

29th JANUARY 2020

OKLO CONFIRMS NEW HIGH-GRADE ZONE IN MULTIPLE HOLES AT SEKO INCLUDING 55m at 7.65g/t GOLD and 51m at 4.28g/t GOLD

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ First results received from the expanded drilling program over the northern portion of SK1 at Seko where 47m at 10.95g/t gold from 48m was recently reported¹.
- ▶ Wide zone of high-grade gold mineralisation confirmed in multiple holes with excellent down dip and along strike continuity. Significant intersections included:
 - ▶ **55m at 7.65g/t gold** from 54m including;
 - ▶ **7m at 38.31g/t gold** from 79m including;
 - ▶ **2m at 98.75g/t gold** from 80m
 - ▶ **5m at 10.63g/t gold** from 92m
 - ▶ **51m at 4.28g/t gold** from 63m including;
 - ▶ **12m at 7.19g/t gold** from 75m
 - ▶ **4m at 10.57g/t gold** from 102m, with the hole ending in +7g/t gold mineralisation
 - ▶ **31m at 7.12g/t gold** from 30m including;
 - ▶ **17m at 12.63g/t gold** from 38m including;
 - ▶ **9m at 18.87g/t gold** from 42m including;
 - ▶ **3m at 43.23g/t gold** from 43m
 - ▶ **32m at 4.55g/t gold** from 5m including;
 - ▶ **11m at 8.78g/t gold** from 10m including;
 - ▶ **4m at 18.84g/t gold** from 11m
- ▶ Gold mineralisation hosted by gossanous (after sulphides), altered sediments in the oxide zone with individual grades of up to **140g/t gold** (equivalent to **~4.5oz/t**).
- ▶ Similar alteration and sulphide mineralisation observed over wide intervals in two step-out diamond holes completed at depth with assay results pending.
- ▶ Steady flow of news from the expanded program over the northern part of SK1 (25 holes for 2,414m) and deeper RC and DD resource drilling at SK2 and SK3 (18 holes for 3,365m) expected over coming weeks.

¹ Refer ASX announcement 20th November 2019, "Spectacular Hit of 47m at 10.97g/t Gold from Seko"

- ▶ All new Seko results to be incorporated into the maiden Mineral Resource estimate scheduled for completion in Q2 2020.
- ▶ Reconnaissance AC drilling between Seko and the recently discovered Koko prospect to the immediate south underway.

“These latest results from the north of SK1 have successfully confirmed the presence of a new zone of high-grade gold mineralisation of considerable width extending over 250m. This emerging zone remains open both at depth and along strike to the north, and is shaping up as a potential game changer for Oklo. We eagerly await assay results from the remaining step-out and deeper holes at SK1 along with the reconnaissance holes to the south towards the Koko discovery.” - commented Oklo’s Managing Director, Simon Taylor.

Oklo Resources Limited (“Oklo” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce first assay results from its expanded drilling program of ~3,000m completed over the northern portion of SK1 at Seko within the Company’s flagship Dandoko Project. This program is additional to the ~ 10,000m resource definition drilling program at Seko, comprising infill aircore (AC), reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core (DD) drilling in advance of the 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 ~500km² 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.

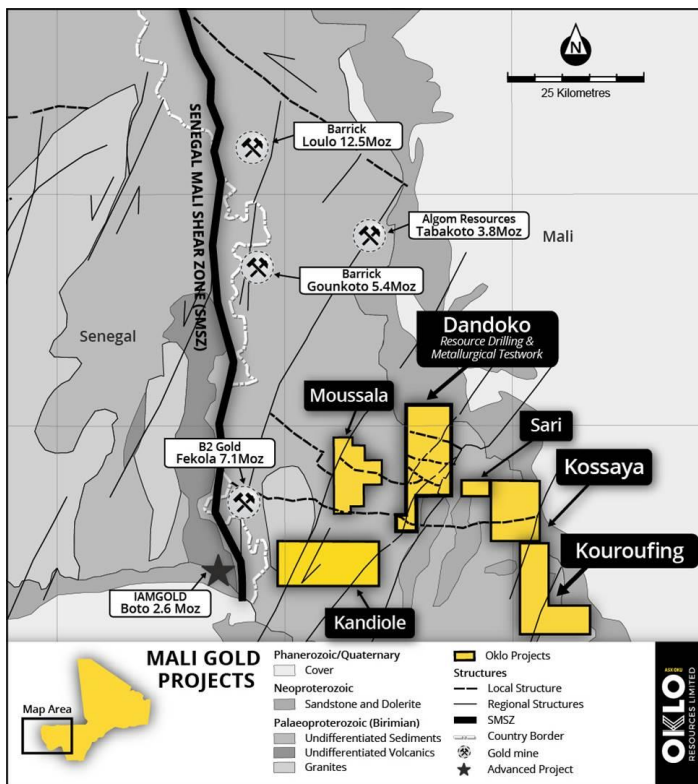


Figure 1(a): Location of Oklo’s gold projects in west Mali.

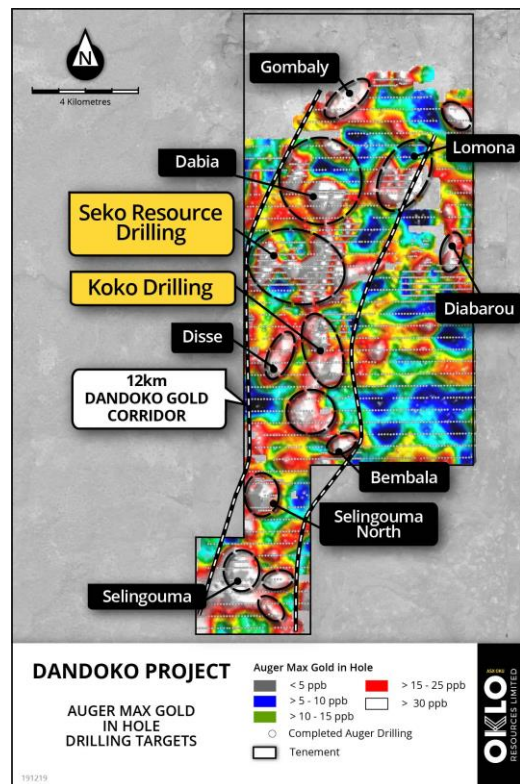


Figure 1(b): Location of Seko gold trends within the Dandoko gold corridor

SEKO DRILLING

Oklo's current field program is focusing on infill drilling and closing off areas of near surface mineralisation at Seko 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.

All assay results have now been reported from the initial phase of shallow AC and RC resource definition drilling at Seko (57 holes for 5,045m), testing the gold mineralisation to depths averaging 85m and up to 184m. A deeper RC and DD drilling phase has just been completed (18 holes for 3,365m) with all assay results pending.

The initial phase of drilling returned a spectacular intersection of 47m at 10.95g/t gold from 48m at the northern end of SK1², following which Oklo's Board approved an additional 3,000m of drilling to test this emerging zone of high-grade gold mineralisation. A further 38 holes for 3,804m has since been completed over this zone.

This announcement summarises assay results received from the first 11 RC and two DD (1,390m) holes from the follow-up program. All holes were drilled at -55° towards the northwest on 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 2-7.

SK1 NORTH

The first 11 RC holes of this follow-up program were drilled along three 40m-spaced sections targeting a potential northeast trend to this emerging zone of high-grade gold mineralisation. The holes on all three sections were successful in confirming a wide zone of northeast-striking gold mineralisation, dipping 60° towards the southeast and hosted in weathered, brecciated and altered sediments. Individual samples of up to **140g/t gold** (equivalent to ~**4.5oz/t gold**) were recorded corresponding to gossanous zones after sulphides.

The new zone of mineralisation outlined in the north of SK1 currently extends over a 250m strike length and remains open along strike to the north and at depth (Figure 2-3).

Significant intersections included:

- ▶ **55m at 7.65g/t gold** from 54m in hole RCSK19-142 including;
 - ▶ **7m at 38.31g/t gold** from 79m including;
 - ▶ **2m at 98.75g/t gold** from 80m
 - ▶ **5m at 10.63g/t gold** from 92m
- ▶ **51m at 4.28g/t gold** from 63m in hole RCSK19-143 including;
 - ▶ **12m at 7.19g/t gold** from 75m
 - ▶ **4m at 10.57g/t gold** from 102m, with the hole ending in +7g/t gold mineralisation
- ▶ **31m at 7.12g/t gold** from 30m in hole RCSK19-144 including;
 - ▶ **17m at 12.63g/t gold** from 38m including;
 - ▶ **9m at 18.87g/t gold** from 42m including;
 - ▶ **3m at 43.23g/t gold** from 43m
- ▶ **29m at 2.46g/t gold** from 51m in hole DDSK19-048 including;
 - ▶ **8m at 4.92g/t gold** from 51m
- ▶ **32m at 4.55g/t gold** from 5m in hole RCSK19-148 including;
 - ▶ **11m at 8.78g/t gold** from 10m including;
 - ▶ **4m at 18.84g/t gold** from 11m

² Refer ASX announcement 20th November 2019, "Spectacular Hit of 47m at 10.97g/t Gold from Seko"

Assay results from a further 21 RC and four DD holes are pending from this zone. Of these, two DD holes were drilled at depth below holes RCSK19-142 and 143 (holes DDSK20-57 and DDSK20-60, Figure 3-4). Significantly, both holes intersected altered sediments hosting gossanous and sulphidic zones as shown in Figure 6 and Figure 7.

DD core and sample recovery difficulties were encountered over certain intervals due to the clay-rich nature of the saprolite zone as well as some holes terminating prematurely due to poor ground conditions (e.g. RCSK19-143). Where sample recoveries were poor, these intervals were assigned a grade of 0.00g/t in any compositing undertaken. Further diamond or sonic drilling will be undertaken in the zones of poor sample quality to reconfirm the high grades reported.

DRILL RESULTS PENDING

Further assay results are expected in coming weeks from the deeper RC and DD resource definition drilling program at SK2 and SK3 (18 holes for 3,365m) and the expanded drilling program over the northern extension of SK1 (25 holes for 2,414m).

Table 1: Summary of significant SK1 drill intersections

AREA	HOLE No.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GOLD (g/t)
DIAMOND DRILLING					
SK1 NORTH	DDSK19-048	51	80	29	2.46
	includes	51	59	8	4.92
	includes	65	70	5	3.88
	RDSK19-049	41	45	4	1.40
		52	56	4	2.28
		64	66	2	2.67
		72	74	2	1.62
	includes	83	105	22	1.28
	includes	83	91	8	2.31
RC DRILLING					
SK1 NORTH	RCSK19-142	25	29	4	1.48
		41	46	5	1.59
		54	109	55	7.65**
	includes	59	63	4	6.34
	includes	79	86	7	38.31
	includes	80	82	2	98.75
	includes	92	97	5	10.63
	includes	101	105	4	5.70
	RCSK19-143	44	58	14	1.47
		63	114	51	4.28*
	includes	75	87	12	7.19
	includes	81	86	5	9.07
	includes	99	108	9	6.97
	includes	102	106	4	10.57
	includes	111	114	3	5.78*
	RCSK19-144	30	61	31	7.12
	includes	38	55	17	12.63
	includes	38	40	2	17.39
	includes	38	39	1	30.60
	includes	42	51	9	18.87
includes	43	46	3	43.23	
		66	67	1	7.52

AREA	HOLE No.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GOLD (g/t)
SK1 NORTH	RCSK19-145	34	45	11	3.81
	includes	39	42	3	10.75
	RCSK19-146	53	54	1	10.60
	RCSK19-147	53	56	3	2.25
		71	83	12	1.73
	includes	71	74	3	5.04
	RCSK19-148	5	37	32	4.55
	includes	10	21	11	8.78
	includes	11	15	4	18.84
		42	60	18	1.23*
	RCSK19-149	17	18	1	3.53
		39	65	26	1.85
	includes	40	47	7	3.35
	includes	52	54	2	4.06
		68	75	7	1.79
	includes	72	74	2	4.04
	RCSK19-150	67	77	10	1.24
	89	95	6	1.66	
RCSK19-151	88	98	10	0.61	
RCSK19-152	98	105	7	1.64	
includes	98	100	2	2.37	
	118	123	5	1.30	

* Hole ended in mineralisation. ** Poor sample recovery was observed at 68-70m and these samples have been assigned a value of 0.00g/t for the purpose of calculating the interval. All 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 two samples of included dilution every 10m. Sampling was completed as 1m for RC/AC drilling.

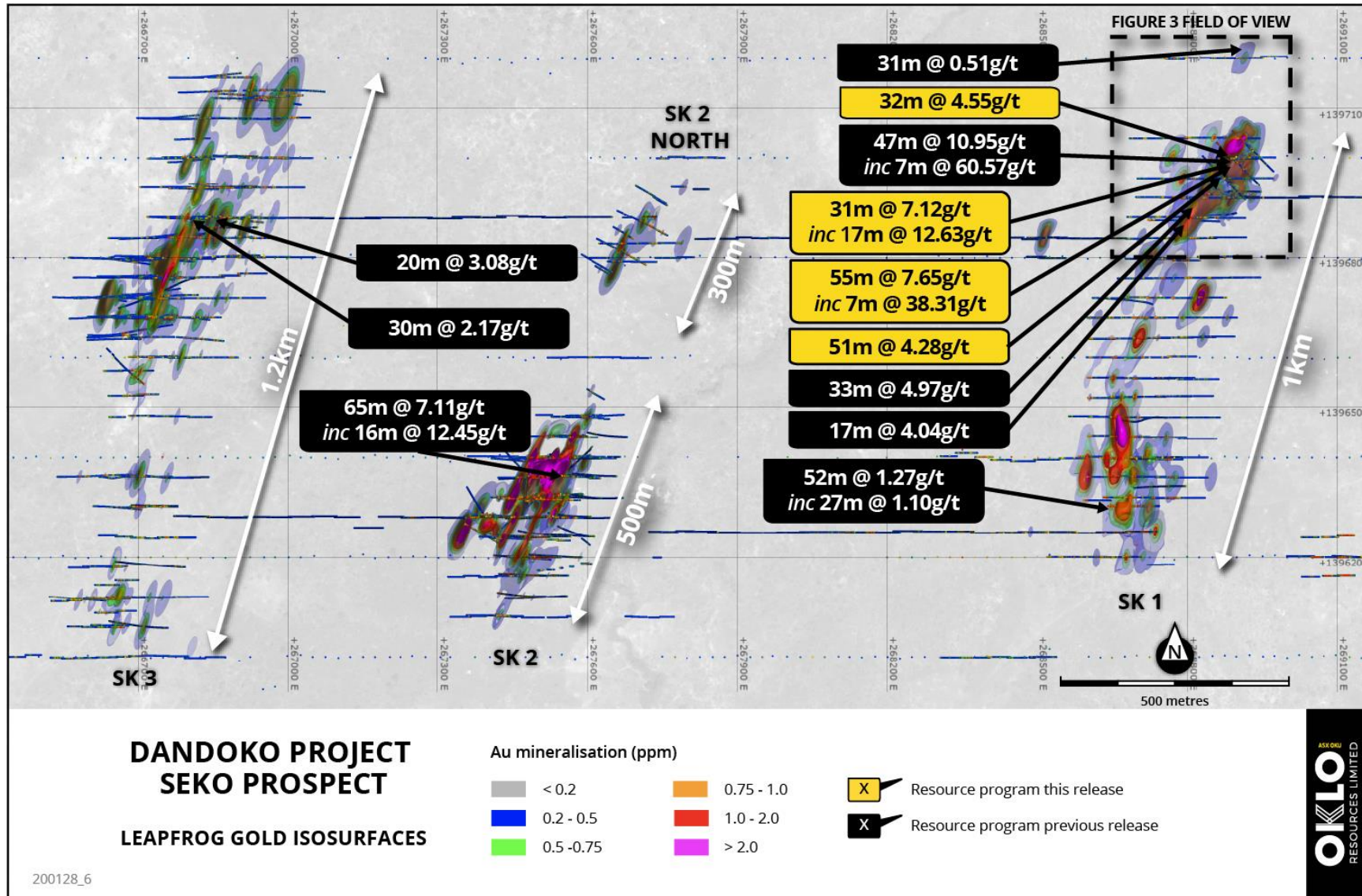


Figure 2: Drill plan showing Leapfrog Gold Isosurfaces from new and previous results from 2020 resource drilling program (AC, RC and DD) over Seko Anomalies SK1-5

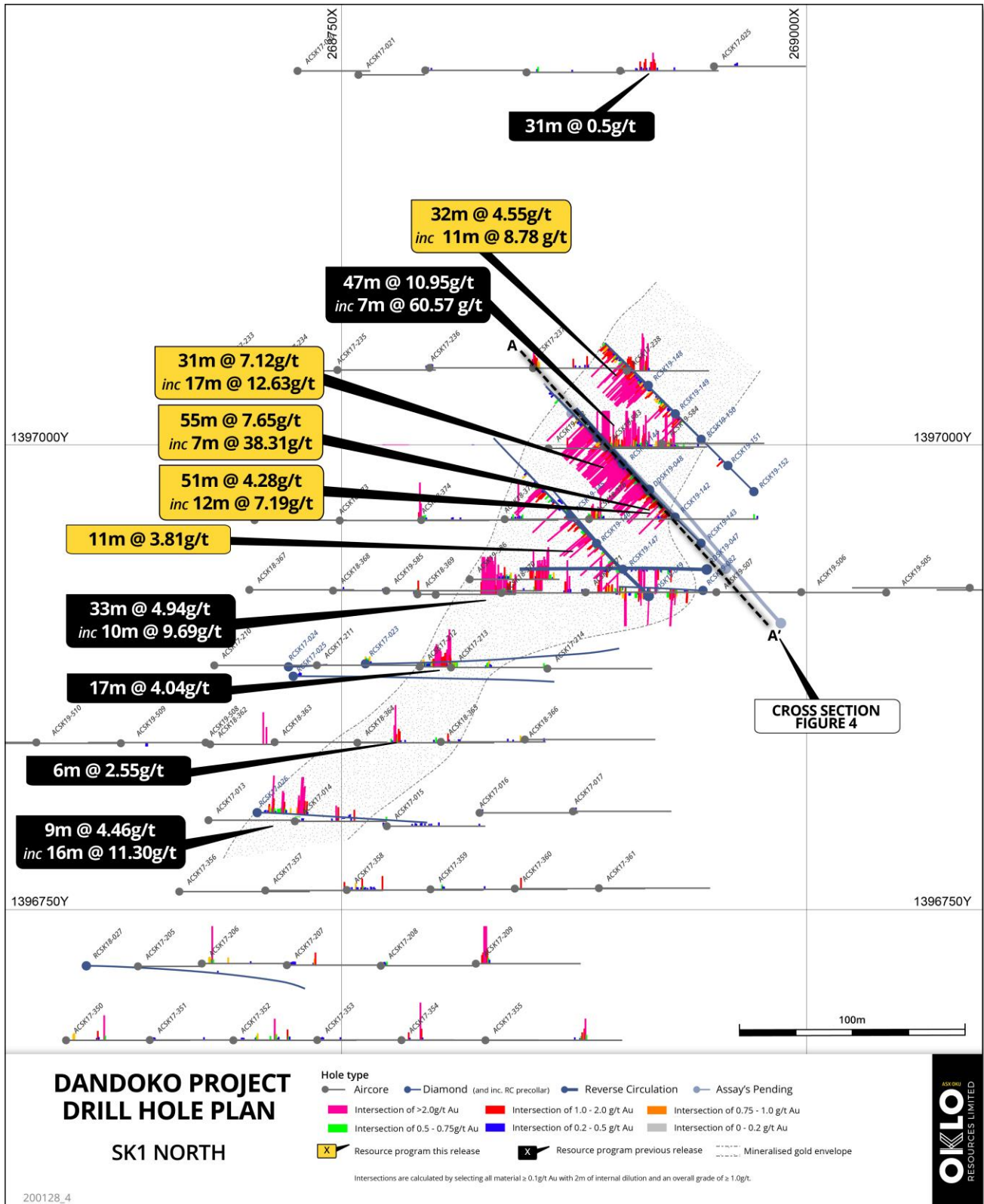


Figure 3: SK1 North drillhole plan showing new and previous results from resource drilling (AC, RC and DD).

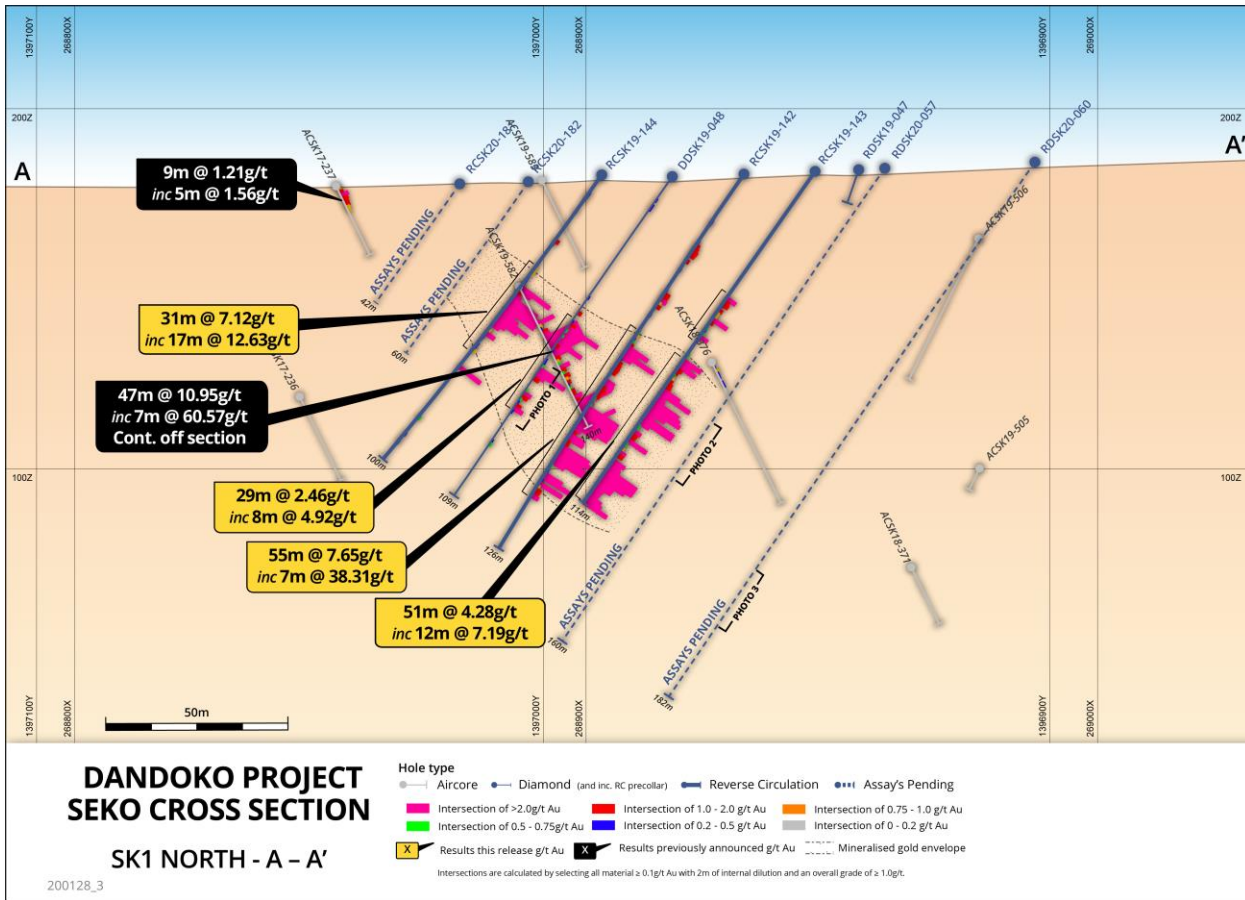


Figure 4: Seko SK1 North Cross Section A-A',



Figure 5: Photo of diamond core from hole DDSK19-048 (49.5m – 70.5m) showing altered sediments hosting gossanous zones



Figure 6: Photo of diamond core from hole RDSK20-057 (92m–111m) showing altered sediments hosting gossanous zones, assays pending



Figure 7: Photo of diamond core from hole RDSK20-060 (139m – 155m), showing altered sediments hosting gossanous and sulphidic zones, assays pending.

Table 2: SK1 North DD and RC drill hole locations

LOCATION	HOLE ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	LENGTH	AZI.	INC.
SK1 Nth	DDSK19-048	268917	1396974	182	109	315	-55
	RDSK19-049	268917	1396917	184	120	315	-55
	RCSK19-142	268931	1396959	183	126	315	-55
	RCSK19-144	268903	1396988	182	100	315	-55
	RCSK19-143	268945	1396945	184	114	315	-55
	RCSK19-147	268903	1396931	184	108	315	-55
	RCSK19-146	268889	1396945	183	100	315	-55
	RCSK19-145	268875	1396960	182	100	315	-55
	RCSK19-148	268917	1397030	181	60	315	-55
	RCSK19-149	268931	1397015	181	90	315	-55
	RCSK19-150	268945	1397001	182	112	315	-55
	RCSK19-151	268959	1396987	183	125	315	-55
	RCSK19-152	268973	1396973	184	125	315	-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

ABOUT OKLO RESOURCES

Oklo Resources is an ASX listed gold exploration company with a total landholding of 1,405km² covering highly prospective greenstone belts in Mali, West Africa. The Company's current focus is on its West Mali landholding (~405km²), 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.

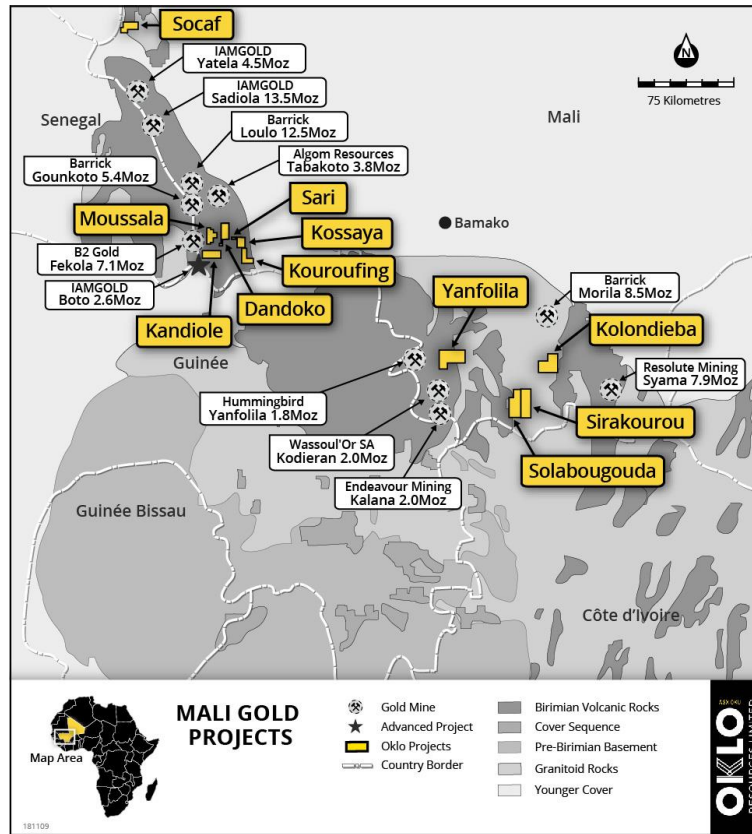


Figure 8: Location of Oklo Projects in West and South Mali

Competent Person's Declaration

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

This 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, 10th December 2019, 17th December 2019, 14th January 2020 and 20th January 2020.

Table 3: SK1 Nth DD and RC assay results $\geq 0.10\text{g/t Au}$

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
DDSK19-048	5	6	0.13
DDSK19-048	6	7	0.13
DDSK19-048	8	9	0.14
DDSK19-048	9	10	0.32
DDSK19-048	10	11	0.16
DDSK19-048	11	13	0.40
DDSK19-048	14	15	0.17
DDSK19-048	40	41	0.10
DDSK19-048	42	43	0.33
DDSK19-048	45	46	0.23
DDSK19-048	46	47	0.11
DDSK19-048	47	48	1.11
DDSK19-048	49	50	0.14
DDSK19-048	50	51	0.38
DDSK19-048	51	52	1.81
DDSK19-048	52	53	25.10
DDSK19-048	53	54	0.52
DDSK19-048	54	55	0.23
DDSK19-048	55	56	0.51
DDSK19-048	56	57	2.21
DDSK19-048	57	58	7.90
DDSK19-048	58	59	1.07
DDSK19-048	59	60	0.23
DDSK19-048	60	61	0.40
DDSK19-048	61	62	0.21
DDSK19-048	62	63	0.16
DDSK19-048	63	64	0.42
DDSK19-048	64	65	0.49
DDSK19-048	65	66	0.58
DDSK19-048	66	67	5.24
DDSK19-048	67	68	8.93
DDSK19-048	68	69	2.89
DDSK19-048	69	70	1.75
DDSK19-048	70	71	0.14
DDSK19-048	71	72	0.14
DDSK19-048	73	74	0.52
DDSK19-048	74	75	2.35
DDSK19-048	75	76	1.94
DDSK19-048	76	77	0.52
DDSK19-048	77	78	0.39
DDSK19-048	78	79	1.72

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
DDSK19-048	79	80	2.92
DDSK19-048	80	81	0.36
DDSK19-048	82	83	0.12
DDSK19-048	84	85	0.11
DDSK19-048	89	90	0.21
DDSK19-048	90	91	0.36
DDSK19-048	91	92	0.53
DDSK19-048	92	93	0.10
RCSK19-142	11	12	0.10
RCSK19-142	16	17	0.11
RCSK19-142	17	18	0.41
RCSK19-142	18	19	0.36
RCSK19-142	19	20	0.12
RCSK19-142	24	25	0.41
RCSK19-142	25	26	1.13
RCSK19-142	26	27	1.42
RCSK19-142	27	28	1.79
RCSK19-142	28	29	1.59
RCSK19-142	29	30	0.19
RCSK19-142	30	31	1.00
RCSK19-142	31	32	0.12
RCSK19-142	32	33	0.19
RCSK19-142	33	34	0.38
RCSK19-142	36	37	0.20
RCSK19-142	38	39	0.21
RCSK19-142	40	41	0.39
RCSK19-142	41	42	1.81
RCSK19-142	42	43	1.75
RCSK19-142	43	44	2.04
RCSK19-142	44	45	0.96
RCSK19-142	45	46	1.38
RCSK19-142	46	47	0.12
RCSK19-142	47	48	0.17
RCSK19-142	48	49	0.39
RCSK19-142	53	54	0.27
RCSK19-142	54	55	0.54
RCSK19-142	55	56	0.83
RCSK19-142	56	57	0.45
RCSK19-142	57	58	0.63
RCSK19-142	58	59	1.11
RCSK19-142	59	60	6.73

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-142	60	61	4.12
RCSK19-142	61	62	11.30
RCSK19-142	62	63	3.20
RCSK19-142	63	64	0.45
RCSK19-142	64	65	1.34
RCSK19-142	65	66	1.55
RCSK19-142	66	67	1.66
RCSK19-142	67	68	1.44
RCSK19-142	70	71	2.82
RCSK19-142	71	72	3.10
RCSK19-142	72	73	1.30
RCSK19-142	73	74	1.95
RCSK19-142	74	75	1.30
RCSK19-142	75	76	1.38
RCSK19-142	76	77	0.57
RCSK19-142	77	78	0.33
RCSK19-142	78	79	0.63
RCSK19-142	79	80	14.70
RCSK19-142	80	81	140.00
RCSK19-142	81	82	57.50
RCSK19-142	82	83	16.50
RCSK19-142	83	84	22.90
RCSK19-142	84	85	9.84
RCSK19-142	85	86	6.70
RCSK19-142	86	87	2.27
RCSK19-142	87	88	1.49
RCSK19-142	88	89	4.71
RCSK19-142	89	90	4.97
RCSK19-142	90	91	1.31
RCSK19-142	91	92	1.35
RCSK19-142	92	93	8.69
RCSK19-142	93	94	15.40
RCSK19-142	94	95	7.97
RCSK19-142	95	96	12.00
RCSK19-142	96	97	9.08
RCSK19-142	97	98	3.82
RCSK19-142	98	99	0.56
RCSK19-142	99	100	0.23
RCSK19-142	100	101	0.47
RCSK19-142	101	102	5.54
RCSK19-142	102	103	9.30
RCSK19-142	103	104	0.49
RCSK19-142	104	105	7.46

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-142	105	106	0.78
RCSK19-142	106	107	1.86
RCSK19-142	107	108	1.70
RCSK19-142	108	109	2.25
RCSK19-142	110	111	0.15
RCSK19-143	43	44	0.14
RCSK19-143	44	45	3.04
RCSK19-143	45	46	1.60
RCSK19-143	46	47	1.93
RCSK19-143	47	48	0.40
RCSK19-143	48	49	1.28
RCSK19-143	49	50	0.87
RCSK19-143	50	51	0.85
RCSK19-143	51	52	5.01
RCSK19-143	52	53	1.07
RCSK19-143	53	54	0.21
RCSK19-143	54	55	0.60
RCSK19-143	55	56	0.48
RCSK19-143	56	57	0.68
RCSK19-143	57	58	2.60
RCSK19-143	58	59	0.40
RCSK19-143	59	60	0.12
RCSK19-143	60	61	0.21
RCSK19-143	63	64	0.61
RCSK19-143	64	65	0.30
RCSK19-143	65	66	5.95
RCSK19-143	66	67	3.43
RCSK19-143	67	68	5.41
RCSK19-143	68	69	1.61
RCSK19-143	69	70	1.06
RCSK19-143	70	71	0.57
RCSK19-143	71	72	0.96
RCSK19-143	72	73	1.22
RCSK19-143	73	74	1.73
RCSK19-143	74	75	1.89
RCSK19-143	75	76	5.73
RCSK19-143	76	77	9.83
RCSK19-143	77	78	2.25
RCSK19-143	78	79	2.63
RCSK19-143	79	80	8.13
RCSK19-143	80	81	9.17
RCSK19-143	81	82	13.10
RCSK19-143	82	83	5.70

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-143	83	84	2.97
RCSK19-143	84	85	10.20
RCSK19-143	85	86	13.40
RCSK19-143	86	87	3.14
RCSK19-143	87	88	0.64
RCSK19-143	88	89	0.73
RCSK19-143	89	90	2.33
RCSK19-143	90	91	1.81
RCSK19-143	91	92	1.66
RCSK19-143	92	93	6.38
RCSK19-143	93	94	0.60
RCSK19-143	94	95	0.59
RCSK19-143	95	96	0.90
RCSK19-143	96	97	2.03
RCSK19-143	97	98	1.93
RCSK19-143	98	99	0.15
RCSK19-143	99	100	3.86
RCSK19-143	100	101	3.14
RCSK19-143	101	102	3.54
RCSK19-143	102	103	11.40
RCSK19-143	103	104	13.00
RCSK19-143	104	105	9.94
RCSK19-143	105	106	7.94
RCSK19-143	106	107	4.99
RCSK19-143	107	108	4.89
RCSK19-143	108	109	2.92
RCSK19-143	109	110	2.65
RCSK19-143	110	111	2.51
RCSK19-143	111	112	4.24
RCSK19-143	112	113	4.90
RCSK19-143	113	114	7.59
RCSK19-144	0	1	0.46
RCSK19-144	1	2	0.32
RCSK19-144	2	3	0.13
RCSK19-144	3	4	0.12
RCSK19-144	4	5	0.12
RCSK19-144	5	6	0.11
RCSK19-144	6	7	0.45
RCSK19-144	7	8	0.40
RCSK19-144	8	9	0.30
RCSK19-144	9	10	0.19
RCSK19-144	12	13	0.34
RCSK19-144	21	22	0.18

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-144	22	23	1.26
RCSK19-144	23	24	0.39
RCSK19-144	24	25	0.22
RCSK19-144	27	28	0.14
RCSK19-144	30	31	0.33
RCSK19-144	31	32	0.19
RCSK19-144	32	33	0.80
RCSK19-144	33	34	0.81
RCSK19-144	35	36	0.41
RCSK19-144	36	37	0.44
RCSK19-144	37	38	0.26
RCSK19-144	38	39	30.60
RCSK19-144	39	40	4.18
RCSK19-144	40	41	1.42
RCSK19-144	41	42	2.21
RCSK19-144	42	43	8.67
RCSK19-144	43	44	48.80
RCSK19-144	44	45	64.70
RCSK19-144	45	46	16.20
RCSK19-144	46	47	3.95
RCSK19-144	47	48	5.68
RCSK19-144	48	49	11.10
RCSK19-144	49	50	7.07
RCSK19-144	50	51	3.67
RCSK19-144	51	52	2.43
RCSK19-144	52	53	0.23
RCSK19-144	53	54	0.81
RCSK19-144	54	55	3.00
RCSK19-144	55	56	0.41
RCSK19-144	56	57	0.38
RCSK19-144	58	59	0.46
RCSK19-144	59	60	0.48
RCSK19-144	60	61	0.94
RCSK19-144	65	66	0.16
RCSK19-144	66	67	7.52
RCSK19-144	67	68	0.15
RCSK19-144	70	71	0.10
RCSK19-144	84	85	0.72
RCSK19-144	85	86	0.11
RCSK19-144	87	88	0.13
RCSK19-144	88	89	0.10
RCSK19-144	89	90	0.11
RCSK19-144	90	91	0.48

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-144	92	93	0.27
RCSK19-144	93	94	0.38
RCSK19-144	94	95	0.23
RCSK19-144	95	96	0.20
RCSK19-144	96	97	0.22
RCSK19-145	0	1	0.15
RCSK19-145	2	3	0.18
RCSK19-145	8	9	0.10
RCSK19-145	14	15	0.10
RCSK19-145	15	16	0.45
RCSK19-145	16	17	0.23
RCSK19-145	25	26	0.23
RCSK19-145	29	30	0.10
RCSK19-145	30	31	0.19
RCSK19-145	31	32	0.72
RCSK19-145	34	35	1.18
RCSK19-145	35	36	1.90
RCSK19-145	36	37	1.30
RCSK19-145	37	38	0.35
RCSK19-145	38	39	1.42
RCSK19-145	39	40	17.00
RCSK19-145	40	41	2.95
RCSK19-145	41	42	12.30
RCSK19-145	42	43	2.24
RCSK19-145	43	44	0.59
RCSK19-145	44	45	0.67
RCSK19-145	45	46	0.11
RCSK19-145	48	49	0.26
RCSK19-145	49	50	0.14
RCSK19-145	58	59	0.91
RCSK19-145	59	60	0.46
RCSK19-145	60	61	0.17
RCSK19-145	65	66	0.12
RCSK19-146	5	6	1.30
RCSK19-146	8	9	0.19
RCSK19-146	20	21	0.17
RCSK19-146	31	32	1.28
RCSK19-146	32	33	0.13
RCSK19-146	52	53	0.41
RCSK19-146	53	54	10.60
RCSK19-146	54	55	0.64
RCSK19-146	58	59	0.11
RCSK19-146	59	60	1.34

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-146	60	61	0.31
RCSK19-146	61	62	0.20
RCSK19-146	62	63	0.34
RCSK19-146	63	64	0.69
RCSK19-146	64	65	0.18
RCSK19-146	74	75	0.34
RCSK19-146	75	76	0.14
RCSK19-146	76	77	0.16
RCSK19-146	78	79	0.11
RCSK19-146	90	91	0.12
RCSK19-147	13	14	0.11
RCSK19-147	29	30	0.20
RCSK19-147	30	31	0.22
RCSK19-147	31	32	0.10
RCSK19-147	33	34	0.16
RCSK19-147	34	35	0.10
RCSK19-147	36	37	0.20
RCSK19-147	38	39	0.15
RCSK19-147	51	52	0.37
RCSK19-147	52	53	0.49
RCSK19-147	53	54	5.29
RCSK19-147	54	55	0.73
RCSK19-147	55	56	0.74
RCSK19-147	57	58	0.10
RCSK19-147	69	70	0.21
RCSK19-147	70	71	0.36
RCSK19-147	71	72	9.97
RCSK19-147	72	73	2.64
RCSK19-147	73	74	2.52
RCSK19-147	74	75	0.58
RCSK19-147	75	76	1.10
RCSK19-147	76	77	0.35
RCSK19-147	78	79	1.25
RCSK19-147	79	80	0.44
RCSK19-147	80	81	0.74
RCSK19-147	81	82	0.40
RCSK19-147	82	83	0.72
RCSK19-147	83	84	0.20
RCSK19-147	84	85	0.51
RCSK19-147	85	86	0.21
RCSK19-147	90	91	0.30
RCSK19-147	91	92	0.29
RCSK19-147	92	93	0.31

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-147	93	94	0.37
RCSK19-147	94	95	0.43
RCSK19-147	95	96	0.13
RCSK19-147	96	97	0.13
RCSK19-147	97	98	0.10
RCSK19-148	1	2	0.61
RCSK19-148	2	3	0.28
RCSK19-148	3	4	0.12
RCSK19-148	4	5	0.22
RCSK19-148	5	6	0.38
RCSK19-148	6	7	0.36
RCSK19-148	7	8	0.51
RCSK19-148	8	9	0.63
RCSK19-148	9	10	1.15
RCSK19-148	10	11	3.16
RCSK19-148	11	12	10.20
RCSK19-148	12	13	25.50
RCSK19-148	13	14	6.87
RCSK19-148	14	15	32.80
RCSK19-148	15	16	2.40
RCSK19-148	16	17	1.19
RCSK19-148	17	18	0.67
RCSK19-148	18	19	3.05
RCSK19-148	19	20	4.43
RCSK19-148	20	21	6.34
RCSK19-148	21	22	1.43
RCSK19-148	22	23	1.03
RCSK19-148	23	24	5.07
RCSK19-148	24	25	2.25
RCSK19-148	25	26	5.57
RCSK19-148	26	27	0.54
RCSK19-148	27	28	0.21
RCSK19-148	28	29	0.38
RCSK19-148	29	30	11.60
RCSK19-148	30	31	2.79
RCSK19-148	31	32	0.33
RCSK19-148	32	33	2.76
RCSK19-148	33	34	1.41
RCSK19-148	34	35	0.37
RCSK19-148	35	36	0.30
RCSK19-148	36	37	9.87
RCSK19-148	37	38	0.16
RCSK19-148	38	39	0.15

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-148	39	40	0.20
RCSK19-148	40	41	0.18
RCSK19-148	41	42	0.18
RCSK19-148	42	43	0.59
RCSK19-148	43	44	1.20
RCSK19-148	44	45	0.73
RCSK19-148	45	46	0.75
RCSK19-148	46	47	1.73
RCSK19-148	47	48	4.51
RCSK19-148	48	49	1.22
RCSK19-148	49	50	1.02
RCSK19-148	50	51	1.07
RCSK19-148	51	52	1.81
RCSK19-148	52	53	1.22
RCSK19-148	53	54	0.48
RCSK19-148	54	55	1.21
RCSK19-148	55	56	0.90
RCSK19-148	56	57	0.79
RCSK19-148	57	58	1.17
RCSK19-148	58	59	1.22
RCSK19-148	59	60	0.50
RCSK19-149	0	1	0.10
RCSK19-149	6	7	0.12
RCSK19-149	7	8	0.14
RCSK19-149	8	9	0.10
RCSK19-149	11	12	0.44
RCSK19-149	12	13	0.33
RCSK19-149	13	14	0.18
RCSK19-149	17	18	3.53
RCSK19-149	27	28	0.10
RCSK19-149	34	35	0.14
RCSK19-149	38	39	0.11
RCSK19-149	39	40	2.82
RCSK19-149	40	41	4.06
RCSK19-149	41	42	3.73
RCSK19-149	42	43	3.39
RCSK19-149	43	44	3.30
RCSK19-149	44	45	1.92
RCSK19-149	45	46	3.15
RCSK19-149	46	47	3.90
RCSK19-149	47	48	1.21
RCSK19-149	48	49	0.61
RCSK19-149	49	50	0.56

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-149	50	51	0.24
RCSK19-149	51	52	0.39
RCSK19-149	52	53	3.63
RCSK19-149	53	54	4.48
RCSK19-149	54	55	1.66
RCSK19-149	55	56	0.59
RCSK19-149	56	57	0.32
RCSK19-149	57	58	1.21
RCSK19-149	58	59	2.33
RCSK19-149	59	60	1.35
RCSK19-149	60	61	0.66
RCSK19-149	61	62	0.13
RCSK19-149	62	63	1.22
RCSK19-149	63	64	0.90
RCSK19-149	64	65	0.42
RCSK19-149	65	66	0.24
RCSK19-149	66	67	0.15
RCSK19-149	67	68	0.26
RCSK19-149	68	69	1.99
RCSK19-149	69	70	0.17
RCSK19-149	70	71	1.00
RCSK19-149	71	72	0.68
RCSK19-149	72	73	3.77
RCSK19-149	73	74	4.31
RCSK19-149	74	75	0.64
RCSK19-149	75	76	0.22
RCSK19-149	76	77	0.27
RCSK19-149	77	78	0.32
RCSK19-149	78	79	0.87
RCSK19-149	79	80	0.46
RCSK19-149	84	85	0.34
RCSK19-150	3	4	0.10
RCSK19-150	4	5	0.11
RCSK19-150	5	6	0.12
RCSK19-150	6	7	0.12
RCSK19-150	8	9	0.19
RCSK19-150	44	45	1.51
RCSK19-150	67	68	1.07
RCSK19-150	68	69	1.42
RCSK19-150	69	70	0.96
RCSK19-150	70	71	0.30
RCSK19-150	71	72	0.42
RCSK19-150	72	73	0.37

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-150	73	74	2.63
RCSK19-150	74	75	1.45
RCSK19-150	75	76	2.92
RCSK19-150	76	77	0.89
RCSK19-150	77	78	0.11
RCSK19-150	78	79	0.15
RCSK19-150	82	83	0.45
RCSK19-150	84	85	0.36
RCSK19-150	87	88	0.37
RCSK19-150	88	89	0.37
RCSK19-150	89	90	4.83
RCSK19-150	90	91	0.42
RCSK19-150	91	92	1.15
RCSK19-150	92	93	0.89
RCSK19-150	93	94	1.40
RCSK19-150	94	95	1.27
RCSK19-150	95	96	0.32
RCSK19-150	96	97	0.43
RCSK19-150	97	98	0.64
RCSK19-150	98	99	0.27
RCSK19-150	99	100	0.16
RCSK19-151	9	10	0.10
RCSK19-151	10	11	0.36
RCSK19-151	76	77	1.04
RCSK19-151	88	89	1.00
RCSK19-151	89	90	0.54
RCSK19-151	90	91	0.36
RCSK19-151	91	92	0.68
RCSK19-151	92	93	0.40
RCSK19-151	93	94	0.80
RCSK19-151	94	95	0.80
RCSK19-151	95	96	0.42
RCSK19-151	96	97	0.77
RCSK19-151	97	98	0.36
RCSK19-151	99	100	0.13
RCSK19-151	106	107	0.31
RCSK19-151	107	108	0.13
RCSK19-151	108	109	0.13
RCSK19-151	109	110	0.32
RCSK19-151	110	111	0.28
RCSK19-151	111	112	0.15
RCSK19-151	112	113	0.34
RCSK19-151	113	114	0.42

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RCSK19-151	115	116	0.76
RCSK19-152	45	46	1.09
RCSK19-152	46	47	0.15
RCSK19-152	48	49	0.30
RCSK19-152	63	64	0.10
RCSK19-152	98	99	0.56
RCSK19-152	99	100	4.18
RCSK19-152	100	101	0.24
RCSK19-152	101	102	1.67
RCSK19-152	102	103	0.44
RCSK19-152	103	104	1.37
RCSK19-152	104	105	2.99
RCSK19-152	105	106	0.17
RCSK19-152	106	107	0.18
RCSK19-152	107	108	0.19
RCSK19-152	108	109	0.22
RCSK19-152	109	110	0.12
RCSK19-152	110	111	0.29
RCSK19-152	111	112	0.24
RCSK19-152	114	115	0.41
RCSK19-152	115	116	0.17
RCSK19-152	118	119	2.46
RCSK19-152	119	120	1.36
RCSK19-152	120	121	0.68
RCSK19-152	121	122	1.25
RCSK19-152	122	123	0.75
RDSK19-049	36	37	0.26
RDSK19-049	41	42	3.63
RDSK19-049	42	43	0.72
RDSK19-049	43	44	0.54
RDSK19-049	44	45	0.72
RDSK19-049	52	53	1.49
RDSK19-049	53	54	3.37
RDSK19-049	54	55	3.56
RDSK19-049	55	56	0.72
RDSK19-049	60	61	0.21
RDSK19-049	62	63	0.12
RDSK19-049	63	64	0.15
RDSK19-049	64	65	4.59
RDSK19-049	65	66	0.75
RDSK19-049	66	67	0.50
RDSK19-049	67	68	0.16
RDSK19-049	69	70	0.12

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	Au ppm
RDSK19-049	70	71	0.29
RDSK19-049	72	73	1.11
RDSK19-049	73	74	2.13
RDSK19-049	74	75	0.74
RDSK19-049	76	77	0.26
RDSK19-049	77	78	0.20
RDSK19-049	78	79	1.58
RDSK19-049	79	80	0.33
RDSK19-049	83	84	4.05
RDSK19-049	84	85	1.28
RDSK19-049	85	86	2.27
RDSK19-049	86	87	2.13
RDSK19-049	87	88	2.33
RDSK19-049	88	89	4.53
RDSK19-049	89	90	0.79
RDSK19-049	90	91	1.09
RDSK19-049	91	92	0.30
RDSK19-049	92	93	0.25
RDSK19-049	93	94	0.65
RDSK19-049	94	95	0.71
RDSK19-049	95	96	0.33
RDSK19-049	96	97	0.32
RDSK19-049	97	98	0.31
RDSK19-049	98	99	0.57
RDSK19-049	99	100	1.34
RDSK19-049	100	101	1.06
RDSK19-049	101	102	0.50
RDSK19-049	102	103	0.33
RDSK19-049	103	104	1.94
RDSK19-049	104	105	1.10
RDSK19-049	105	106	0.19
RDSK19-050	0	1	0.10
RDSK19-050	113	114	0.26
RDSK19-050	114	115	0.24
RDSK19-050	115	116	0.13
RDSK19-050	116	117	0.10
RDSK19-050	117	118	0.10
RDSK19-050	119	120	0.25

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
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ All holes have been routinely sampled on a 1m interval for gold ▶ 1 metre samples are preserved for future assay as required. ▶ RC Samples were collected in situ at the drill site and are split collecting 2 to 3 kg per sample. Certified reference material and sample duplicates were inserted at regular intervals. ▶ DD samples are cut to half core on 1m intervals. ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ RC drilling was carried out by AMS drilling ▶ DD drilling was undertaken by AMS drilling and utilised PQ and HQ triple tube drilling
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ For DD core recovery and RQD observations are made. ▶ A number of zones of poor recovery were encountered in drilling. Where recovery has been deemed to be poor or was null it has been treated as having a 0ppm grade in any compositing undertaken. ▶ No systematic 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 ▶ All DD core was ½ cut and ¼ cut when a duplicate sample was taken. ▶ Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness ▶ 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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<p>Finish.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Sample pulps were returned from the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and are being stored in a secure location for possible future analysis. ▶ Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early stage exploration and the commodity being targeted.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ RC and DD drilling is now being undertaken on a ~20x40m spacing as infill undertaken in areas of identified higher grade zones. ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.

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Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC and diamond samples were collected from the company camp by SGS and taken to the SGS laboratory in Bamako under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff. Sample pulps were returned from the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and have been stored in a secure location. The AC samples remaining after splitting are 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (100km²) 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 (34km²) 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> 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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	CRITERIA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. ▶ If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	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.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drill hole location plans are provided in earlier releases with new holes tabulated within this release.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ No other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ AC, RC and diamond drilling to continue and follow up these and other ongoing results on the Dandoko project is scheduled to continue through January and February 2020.