OKLO RESOURCES LIMITED ASX:OKU

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

17th DECEMBER 2019

MORE WIDE ZONES OF GOLD MINERALISATION FROM SEKO INCLUDING 20m at 3.08g/t GOLD

HIGHLIGHTS

- Additional wide zones of gold mineralisation intersected in Oklo's shallow resource definition drilling program at Seko.
- Assay results received from infill drilling at SK3 extends the main zone of gold mineralisation further north. Significant intersections include:
  - **20m at 3.08g/t gold** from 81m to the end of the hole including;
    - **11m at 4.46g/t gold** from 89m
  - **50m at 1.55g/t gold** from 43m including;
    - **30m at 2.17g/t gold** from 43m, and
    - **10m at 3.14g/t gold** from 53m
  - **14m at 2.65g/t gold** from 140m including;
    - **5m at 5.21g/t gold** from 147m
  - **8m at 5.26g/t gold** from 45m including;
    - **3m at 10.23g/t gold** from 45m
- Assay results pending from a further 25 holes from the shallow AC/RC program, with the deeper RC and DD program progressing in advance of the maiden Mineral Resource estimate scheduled for completion in Q2 2020.

"The latest results from SK3 complement the recently announced outstanding results from SK1 and SK2. The infill drilling program continues to outline additional zones of shallow gold mineralisation and is improving our understanding of the extensive Seko gold system by the day. We look forward to reporting the balance of assay results from the remaining 25 holes while our expanded, deeper drilling program progresses." - commented Oklo's Managing Director, Simon Taylor.

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.

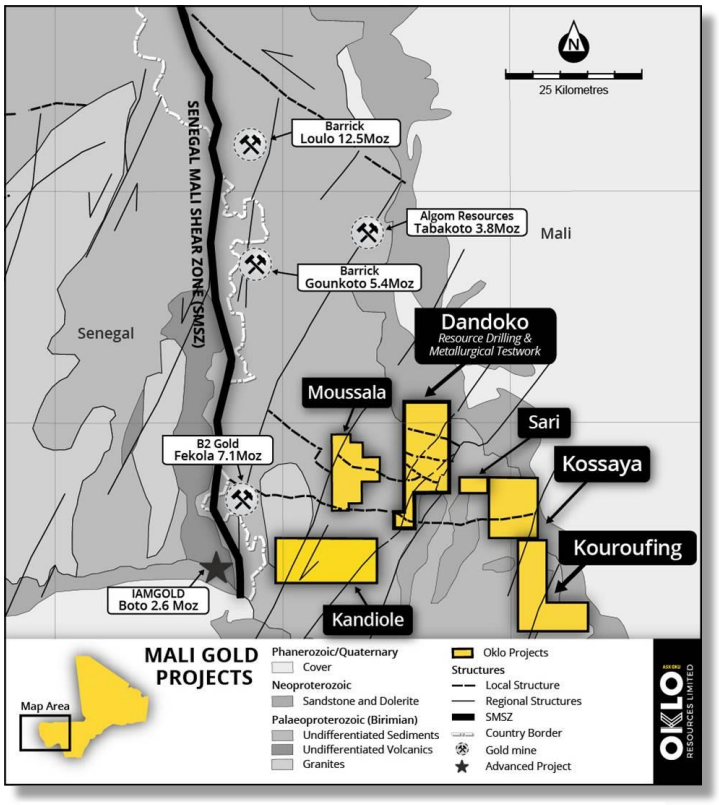

Figure 1(a): Location of Oklo's gold projects in west Mali.

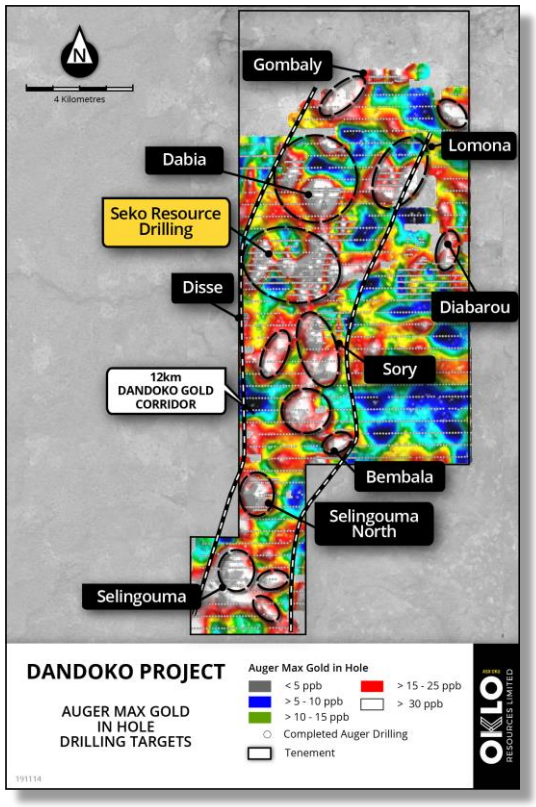

Figure 1(b): Location of Seko gold trends within the Dandoko gold corridor

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 shallow AC and RC drilling was expanded and completed (57 holes for 5,045m) testing the gold mineralisation to depths averaging 85m and up to 184m. A second rig is on site and has commenced the deeper RC and DD drilling phase.

This announcement summarises assay results received from a further 15 RC holes, comprising eleven infill holes at SK3 and four infill holes at SK3 South. All holes were drilled in a 'heel-to-toe' manner at -55° 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 - 4.

SK3

The best results were returned from 5 RC holes drilled into the northern portion of SK3.

On section 1396860mN (Figure 3 (a)), hole RCSK19-138 intersected **20m at 3.08g/t gold** from 81m, including **11m at 4.46g/t gold** from 89m, with the hole ending in mineralisation. On the same section, hole RCSK19-137 intersected two zones of mineralisation including **8m at 5.26g/t gold** from 45m (including **3m at 10.23g/t gold** from 45m) and a second zone of **5m at 2.11g/t gold** from 116m. The mineralised zone dips westerly and will be further tested at depth.

Drilling on lines located 20m north and 20m south of section 1396860mN intersected **14m at 2.65g/t gold** from 140m (including **5m at 5.21g/t gold** from 147m) in hole RCSK19-140 and **50m at 1.55g/t gold** from 43m (including **30m at 2.17g/t gold** from 43m) in hole RCSK19-139 respectively.

To the immediate south of the main zone of mineralisation at SK3, infill RC (RCSK19-109-110) returned mostly narrow intersections, including **2m at 1.68g/t gold** from 62m, **4m at 1.67g/t gold** from 9m and **3m at 3.03g/t gold** from 22m (including **1m at 8.13g/t gold** from 23m).

A further four RC holes (RCSK19-101-104) tested a potential zone of gold mineralisation at the southern end of SK3, with no significant assay results returned.

DRILL RESULTS PENDING

Further assay results are expected in coming weeks from the remaining 25 of the total 57 AC/RC holes drilled at Dandoko (Figure 4).

Table 1: Summary of significant SK3 drill intersections

AREA	HOLE No.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GOLD (g/t)
RC DRILLING					
SK3	RCSK19-109	44	45	**1**	**1.11**
		62	64	**2**	**1.68**
	RCSK19-110	9	13	**4**	**1.67**
		22	25	**3**	**3.03**
	Includes	23	24	**1**	**8.13**
	RCSK19-137	45	53	**8**	**5.26**
	Includes	45	48	**3**	**10.23**
		116	121	**5**	**2.11**
	Includes	118	120	**2**	**4.35**
	RCSK19-138	48	52	**4**	**1.23**
		81	101	**20**	**3.08***
	Includes	89	100	**11**	**4.46**
	RCSK19-139	31	33	**2**	**3.21**
		43	93	**50**	**1.55**
	Includes	43	73	**30**	**2.17**
	Includes	53	63	**10**	**3.14**
		146	147	**1**	**1.12**
	RCSK19-140	27	28	**1**	**1.15**
		140	154	**14**	**2.65**
	Includes	147	152	**5**	**5.21**
		174	176	**2**	**1.58**
	RCSK19-141	97	98	**1**	**1.72**

** 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 1m for RC/AC drilling.*

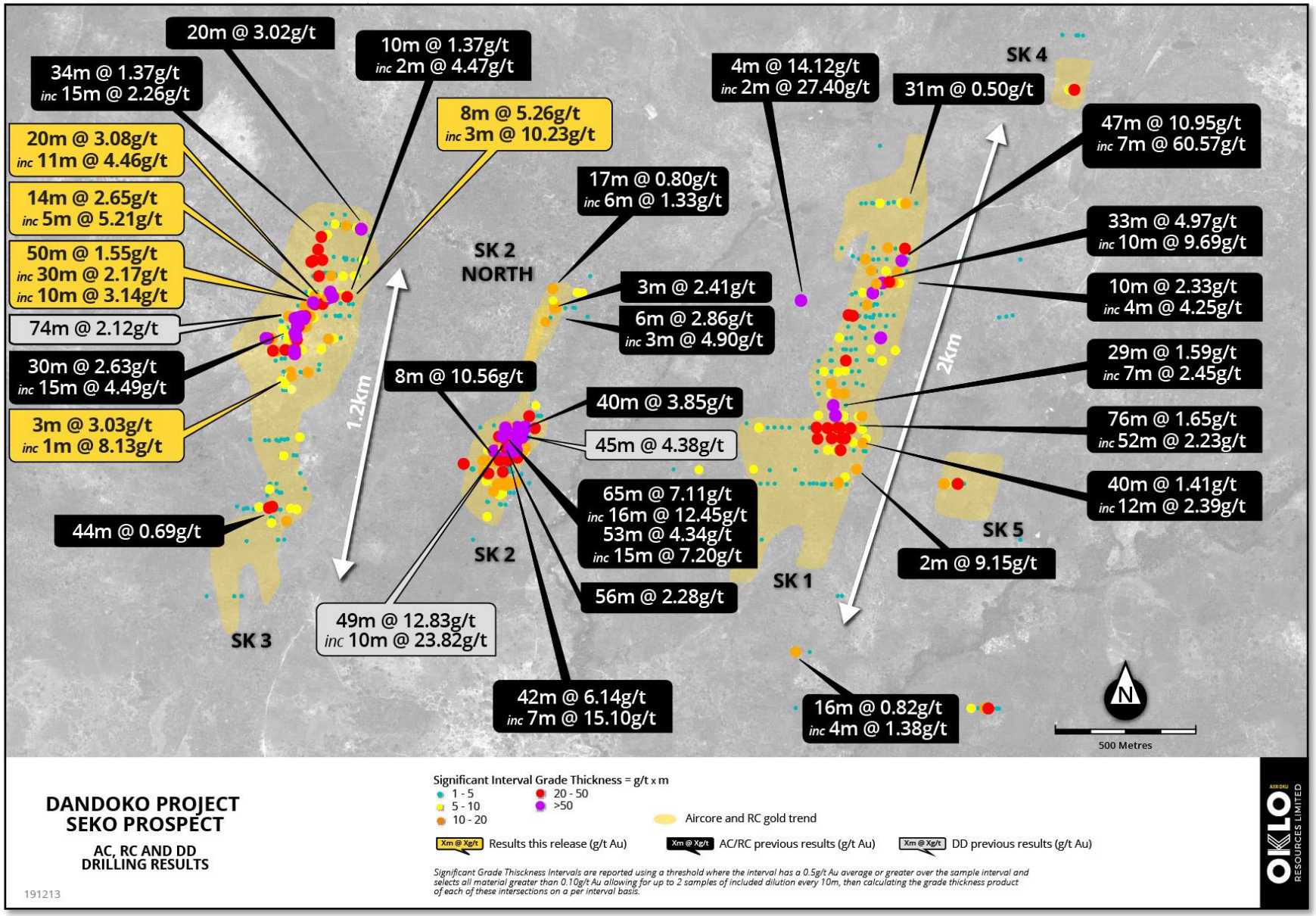

Figure 2: Location of previous and new results from AC, RC and DD drill holes over Seko Anomalies SK1-SK5.

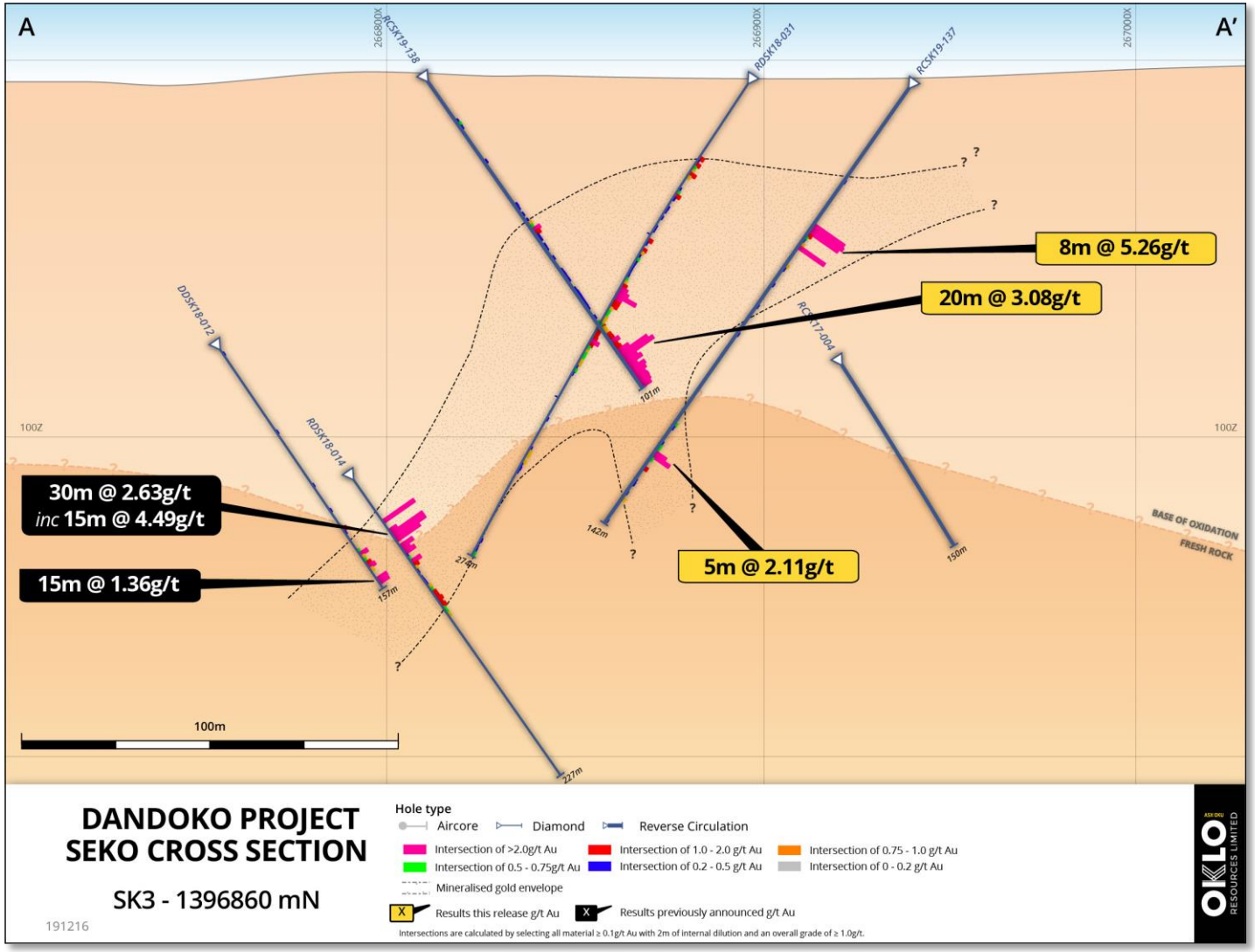

Figure 3 (a): SK3 Cross Section A-A', 1396860mN

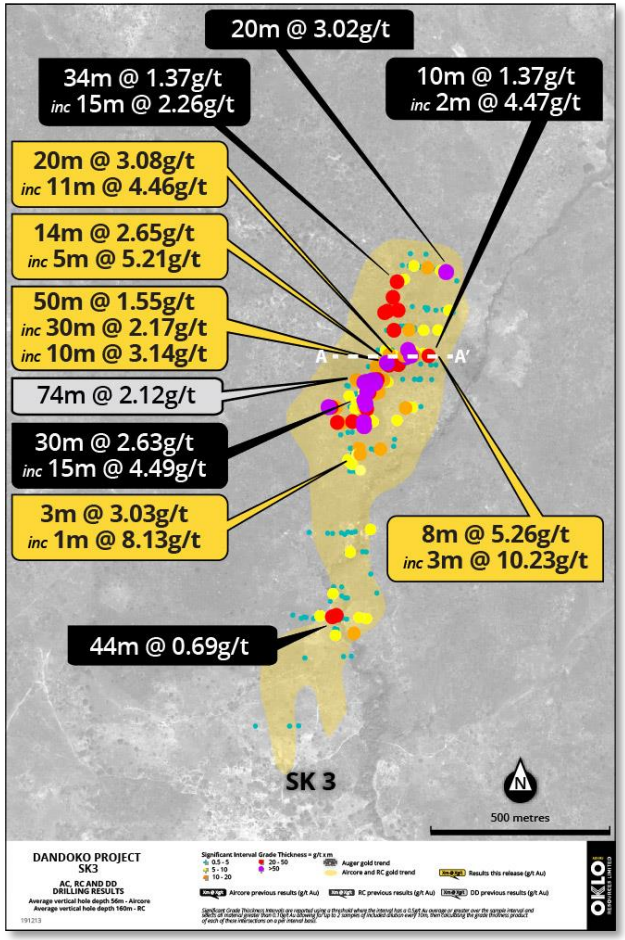

Figure 3 (b): Location of previous and new results from AC, RC and DD drill holes over SK3 zoom and cross section A-A' shown in Figure 3 (a)

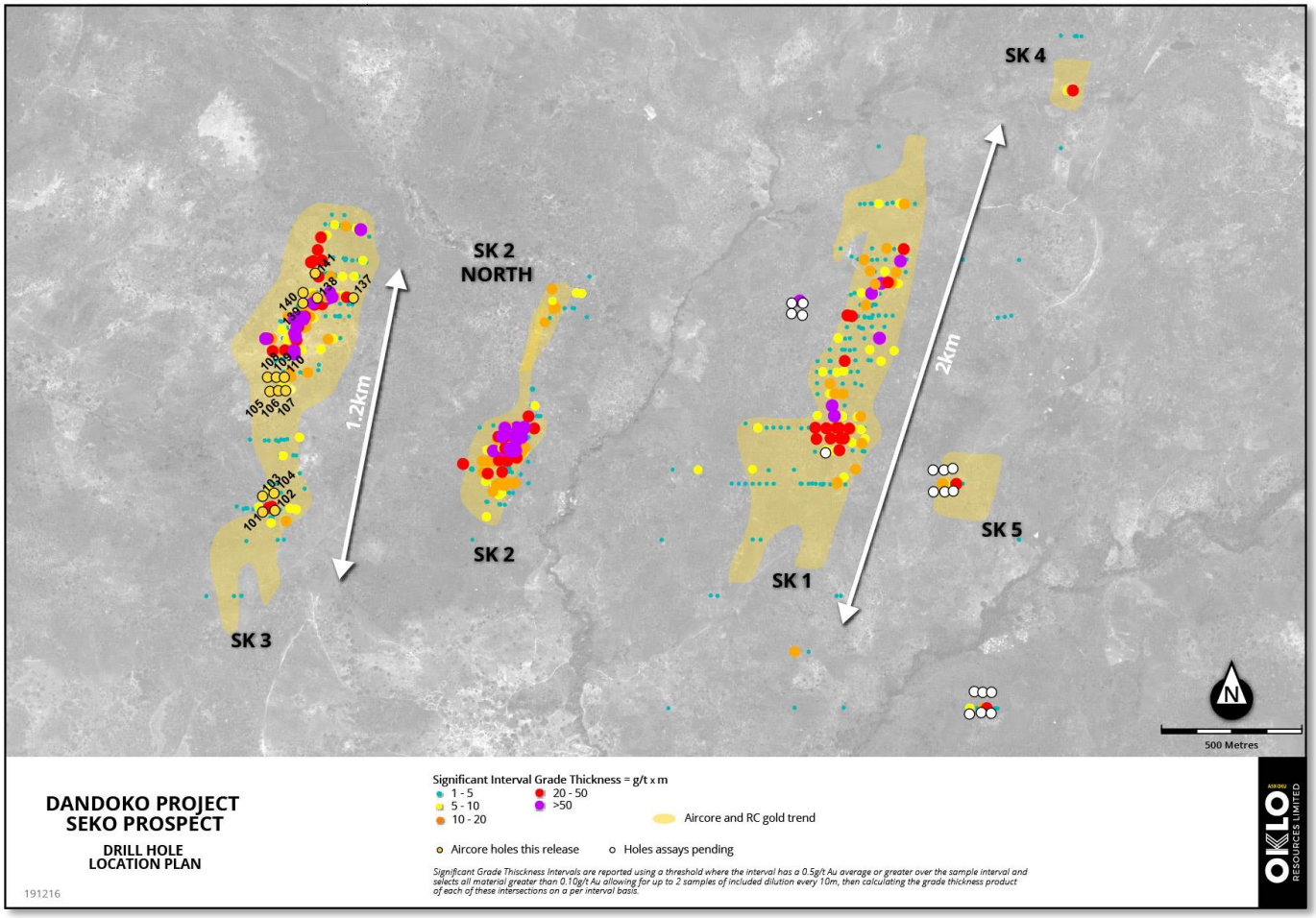

Figure 4: Location of 2019 drilling program holes (assays released, pending) and previous AC, RC and DD drill holes over Seko Anomalies SK1-SK5.

Table 2: SK3 RC/AC drill hole locations

Location	Hole ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	LENGTH	AZI.	INC.
SK3 South	RCSK19-101	266614	1396089	189	82	90	-55
	RCSK19-102	266657	1396093	188	69	90	-55
	RCSK19-103	266614	1396145	190	86	90	-55
	RCSK19-104	266655	1396154	190	80	90	-55
SK3	RCSK19-105	266640	1396524	195	70	90	-55
	RCSK19-106	266670	1396524	195	70	90	-55
	RCSK19-107	266696	1396527	195	70	90	-50
	RCSK19-108	266631	1396574	195	70	90	-55
	RCSK19-109	266662	1396575	196	70	90	-55
	RCSK19-110	266691	1396575	196	70	90	-55
	RCSK19-137	266939	1396861	195	142	270	-55
	RCSK19-138	266811	1396861	198	101	90	-55
	RCSK19-139	266757	1396841	199	150	90	-55
	RCSK19-140	266759	1396879	199	184	90	-55
	RCSK19-141	266803	1396949	202	100	90	-55

– 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.

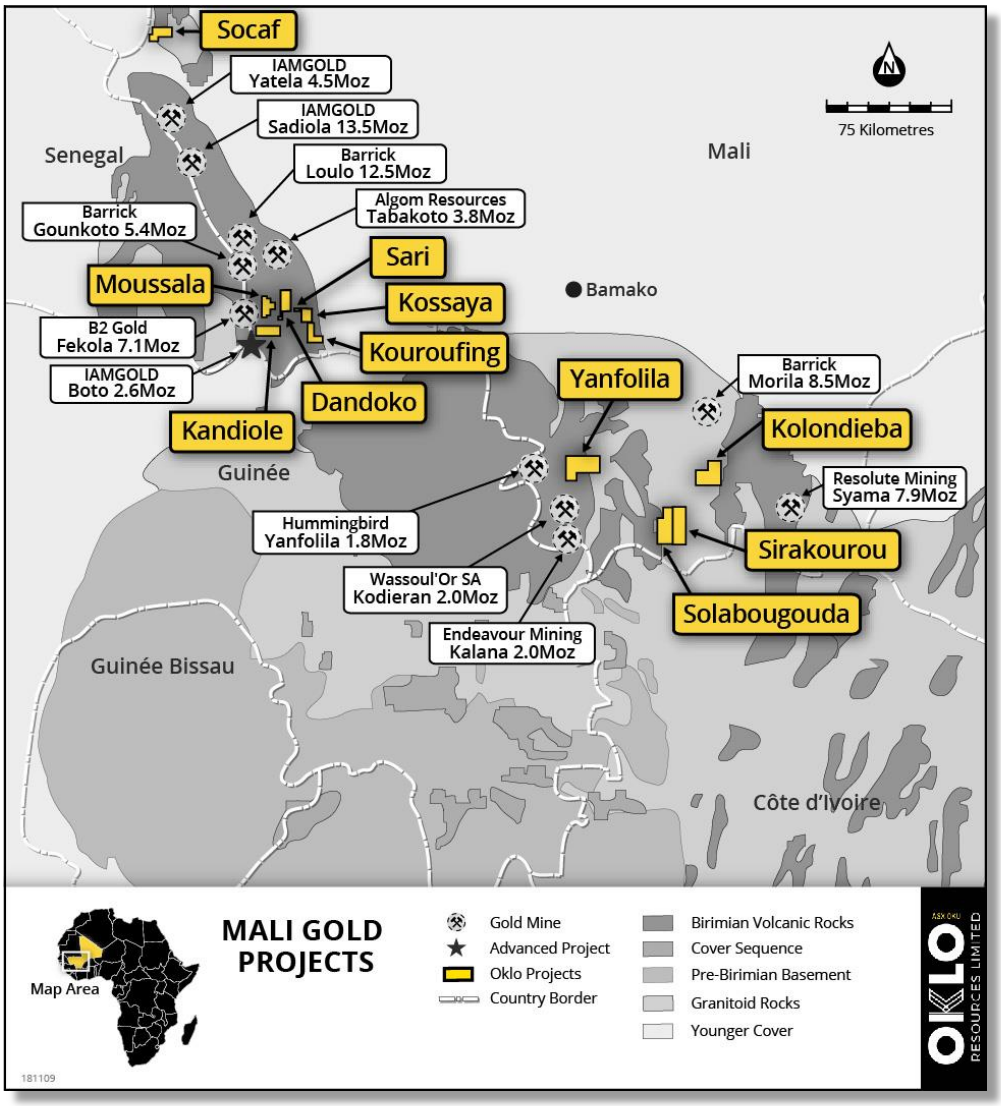

Figure 5: Location of Oklo Projects in West and South Mali

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, 20th November 2019 and 10th December 2019.

Table 3: SK3 RC assay results ≥0.10g/t Au

Hole ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-101	11	12	0.11
RCSK19-101	12	13	0.27
RCSK19-101	13	14	0.17
RCSK19-101	14	15	1.12
RCSK19-101	15	16	0.10
RCSK19-101	16	17	0.12
RCSK19-101	17	18	0.10
RCSK19-101	24	25	0.18
RCSK19-101	25	26	0.10
RCSK19-101	29	30	0.13
RCSK19-101	32	33	0.11
RCSK19-101	33	34	0.19
RCSK19-101	34	35	0.31
RCSK19-101	35	36	0.35
RCSK19-101	36	37	0.40
RCSK19-101	37	38	0.25
RCSK19-101	38	39	0.40
RCSK19-101	39	40	0.24
RCSK19-101	40	41	0.24
RCSK19-101	50	51	0.13
RCSK19-101	54	55	0.14
RCSK19-101	55	56	0.15
RCSK19-101	57	58	0.10
RCSK19-101	58	59	0.19
RCSK19-101	59	60	0.12
RCSK19-102	7	8	0.10
RCSK19-102	16	17	0.17
RCSK19-102	17	18	0.40
RCSK19-102	18	19	0.40
RCSK19-102	19	20	0.27
RCSK19-102	22	23	0.20
RCSK19-102	23	24	0.10
RCSK19-102	25	26	0.11
RCSK19-102	27	28	0.20
RCSK19-103	6	7	0.18
RCSK19-103	10	11	0.12
RCSK19-103	12	13	0.15
RCSK19-103	13	14	0.10
RCSK19-103	37	38	0.11
RCSK19-103	46	47	0.10
RCSK19-103	49	50	0.12
RCSK19-103	52	53	0.13
RCSK19-103	55	56	0.11
RCSK19-103	56	57	0.20
RCSK19-103	60	61	0.12
RCSK19-103	72	73	0.13
RCSK19-103	81	82	0.16
RCSK19-104	7	8	0.10
RCSK19-104	12	13	0.10
RCSK19-104	15	16	0.57
RCSK19-104	16	17	0.21
RCSK19-104	17	18	0.94
RCSK19-104	27	28	0.14
RCSK19-104	28	29	0.12
RCSK19-104	30	31	0.10
RCSK19-104	50	51	0.15
RCSK19-104	52	53	0.10
RCSK19-104	53	54	0.12
RCSK19-104	64	65	0.11
RCSK19-104	79	80	0.48
RCSK19-105	64	65	0.17
RCSK19-105	68	69	0.13
RCSK19-105	69	70	0.10
RCSK19-106	11	12	0.26
RCSK19-106	12	13	0.44
RCSK19-106	13	14	0.52
RCSK19-106	14	15	0.22
RCSK19-106	15	16	0.11
RCSK19-106	16	17	0.11
RCSK19-106	17	18	0.15
RCSK19-106	23	24	0.30
RCSK19-106	24	25	0.21
RCSK19-106	26	27	0.16
RCSK19-106	27	28	0.16
RCSK19-106	30	31	0.10
RCSK19-106	38	39	0.54
RCSK19-106	39	40	2.58
RCSK19-106	40	41	0.17
RCSK19-106	56	57	0.34
RCSK19-107	11	12	0.16
RCSK19-107	12	13	0.15
RCSK19-107	13	14	0.92
RCSK19-107	14	15	0.27
RCSK19-107	15	16	0.29

Hole ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-107	16	17	0.14
RCSK19-107	17	18	0.23
RCSK19-107	18	19	0.33
RCSK19-107	19	20	0.39
RCSK19-107	20	21	0.48
RCSK19-107	21	22	0.59
RCSK19-107	22	23	0.27
RCSK19-107	23	24	0.35
RCSK19-107	24	25	0.27
RCSK19-107	25	26	0.12
RCSK19-107	26	27	0.27
RCSK19-107	27	28	0.25
RCSK19-107	28	29	0.47
RCSK19-107	29	30	0.12
RCSK19-107	33	34	0.22
RCSK19-107	34	35	0.12
RCSK19-107	39	40	0.11
RCSK19-107	40	41	0.14
RCSK19-107	46	47	0.10
RCSK19-107	55	56	0.22
RCSK19-108	0	1	0.12
RCSK19-109	38	39	0.36
RCSK19-109	40	41	0.17
RCSK19-109	41	42	0.19
RCSK19-109	42	43	0.34
RCSK19-109	43	44	0.24
RCSK19-109	44	45	1.11
RCSK19-109	45	46	0.47
RCSK19-109	52	53	0.11
RCSK19-109	53	54	0.19
RCSK19-109	58	59	0.18
RCSK19-109	60	61	0.36
RCSK19-109	61	62	0.11
RCSK19-109	62	63	1.09
RCSK19-109	63	64	2.27
RCSK19-109	64	65	0.15
RCSK19-110	0	1	0.12
RCSK19-110	3	4	0.11
RCSK19-110	4	5	0.14
RCSK19-110	5	6	0.13
RCSK19-110	9	10	0.93
RCSK19-110	10	11	1.23
RCSK19-110	11	12	1.72
RCSK19-110	12	13	2.78

Hole ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-110	13	14	0.26
RCSK19-110	14	15	0.19
RCSK19-110	15	16	0.39
RCSK19-110	16	17	0.13
RCSK19-110	22	23	0.49
RCSK19-110	23	24	8.13
RCSK19-110	24	25	0.38
RCSK19-110	25	26	0.14
RCSK19-110	26	27	0.14
RCSK19-110	28	29	0.29
RCSK19-110	31	32	0.78
RCSK19-110	32	33	0.69
RCSK19-110	33	34	0.32
RCSK19-110	34	35	0.21
RCSK19-110	40	41	0.11
RCSK19-110	52	53	0.12
RCSK19-137	31	32	0.28
RCSK19-137	41	42	0.24
RCSK19-137	44	45	0.15
RCSK19-137	45	46	9.61
RCSK19-137	46	47	11.90
RCSK19-137	47	48	9.18
RCSK19-137	48	49	1.31
RCSK19-137	49	50	0.59
RCSK19-137	50	51	0.30
RCSK19-137	51	52	0.97
RCSK19-137	52	53	8.23
RCSK19-137	53	54	0.14
RCSK19-137	55	56	0.23
RCSK19-137	57	58	0.17
RCSK19-137	58	59	0.84
RCSK19-137	59	60	0.40
RCSK19-137	61	62	0.11
RCSK19-137	64	65	0.41
RCSK19-137	71	72	0.31
RCSK19-137	74	75	0.13
RCSK19-137	76	77	0.20
RCSK19-137	77	78	0.24
RCSK19-137	80	81	0.33
RCSK19-137	88	89	0.12
RCSK19-137	91	92	0.12
RCSK19-137	92	93	0.10
RCSK19-137	107	108	0.17
RCSK19-137	108	109	0.13

Hole ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-137	109	110	0.62
RCSK19-137	110	111	0.41
RCSK19-137	111	112	0.17
RCSK19-137	112	113	0.21
RCSK19-137	113	114	0.16
RCSK19-137	114	115	0.21
RCSK19-137	115	116	0.40
RCSK19-137	116	117	0.64
RCSK19-137	117	118	0.58
RCSK19-137	118	119	3.45
RCSK19-137	119	120	5.24
RCSK19-137	120	121	0.66
RCSK19-137	121	122	0.24
RCSK19-137	123	124	1.04
RCSK19-137	127	128	0.32
RCSK19-137	128	129	0.47
RCSK19-137	129	130	0.13
RCSK19-137	130	131	0.23
RCSK19-137	131	132	0.28
RCSK19-137	132	133	0.22
RCSK19-137	133	134	0.85
RCSK19-137	134	135	0.22
RCSK19-137	136	137	0.14
RCSK19-137	137	138	0.15
RCSK19-137	138	139	0.14
RCSK19-137	140	141	0.26
RCSK19-137	141	142	0.10
RCSK19-138	0	1	0.23
RCSK19-138	1	2	0.20
RCSK19-138	2	3	0.22
RCSK19-138	3	4	0.15
RCSK19-138	4	5	0.12
RCSK19-138	15	16	0.32
RCSK19-138	16	17	0.52
RCSK19-138	17	18	0.27
RCSK19-138	18	19	0.15
RCSK19-138	19	20	0.10
RCSK19-138	20	21	0.12
RCSK19-138	21	22	0.11
RCSK19-138	22	23	0.15
RCSK19-138	23	24	0.11
RCSK19-138	24	25	0.13
RCSK19-138	28	29	0.37
RCSK19-138	29	30	0.22

Hole ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-138	32	33	0.13
RCSK19-138	33	34	0.18
RCSK19-138	34	35	0.22
RCSK19-138	35	36	0.21
RCSK19-138	36	37	0.17
RCSK19-138	38	39	0.22
RCSK19-138	39	40	0.19
RCSK19-138	40	41	0.23
RCSK19-138	41	42	0.11
RCSK19-138	42	43	0.44
RCSK19-138	43	44	0.29
RCSK19-138	44	45	0.17
RCSK19-138	45	46	0.28
RCSK19-138	46	47	0.25
RCSK19-138	47	48	0.40
RCSK19-138	48	49	0.89
RCSK19-138	49	50	0.60
RCSK19-138	50	51	2.02
RCSK19-138	51	52	1.40
RCSK19-138	52	53	0.46
RCSK19-138	53	54	0.46
RCSK19-138	54	55	0.19
RCSK19-138	55	56	0.34
RCSK19-138	56	57	0.27
RCSK19-138	57	58	0.19
RCSK19-138	59	60	0.30
RCSK19-138	60	61	0.19
RCSK19-138	61	62	0.15
RCSK19-138	62	63	0.19
RCSK19-138	63	64	0.27
RCSK19-138	64	65	0.34
RCSK19-138	65	66	0.28
RCSK19-138	66	67	0.34
RCSK19-138	67	68	0.22
RCSK19-138	69	70	0.27
RCSK19-138	70	71	0.40
RCSK19-138	71	72	0.41
RCSK19-138	72	73	0.37
RCSK19-138	73	74	0.33
RCSK19-138	74	75	0.34
RCSK19-138	75	76	0.26
RCSK19-138	76	77	0.17
RCSK19-138	77	78	0.14
RCSK19-138	78	79	0.29

Hole ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-138	79	80	0.24
RCSK19-138	80	81	0.54
RCSK19-138	81	82	1.06
RCSK19-138	82	83	0.93
RCSK19-138	83	84	0.93
RCSK19-138	84	85	1.13
RCSK19-138	85	86	1.24
RCSK19-138	86	87	2.19
RCSK19-138	87	88	1.15
RCSK19-138	88	89	1.47
RCSK19-138	89	90	3.20
RCSK19-138	90	91	8.46
RCSK19-138	91	92	9.68
RCSK19-138	92	93	3.73
RCSK19-138	93	94	4.50
RCSK19-138	94	95	2.45
RCSK19-138	95	96	4.19
RCSK19-138	96	97	3.68
RCSK19-138	97	98	2.93
RCSK19-138	98	99	3.20
RCSK19-138	99	100	3.01
RCSK19-138	100	101	2.54
RCSK19-139	4	5	0.58
RCSK19-139	5	6	0.63
RCSK19-139	6	7	0.54
RCSK19-139	7	8	0.66
RCSK19-139	8	9	0.29
RCSK19-139	9	10	0.24
RCSK19-139	10	11	0.18
RCSK19-139	13	14	0.23
RCSK19-139	14	15	0.21
RCSK19-139	15	16	0.41
RCSK19-139	16	17	0.87
RCSK19-139	17	18	0.40
RCSK19-139	18	19	0.11
RCSK19-139	20	21	0.10
RCSK19-139	21	22	0.69
RCSK19-139	22	23	1.43
RCSK19-139	23	24	0.46
RCSK19-139	24	25	0.42
RCSK19-139	28	29	1.19
RCSK19-139	29	30	0.88
RCSK19-139	30	31	0.16
RCSK19-139	31	32	3.49

Hole ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-139	32	33	2.92
RCSK19-139	33	34	0.19
RCSK19-139	34	35	0.47
RCSK19-139	35	36	0.18
RCSK19-139	36	37	0.11
RCSK19-139	38	39	0.12
RCSK19-139	41	42	0.43
RCSK19-139	42	43	0.34
RCSK19-139	43	44	0.65
RCSK19-139	44	45	2.49
RCSK19-139	45	46	1.83
RCSK19-139	46	47	0.69
RCSK19-139	47	48	2.85
RCSK19-139	48	49	1.61
RCSK19-139	49	50	0.66
RCSK19-139	50	51	2.30
RCSK19-139	51	52	1.50
RCSK19-139	52	53	1.68
RCSK19-139	53	54	4.88
RCSK19-139	54	55	3.40
RCSK19-139	55	56	6.51
RCSK19-139	56	57	1.54
RCSK19-139	57	58	1.83
RCSK19-139	58	59	1.83
RCSK19-139	59	60	1.22
RCSK19-139	60	61	3.46
RCSK19-139	61	62	3.49
RCSK19-139	62	63	3.27
RCSK19-139	63	64	1.64
RCSK19-139	64	65	1.32
RCSK19-139	65	66	2.49
RCSK19-139	66	67	1.17
RCSK19-139	67	68	1.21
RCSK19-139	68	69	0.79
RCSK19-139	69	70	2.69
RCSK19-139	70	71	2.30
RCSK19-139	71	72	1.99
RCSK19-139	72	73	1.89
RCSK19-139	73	74	0.81
RCSK19-139	74	75	0.79
RCSK19-139	75	76	0.21
RCSK19-139	76	77	0.46
RCSK19-139	77	78	1.01
RCSK19-139	78	79	0.70

Hole ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-139	79	80	0.30
RCSK19-139	80	81	0.17
RCSK19-139	81	82	0.29
RCSK19-139	82	83	0.76
RCSK19-139	83	84	0.91
RCSK19-139	84	85	0.64
RCSK19-139	85	86	0.39
RCSK19-139	86	87	0.37
RCSK19-139	87	88	0.52
RCSK19-139	88	89	1.00
RCSK19-139	89	90	1.65
RCSK19-139	90	91	0.81
RCSK19-139	92	93	0.62
RCSK19-139	93	94	0.49
RCSK19-139	94	95	0.22
RCSK19-139	124	125	0.11
RCSK19-139	125	126	0.27
RCSK19-139	126	127	0.17
RCSK19-139	135	136	0.10
RCSK19-139	145	146	0.12
RCSK19-139	146	147	1.12
RCSK19-139	147	148	0.59
RCSK19-140	1	2	0.38
RCSK19-140	25	26	0.11
RCSK19-140	26	27	0.42
RCSK19-140	27	28	1.15
RCSK19-140	28	29	0.28
RCSK19-140	29	30	0.13
RCSK19-140	34	35	0.16
RCSK19-140	47	48	0.13
RCSK19-140	48	49	0.26
RCSK19-140	49	50	0.36
RCSK19-140	73	74	0.26
RCSK19-140	74	75	0.92
RCSK19-140	75	76	0.11
RCSK19-140	100	101	0.11
RCSK19-140	101	102	0.12
RCSK19-140	103	104	0.14
RCSK19-140	111	112	0.10
RCSK19-140	115	116	0.11
RCSK19-140	128	129	0.15
RCSK19-140	129	130	0.11
RCSK19-140	131	132	0.10
RCSK19-140	133	134	0.10

Hole ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-140	135	136	0.13
RCSK19-140	136	137	0.24
RCSK19-140	137	138	0.43
RCSK19-140	138	139	0.48
RCSK19-140	139	140	0.31
RCSK19-140	140	141	1.44
RCSK19-140	141	142	1.43
RCSK19-140	142	143	0.36
RCSK19-140	143	144	0.68
RCSK19-140	144	145	0.37
RCSK19-140	145	146	0.51
RCSK19-140	146	147	2.57
RCSK19-140	147	148	5.48
RCSK19-140	148	149	4.27
RCSK19-140	149	150	3.57
RCSK19-140	150	151	6.64
RCSK19-140	151	152	6.10
RCSK19-140	152	153	2.55
RCSK19-140	153	154	1.11
RCSK19-140	154	155	0.37
RCSK19-140	155	156	0.58
RCSK19-140	156	157	0.26
RCSK19-140	157	158	0.19
RCSK19-140	158	159	0.38
RCSK19-140	159	160	0.22
RCSK19-140	160	161	0.38
RCSK19-140	161	162	0.13
RCSK19-140	162	163	0.41
RCSK19-140	163	164	0.55
RCSK19-140	165	166	0.10
RCSK19-140	166	167	0.42
RCSK19-140	167	168	0.25
RCSK19-140	168	169	0.28
RCSK19-140	169	170	0.66
RCSK19-140	170	171	0.39
RCSK19-140	171	172	0.32
RCSK19-140	172	173	0.57
RCSK19-140	173	174	0.37
RCSK19-140	174	175	1.17
RCSK19-140	175	176	2.00
RCSK19-140	176	177	0.36
RCSK19-140	177	178	0.51
RCSK19-140	178	179	0.45
RCSK19-141	35	36	0.10

Hole ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-141	36	37	0.14
RCSK19-141	37	38	0.62
RCSK19-141	38	39	0.36
RCSK19-141	39	40	0.14
RCSK19-141	40	41	0.54
RCSK19-141	43	44	0.32
RCSK19-141	44	45	0.11
RCSK19-141	45	46	0.29
RCSK19-141	46	47	0.17
RCSK19-141	47	48	0.13
RCSK19-141	54	55	0.16
RCSK19-141	55	56	0.15
RCSK19-141	56	57	0.21
RCSK19-141	57	58	0.44
RCSK19-141	58	59	0.36

Hole ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-141	59	60	0.31
RCSK19-141	64	65	0.66
RCSK19-141	65	66	1.00
RCSK19-141	66	67	0.57
RCSK19-141	67	68	0.53
RCSK19-141	68	69	0.16
RCSK19-141	69	70	0.10
RCSK19-141	70	71	0.16
RCSK19-141	91	92	0.22
RCSK19-141	92	93	0.11
RCSK19-141	93	94	0.18
RCSK19-141	96	97	0.50
RCSK19-141	97	98	1.72

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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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 AC, RC and diamond 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. ► 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"

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		procedure by Africa Mining staff and have been 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	► 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
	○ 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.	
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.