

20<sup>th</sup> JANUARY 2020

## **OKLO'S RESOURCE DEFINITION DRILLING AT SEKO DELIVERS FURTHER WIDE ZONES INCLUDING 52m at 1.27g/t GOLD**

Oklo Resources Limited ("Oklo" or "the Company") is pleased to announce further drilling results from the Company's flagship Dandoko Project located in west Mali, Africa.

### **HIGHLIGHTS**

- ▶ Assay results received from final 11 RC holes of shallow resource definition drilling program at Seko with results from the deeper RC and DD program pending.
- ▶ Further wide zones of gold mineralisation intersected from infill drilling at SK1 South:
  - ▶ **52m at 1.27g/t gold** from 26m including;
    - ▶ **3m at 3.64g/t gold** from 61m, and
  - ▶ **27m at 1.10g/t gold** from 130m
- ▶ Follow-up holes drilled at the emerging SK5 trend encounter significant gold mineralisation including:
  - ▶ **25m at 1.21g/t gold** from 18m
- ▶ Both SK1 and SK5 remain open to the south towards the nearby Koko prospect, where wide intersections were recently reported<sup>1</sup>.
- ▶ Steady flow of new results expected over coming weeks in advance of the **maiden Mineral Resource estimate scheduled for completion in Q2 2020**. These include the expanded program over the northern part of SK1, where 47m at 10.95g/t gold from 48m was recently reported<sup>2</sup>, and first results from the deeper RC and DD program.
- ▶ Second drill rig has arrived at site with follow-up reconnaissance AC drilling between SK1 and the new Koko discovery in progress.

*"The exceptionally wide zone of mineralisation intersected at the southern end of SK1 along with the nearby hits at SK5 and the Koko prospect are promising **indications for Seko to significantly grow in scale**. Drilling is now underway on this untested priority target that extends for over 2km."* - commented Oklo's Managing Director, Simon Taylor.

<sup>1</sup> Refer ASX announcement 14<sup>th</sup> January 2020, "New Discovery Confirmed 2km South of Seko with 37m at 3.24g/t Gold"

<sup>2</sup> Refer ASX announcement 20<sup>th</sup> November 2019, "Spectacular Hit of 10.97g/t Gold from Seko"

**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 and surrounds 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 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<sup>2</sup> 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.

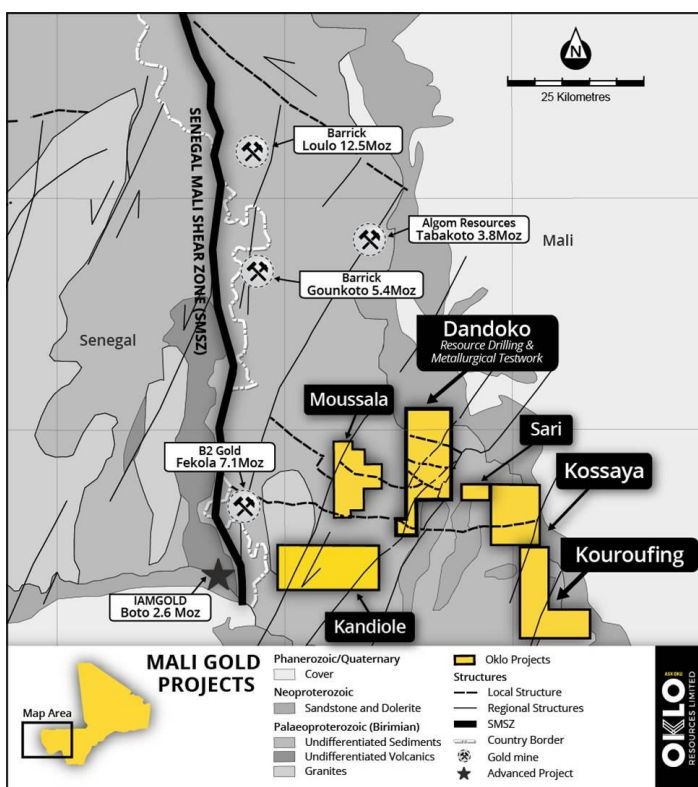


Figure 1(a): Location of Oklo’s gold projects in west Mali.

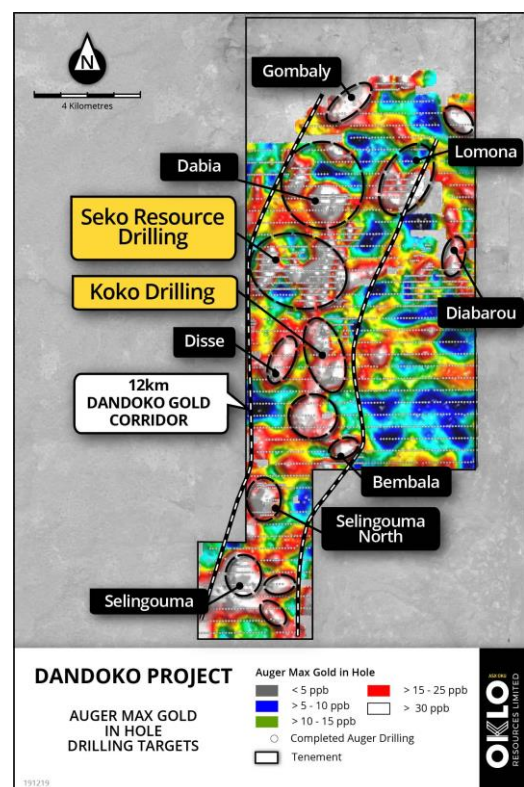


Figure 1(b): Location of Seko gold trends within the Dandoko gold corridor

## DRILLING

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. Seko comprises five coherent auger gold trends (SK1-5) with a combined strike length of ~7km.

The initial phase of shallow AC and RC resource definition drilling at Seko was recently completed (57 holes for 5,045m) testing the gold mineralisation to depths averaging 85m and up to 184m. The deeper RC and DD drilling phase is currently in progress using a more powerful rig.

This announcement summarises assay results received from the final 11 RC holes from the shallow program, comprising one hole at SK1 south, six holes at SK5 and four holes at SK1 west. 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 Figure 2-5.

**SEKO DRILLING****SK1**

One infill hole was drilled at SK1 south as part of the resource drilling program.

On section 1396300mN A-A' (Figure 4), hole RCSK19-132 intersected two wide zones of mineralisation;

- ▶ **52m at 1.27g/t gold** from 26m including,
  - ▶ **3m at 3.64g/t gold** from 61m, and a second zone of
- ▶ **27m at 1.10g/t gold** from 130m.

The mineralised zone dips westerly and will be further tested at depth.

**SK5**

A further 6 holes completed at the lightly drill-tested and emerging SK5 trend returned several gold intersections at shallow depths including a highlight of **25m at 1.21g/t gold** from 18m in hole RCSK19-113 on section 1396160mN B-B' (Figure 4). Other holes returned **8m at 1.02g/t gold** from 7m, **5m at 1.56g/t gold** from 22m and **5m at 1.19g/t gold** from 34m.

Follow-up drilling will test SK5 for extensions south towards Koko and north towards SK4.

**SK1 WEST**

Follow-up drilling (4 holes) at SK1 west failed to return any significant intersections.

A second rig arrived late last week and has commenced follow-up reconnaissance AC drilling between SK1 and the newly discovered Koko prospect (Figure 2-3). A series of 100m deep holes (80m vertical depth) along 400m spaced traverses are planned over this 2km-long untested target.

**DRILL RESULTS PENDING**

Further assay results are expected in coming weeks from the expanded drilling program over the northern part of SK1 where 47m at 10.95g/t gold from 48m was recently reported<sup>3</sup> along with first results from the deeper RC and DD resource definition drilling program.

**Table 1: Summary of significant SK3 drill intersections**

AREA	HOLE No.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GOLD (g/t)
<b>RC DRILLING</b>					
SK5	RCSK19-111	29	31	2	1.23
	RCSK19-112	7	15	8	1.02
		22	27	5	1.56
	RCSK19-113	18	43	25	1.21
	RCSK19-116	34	39	5	1.19
SK1	RCSK19-132	9	18	9	1.09
	Includes	11	12	1	3.64
		26	78	52	1.27
	Includes	61	64	3	3.64
		121	126	5	1.02
	130	157	27	1.10	

*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.*

<sup>3</sup> Refer ASX announcement 20 November 2019, "Spectacular Hit of 47m at 10.97g/t Gold from Seko"

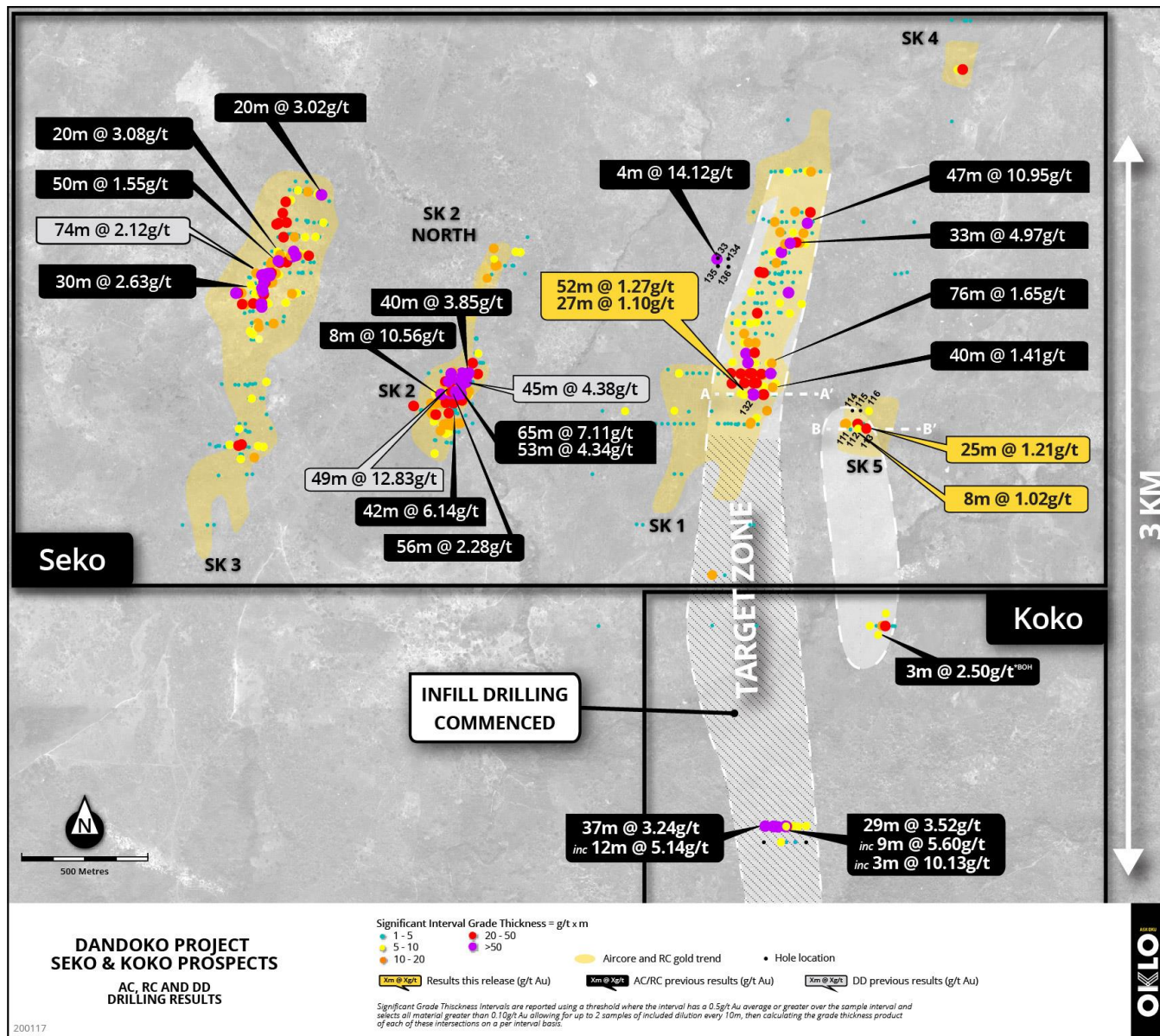


Figure 2: Location of previous and new results from AC, RC and DD drill holes over Seko Anomalies SK1-5 and Koko

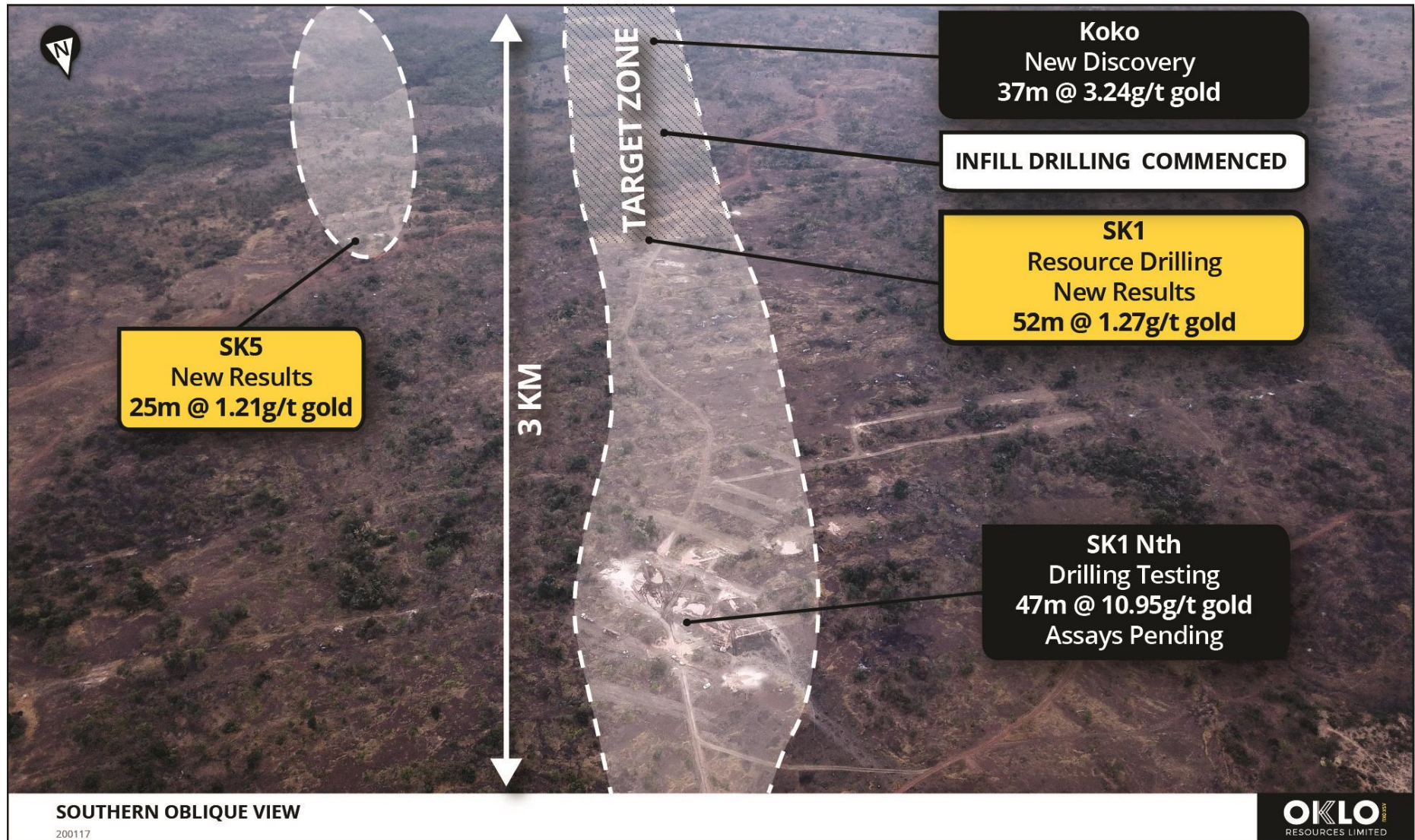


Figure 3: Drone photo showing drill rigs at SK1 North, and SK1 and Koko prospect.

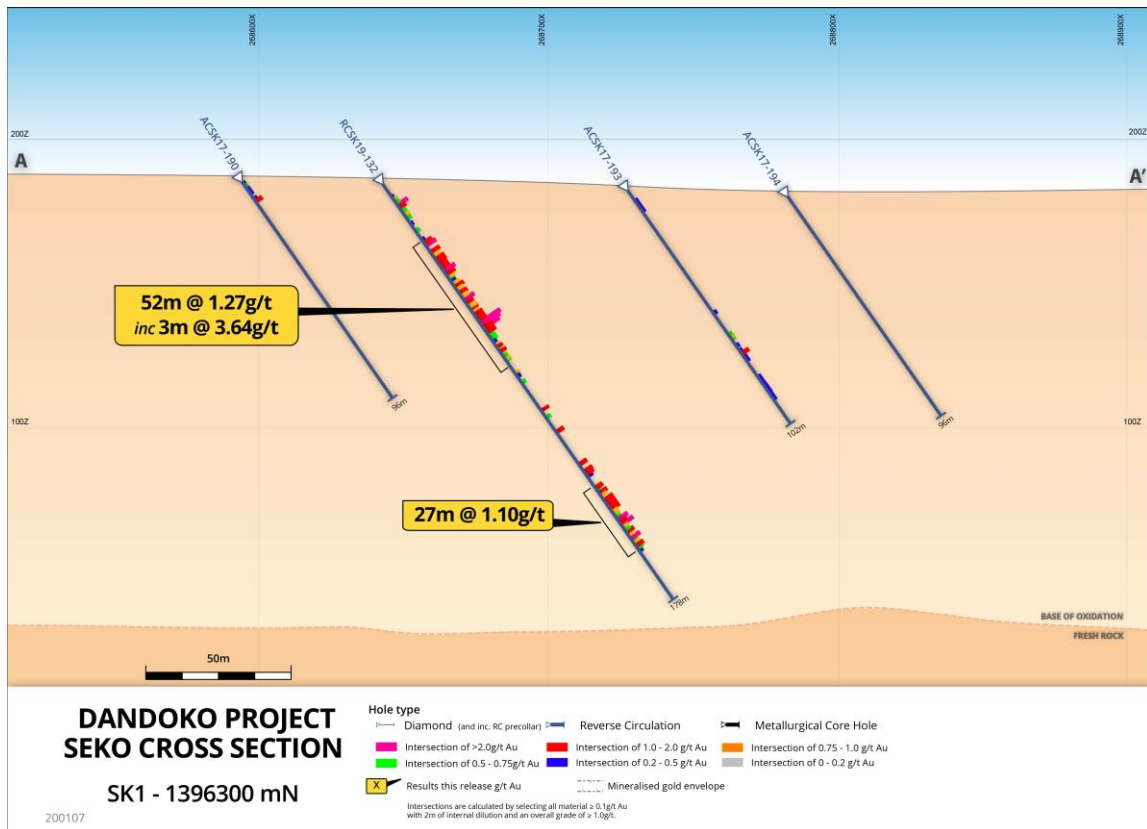


Figure 4: SK1 Cross Section A-A', 1396300mN

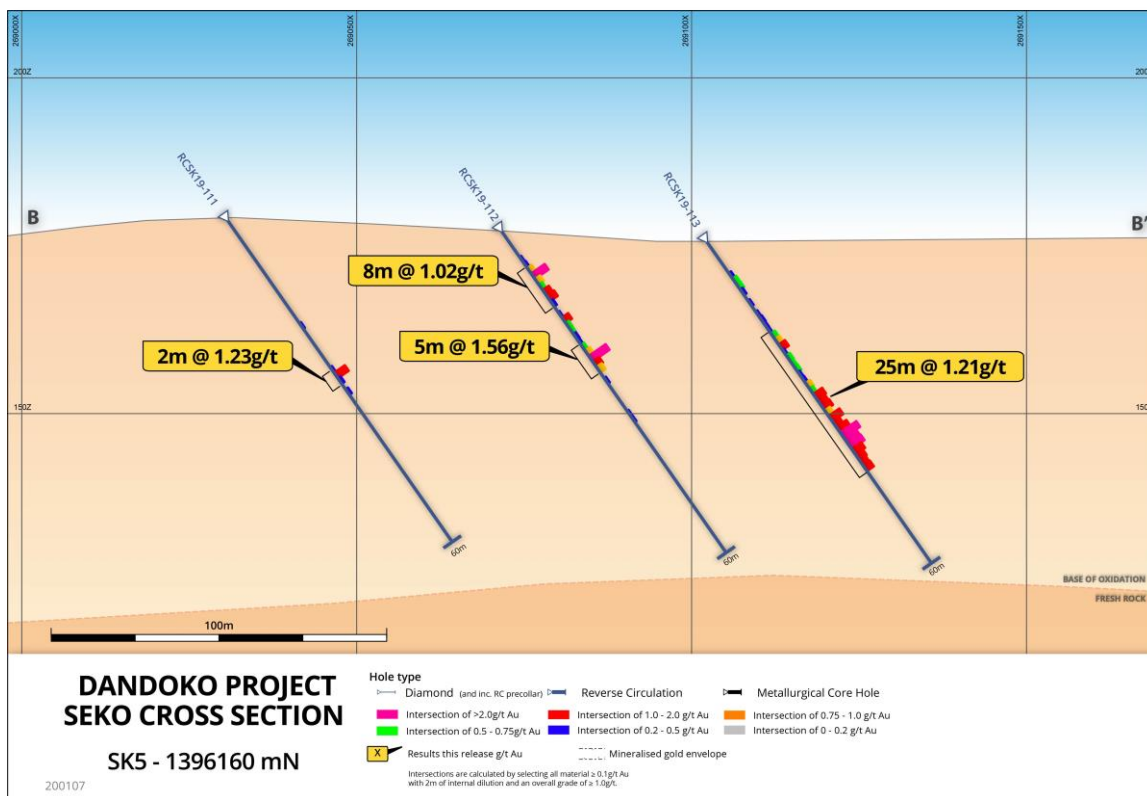


Figure 5: SK5 Cross Section SK5 -B-B', 1396160mN

*Table 2: Seko RC drill hole locations*

Location	Hole ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	LENGTH	AZI.	INC.
SK5	RCSK19-111	269030	1396161	180	60	90	-55
	RCSK19-112	269071	1396163	178	60	90	-55
	RCSK19-113	269102	1396163	177	60	90	-55
	RCSK19-114	269029	1396240	179	60	90	-55
	RCSK19-115	269069	1396240	178	60	90	-55
	RCSK19-116	269100	1396243	177	60	90	-55
SK1	RCSK19-132	268642	1396302	187	178	90	-55
SK1 West	RCSK19-133	268519	1396841	185	69	270	-55
	RCSK19-134	268560	1396841	185	90	270	-55
	RCSK19-135	268519	1396802	187	70	270	-55
	RCSK19-136	268557	1396799	188	90	270	-55

– ENDS –

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

**For further information, please contact:**

**Simon Taylor**

Managing Director

T: +61 2 8319 9233

E: [staylor@okloresources.com](mailto:staylor@okloresources.com)

## ABOUT OKLO RESOURCES

Oklo Resources is an ASX listed gold exploration company with a total landholding of 1,405km<sup>2</sup> covering highly prospective greenstone belts in Mali, West Africa. The Company's current focus is on its West Mali landholding (~405km<sup>2</sup>), and in particular its flagship Dandoko Project located east of the prolific Senegal-Mali Shear Zone and in close proximity to numerous world-class gold operations. 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 several significant discoveries totalling circa 30Moz gold.

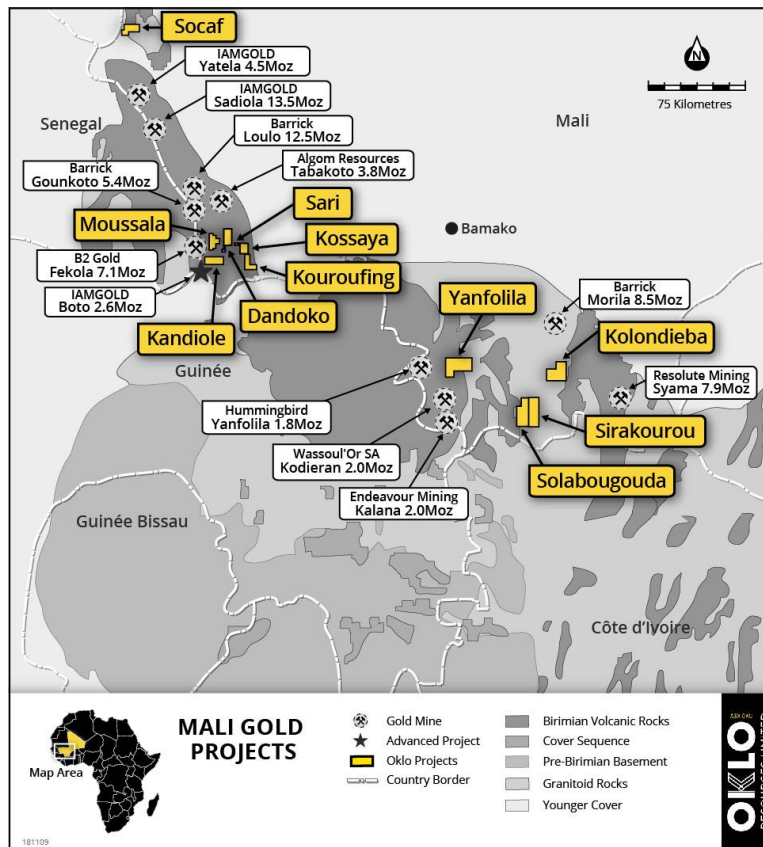


Figure 6: Location of Oklo Projects in West and South Mali

### 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](http://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, 30<sup>th</sup> January 2019, 6<sup>th</sup> March 2019, 15<sup>th</sup> August 2019, 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2019, 20<sup>th</sup> November 2019, 10<sup>th</sup> December 2019, 17<sup>th</sup> December 2019 and 14<sup>th</sup> January 2020.



Table 3: SK1 and SK5 RC assay results  $\geq 0.10$ g/t Au

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-111	20	21	0.27
RCSK19-111	26	27	0.10
RCSK19-111	28	29	0.31
RCSK19-111	29	30	1.96
RCSK19-111	30	31	0.49
RCSK19-111	32	33	0.43
RCSK19-112	5	6	0.14
RCSK19-112	6	7	0.28
RCSK19-112	7	8	0.40
RCSK19-112	8	9	0.82
RCSK19-112	9	10	2.47
RCSK19-112	10	11	0.93
RCSK19-112	11	12	0.61
RCSK19-112	12	13	1.11
RCSK19-112	13	14	1.35
RCSK19-112	14	15	0.48
RCSK19-112	15	16	0.21
RCSK19-112	16	17	0.26
RCSK19-112	17	18	1.14
RCSK19-112	18	19	0.56
RCSK19-112	19	20	0.50
RCSK19-112	20	21	0.45
RCSK19-112	21	22	0.38
RCSK19-112	22	23	0.56
RCSK19-112	23	24	0.89
RCSK19-112	24	25	3.07
RCSK19-112	25	26	1.18
RCSK19-112	26	27	0.95
RCSK19-112	28	29	0.32
RCSK19-112	31	32	0.10
RCSK19-112	32	33	0.19
RCSK19-112	33	34	0.10
RCSK19-112	34	35	0.27
RCSK19-112	35	36	0.27
RCSK19-112	40	41	0.22
RCSK19-113	7	8	0.42
RCSK19-113	8	9	0.68
RCSK19-113	9	10	0.70
RCSK19-113	10	11	0.44
RCSK19-113	11	12	0.16
RCSK19-113	12	13	0.33
RCSK19-113	13	14	0.13

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-113	14	15	0.31
RCSK19-113	15	16	0.43
RCSK19-113	16	17	0.35
RCSK19-113	17	18	0.32
RCSK19-113	18	19	0.73
RCSK19-113	19	20	0.84
RCSK19-113	20	21	1.14
RCSK19-113	21	22	0.31
RCSK19-113	22	23	0.65
RCSK19-113	23	24	0.55
RCSK19-113	24	25	0.62
RCSK19-113	25	26	0.34
RCSK19-113	26	27	0.41
RCSK19-113	27	28	0.81
RCSK19-113	28	29	0.64
RCSK19-113	29	30	1.61
RCSK19-113	30	31	1.36
RCSK19-113	31	32	1.50
RCSK19-113	32	33	0.94
RCSK19-113	33	34	1.96
RCSK19-113	34	35	1.20
RCSK19-113	35	36	1.83
RCSK19-113	36	37	2.94
RCSK19-113	37	38	2.21
RCSK19-113	38	39	2.33
RCSK19-113	39	40	1.75
RCSK19-113	40	41	1.33
RCSK19-113	41	42	1.11
RCSK19-113	42	43	1.24
RCSK19-113	45	46	0.15
RCSK19-113	52	53	0.14
RCSK19-113	58	59	0.20
RCSK19-113	59	60	0.10
RCSK19-114	46	47	0.34
RCSK19-114	47	48	0.28
RCSK19-115	1	2	0.25
RCSK19-115	7	8	0.17
RCSK19-115	8	9	0.10
RCSK19-115	9	10	0.15
RCSK19-115	10	11	0.21
RCSK19-115	11	12	0.32
RCSK19-115	12	13	0.35

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-115	13	14	0.18
RCSK19-115	14	15	0.12
RCSK19-115	15	16	0.15
RCSK19-115	16	17	0.11
RCSK19-115	17	18	0.25
RCSK19-115	18	19	0.30
RCSK19-115	19	20	0.19
RCSK19-115	20	21	0.23
RCSK19-115	21	22	0.31
RCSK19-115	22	23	0.17
RCSK19-115	23	24	0.12
RCSK19-115	26	27	0.19
RCSK19-115	50	51	0.10
RCSK19-115	52	53	0.10
RCSK19-115	53	54	0.17
RCSK19-115	54	55	0.12
RCSK19-115	56	57	0.27
RCSK19-115	57	58	0.13
RCSK19-115	58	59	0.67
RCSK19-115	59	60	0.31
RCSK19-116	6	7	0.11
RCSK19-116	7	8	0.32
RCSK19-116	8	9	0.19
RCSK19-116	9	10	0.19
RCSK19-116	10	11	0.33
RCSK19-116	11	12	0.35
RCSK19-116	12	13	0.57
RCSK19-116	13	14	0.13
RCSK19-116	15	16	0.11
RCSK19-116	16	17	0.17
RCSK19-116	21	22	0.60
RCSK19-116	22	23	0.56
RCSK19-116	23	24	0.48
RCSK19-116	24	25	0.16
RCSK19-116	25	26	0.50
RCSK19-116	26	27	0.50
RCSK19-116	27	28	0.72
RCSK19-116	28	29	0.22
RCSK19-116	29	30	0.82
RCSK19-116	30	31	0.68
RCSK19-116	31	32	0.54
RCSK19-116	32	33	0.97
RCSK19-116	33	34	0.67
RCSK19-116	34	35	1.46

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-116	35	36	1.26
RCSK19-116	36	37	1.09
RCSK19-116	37	38	0.43
RCSK19-116	38	39	1.71
RCSK19-116	39	40	0.21
RCSK19-116	40	41	0.18
RCSK19-116	41	42	0.41
RCSK19-116	42	43	0.23
RCSK19-116	43	44	0.25
RCSK19-116	44	45	0.18
RCSK19-116	45	46	0.44
RCSK19-116	46	47	0.74
RCSK19-116	47	48	0.68
RCSK19-116	48	49	0.85
RCSK19-116	49	50	0.67
RCSK19-116	50	51	0.12
RCSK19-116	51	52	0.12
RCSK19-116	52	53	0.93
RCSK19-116	53	54	0.39
RCSK19-116	54	55	0.82
RCSK19-116	56	57	0.21
RCSK19-116	57	58	0.16
RCSK19-132	0	1	0.26
RCSK19-132	1	2	0.15
RCSK19-132	2	3	0.13
RCSK19-132	3	4	0.21
RCSK19-132	4	5	0.26
RCSK19-132	5	6	0.20
RCSK19-132	6	7	0.13
RCSK19-132	7	8	0.33
RCSK19-132	8	9	0.41
RCSK19-132	9	10	0.77
RCSK19-132	10	11	0.71
RCSK19-132	11	12	3.64
RCSK19-132	12	13	1.12
RCSK19-132	13	14	0.60
RCSK19-132	14	15	0.69
RCSK19-132	15	16	0.81
RCSK19-132	16	17	0.83
RCSK19-132	17	18	0.68
RCSK19-132	18	19	0.19
RCSK19-132	19	20	0.47
RCSK19-132	20	21	0.10
RCSK19-132	21	22	0.16

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-132	22	23	0.69
RCSK19-132	26	27	0.46
RCSK19-132	27	28	1.86
RCSK19-132	28	29	2.40
RCSK19-132	31	32	1.83
RCSK19-132	32	33	0.97
RCSK19-132	33	34	0.84
RCSK19-132	34	35	1.69
RCSK19-132	35	36	1.90
RCSK19-132	36	37	1.05
RCSK19-132	37	38	1.52
RCSK19-132	38	39	1.14
RCSK19-132	39	40	2.56
RCSK19-132	40	41	1.99
RCSK19-132	41	42	0.96
RCSK19-132	42	43	0.59
RCSK19-132	43	44	0.41
RCSK19-132	44	45	0.91
RCSK19-132	45	46	0.93
RCSK19-132	46	47	1.44
RCSK19-132	47	48	0.78
RCSK19-132	48	49	1.05
RCSK19-132	49	50	1.06
RCSK19-132	50	51	0.82
RCSK19-132	51	52	2.06
RCSK19-132	52	53	1.07
RCSK19-132	53	54	1.03
RCSK19-132	54	55	0.97
RCSK19-132	55	56	1.07
RCSK19-132	56	57	0.82
RCSK19-132	57	58	1.04
RCSK19-132	58	59	1.09
RCSK19-132	59	60	1.28
RCSK19-132	60	61	1.40
RCSK19-132	61	62	4.63
RCSK19-132	62	63	3.60
RCSK19-132	63	64	2.69
RCSK19-132	64	65	1.45
RCSK19-132	65	66	1.31
RCSK19-132	66	67	0.57
RCSK19-132	67	68	0.51
RCSK19-132	68	69	0.63
RCSK19-132	69	70	0.47
RCSK19-132	70	71	0.93

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-132	71	72	1.01
RCSK19-132	72	73	0.78
RCSK19-132	73	74	1.28
RCSK19-132	74	75	0.75
RCSK19-132	75	76	0.69
RCSK19-132	76	77	0.87
RCSK19-132	77	78	0.55
RCSK19-132	78	79	0.32
RCSK19-132	79	80	0.20
RCSK19-132	80	81	0.38
RCSK19-132	81	82	0.21
RCSK19-132	82	83	0.81
RCSK19-132	83	84	0.49
RCSK19-132	84	85	0.44
RCSK19-132	85	86	0.17
RCSK19-132	86	87	0.50
RCSK19-132	87	88	0.28
RCSK19-132	88	89	0.14
RCSK19-132	89	90	0.13
RCSK19-132	90	91	0.12
RCSK19-132	92	93	0.14
RCSK19-132	94	95	0.16
RCSK19-132	96	97	0.24
RCSK19-132	98	99	1.60
RCSK19-132	100	101	0.30
RCSK19-132	101	102	0.50
RCSK19-132	102	103	0.29
RCSK19-132	103	104	0.29
RCSK19-132	105	106	0.15
RCSK19-132	106	107	0.14
RCSK19-132	107	108	1.15
RCSK19-132	108	109	0.19
RCSK19-132	109	110	0.31
RCSK19-132	110	111	0.27
RCSK19-132	112	113	0.19
RCSK19-132	113	114	0.12
RCSK19-132	114	115	0.21
RCSK19-132	115	116	0.19
RCSK19-132	116	117	0.11
RCSK19-132	121	122	1.42
RCSK19-132	122	123	0.30
RCSK19-132	123	124	0.43
RCSK19-132	124	125	1.74
RCSK19-132	125	126	1.22

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-132	126	127	0.41
RCSK19-132	127	128	0.15
RCSK19-132	129	130	0.15
RCSK19-132	130	131	0.98
RCSK19-132	131	132	1.34
RCSK19-132	132	133	0.60
RCSK19-132	133	134	1.72
RCSK19-132	134	135	0.87
RCSK19-132	135	136	0.33
RCSK19-132	136	137	1.14
RCSK19-132	137	138	1.04
RCSK19-132	138	139	1.24
RCSK19-132	139	140	1.33
RCSK19-132	140	141	1.26
RCSK19-132	141	142	0.96
RCSK19-132	142	143	0.82
RCSK19-132	143	144	0.58
RCSK19-132	144	145	2.17
RCSK19-132	145	146	1.12
RCSK19-132	146	147	3.15
RCSK19-132	147	148	0.76

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-132	148	149	0.52
RCSK19-132	149	150	1.10
RCSK19-132	150	151	0.75
RCSK19-132	151	152	0.86
RCSK19-132	152	153	2.01
RCSK19-132	153	154	0.64
RCSK19-132	154	155	0.87
RCSK19-132	155	156	1.02
RCSK19-132	156	157	0.60
RCSK19-132	157	158	0.46
RCSK19-134	52	53	0.16
RCSK19-134	53	54	0.30
RCSK19-134	54	55	0.27
RCSK19-134	63	64	0.13
RCSK19-134	71	72	0.11
RCSK19-134	72	73	0.14

*NB: All gold assays  $\geq 0.1\text{g/t}$  are listed.*

## JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Nature and quality of sampling, measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>▶ Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>▶ In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ All RC drilling was routinely sampled using a 1m sample.</li> <li>▶ RC Samples were collected at the drill site and then split to a 1m sample</li> <li>▶ All samples were submitted SGS, Bamako Mali and analysis in Mali using a 50g Fire Assay gold analysis with a 10ppb Au detection level.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ RC drilling was carried out by TARGET drilling</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>▶ Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>▶ Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ An initial visual estimate of RC sample recovery was undertaken at the drill rig for each sample metre collected.</li> <li>▶ Collected samples were weighed to ensure consistency of sample size and monitor sample recoveries.</li> <li>▶ No sampling issue, recovery issue or bias was picked up and it is therefore considered that both sample recovery and quality is adequate for the drilling technique employed</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</li> <li>▶ Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>▶ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ All drill samples were geologically logged by Oklo Resources subsidiary Africa Mining geologists.</li> <li>▶ Geological logging used a standardised logging system.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>▶ If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>▶ For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>▶ Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>▶ Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</li> <li>▶ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ RC samples were split utilizing a 3 tier riffle splitter with a 1m sample being taken.</li> <li>▶ Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness</li> <li>▶ Further sample preparation was undertaken at the SGS laboratories by SGS laboratory staff</li> <li>▶ At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and fine crushed to 70% &lt;2mm (jaw crusher), pulverized and split to 85 % &lt; 75 um. Gold is assayed by fire assay (50g charge) with an AAS Finish.</li> <li>▶ Sample pulps were returned from the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and are being stored in a secure location for possible future analysis.</li> <li>▶ Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early stage exploration and the commodity being targeted.</li> </ul>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>▶ For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</li> <li>▶ Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Analysis for gold on 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.</li> <li>▶ Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique.</li> <li>▶ No field non assay analysis instruments were used in the analyses reported.</li> <li>▶ A review of certified reference material and sample blanks inserted by the Company indicated no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses.</li> <li>▶ Results of analyses for field sample duplicates are consistent with the style of mineralisation evaluated and considered to be representative of the geological zones which were sampled.</li> <li>▶ Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory and a review of the QAQC reports suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>▶ The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>▶ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>▶ Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ All drill hole data is paper logged at the drill site and then digitally entered by Company geologists at the site office.</li> <li>▶ All digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database consultant in Paris before loading into the drill hole database.</li> <li>▶ No twinning of holes was undertaken in this program.</li> <li>▶ Reported drill results were compiled by the company's geologists, verified by the Company's database administrator and exploration manager.</li> <li>▶ No adjustments to assay data were made.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</li> <li>▶ Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>▶ Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ AC, RC and diamond drill hole collars are positioned using differential GPS (DGPS).</li> <li>▶ Accuracy of the DGPS &lt; +/- 0.1m and is considered appropriate for this level of exploration</li> <li>▶ The grid system is UTM Zone 29N</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>▶ Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</li> <li>▶ Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ AC were located on a nominal 50x80m spaced pattern to cover auger gold anomalies</li> <li>▶ Along line spacing varied from 50m so as to provide 'heel-to-toe' overlapping coverage.</li> <li>▶ RC drilling was at a variable spacing to infill existing drilling</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>▶ If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Exploration is at an early stage and, as such, knowledge on exact location of mineralisation and its relation to lithological and structural boundaries is not accurately known. However, the current hole orientation is considered appropriate for the program to reasonably assess the prospectivity of known structures interpreted from other data sources.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Sample pulps were returned from the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody"</li> </ul>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		<p>procedure by Africa Mining staff and have been stored in a secure location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ There have been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques or data at this early exploration stage.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	CRITERIA
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</li> <li>▶ The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The results 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.</li> <li>▶ The Dandoko permit (100km<sup>2</sup>) which was renewed on the 10/8/17, for a period of 3 years and renewable twice, each for a period of 2 years:</li> <li>▶ The Gombaly permit (34km<sup>2</sup>) which was granted on the 10/8/17, for a period of 3 years and renewable twice, each for a period of 2 years</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The area that is presently covered by the Dandoko permit was explored intermittently by Compass Gold Corporation between 2010 and 2013.</li> <li>▶ Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, gridding, soil sampling and minor reconnaissance (RC) drilling.</li> <li>▶ The area that is presently covered by the Mousalla permit was explored intermittently by Compass Gold Corporation between 2010 and 2013.</li> <li>▶ Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, gridding, soil sampling.</li> <li>▶ Ashanti Mali undertook reconnaissance soil sampling surveys over part of the license area.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The deposit style targeted for exploration is orogenic lode gold.</li> <li>▶ This style of mineralisation can occur as veins or disseminations in altered (often silicified) host rock or as pervasive alteration over a broad zone.</li> <li>▶ Deposit are often found in close proximity to linear geological structures (faults &amp; shears) often associated with deep-seated structures.</li> <li>▶ Lateritic weathering is common within the project area. The depth to fresh rock is variable and may extend up to 50-70m below surface and in this drill program weathering of &gt;150m was encountered</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>○ dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>○ down hole length and interception depth</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Locations are tabulated within the report and are how on plans and sections within the main body of this announcement.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	CRITERIA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ hole length.</li> <li>▶ If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</li> </ul>	
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</li> <li>▶ Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</li> <li>▶ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ No grade top cut off has been applied to full results presented in Significant Intersection Table.</li> <li>▶ No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>▶ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>▶ If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage in the exploration of the project.</li> <li>▶ Mineralisation geometry is not accurately known as the exact orientation and extent of known mineralised structures are not yet determined.</li> <li>▶ Mineralisation results are reported as "downhole" widths as true widths are not yet known</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Drill hole location plans are provided in earlier releases with new holes tabulated within this release.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Drill hole locations are provided in earlier reports.</li> <li>▶ All assays received of <math>\geq 0.1</math>ppm have been reported.</li> <li>▶ No high cuts to reported data have been made.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ No other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>▶ Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ AC, RC and diamond drilling to continue and follow up these results is scheduled to commence in late November 2019.</li> </ul>