreted east-northeast striking mineralised structure evident from previous drilling and was successful in intersecting a shallow, high-grade zone that returned **8m at 10.56g/t gold** from 2m, including **2m at 16.95g/t gold** from 3m.

SK2 North

A further five RC holes tested the new zone of shallow gold mineralisation at SK2 North, located 300m north of SK2. The follow-up program was successful in intersecting altered breccia zones similar in nature to the host of the gold mineralisation at SK2, with individual assays up to **8.08g/t gold** within wide zones of lower grade mineralisation.

Significant intersections included **6m at 2.86g/t gold** from 124m, including **3m at 4.90g/t gold** from 126m in hole RCSK019-092, and **7m at 1.23g/t gold** from 50m in hole RCSK019-091.

These new assay results continue to highlight potential to extend the SK2 trend to the north with follow-up drilling planned to further test the intervening area between SK2 and SK2 North.

DRILL RESULTS PENDING

Further assay results are expected in coming weeks from the remaining 36 of the total 53 RC/AC holes drilled to date at SK1-5 (Figure 5).

Table 1: Summary of significant SK2 drill intersections

AREA	HOLE No.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GOLD (g/t)
RC DRILLING					
SK2 NORTH	RCSK19-091	20	21	**1**	**1.63**
		50	57	**7**	**1.23**
	RCSK19-092	124	130	**6**	**2.86**
	Includes	126	129	**3**	**4.90**
	RCSK19-093	19	20	**1**	**1.27**
SK2	RCSK19-094	18	19	**1**	**1.04**
	RCSK19-095	2	10	**8**	**10.56**
	Includes	3	5	**2**	**16.95**
	Includes	8	9	**1**	**47.00**
		14	15	**1**	**1.49**
		66	75	**9**	**0.85**
		142	143	**1**	**1.45**
		145	146	**1**	**1.22**
	RCSK19-096	4	69	**65**	**7.11**
	Includes	4	7	**3**	**10.58**
	Includes	5	6	**1**	**30.40**
	Includes	13	22	**9**	**16.76**
	Includes	29	45	**16**	**12.45**
	Includes	40	44	**4**	**28.07**
		87	91	**4**	**1.77**
		95	148	**53**	**4.34**
	Includes	108	123	**15**	**7.20**
	Includes	139	147	**8**	**6.62**
	RCSK19-097	0	1	**1**	**3.11**
		9	14	**5**	**1.56**
		24	80	**56**	**2.28**
	Includes	46	52	**6**	**3.83**
	Includes	58	62	**4**	**3.32**
	Includes	73	76	**3**	**6.17**
		90	92	**2**	**1.28**
	RCSK19-098	11	16	**5**	**2.38**
		108	109	**1**	**1.21**

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 RC/AC drilling.

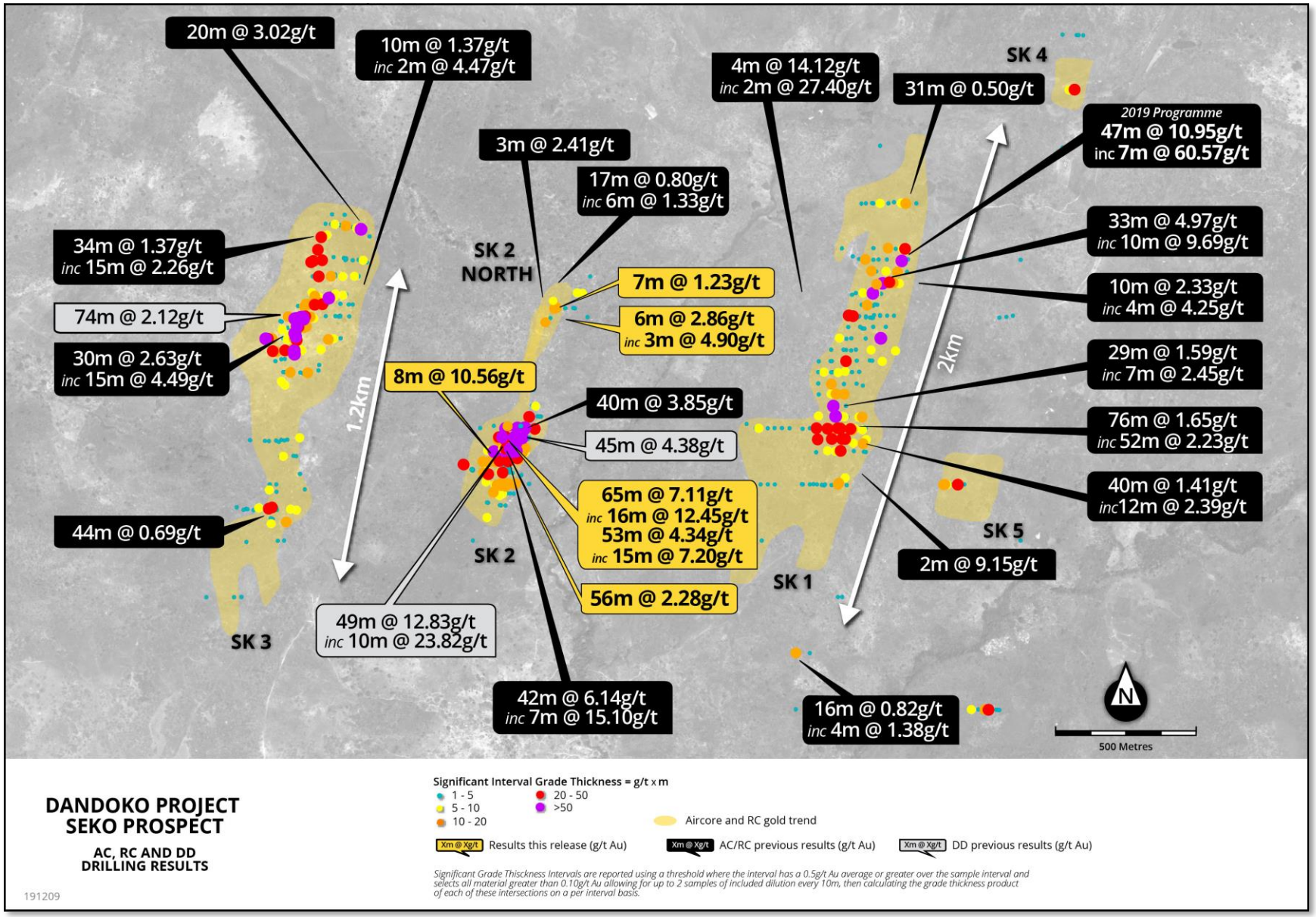

Figure 2: Location of previous and new results from AC, RC and DD drill holes over Seko Anomalies SK1-SK5.

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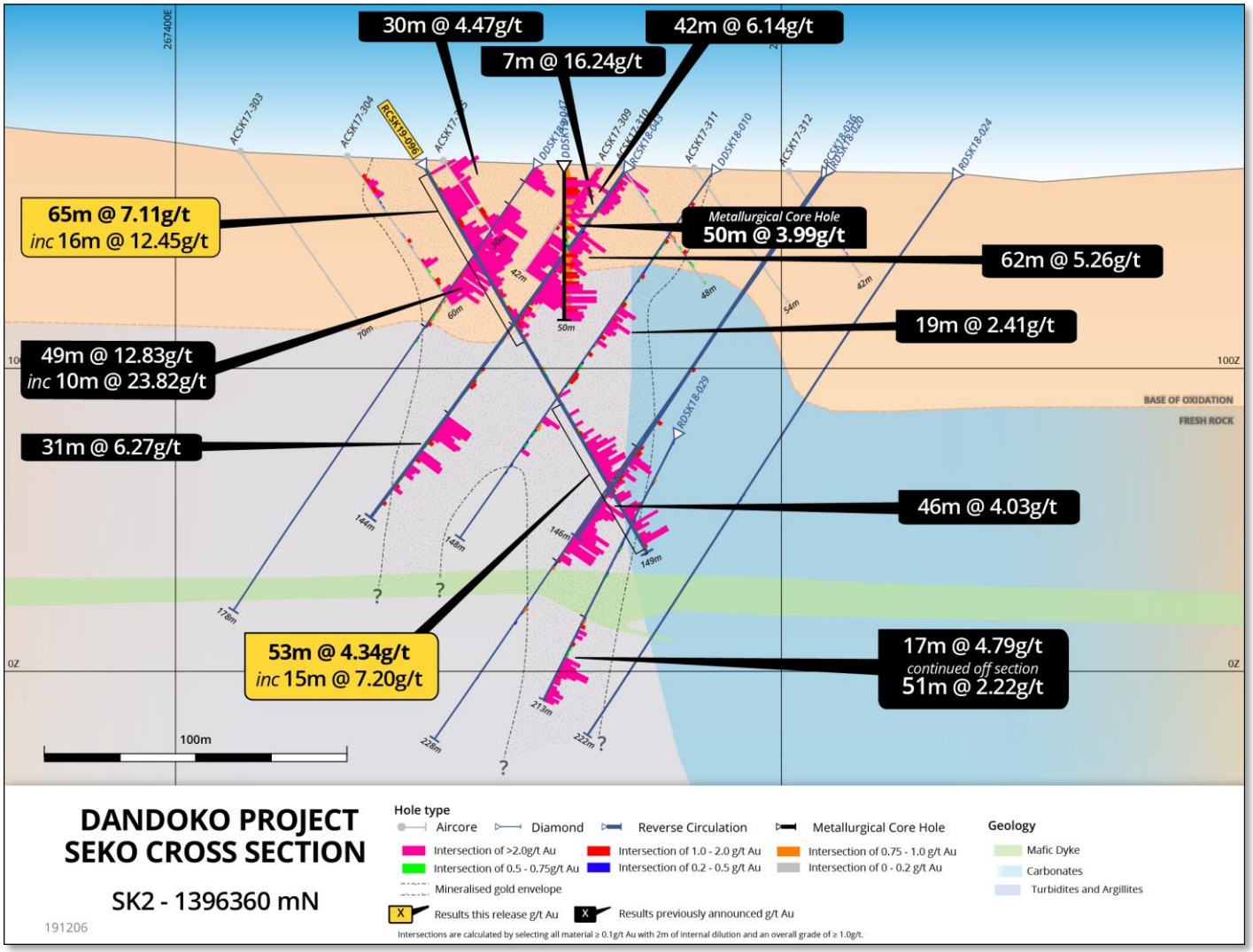

Figure 3 (a): SK2 Cross Section A-A', 1396360mN

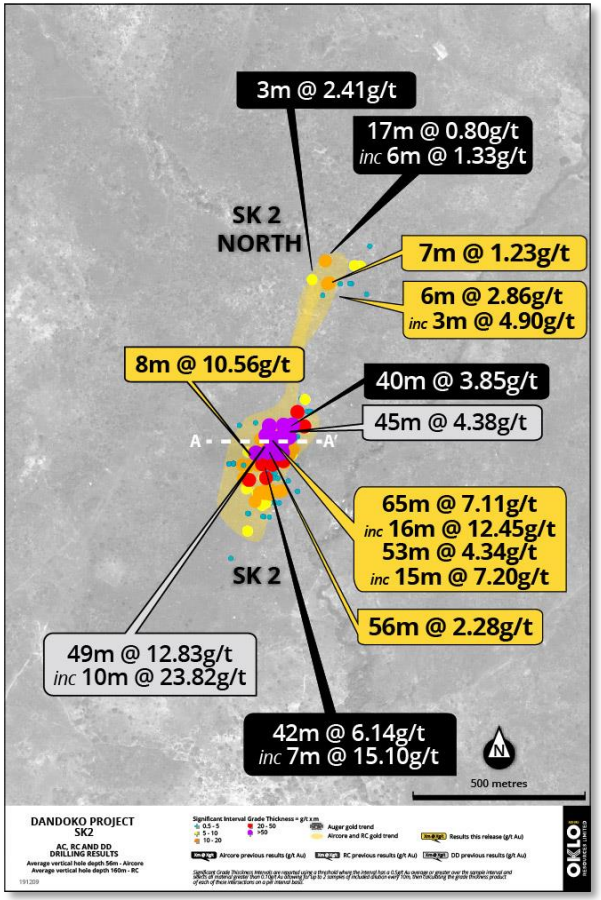

Figure 3 (b): Location of previous and new results from AC, RC and DD drill holes over SK2 and cross section A-A' shown in Figure 3 (a)

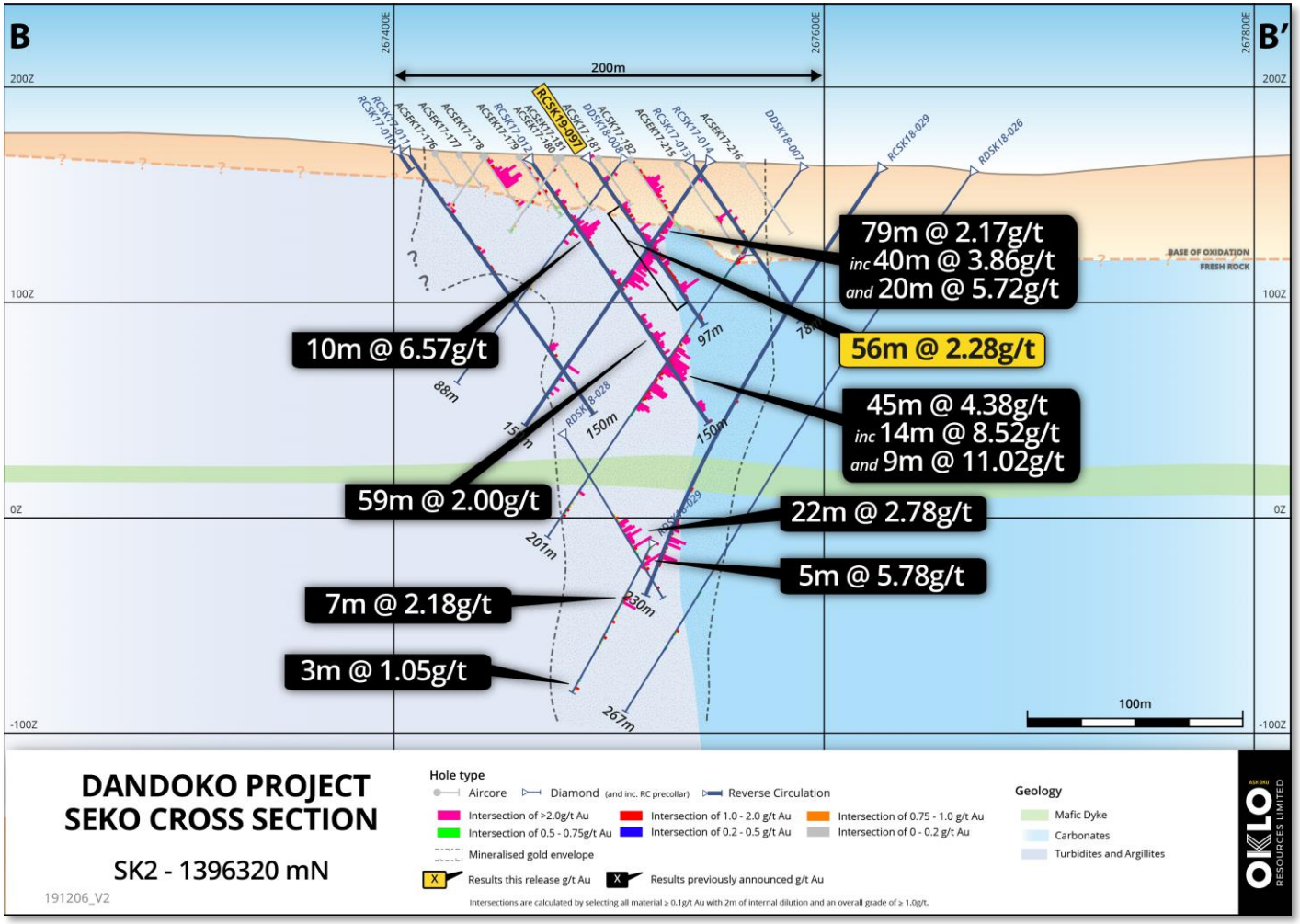

Figure 4 (a): SK2 Cross Section B-B', 1396320mN

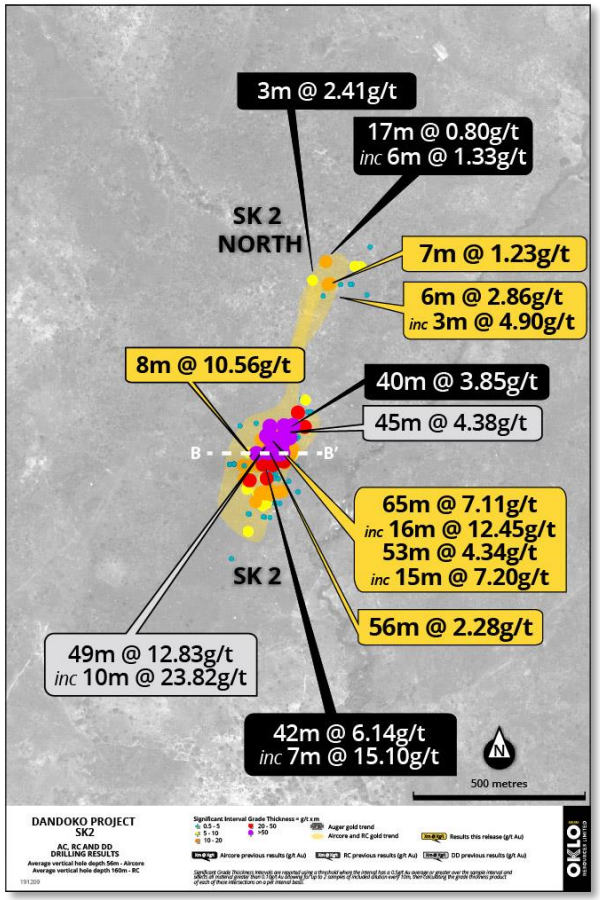

Figure 4 (b): Location of previous and new results from AC, RC and DD drill holes over SK2 and cross section B-B' shown in Figure 4 (a)

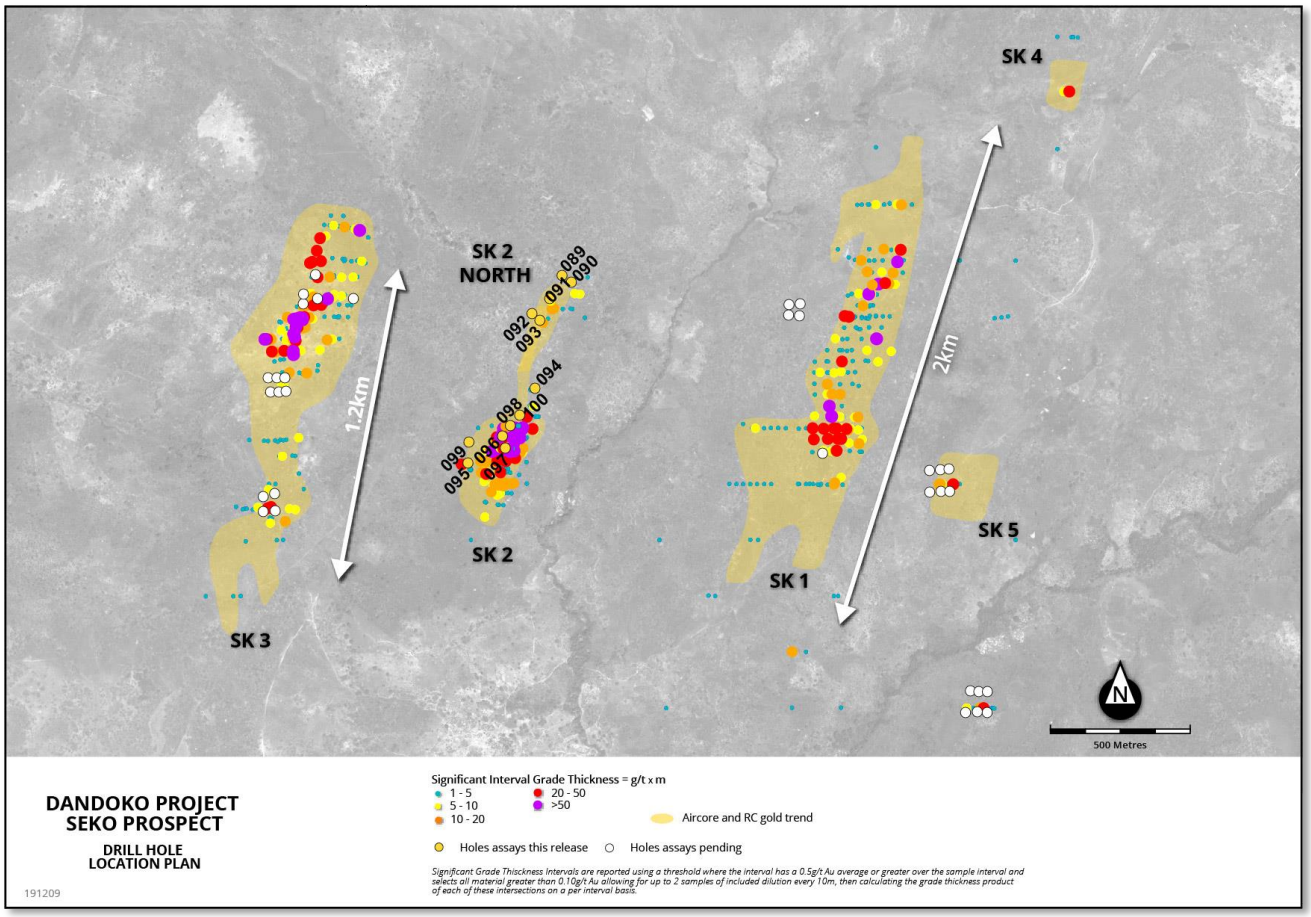

Figure 5: Location of 2019 drilling program holes (assays released, pending) and previous AC, RC and DD drill holes over Seko Anomalies SK1-SK5.

Table 2: SK2 RC/AC drill hole locations

Location	Hole ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	LENGTH	AZI.	INC.
SK2 Nth	RCSK19-089	267696	1396944	178	123	120	-55
	RCSK19-090	267731	1396922	176	58	120	-55
	RCSK19-091	267651	1396862	178	82	120	-55
	RCSK19-092	267588	1396807	179	136	120	-55
	RCSK19-093	267616	1396784	177	54	120	-55
SK2	RCSK19-094	267599	1396537	168	70	120	-55
	RCSK19-095	267356	1396266	170	150	120	-55
	RCSK19-096	267481	1396362	169	150	90	-60
	RCSK19-097	267490	1396321	167	95	90	-55
	RCSK19-098	267509	1396401	170	112	90	-60
	RCSK19-099	267359	1396341	176	112	150	-55
	RCSK19-100	267543	1396440	167	94	90	-60

– ENDS –

This announcement is authorised for release by Oklo's Managing Director, Simon Taylor.

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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.

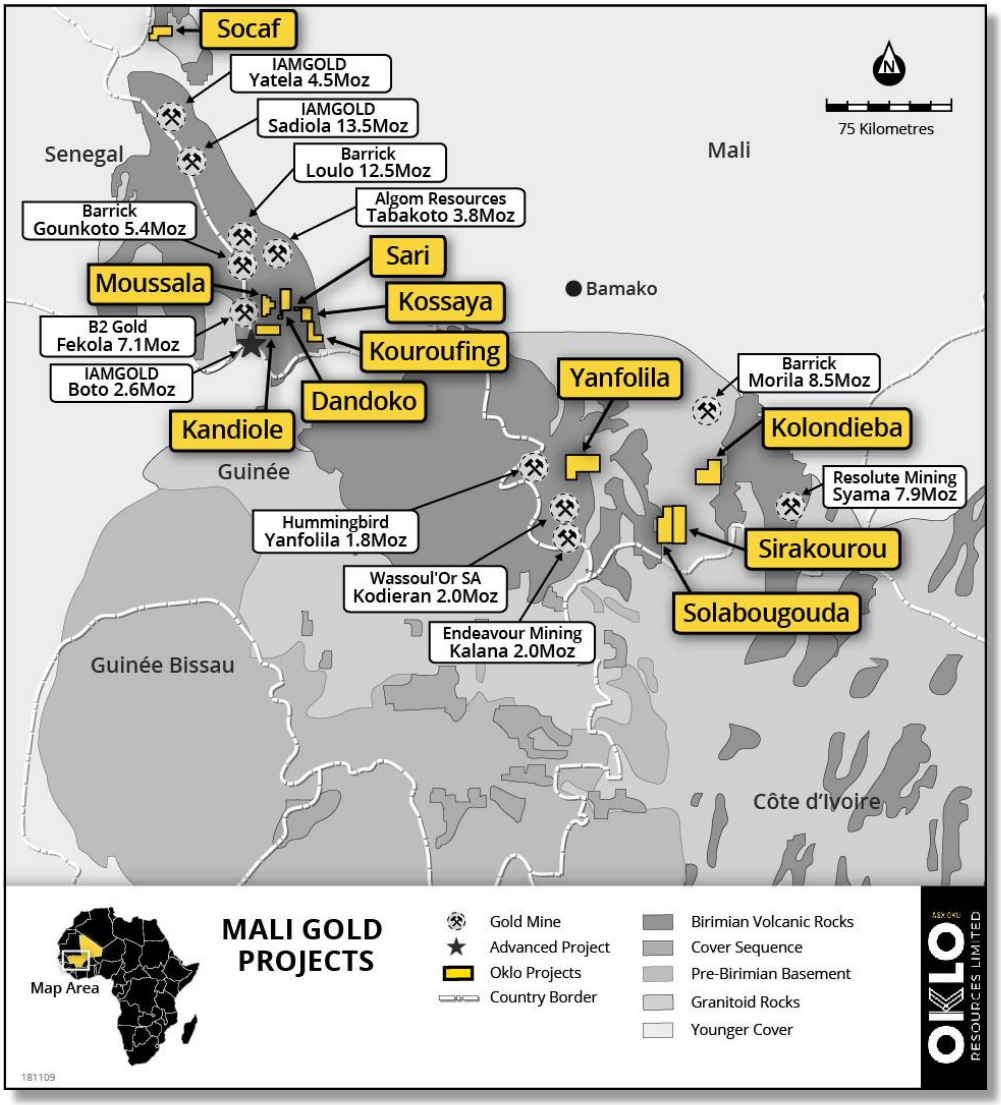

Figure 6: Location of Oklo Projects in West and South Mali

Competent Person's Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by geologists employed by Africa Mining (a wholly owned subsidiary of Oklo Resources) and reviewed by Mr Simon Taylor, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Taylor is the Managing Director of Oklo Resources Limited. Mr Taylor is considered to have sufficient experience deemed relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the 2012 JORC Code). Mr Taylor consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

This 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, 15th August 2019, 22nd October 2019 and 20th November 2019.

Table 3: SK2 RC assay results ≥0.10g/t Au

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au (g/t)
RCSK19-089	39	40	0.11
RCSK19-089	46	47	0.17
RCSK19-089	47	48	0.11
RCSK19-089	56	57	0.39
RCSK19-089	59	60	0.14
RCSK19-089	99	100	0.11
RCSK19-089	102	103	0.27
RCSK19-089	117	118	0.29
RCSK19-090	1	2	0.27
RCSK19-090	13	14	0.17
RCSK19-091	20	21	1.63
RCSK19-091	21	22	0.15
RCSK19-091	22	23	0.65
RCSK19-091	23	24	0.16
RCSK19-091	45	46	0.94
RCSK19-091	46	47	0.34
RCSK19-091	47	48	0.98
RCSK19-091	48	49	0.38
RCSK19-091	49	50	0.33
RCSK19-091	50	51	1.53
RCSK19-091	51	52	1.50
RCSK19-091	52	53	1.60
RCSK19-091	53	54	1.12
RCSK19-091	54	55	1.23
RCSK19-091	55	56	0.89
RCSK19-091	56	57	0.75
RCSK19-091	57	58	0.41
RCSK19-091	72	73	0.28
RCSK19-091	73	74	0.10
RCSK19-091	74	75	0.17
RCSK19-091	75	76	0.16
RCSK19-091	76	77	0.16
RCSK19-091	78	79	0.17
RCSK19-091	79	80	0.14
RCSK19-091	80	81	0.23
RCSK19-091	81	82	0.10
RCSK19-092	120	121	0.15
RCSK19-092	123	124	0.15
RCSK19-092	124	125	0.82
RCSK19-092	125	126	0.58
RCSK19-092	126	127	3.91
RCSK19-092	127	128	2.72
RCSK19-092	128	129	8.08
RCSK19-092	129	130	1.02
RCSK19-092	130	131	0.15
RCSK19-093	19	20	1.27
RCSK19-093	20	21	0.24
RCSK19-093	21	22	0.16
RCSK19-093	30	31	0.11
RCSK19-094	7	8	0.10
RCSK19-094	10	11	0.26
RCSK19-094	11	12	0.13
RCSK19-094	15	16	0.14
RCSK19-094	16	17	0.21
RCSK19-094	17	18	0.72
RCSK19-094	18	19	1.04
RCSK19-094	19	20	0.21
RCSK19-094	20	21	0.12
RCSK19-094	22	23	0.18
RCSK19-095	1	2	0.11
RCSK19-095	2	3	0.40
RCSK19-095	3	4	19.80
RCSK19-095	4	5	14.10
RCSK19-095	5	6	1.27
RCSK19-095	6	7	0.18
RCSK19-095	7	8	0.47
RCSK19-095	8	9	47.00
RCSK19-095	9	10	1.27
RCSK19-095	11	12	0.22
RCSK19-095	14	15	1.49
RCSK19-095	18	19	0.21
RCSK19-095	19	20	0.12
RCSK19-095	20	21	0.12
RCSK19-095	21	22	0.16
RCSK19-095	22	23	0.14
RCSK19-095	25	26	0.13
RCSK19-095	26	27	0.10
RCSK19-095	27	28	0.13
RCSK19-095	29	30	0.14
RCSK19-095	30	31	0.15
RCSK19-095	31	32	0.30
RCSK19-095	32	33	0.41

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au (g/t)
RCSK19-095	33	34	0.39
RCSK19-095	34	35	0.14
RCSK19-095	35	36	0.17
RCSK19-095	42	43	0.13
RCSK19-095	46	47	0.13
RCSK19-095	47	48	0.11
RCSK19-095	48	49	0.14
RCSK19-095	51	52	0.20
RCSK19-095	52	53	0.21
RCSK19-095	53	54	0.30
RCSK19-095	54	55	0.13
RCSK19-095	55	56	0.11
RCSK19-095	61	62	0.24
RCSK19-095	62	63	0.16
RCSK19-095	65	66	0.23
RCSK19-095	66	67	0.88
RCSK19-095	67	68	0.96
RCSK19-095	68	69	1.50
RCSK19-095	69	70	0.73
RCSK19-095	70	71	0.39
RCSK19-095	71	72	1.22
RCSK19-095	72	73	0.63
RCSK19-095	73	74	0.65
RCSK19-095	74	75	0.67
RCSK19-095	75	76	0.38
RCSK19-095	76	77	0.18
RCSK19-095	80	81	0.10
RCSK19-095	82	83	0.14
RCSK19-095	83	84	0.11
RCSK19-095	86	87	0.10
RCSK19-095	106	107	0.18
RCSK19-095	109	110	0.13
RCSK19-095	110	111	0.49
RCSK19-095	111	112	0.44
RCSK19-095	116	117	0.12
RCSK19-095	117	118	0.13
RCSK19-095	130	131	0.28
RCSK19-095	131	132	0.14
RCSK19-095	137	138	0.13
RCSK19-095	138	139	0.37
RCSK19-095	139	140	0.27
RCSK19-095	140	141	0.24
RCSK19-095	141	142	0.24
RCSK19-095	142	143	1.45
RCSK19-095	143	144	0.30
RCSK19-095	144	145	0.42
RCSK19-095	145	146	1.22
RCSK19-095	146	147	0.43
RCSK19-095	147	148	0.14
RCSK19-096	0	1	0.12
RCSK19-096	1	2	0.18
RCSK19-096	2	3	0.30
RCSK19-096	3	4	0.26
RCSK19-096	4	5	0.53
RCSK19-096	5	6	30.40
RCSK19-096	6	7	0.82
RCSK19-096	8	9	0.14
RCSK19-096	9	10	0.92
RCSK19-096	10	11	0.31
RCSK19-096	11	12	1.22
RCSK19-096	12	13	3.95
RCSK19-096	13	14	16.80
RCSK19-096	14	15	13.10
RCSK19-096	15	16	14.20
RCSK19-096	16	17	26.70
RCSK19-096	17	18	15.90
RCSK19-096	18	19	12.30
RCSK19-096	19	20	17.20
RCSK19-096	20	21	23.50
RCSK19-096	21	22	11.10
RCSK19-096	22	23	4.85
RCSK19-096	23	24	1.75
RCSK19-096	24	25	1.84
RCSK19-096	25	26	1.65
RCSK19-096	26	27	5.82
RCSK19-096	27	28	3.96
RCSK19-096	28	29	5.87
RCSK19-096	29	30	12.10
RCSK19-096	30	31	11.80
RCSK19-096	31	32	4.45
RCSK19-096	32	33	4.69
RCSK19-096	33	34	5.13
RCSK19-096	34	35	11.30
RCSK19-096	35	36	4.64
RCSK19-096	36	37	3.15
RCSK19-096	37	38	7.05
RCSK19-096	38	39	10.60
RCSK19-096	39	40	5.87

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au (g/t)
RCSK19-096	40	41	36.30
RCSK19-096	41	42	30.40
RCSK19-096	42	43	14.90
RCSK19-096	43	44	30.70
RCSK19-096	44	45	6.20
RCSK19-096	45	46	2.73
RCSK19-096	46	47	3.37
RCSK19-096	47	48	4.27
RCSK19-096	48	49	3.03
RCSK19-096	49	50	1.03
RCSK19-096	50	51	2.01
RCSK19-096	51	52	1.74
RCSK19-096	52	53	2.29
RCSK19-096	53	54	0.67
RCSK19-096	54	55	0.94
RCSK19-096	55	56	0.41
RCSK19-096	56	57	1.35
RCSK19-096	57	58	1.61
RCSK19-096	58	59	2.78
RCSK19-096	59	60	2.57
RCSK19-096	60	61	2.61
RCSK19-096	61	62	3.11
RCSK19-096	62	63	1.91
RCSK19-096	63	64	1.83
RCSK19-096	64	65	3.02
RCSK19-096	65	66	1.04
RCSK19-096	66	67	0.23
RCSK19-096	67	68	2.28
RCSK19-096	68	69	0.94
RCSK19-096	69	70	0.27
RCSK19-096	70	71	0.20
RCSK19-096	71	72	0.17
RCSK19-096	72	73	0.14
RCSK19-096	75	76	0.23
RCSK19-096	76	77	0.48
RCSK19-096	77	78	0.37
RCSK19-096	79	80	0.94
RCSK19-096	80	81	0.81
RCSK19-096	81	82	0.28
RCSK19-096	82	83	0.66
RCSK19-096	83	84	0.24
RCSK19-096	84	85	0.29
RCSK19-096	86	87	0.17
RCSK19-096	87	88	0.88

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au (g/t)
RCSK19-096	88	89	0.38
RCSK19-096	89	90	0.93
RCSK19-096	90	91	4.88
RCSK19-096	92	93	0.20
RCSK19-096	93	94	0.49
RCSK19-096	94	95	0.24
RCSK19-096	95	96	0.35
RCSK19-096	96	97	0.52
RCSK19-096	97	98	4.12
RCSK19-096	98	99	0.42
RCSK19-096	99	100	0.15
RCSK19-096	100	101	0.46
RCSK19-096	101	102	3.29
RCSK19-096	102	103	0.75
RCSK19-096	103	104	0.86
RCSK19-096	104	105	1.11
RCSK19-096	105	106	5.10
RCSK19-096	106	107	2.17
RCSK19-096	107	108	0.32
RCSK19-096	108	109	6.28
RCSK19-096	109	110	3.86
RCSK19-096	110	111	7.38
RCSK19-096	111	112	11.60
RCSK19-096	112	113	2.52
RCSK19-096	113	114	8.92
RCSK19-096	114	115	6.94
RCSK19-096	115	116	8.16
RCSK19-096	116	117	4.48
RCSK19-096	117	118	11.10
RCSK19-096	118	119	9.74
RCSK19-096	119	120	4.00
RCSK19-096	120	121	3.31
RCSK19-096	121	122	11.90
RCSK19-096	122	123	7.76
RCSK19-096	123	124	1.04
RCSK19-096	124	125	1.22
RCSK19-096	125	126	5.41
RCSK19-096	126	127	1.09
RCSK19-096	127	128	0.28
RCSK19-096	128	129	3.51
RCSK19-096	129	130	5.26
RCSK19-096	130	131	4.96
RCSK19-096	131	132	0.27
RCSK19-096	132	133	0.54

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au (g/t)
RCSK19-096	133	134	5.52
RCSK19-096	134	135	6.59
RCSK19-096	135	136	6.10
RCSK19-096	136	137	2.96
RCSK19-096	137	138	2.70
RCSK19-096	138	139	1.01
RCSK19-096	139	140	12.70
RCSK19-096	140	141	3.36
RCSK19-096	141	142	5.48
RCSK19-096	142	143	0.66
RCSK19-096	143	144	2.87
RCSK19-096	144	145	4.31
RCSK19-096	145	146	13.60
RCSK19-096	146	147	9.97
RCSK19-096	147	148	1.11
RCSK19-096	148	149	0.18
RCSK19-096	149	150	0.25
RCSK19-097	0	1	3.11
RCSK19-097	1	2	0.26
RCSK19-097	2	3	0.34
RCSK19-097	3	4	0.22
RCSK19-097	4	5	0.25
RCSK19-097	5	6	0.17
RCSK19-097	6	7	0.69
RCSK19-097	7	8	0.36
RCSK19-097	8	9	0.30
RCSK19-097	9	10	0.97
RCSK19-097	10	11	0.35
RCSK19-097	11	12	0.54
RCSK19-097	12	13	3.19
RCSK19-097	13	14	2.77
RCSK19-097	14	15	0.42
RCSK19-097	15	16	0.25
RCSK19-097	16	17	0.14
RCSK19-097	17	18	0.16
RCSK19-097	18	19	0.24
RCSK19-097	19	20	0.48
RCSK19-097	20	21	0.47
RCSK19-097	21	22	0.35
RCSK19-097	22	23	0.51
RCSK19-097	23	24	0.39
RCSK19-097	24	25	0.60
RCSK19-097	25	26	0.57
RCSK19-097	26	27	0.91

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au (g/t)
RCSK19-097	27	28	4.44
RCSK19-097	28	29	2.63
RCSK19-097	29	30	1.77
RCSK19-097	30	31	2.73
RCSK19-097	31	32	2.16
RCSK19-097	32	33	0.84
RCSK19-097	33	34	1.95
RCSK19-097	34	35	0.66
RCSK19-097	35	36	2.04
RCSK19-097	36	37	1.02
RCSK19-097	37	38	0.38
RCSK19-097	38	39	0.62
RCSK19-097	39	40	0.29
RCSK19-097	40	41	0.88
RCSK19-097	41	42	6.29
RCSK19-097	42	43	0.68
RCSK19-097	43	44	1.59
RCSK19-097	44	45	2.10
RCSK19-097	45	46	2.57
RCSK19-097	46	47	3.13
RCSK19-097	47	48	2.34
RCSK19-097	48	49	5.17
RCSK19-097	49	50	2.26
RCSK19-097	50	51	6.90
RCSK19-097	51	52	3.19
RCSK19-097	52	53	1.97
RCSK19-097	53	54	2.65
RCSK19-097	54	55	0.94
RCSK19-097	55	56	2.69
RCSK19-097	56	57	2.68
RCSK19-097	57	58	1.79
RCSK19-097	58	59	4.02
RCSK19-097	59	60	0.87
RCSK19-097	60	61	5.15
RCSK19-097	61	62	3.23
RCSK19-097	62	63	1.67
RCSK19-097	63	64	1.53
RCSK19-097	64	65	1.58
RCSK19-097	65	66	1.69
RCSK19-097	66	67	1.67
RCSK19-097	67	68	1.69
RCSK19-097	68	69	1.96
RCSK19-097	69	70	1.47
RCSK19-097	70	71	1.55

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au (g/t)
RCSK19-097	71	72	1.10
RCSK19-097	72	73	1.52
RCSK19-097	73	74	4.59
RCSK19-097	74	75	3.81
RCSK19-097	75	76	10.10
RCSK19-097	76	77	2.31
RCSK19-097	77	78	0.66
RCSK19-097	78	79	1.21
RCSK19-097	79	80	1.12
RCSK19-097	80	81	0.25
RCSK19-097	81	82	0.31
RCSK19-097	82	83	0.15
RCSK19-097	83	84	0.14
RCSK19-097	84	85	0.39
RCSK19-097	85	86	0.35
RCSK19-097	86	87	0.35
RCSK19-097	87	88	0.21
RCSK19-097	88	89	0.81
RCSK19-097	89	90	0.36
RCSK19-097	90	91	1.38
RCSK19-097	91	92	1.17
RCSK19-097	92	93	0.21
RCSK19-098	0	1	0.30
RCSK19-098	3	4	0.11
RCSK19-098	11	12	1.30
RCSK19-098	12	13	2.05
RCSK19-098	13	14	2.65
RCSK19-098	14	15	5.35
RCSK19-098	15	16	0.57
RCSK19-098	16	17	0.26
RCSK19-098	17	18	0.30
RCSK19-098	18	19	0.38
RCSK19-098	36	37	0.30
RCSK19-098	37	38	0.13
RCSK19-098	50	51	0.13

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au (g/t)
RCSK19-098	52	53	0.25
RCSK19-098	53	54	0.18
RCSK19-098	54	55	0.20
RCSK19-098	55	56	0.29
RCSK19-098	61	62	0.19
RCSK19-098	62	63	0.33
RCSK19-098	63	64	0.40
RCSK19-098	74	75	0.18
RCSK19-098	96	97	0.36
RCSK19-098	97	98	0.58
RCSK19-098	98	99	0.42
RCSK19-098	99	100	0.30
RCSK19-098	105	106	0.31
RCSK19-098	107	108	0.58
RCSK19-098	108	109	1.21
RCSK19-098	109	110	0.58
RCSK19-100	60	61	0.10
RCSK19-100	61	62	0.13
RCSK19-100	62	63	0.39
RCSK19-100	65	66	0.23
RCSK19-100	66	67	0.54
RCSK19-100	67	68	0.15
RCSK19-100	71	72	0.10
RCSK19-100	72	73	0.26
RCSK19-100	75	76	0.12
RCSK19-100	80	81	0.15
RCSK19-100	81	82	0.45
RCSK19-100	82	83	0.22
RCSK19-100	83	84	0.15
RCSK19-100	84	85	0.39
RCSK19-100	85	86	0.46

NB: All gold assays ≥0.1g/t are listed.

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 RC drilling was routinely sampled using a 1m sample. ► RC 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).	► RC 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 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. ► 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.	► RC 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. ► RC drilling was at a variable spacing to infill existing drilling ► 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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		stored in a secure location. ► The AC samples remaining after splitting are 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.	► 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
	► 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.	
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.