

22nd JULY 2020

JUNE 2020 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

The Company's primary focus during the quarter continued to be on resource definition drilling at Seko within its flagship Dandoko gold project located in Mali, West Africa.

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE JUNE 2020 QUARTER:

- ▶ Resource definition drilling program largely complete ahead of the wet season following the high-grade SK1 North discovery at Seko. Planning for further drilling is underway.
- ▶ Metallurgical test work highlighting straightforward, non-refractory metallurgical characteristics of ore at Seko.

SEKO – SK1 TREND GROWS TO 3KM AND MINERALISATION CONFIRMED TO 240m VERTICAL DEPTH

- ▶ **SK1 North** - Wide zones of gold mineralisation returned from step-out drilling at depth and along strike. Significant results included:
 - ▶ 8m at 4.98g/t gold from 185m including 2m at 18.85g/t gold from 185m
 - ▶ 23m at 2.50g/t gold from 209m including 5m at 5.45g/t gold from 210m
 - ▶ 16m at 4.34g/t gold from 122m including 4m at 10.46g/t gold from 123m including 1m at 30.30g/t gold from 123m
 - ▶ 6m at 7.49g/t gold from 242m including 1m at 28.60g/t gold from 242m
 - ▶ 12m at 2.33g/t gold from 131m including 3m at 6.67g/t gold from 140m
 - ▶ 33m at 2.95g/t gold from 115m including 20m at 4.17g/t gold from 128m
 - ▶ 20m at 2.09g/t gold from 179m including 7m at 4.20g/t gold from 180m
 - ▶ 31m at 1.14g/t gold from 3m including 10m at 2.65g/t gold from 4m
 - ▶ 10m at 2.32g/t gold from 152m including 3m at 6.18g/t gold from 159m
 - ▶ 12m at 2.40g/t gold from 66m including 3m at 5.59g/t gold from 69m
- ▶ **SK1 North and Central** - Post quarter end, further wide zones of oxide gold mineralisation intersected from step-out and infill drilling at depth and along strike. Significant intersections include:
 - ▶ 21m at 1.31g/t gold from 176m including 11m at 2.05g/t gold from 186m
 - ▶ 11m at 1.61g/t gold from 138m including 2m at 3.42g/t gold from 144m
 - ▶ 26m at 1.36g/t gold from 124m
 - ▶ 8m at 1.73g/t gold from 43m including 4m at 2.94g/t gold from 46m
 - ▶ 10m at 1.51g/t gold from 82m, 10m at 1.60g/t gold from 100m and 8m at 1.40g/t gold from 136m

- ▶ **SK1 North** - Post quarter end, first deep DD hole intersects primary zone gold mineralisation with individual grades up to **2.9g/t gold**. Wide interval of favourable alteration confirms the depth continuation of the SK1 North zone below a ~210m deep weathering profile and post-mineralisation dolerite dyke.
- ▶ **SK1 South** - optimised drilling orientation reveals easterly dipping zones with potential for new south-plunging shoots. Highlights include:
 - ▶ **17m at 2.81g/t gold** from 65m including **4m at 8.03g/t gold** from 71m
 - ▶ **21m at 1.74g/t gold** from 136m including **10m at 2.97g/t gold** from 136m
 - ▶ **6m at 7.27g/t gold** from 25m including **2m at 19.35g/t gold** from 25m
 - ▶ **4m at 11.45g/t gold** from 7m including **1m at 41.0g/t gold** from 8m
- ▶ **SK1 South Extended** - 250m step out AC drill traverses south of SK1 South return significant gold including **5m at 10.7g/t gold**.
- ▶ **Koko** - Follow-up RC drilling at Koko located ~2km south of SK1 South intersects further significant gold mineralisation including:
 - ▶ **58m at 1.14g/t gold** from 3m and **3m at 2.48g/t gold** from 89m
 - ▶ **9m at 1.10g/t gold** from 45m with the hole ending in mineralisation

SEKO METALLURGICAL TEST WORK HIGHLIGHTS SIMPLE PROCESSING OPTIONS

- ▶ Straightforward, non-refractory metallurgical characteristics from the test work completed to date at SK2, with the likely processing route incorporating a simple, industry standard cyanide leach circuit.
- ▶ Cyanide leach gold recoveries of ~94% for oxide, with ~85% and ~88% gold recoveries for transitional and fresh mineralisation respectively.

REGIONAL WORK PROGRAMS

- ▶ The Company completed a program of 779 auger drill holes at the Kandiole project, with receipt of assays and interpretation ongoing. The program has identified various zones of anomalous gold, to be reported upon receipt of complete program assays.

SEPTEMBER 2020 QUARTER WORK PROGRAM

- ▶ Completion of resource definition 2020 drilling program at Seko prior to the wet season and planning for the 2021 drilling program to commence late September, early October.
- ▶ Assay results still pending from 13 RC, 6DD and 2 PQ metallurgical holes from SK1 North and SK1 South.
- ▶ Commencement of Dandoko Mineral Resource Estimate.
- ▶ Further metallurgical test work on program on SK1 North oxide mineralisation.

CORPORATE

- ▶ Oklo remains well-funded with cash reserves of circa \$12.7 million as at 30 June 2020.

COVID-19

- ▶ As at end of the quarter the Company and its staff and Contractors have been minimally impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic and continue to operate its programs within Mali as planned.
- ▶ The Company has a focus on the welfare of its employees and has implemented measures to ensure their well-being including; health screening and temperature monitoring, change in rosters, spatial distancing protocols, a change in flow of staff to and from local communities, and the minimisation of staff in the Bamako administrative office.

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

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Oklo Resources Limited (“Oklo” or the “Company”) is pleased to present its Quarterly Activities Report for the period ending 30 June 2020. The Company’s primary focus during the quarter continued to be on the advancement of its flagship Dandoko Project in Mali, West Africa.

1. DANDOKO, MOUSSALA, KOUROUFING, KANDIOLE, SARI & KOSSAYA PROJECTS - WEST MALI

Oklo’s Dandoko Project and adjoining Kouroufing, Moussala, Kandiole, Sari and Kossaya Projects are located within the Kenieba Inlier of west Mali and lie approximately 30km east of B2Gold’s 7.1Moz Fekola Project and 50km south-southeast of Barrick’s 12.5Moz Loulo Project (Figure 1a).

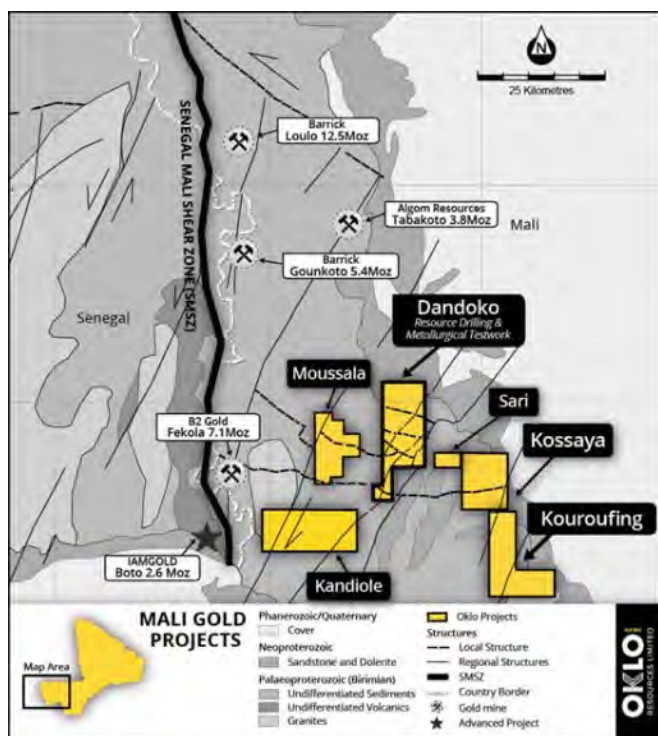


Figure 1 (a): Location of Oklo’s gold projects in west Mali.

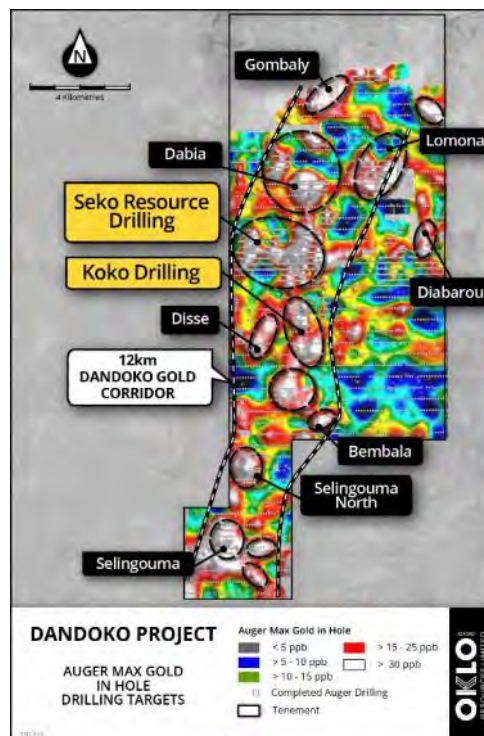


Figure 1(b): Location of Seko gold trends within the Dandoko gold corridor

In late 2016, Oklo initiated a reconnaissance auger geochemistry program over the Dandoko and Moussala Projects to explore for new targets concealed under the extensive tracts of lateritic and transported cover. The program delivered early success with the delineation of the 12km-long Dandoko gold corridor hosting the Seko, Koko (formerly known as Sory) and Dabia bedrock gold discoveries (Figure 1b).

By conclusion of the 2019 field season, the drilling programs completed at Seko successfully outlined both strike and depth extensions to the oxide gold mineralisation previously encountered in aircore (AC) drilling to vertical depths of circa 80m and deeper reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core (DD) drilling to vertical depths of between 180m and 200m at Seko Anomaly 2 (SK2) and Seko Anomaly 3 (SK3). Encouraging results were also returned from initial drill testing of other targets along the Dandoko gold corridor resulting in the Koko and Dabia discoveries.

The Company’s 2019/20 field season commenced in Q4 2019 with an initial resource definition drilling program in advance of a maiden Mineral Resource estimate (MRE). The program, comprising aircore (AC), reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core (DD) drilling, was focused on infill drilling and closing off areas of near surface mineralisation at Seko anomalies SK1-3 and surrounding areas, and was subsequently expanded after the spectacular results received at SK1 North.

DANDOKO PROJECT

During the June quarter, assay results were received from a 160 AC holes at Koko and a further 18 RC and 13 DD drill holes at Seko. Post quarter end, assay results were received from a further 6 RC and 7 DD holes from SK1 North, with the main focus being on follow-up evaluation of the emerging, high-grade discovery at SK1 North. At the time of this report assay results are still pending from 13 RC, 6DD and 2 PQ metallurgical holes from SK1 North and SK1 South.

SEKO PROSPECT

Seko comprises five coherent auger gold trends (SK1-5) with a combined strike length of ~7km within the Company's flagship Dandoko Project.

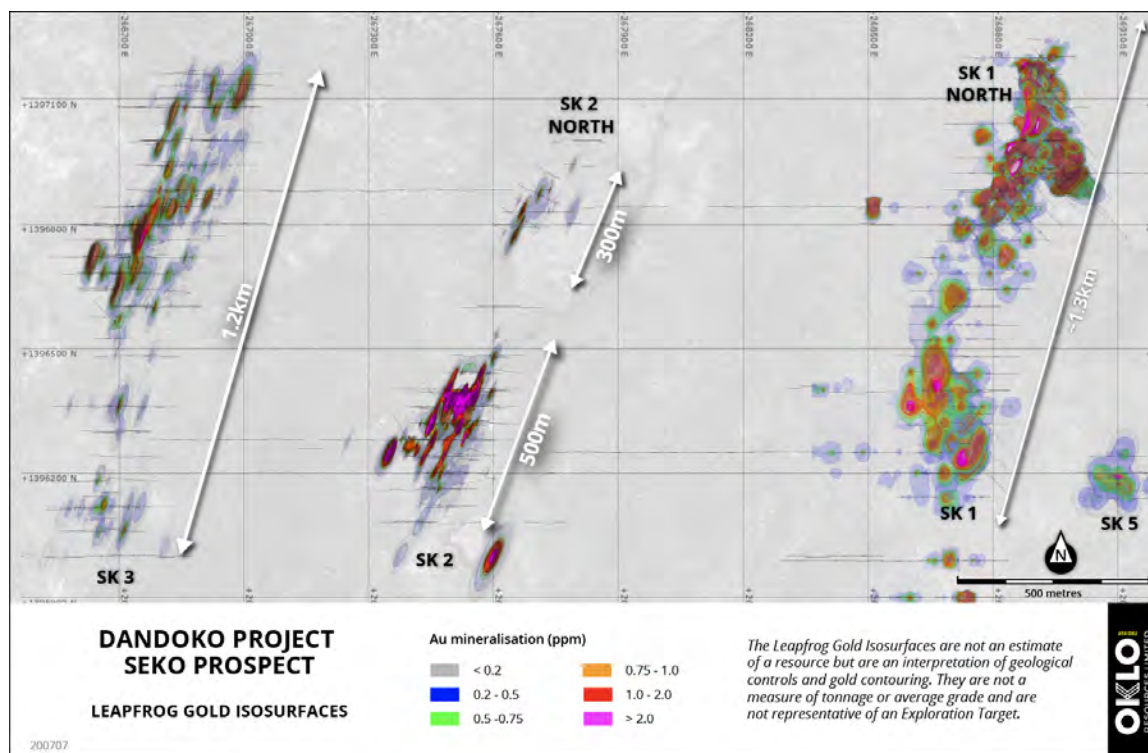


Figure 2: Drill plan showing Leapfrog gold isosurfaces from recent and previous drilling programs (AC, RC and DD) over Seko Anomalies SK1-5

SK1 NORTH

The initial phase of drilling at SK1 North in late 2019 returned a spectacular intersection of **47m at 10.95g/t gold** from 48m, following which Oklo's Board approved additional RC drilling to test this emerging zone of high-grade gold mineralisation.

Follow-up drilling returned further exceptional results with a series of step-out DD holes testing the down-dip continuity of the high-grade gold mineralisation intersecting gold in the deepest holes.

Hole RDSK20-066 encountered two zones of mineralisation: **8m at 4.98g/t gold** from 185m downhole (including **2m at 18.85g/t gold**) and **23m at 2.50g/t gold** from 209m downhole (including **5m at 5.45g/t gold** and **1m at 9.23g/t gold**). The gold mineralisation is associated with a fault-bounded, brecciated sulphide stockwork hosting more massive zones of weathered pyrite within variably weathered sediments.

Hole RDSK20-068 confirmed high-grade gold mineralisation extending to at least 240m vertically, which is the deepest intersection returned to date from SK1 North. The hole returned **6m at 7.49g/t gold** from 242m downhole (including **1m at 28.60g/t gold**), partly within fresh rock before intersecting a late-stage (post mineralisation), flat-lying dolerite dyke over 17m (~14m true thickness, Figure 3). Below the dyke, a further **9m at 1.27g/t gold** was intersected from 274m.

Drilling has intersected similar late-stage dykes at SK2 and SK3, with the gold mineralisation extending below the cross-cutting features in these areas. They are also well known in the general region and are reported at other nearby operating mines.

Of particular note in the north of SK1 North, hole RDSK20-072 intersected **33m at 2.95g/t gold** from 115m downhole, including **20m at 4.17g/t gold** from 128m downhole (Section D-D', Figure 5).

Shallow drill testing above this zone intersected a wide zone of near surface gold mineralisation in hole RDSK20-224, returning **31m at 1.14g/t gold** from 3m downhole including **10m at 2.65g/t gold** from 4m and a second deeper zone of **6m at 3.71g/t gold** from 45m (including **2m at 10.50g/t gold** from 48m).

Four step-out RC holes (RCSK20-219 to RCSK20-222) completed at the northern end of SK1 North intersected anomalous mineralisation in hole RCSK20-220 (**18m at 0.30g/t gold**) indicating that the host structure continues northwards towards Dabia.

In the central portion of SK1 North, DD hole RDSK20-075 intersected **20m at 2.09g/t gold** from 179m, including **7m at 4.20g/t gold** (Section E-E', Figure 6).

In the south of SK1 North, DD hole RDSK20-069 intersected **10m at 2.32g/t gold** from 152m, including **3m at 6.18g/t gold**. RC holes RCSK20-226 and RCSK20-227 returned **12m at 2.40g/t gold** from 66m, including **3m at 5.59g/t gold**, and **21m at 1.29g/t gold** from 102m respectively.

Based on the results received to date, SK1 North remains open at depth with modelling indicating a southerly plunge to the high-grade mineralisation. The drilling has confirmed the SK1 North mineralisation over a strike length of 500m, which trends north to northeast and dips moderately to the east from surface. Drill coverage over the northernmost extent has been extended to investigate an interpreted change in strike towards the north. Further holes are planned down-dip to the north to investigate the potential for additional high-grade mineralisation below the dolerite dyke.

NEW SK1 RESULTS

Post quarter end further assay results have been received from an additional 7 DD and 6 RC holes at SK1 North and are reported in this release. The significant drill hole intersections are summarised in Table 2 and Table 5 and all drill hole locations listed in Table 4.

The latest assay results have continued to extend the oxide mineralisation on several sections, with a deeper DD hole testing the potential for primary gold mineralisation at depth (i.e. below ~240m vertical depth) which has intersected favourable hydrothermal alteration and gold mineralisation.

Oxide Zone Results

RC holes RCSK20-236 to 239 drilled at the southern end of SK1 North successfully intersected significant oxide gold mineralisation including **26m at 1.36g/t gold** (hole RCSK20-236), **7m at 1.51g/t gold** (including **2m at 4.08g/t gold**, hole RCSK20-237) and several zones in hole RCSK20-238, including **4m at 2.20g/t gold** and **5m at 1.03g/t gold**. The holes continued to reinforce Oklo's geological model of a moderate easterly dip control to the SK1 mineralisation.

Of particular note was hole RCSK20-239, completed in the lightly tested zone between SK1 North and South, which returned **8m at 1.73g/t gold** (including **4m at 2.94g/t gold**) and **6m at 1.13g/t gold**.

DD holes DDSK20- 81 and 83 also returned further significant gold intersections from the northern portion of SK1 North including **11m at 1.61g/t gold** and **21m at 1.31g/t gold**, including **11m at 2.05g/t gold**.

Primary Zone Results

RDSK20-076, the deepest DD hole drilled so far at SK1 North, successfully intersected primary zone mineralisation at a vertical depth of ~270m, i.e. being below the post mineralisation dolerite dyke, (Section A-A', Figure 7). The mineralised zone is characterised by a wide zone of albitisation in the host greywacke and later chloritisation and carbonisation with a moderately intense shear fabric (Figure 8). The zone hosted 3 intervals of significant gold mineralisation including **5m at 1.26g/t gold**, **5m at 1.05g/t gold** and **7m at 1.39g/t gold**.

The albitisation supports the interpretation of the weathered and oxidised mineralisation intersected in the shallower holes and is indicative of other large hydrothermal gold systems in the region.

Further deep drilling will be carried out in due course exploring for potential high-grade shoots at depth along the ~3km SK1 to Koko trend, similar to those shoots already encountered at SK2 and SK3.

SK1 SOUTH

Assay results were received from 6 RC holes completed at SK1 South designed to test for an easterly dipping control to the mineralisation, similar in style to SK1 North.

All 6 holes (RCSK20-230 to 235) were oriented to the northwest and successfully intersected gold mineralisation with apparent easterly dip and plunge to the south (Figure 9 and Figure 10).

Significant intersections included: **6m at 7.27g/t gold** from 25m (including **2m at 19.35g/t gold**) and **11m at 1.49g/t gold** from 127m (including **5m at 2.28g/t gold**) in hole RCSK20-231; **17m at 2.81g/t gold** from 65m (including **4m at 8.03g/t gold**) in hole RCSK20-232; **4m at 11.45g/t gold** from 7m (including **1m at 41.0 g/t gold**) and **14m at 1.18g/t gold** from 113m in hole RCSK20-234; and **21m at 1.74g/t** from 136m gold (including **10m at 2.97g/t gold**) from 136m in hole RCSK20-235.

The Company considers the new SK1 South results to be highly significant both in terms of the emergence of a new south-plunging shoot and the potential of the ~500m gap between SK1 North and SK1 South for further shoot development about some of the previously reported isolated drill intersections.

All drill hole locations are shown in Figure 2 with the significant drill hole intersections summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of significant SK1 North and SK1 South intersections

AREA	HOLE No.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GOLD (g/t)
RC DRILLING					
SK1 NORTH	RCSK20-218	97	102	5	1.12
		105	107	2	1.60
		131	143	12	2.33
		includes 140	143	3	6.67
	RCSK20-224	3	34	31	1.14
		includes 4	14	10	2.65
		includes 12	14	2	10.10
		45	51	6	3.71
		includes 48	50	2	10.50
	RCSK20-226	66	78	12	2.40
		includes 69	72	3	5.59
	RCSK20-227	6	7	1	1.51
		83	86	3	1.71
		102	123	21	1.29
		137	138	1	0.61*
	RCSK20-228	26	36	10	1.82
		includes 27	30	3	4.60
	RCSK20-229	176	185	9	0.47
DIAMOND DRILLING					
SK1 NORTH	RDSK20-063	96	99	3	1.85
		106	108	2	3.05
		110	111	1	3.17
	RDSK20-064	87	96	9	1.63
		includes 93	96	3	3.44
		135	142	7	1.60
	RDSK20-066	185	193	8	4.98
		includes 185	187	2	18.85
		209	232	23	2.50
	includes	210	215	5	5.45

AREA	HOLE No.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GOLD (g/t)
	includes	225	226	1	9.23
		237	240	3	1.18
		243	246	3	1.67
	RDSK20-067	122	138	16	4.34
	includes	123	127	4	10.46
	includes	123	124	1	30.30
	includes	131	134	3	4.89
	includes	136	137	1	5.54
	RDSK20-068	242	248	6	7.49
	includes	242	243	1	28.60
		274	283	9	1.27
	RDSK20-069	102	104	2	1.84
		152	162	10	2.32
	includes	159	162	3	6.18
	RDSK20-071	124	128	4	3.65
	RDSK20-072	115	148	33	2.95
	includes	128	148	20	4.17
	includes	132	139	7	6.60
	RDSK20-073	78	94	16	1.71
	includes	85	90	5	3.72
	RDSK20-074	173	177	4	1.07
	RDSK20-075	179	199	20	2.09
	includes	180	187	7	4.20
RC DRILLING					
SK1 SOUTH	RCSK20-230	110	113	3	1.75
	RCSK20-231	25	31	6	7.27
	includes	25	27	2	19.35
		127	138	11	1.49
	includes	127	132	5	2.28
	RCSK20-232	65	82	17	2.81
	includes	71	75	4	8.03
		115	118	3	2.25
	RCSK20-233	130	133	3	2.85
		141	152	11	1.17
	RCSK20-234	7	11	4	11.45
	includes	8	9	1	41.00
		38	46	8	1.10
	includes	38	40	2	3.04
		57	66	9	1.66
		82	88	6	1.44
		113	127	14	1.18
	RCSK20-235	92	95	3	1.32
		126	128	2	2.18
		136	157	21	1.74
	includes	136	146	10	2.97

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. Note that hole RDSK20-075 has been calculated using three samples of included dilution. Sampling was completed as 1m for DD/RC/AC drilling. * hole ended in mineralisation

Table 2: Summary of significant SK1 North intersections received post quarter

AREA	HOLE No.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GOLD (g/t)
SK1 NORTH	RCSK20-236*	124	150	26	1.36
	RCSK20-237	94	101	7	1.51
	includes	94	96	2	4.08
		105	107	2	1.57
	RCSK20-238	21	25	4	2.20
	includes	23	24	1	7.07
		90	92	2	1.07
		122	127	5	1.03
		123	124	1	3.57
	RCSK20-239	43	51	8	1.73
	includes	46	50	4	2.94
		60	66	6	1.13
	RCSK20-244	153	156	3	3.59
	includes	154	155	1	7.05
	RDSK20-076	283	288	5	1.26
		300	305	5	1.05
		314	321	7	1.39
	includes	318	320	2	2.82
	RDSK20-077	82	92	10	1.51
	includes	91	92	1	4.05
		100	110	10	1.60
	includes	101	102	1	3.72
		136	144	8	1.40
	includes	142	144	2	3.78
	RDSK20-078	150	151	1	2.42
	RDSK20-081**	138	149	11	1.61
	includes	144	146	2	3.42
		156	160	4	1.31
	RDSK20-083	176	197	21	1.31
	includes	186	197	11	2.05
	includes	196	197	1	6.42

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. Note that hole RDSK20-083 has been calculated using three samples of included dilution. Sampling was completed as 1m for DD/RC/AC drilling. * hole ended in mineralisation with last metre 2.30/t gold. ** part assays only, DD interval started in mineralisation at 137m assays pending from RC pre-collar 0-137m.

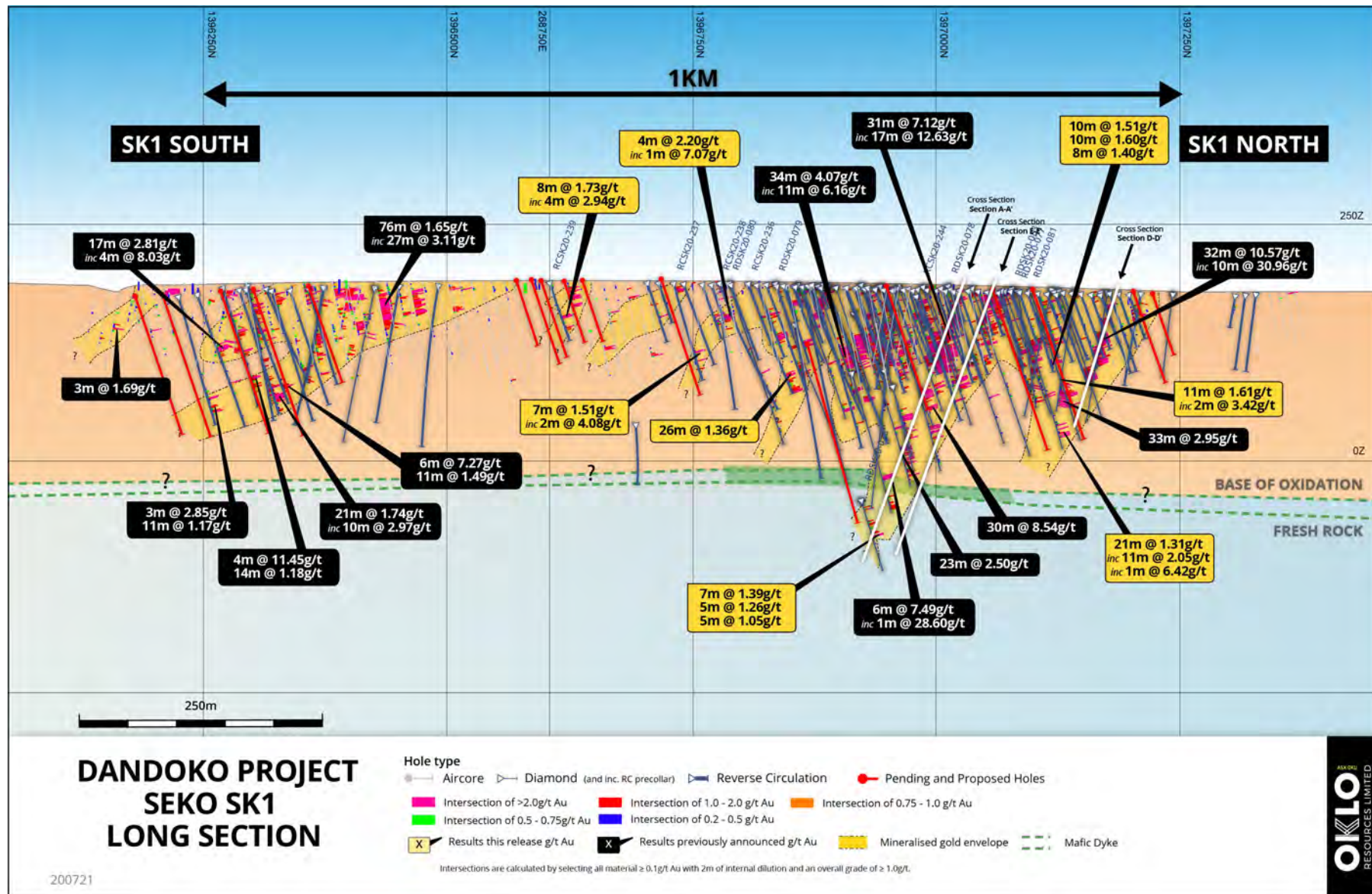


Figure 3: SK1 Long Section showing previous results and new drilling results from SK1 North and SK1 South

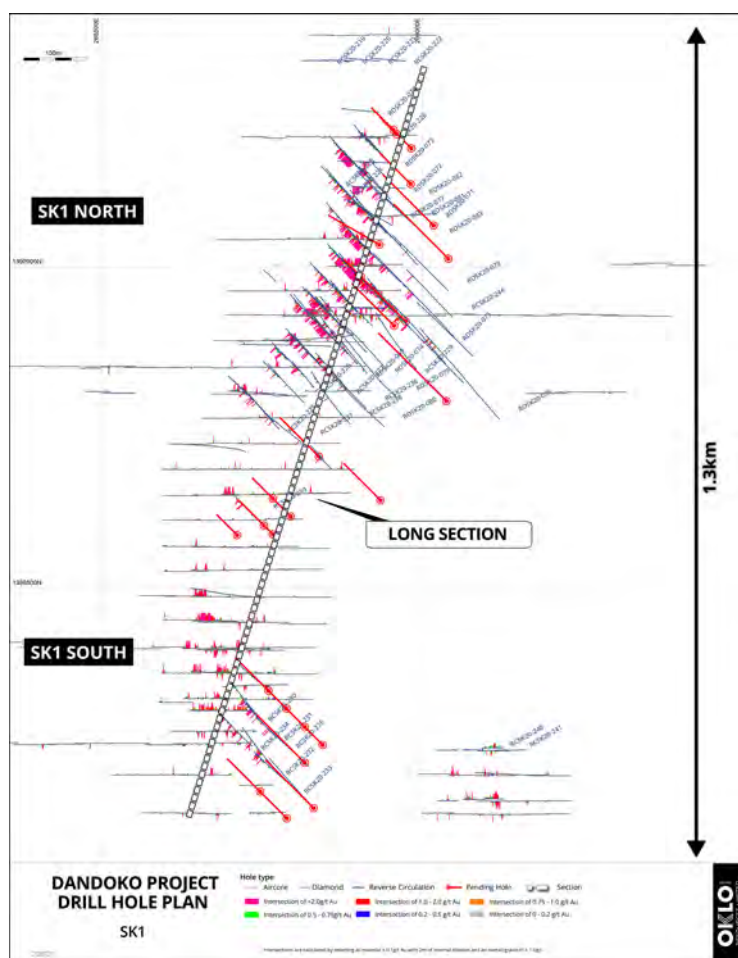


Figure 4: SK1 North and South Drill Hole Location Plan, showing long section location (Figure 3)

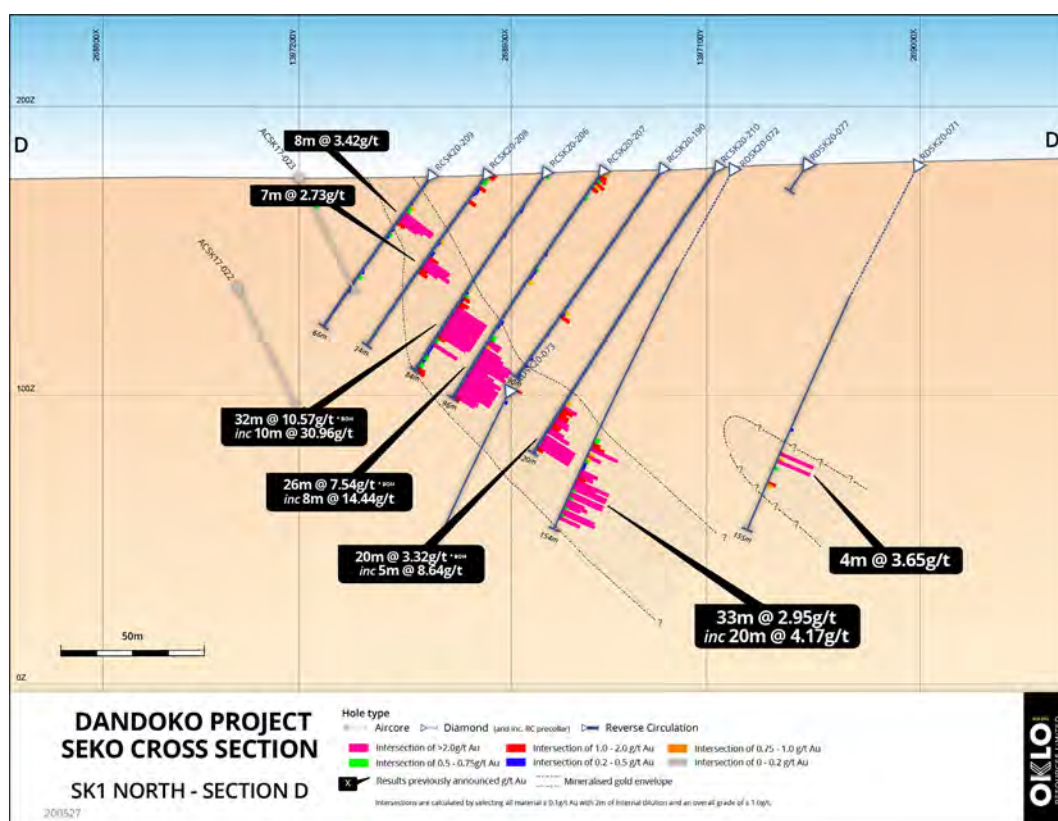


Figure 5: SK1 North Cross Section D-D'

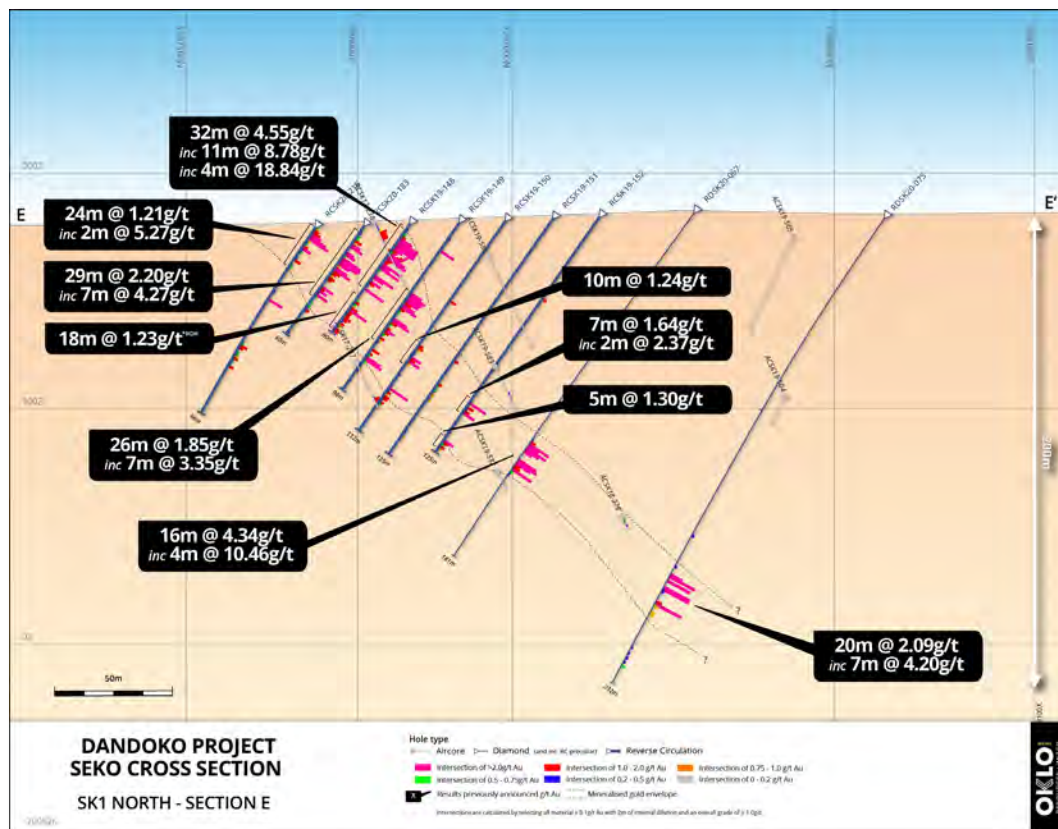


Figure 6: SK1 North Cross Section E-E'

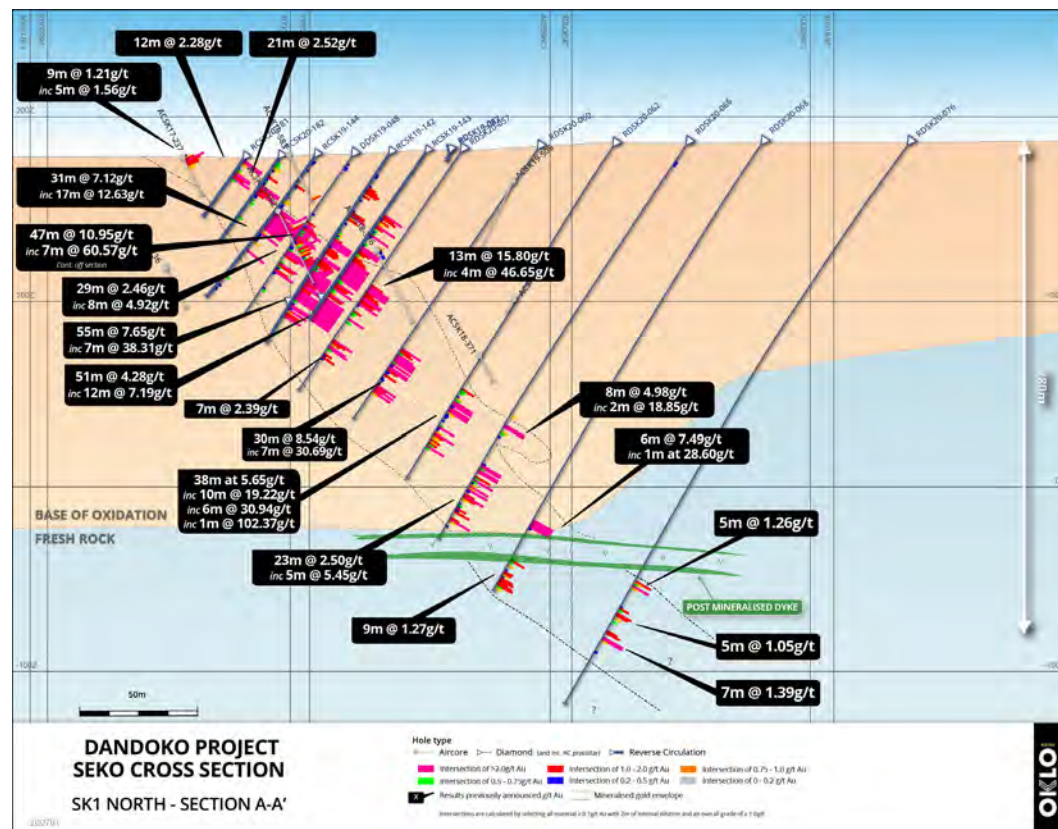


Figure 7: SK1 North Cross Section A-A'



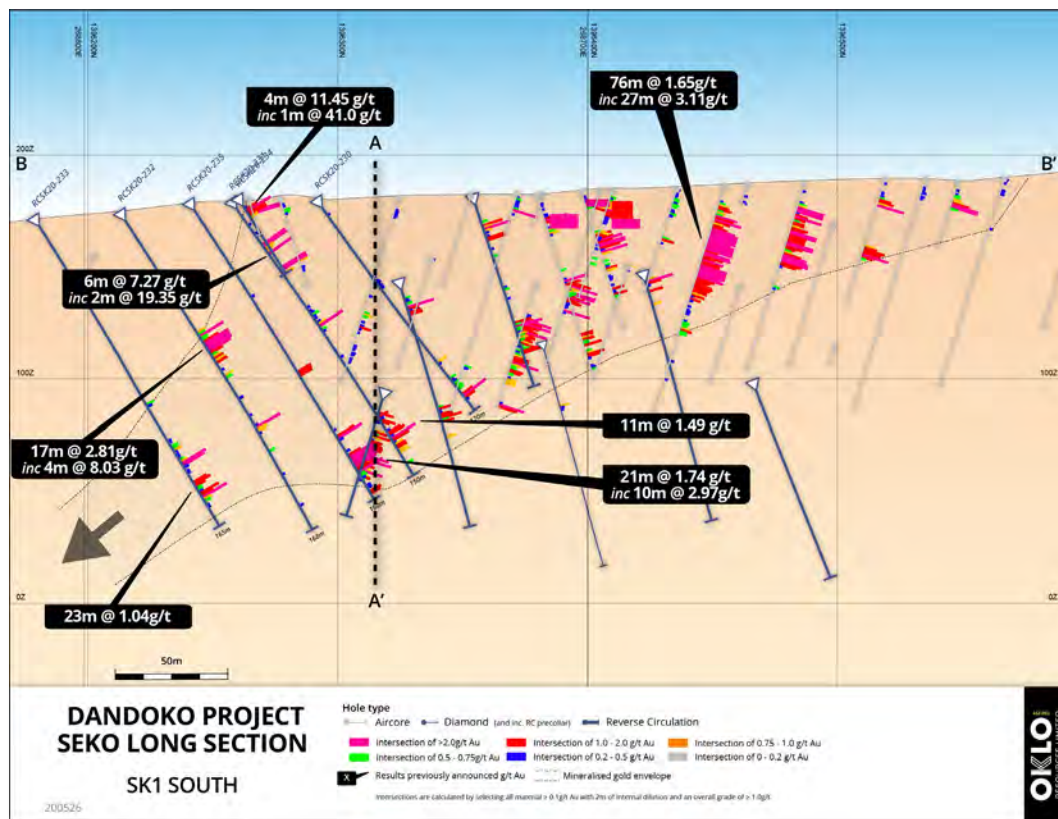


Figure 10: SK1 South Long Section

SEKO METALLURGICAL TEST WORK

During the quarter the Company announced results from the metallurgical test work program completed on samples from Seko. The program included gravity separation, bond abrasion & mill work indices, leach kinetics and basic grind size variability, and initial flotation test work on three composite samples collected from SK2, representing soft oxide, transitional and fresh/hard rock gold mineralisation. The test work was undertaken by ALS Metallurgy in Perth, Western Australia under the supervision of Lycopodium Minerals of Brisbane, Queensland.

The test work program was designed to provide key data to assist in identifying the likely processing route for the forthcoming Scoping Study.

Highlights from the test work program included:

- ▶ Seko exhibits straightforward, non-refractory metallurgical characteristics from the test work completed to date, with a likely processing route incorporating a simple, industry standard cyanide leach circuit.
- ▶ Cyanide leach gold recoveries of ~94% for oxide, with ~85% and ~88% gold recoveries for transitional and fresh mineralisation respectively.
- ▶ Encouraging leach kinetics and rapid leach times, with at least 96% of extractable gold dissolution within 8 hours.
- ▶ Oxide mineralisation amenable to gravity concentration to recover free gold within the milling circuit.
- ▶ Flotation gold recoveries to concentrate of ~95% and ~91% for transitional and fresh mineralisation respectively.
- ▶ Ball mill work indices of 10.2 kWh/t – 16.0 kWh/t, comparable to other gold operations in the region.
- ▶ Moderate bond abrasion index (Ai) for oxide and fresh mineralisation of 0.05 Ai and 0.20 Ai respectively, and 0.31 Ai for transitional mineralisation.

Further details on the test work program are provided in the Company's ASX announcement of 7 April 2020. A follow-up test work program on SK1 North oxide mineralisation is planned for the current quarter, with PQ metallurgical diamond drilling underway to provide representative sample.

KOKO – SK1 TREND RECONNAISSANCE DRILLING

The 2km zone extending from SK1 to Koko has been tested by a series of wide-spaced AC traverses comprising of 160 holes to an average down hole depth of 62m (50m vertical).

Numerous zones of anomalous gold mineralisation were intersected as shown in Figure 11, with peak grades of up to **5.31g/t gold** that warrant follow-up drilling.

Importantly step out drill traverses 250m from Sk1 South intersected significant gold mineralisation including **5m at 10.7g/t gold**, **6m at 1.71g/t gold** and **5m at 1.24 g/t gold**. The mineralised intervals show coherent easterly dipping zones similar in style to the recent success at SK1 North and SK1 South. The Company is highly encouraged by these initial results with potential to extend the SK1 structure to the south towards Koko, a combined total length of 3 km.

KOKO

The Koko prospect is located ~2km south of Seko (Figure 1(b) and Figure 11) and was identified from Oklo's reconnaissance auger drilling program that successfully outlined the 12km-long Dandoko gold corridor.

Oklo previously reported significant intersections from wide-spaced reconnaissance AC and first pass RC drilling over this prospect including: **5m at 2.82g/t gold** from 49m; **5m at 2.27g/t gold** from 14m; **44m at 1.37g/t gold** from 33m; and **35m at 1.00g/t gold** from 19m. A second phase of follow-up RC drilling returned: **37m at 3.24g/t gold** from 11m (including 12m at 5.14g/t gold from 15m); **4m at 7.48g/t gold** from 37m; **29m at 3.52g/t gold** from 36m (including **9m at 5.60g/t gold** from 38m and **3m at 9.56g/t gold** from 42m); and **3m at 10.13g/t gold** from 50m.

In this quarter assay results were reported from 4 follow-up RC holes (RCSR20-186-189) drilled to test previously reported significant gold mineralisation, with hole RCSR20-189 returning **58m at 1.14g/t gold** from 3m and **3m at 2.48g/t gold** from 89m. (Figure 12 and Figure 13).

A traverse of shallow AC holes drilled along strike to the north of the RC holes intersected **9m at 1.10g/t gold** from 45m with the hole ending in mineralisation.

The drilling completed to date at Koko has confirmed bedrock gold mineralisation extending over a ~200m strike length that remains open at depth with an apparent easterly dip and southerly plunge, similar to what has been observed along strike to the north. These results also potentially extend the overall SK1 trend up to 3km in length.

Significant drilling intersections reported during the quarter are summarised in Table 3.

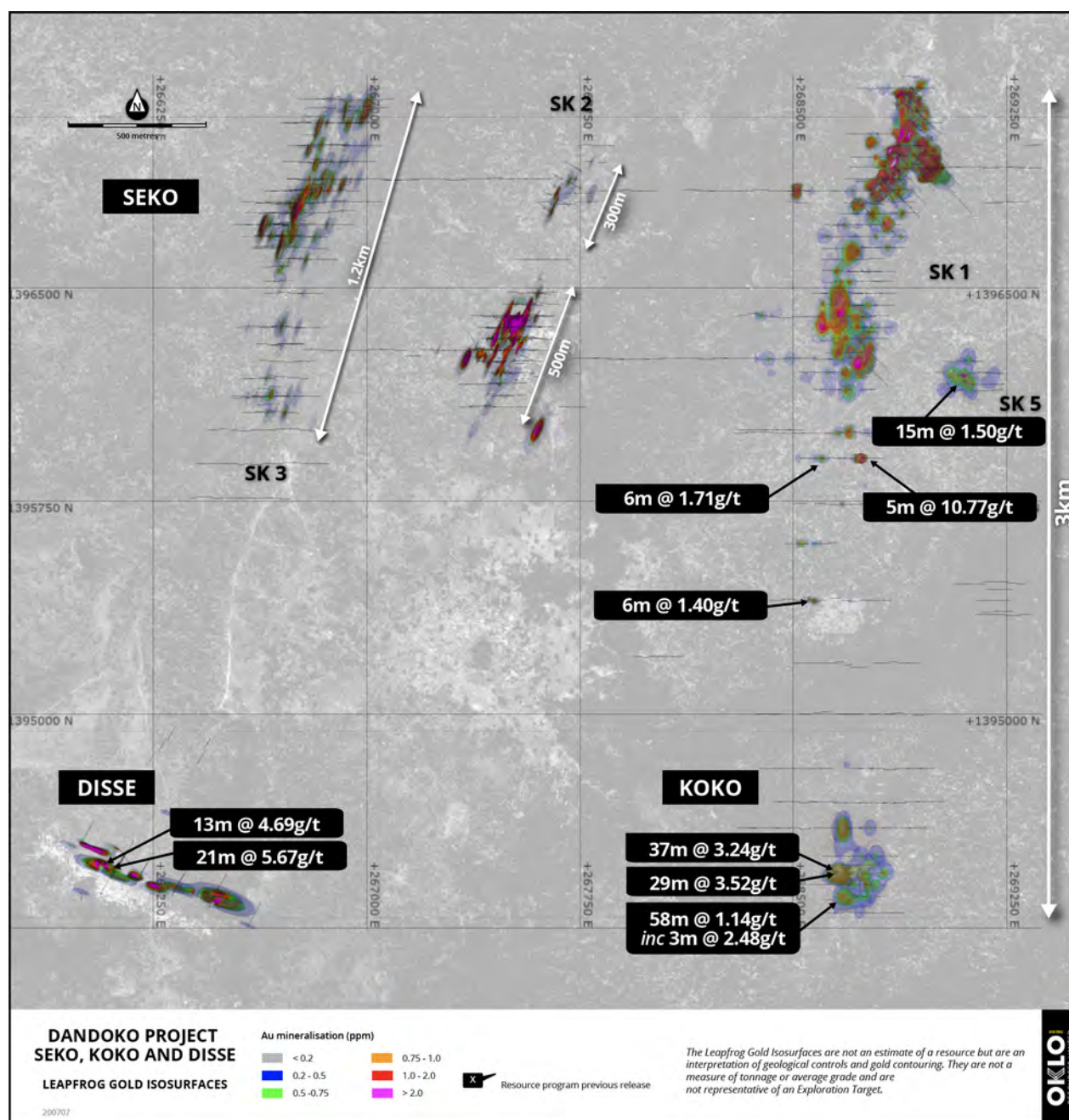


Figure 11: Drill plan showing Leapfrog gold isosurfaces from recent and previous drilling programs (AC, RC and DD) over Seko Anomalies SK1-5 and Extensions to Koko

Table 3: Summary of significant Koko and reconnaissance AC Intersections

AREA	HOLE No.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GOLD (g/t)
KOKO	ACKK20-622	23	24	1	1.56
		68	73	5	0.48*
	ACKK20-623	54	56	2	0.48*
	ACKK20-624	45	54	9	1.10*
	ACKK20-692	32	33	1	1.64
	RCKK20-187	20	32	12	0.71
		48	52	4	0.85
		54	57	3	1.47
	RCKK20-189	3	61	58	1.14
		89	92	3	2.48
SHALLOW AC RECONNAISSANCE HOLES					
KOKO – SK1	ACKK20-598	6	7	1	5.31
	ACKK20-599	8	9	1	2.61
	ACKK20-625	63	69	6	1.63
	ACKK20-660	6	7	1	1.63
	ACKK20-600	41	42	1	0.66
	ACKK20-605	41	42	1	0.94
	ACKK20-606	35	36	1	0.78
	ACKK20-617	2	3	1	8.00
		19	22	3	0.87
	ACKK20-623	54	56	2	0.48*
	ACKK20-637	20	21	1	0.66
	ACKK20-638	52	53	1	0.51
		64	65	1	0.51
	ACKK20-655	29	30	1	0.87
	ACKK20-675	39	41	2	0.71
	ACKK20-692	32	33	1	1.64
	ACKK20-698	22	23	1	0.73
	ACKK20-699	34	36	2	0.68
	ACSK20-708	22	24	2	2.39
	ACSK20-715	31	36	5	10.77
	ACSK20-716	14	16	2	1.13
		22	27	5	1.24
	ACSK20-719	52	58	6	1.71
	ACSK20-720	40	41	1	3.38
	ACSK20-721	31	32	1	1.18
	ACSK20-725	34	35	1	2.07
	ACSK20-727	13	14	1	18.5
	ACSK20-728	23	25	2	2.20
	ACSK20-729	1	5	4	1.30
	ACSK20-740	60	61	1	1.05
	ACSK20-741	36	48	12	0.87
	ACSK20-748	10	16	6	1.05
		39	40	1	6.22
	ACSK20-754	21	36	15	1.50
	ACSK20-755	78	85	7	1.70
	ACSK20-756	69	72	3	1.82
		76	78	2	1.99
	ACSK20-757	10	17	7	1.87

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 DD/RC/AC drilling. * hole ended in mineralisation

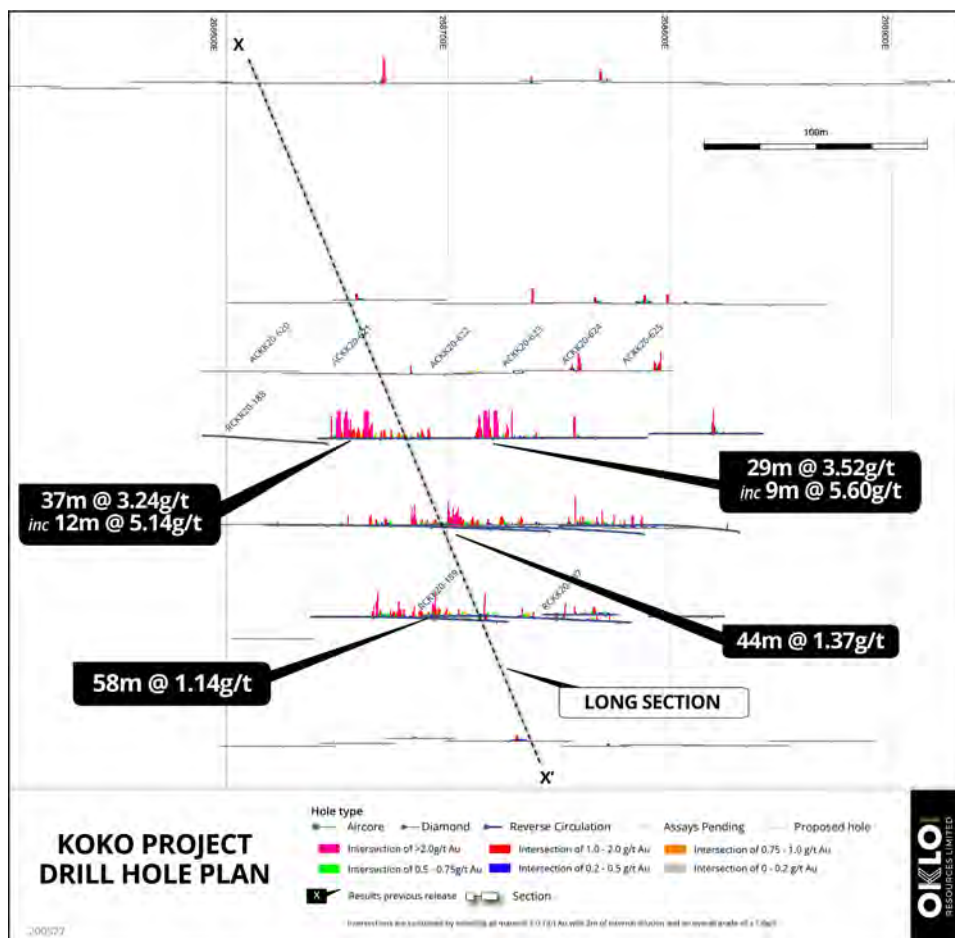


Figure 12: Koko Drill Hole Plan

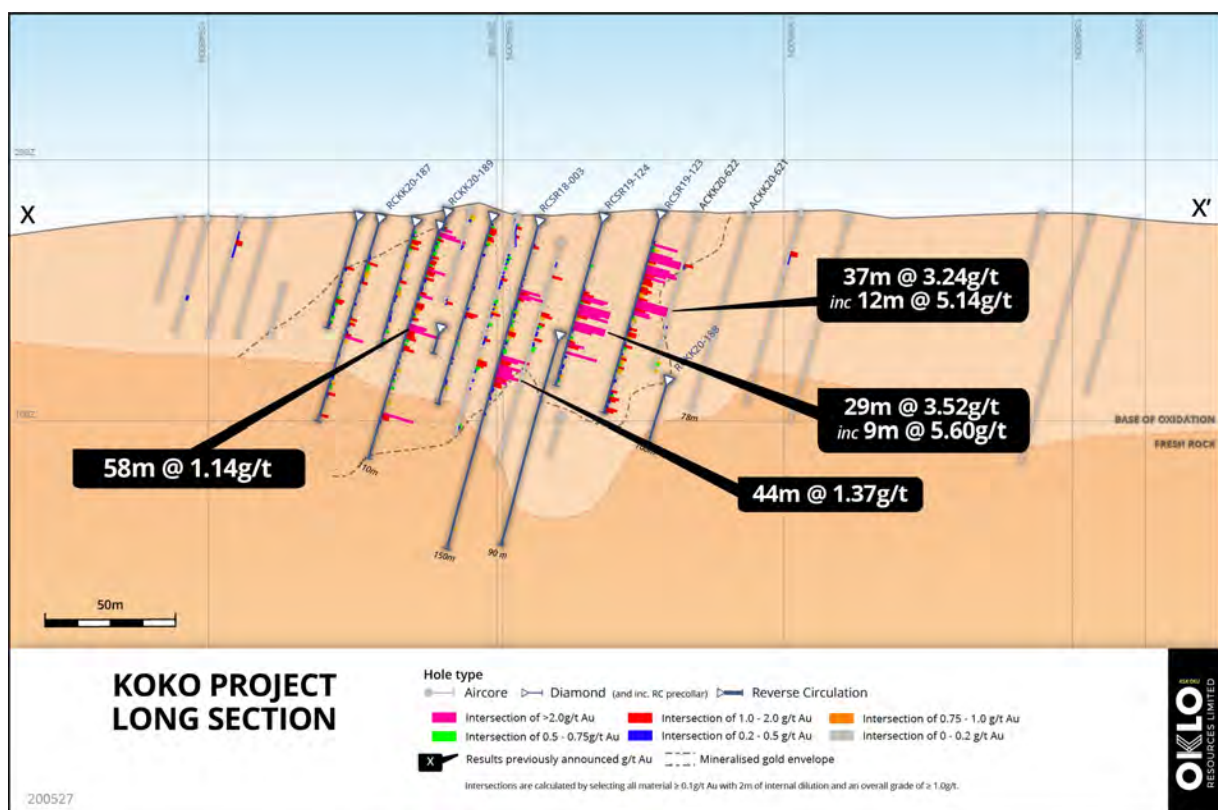


Figure 13: Koko Long Section ---- Field of view shown in Figure 12

KOUROUFING, KOSSAYA AND SARI PROJECTS

The Kouroufing and adjoining Kossaya and Sari Projects covers an area of 174km² within the Kenieba Inlier to the east of the regionally significant Senegal Mali Shear Zone ("SMSZ") over a tract of unexplored Proterozoic Birimian greenstones with identified northeast-trending structures in a comparable geological setting to the 12km-long, northeast-trending gold corridor at the Company's nearby Dandoko Project (Figure 1 and Figure 14).

Oklo, through reconnaissance auger geochemical drilling, has outlined a 6km-long gold corridor at Kouroufing Central Zone with grades of up to 14.40g/t gold and the prominent Kome gold target in the southeast of the Project, with peak composite grades of 6.32g/t gold.

First pass drilling (AC, RC) has confirmed bedrock gold discoveries with significant intercepts from Central Zone including **6m at 29.41g/t gold, 16m at 11.07g/t gold, 8m at 10.58g/t gold, 34m at 1.12g/t gold and 40m at 1.02g/t gold** whilst at Kome results included **2m at 18.20g/t gold and 2m at 8.50g/t gold**.

Reconnaissance auger drilling by Oklo at Kossaya and Sari defined a series of north-south trends with significant composite grades including **7m at 4.29g/t gold, 5m at 0.53g/t gold, 4m at 0.61g/t gold and 5m at 0.59g/t gold**.

No field work was conducted at Kouroufing, Kossaya or at Sari during the quarter.

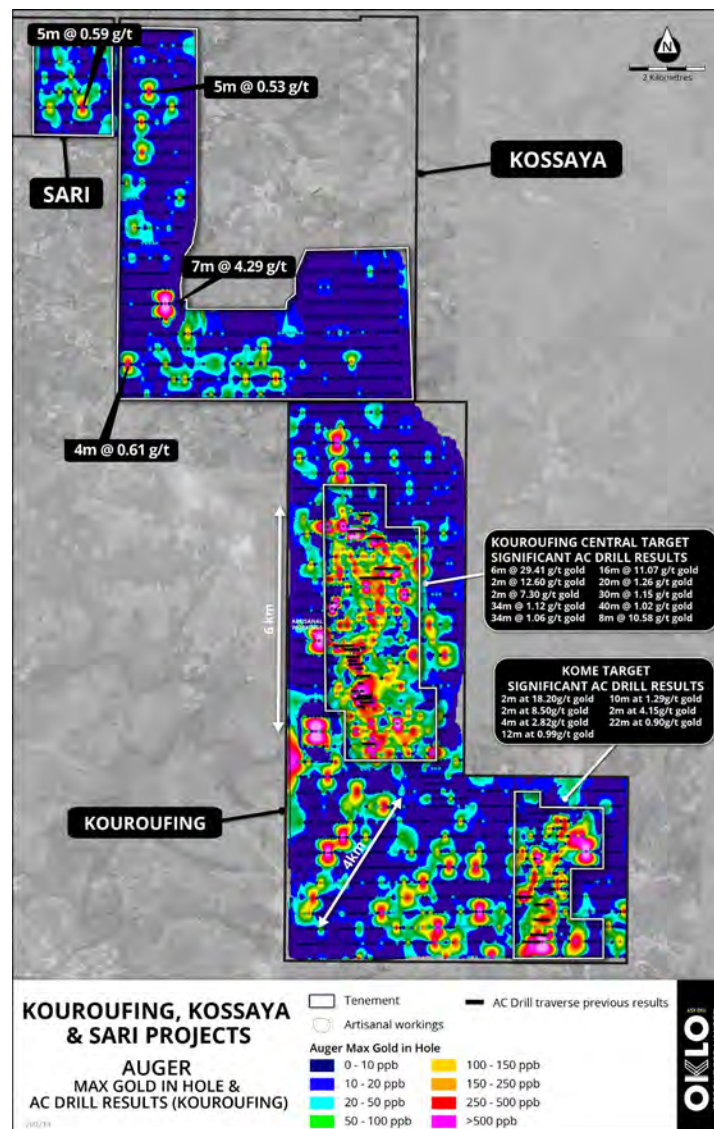


Figure 14: Exploration results from AC, RC drilling and auger exploration at the Kossaya, Sari and Kouroufing gold projects

KANDIOLE AND MOUSSALA PROJECTS

The Company completed a program of 779 auger drill holes at the Kandiole project, with receipt of assays and interpretation ongoing (Figure 15).

The program was designed upon initial field mapping undertaken in the prior quarter, prioritised based on geophysical interpretations and field observations. The project area is overlain by alluvial facies from the major Faleme river system that forms the border between Mali and Senegal along the Senegal Mali Shear Zone, and is located approximately 5km upstream from where the river diverges from the Senegal Mali Shear Zone, highlighting the potential for a major structural intersection.

The program has identified various zones of anomalous gold, to be reported upon receipt of complete program assays.

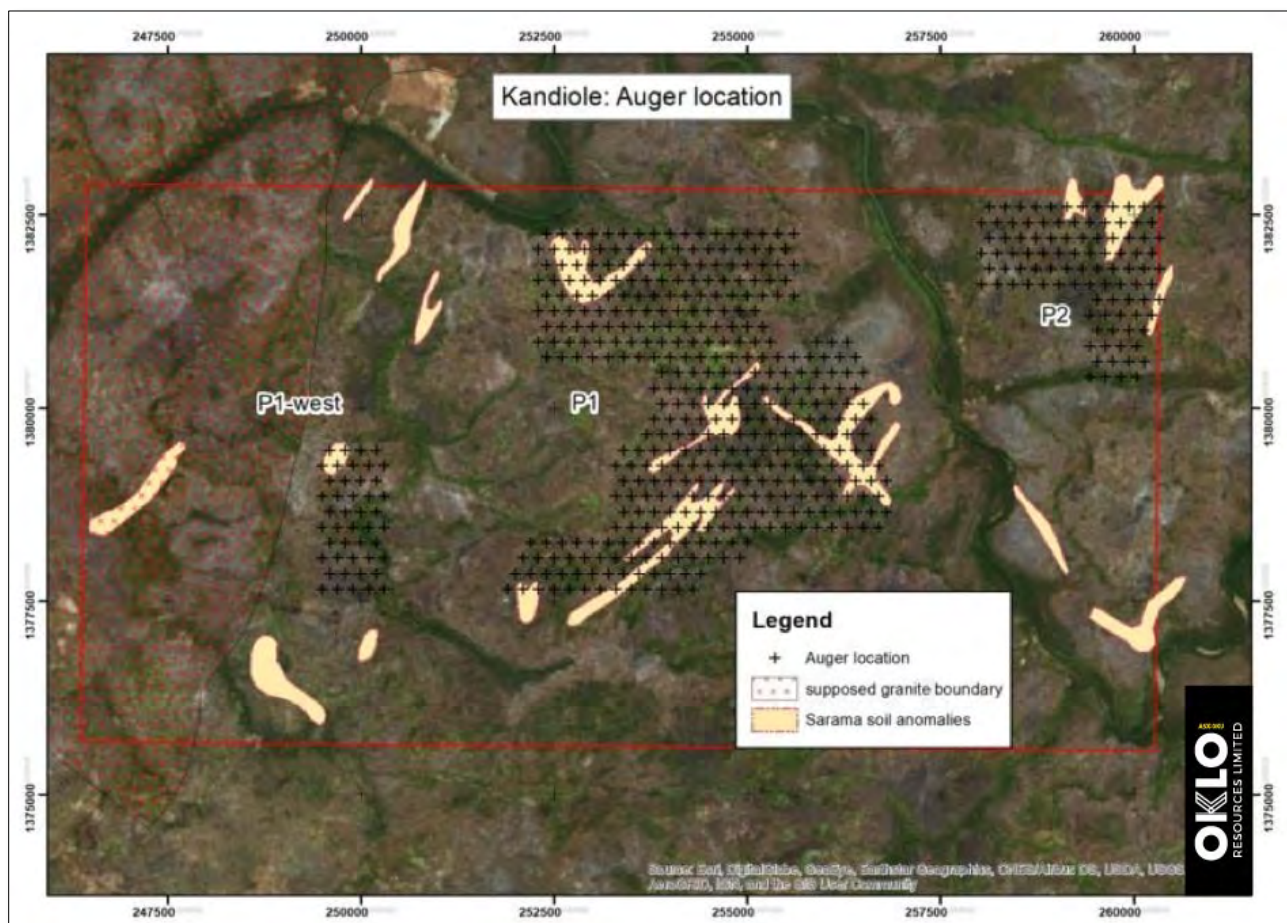


Figure 15: Kandiole, location of auger holes over historical soil anomalies.

2. SOCAF PROJECT – WEST MALI

The Socaf Project covers a sparsely outcropping inlier of Birimian volcanics located along the interpreted northern continuation of the prolific SMSZ (Figure 16). No field work was conducted at Socaf during the quarter.

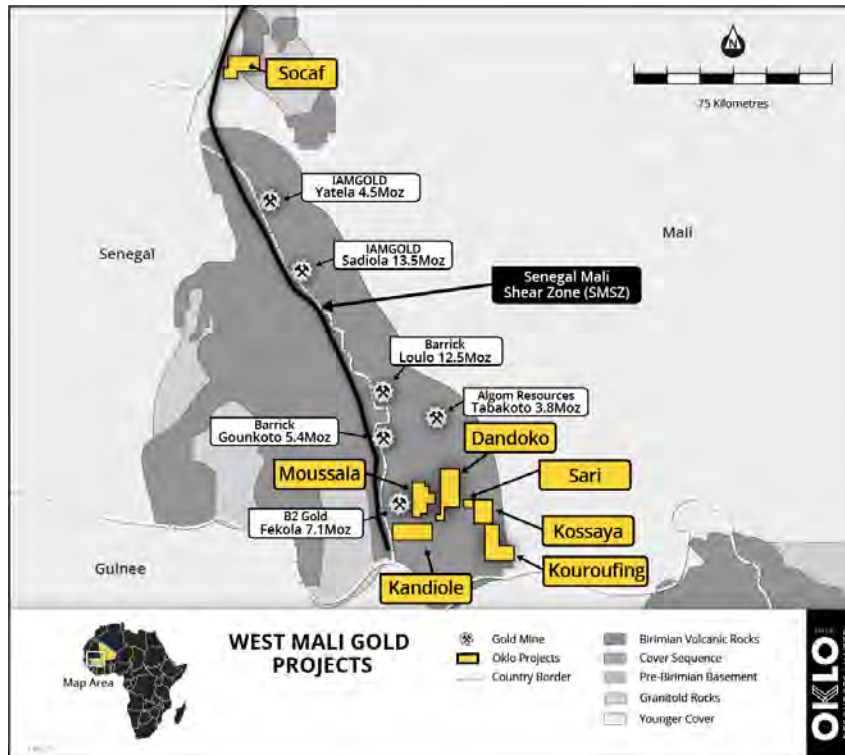


Figure 16: Location of Socaf Project in western Mali

3. SOUTH MALI PROJECTS

No field work was conducted over Oklo's four strategically located projects in South Mali during the quarter (Figure 17).

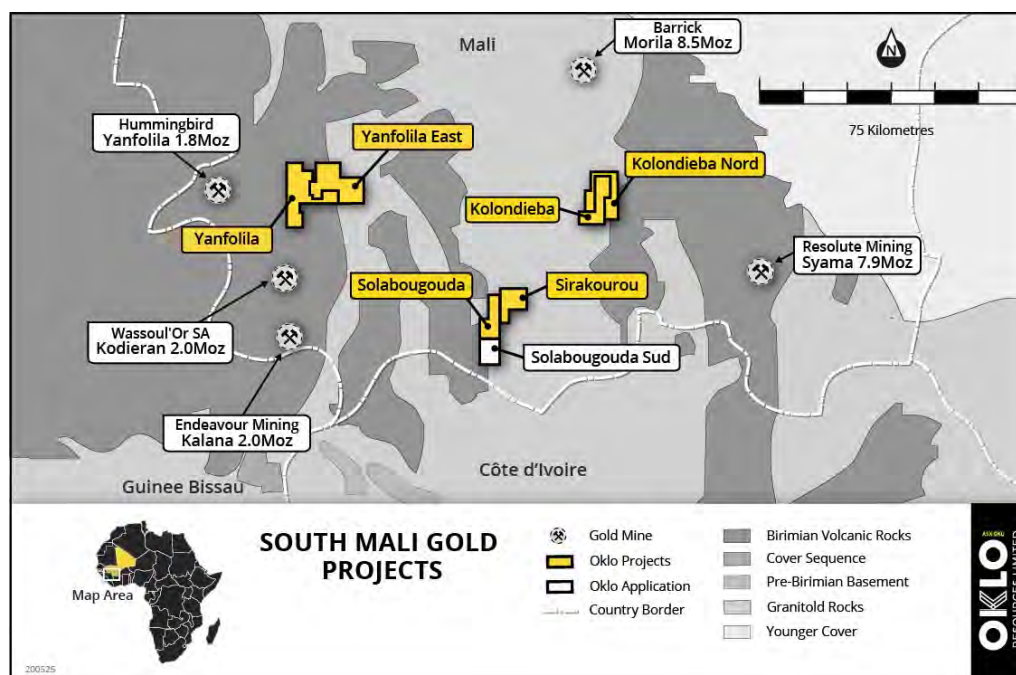


Figure 17: Location of Oklo's South Mali projects

4. SAMIT NORTH PHOSPHATE PROJECT – MALI

No exploration activities were undertaken at the project during the quarter.

5. KIDAL URANIUM PROJECT – MALI

No exploration activities were undertaken at the project during the quarter.

6. SEPTEMBER 2020 QUARTER WORK PROGRAMS

Oklo remains in a strong financial position to advance its aggressive evaluation program during the September 2020 quarter. Planned activities include the following:

- ▶ Completion of resource definition drilling at Seko prior to the wet season and planning for further drilling in advance of an initial Mineral Resource Estimate
- ▶ Planning for further drilling over the Dandoko gold corridor to commence after the wet season
- ▶ Further metallurgical test work on SK1 North oxide mineralisation

7. CORPORATE

Payments of approximately \$174,000 were made to related parties, or an associate of a related party during the quarter representing Director remuneration.

During the quarter \$2.9 million was spent on exploration expenditure. Details of exploration activity carried out during the quarter are set out in this report.

The Company remained well-funded at quarter-end with cash reserves of circa \$12.7 million.

8. JUNE 2020 QUARTER ASX ANNOUNCEMENTS

This Quarterly Activities Report contains information extracted from ASX market announcements reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves” (“2012 JORC Code”). Further details (including 2012 JORC Code reporting tables where applicable) of exploration results referred to in this Quarterly Activities Report can be found in the following announcements lodged on the ASX:

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| ▶ Positive Metallurgical Results From Seko | 7 April 2020 |
| ▶ Oklo's SK1 North Discovery Confirmed to 240m Vertical Depth | 29 April 2020 |
| ▶ SK1 Trend Grows to 3km from Significant Gold Hits | 28 May 2020 |

This Quarterly Activities Report also includes results formally reported after the end of the quarter in the following announcements for work completed prior to 30 June 2020:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| ▶ Oklo Updates Progress at Seko | 10 July 2020 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|

These announcements are available for viewing on the Company's website okloresources.com under the Investor Relations tab. Oklo confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original ASX announcements.

No mining or development activities were undertaken on any of the Company's tenements during the quarter.

TENEMENT SCHEDULE

There were no changes to the Company's interests in tenements during the quarter. At the end of the quarter, the Company held the following tenements:

LOCATION	LICENCE NAME	TENEMENT NUMBER	HOLDER	OWNERSHIP	STATUS
North East Mali	Kidal	09/3639/MM-SG DU 08/12/2009	Oklo Uranium Mali Ltd sarl	100%	Force Majeure
	Tessalit	09/3640/MM-SG DU 08/12/2009	Oklo Uranium Mali Ltd sarl	100%	Force Majeure
	Samit Nord	11/0463/MM-SG DU 16/02/2011	Oklo Uranium Mali Ltd sarl	100%	Force Majeure
West Mali	Aite Sud	2015-1279/MM-SG DU 15/05/2015	Oklo Resources Mali sarl	100%	Granted
	Dandoko	2017-2644/MM-SG DU 10/08/2017	Africa Mining sarl	100%	Granted
	Boutouguissi Sud	2017-2647/MM-SG DU 10/08/2017	SOCAR sarl	75%	Granted
	Aourou	2017-2648/MM-SG DU 10/08/2017	SOCAR sarl	75%	Granted
	Gombaly	2017-2646/MM-SG DU 10/08/2017	African Mining sarl	100%	Granted
	Moussala	2015-4006/ MM-SG DU 23/12/2015	Africa Mining sarl	100%	Granted
	Kandiole	2019-3528/MMP-SG DU 10/10/2019	Oklo Resources Mali sarl	100%	Granted
South Mali	Yanfolila	2017-2783/MM-SG DU 22/08/2017	Africa Mining sarl	100%	Granted
	Yanfolilia Est	2016-4075/MM-SG DU 08/11/2016	Oklo Resources Mali sarl	100%	Granted
	Solabougouda	2016-4847/MM-SG DU 30/12/2016	Africa Mining sarl	100%	Re-application
	Sirakourou	2016-4753/MM-SG DU 29/12/2016	Africa Mining sarl	100%	Granted
	Kolondieba	2017-2645/MM-SG DU 10/08/2017	Africa Mining sarl	100%	Granted
	Kolondieba Nord	2016-2164/MM-SG DU 16/6/2016	Oklo Resources Mali sarl	100%	Granted

The Company has also entered into an arrangement in respect of the following tenements:

LOCATION	LICENCE NAME	TENEMENT NUMBER	HOLDER	OWNERSHIP	STATUS
West Mali	Kouroufing	2017-2494/MM-SG DU 31/07/2017	Kouroufing Gold S.A.	65%	Earn in ¹
	Kossaya	2013-0513/MM-SG DU 19/02/2013	Sogetrac sarl	65%	Earn in ²
	Sari	2018-4270/MMP-SG DU 07/12/2018	Ecosud sarl	65%	Earn in ³

1 Kouroufing Gold S.A. is the owner of the Kouroufing tenement. Oklo has signed an agreement to acquire 100% of the Kouroufing Exploration tenement over two years (refer ASX Announcement dated 1 November 2017). Should a Mining Licence (ML) be granted Kouroufing Gold will be issued a 5% equity interest in the ML and a 1% NSR royalty. Oklo has the right to acquire this equity interest for USD1m. Oklo has completed all requirements under the agreement to earn a 100% interest in the tenement.

2 Sogetrac sarl. ("Sogetrac") is the owner of the Kossaya tenement. Oklo has signed an agreement to acquire 100% of the Kossaya Exploration tenement over two years (refer ASX Announcement dated 19 July 2018). Should a Mining Licence be granted Sogetrac sarl will be issued a 5% equity interest in the ML and a 1% NSR royalty. Oklo has the right to acquire this equity interest for USD1m.

3 Ecosud sarl ("Ecosud") is the owner of the Sari tenement. Oklo has signed an agreement to acquire 100% of the Sari Exploration tenement over two years (refer ASX Announcement dated 19 July 2018). Should a Mining Licence be granted Ecosud sarl will be issued a 5% equity interest in the ML and a 1% NSR royalty. Oklo has the right to acquire this equity interest for USD1m as well as the right to acquire the royalty for USD1m. Oklo has completed all requirements under the agreement to earn a 100% interest in the tenement.

Table 4: SK1 North RC & DD drill hole locations

HOLE No.	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	LENGTH	AZIMUTH	INC.
RCSK20-236	268919	1396776	189	150	315	-55
RCSK20-237	268818	1396722	190	132	315	-55
RCSK20-238	268894	1396751	190	171	315	-55
RCSK20-239	268745	1396606	190	78	315	-55
RCSK20-244	269055	1396918	188	180	315	-55
RDSK20-076	269128	1396759	189	360	315	-55
RDSK20-077	268960	1397062	181	150	300	-55
RDSK20-078	269048	1396960	186	210	315	-55
RDSK20-079	268968	1396792	189	220	315	-55
RDSK20-080	268947	1396747	190	210	315	-55
RDSK20-081	268992	1397066	182	201	315	-55
RDSK20-083*	269020	1397038	183	211	315	-55

* part assays only, DD interval started in mineralisation, waiting on RC pre collar, 0-137m

– ENDS –

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.



Location of Oklo's 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, 23rd October 2018, 25th October 2018, 18th December 2018, 6th March 2019, 15th August 2019, 22nd October 2019, 20th November 2019, 10th December 2019, 17th December 2019, 14th January 2020, 20th January 2020, 29th January 2020, 5th February 2020, 25th February 2020, 24th March 2020, 31st March 2020, 7th April 2020, 29th April 2020, 28th May 2020 and 10th July 2020.

Sari, Kossaya & Kouroufing Projects:

Announcements dated 12th September 2018, 12th November 2018, 30th January 2019, 19th February 2019, 11th April 2019, 17th April 2019 and 27th May 2019.

Table 5: SK1 RC and DD assay results $\geq 0.10\text{g/t Au}$

HOLE No.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	GOLD (g/t)
RCSK20-236	11	12	0.76
RCSK20-236	12	13	0.10
RCSK20-236	13	14	0.11
RCSK20-236	18	19	0.14
RCSK20-236	37	38	0.14
RCSK20-236	39	40	0.10
RCSK20-236	115	116	0.29
RCSK20-236	123	124	0.81
RCSK20-236	124	125	2.22
RCSK20-236	125	126	1.51
RCSK20-236	126	127	1.23
RCSK20-236	127	128	2.26
RCSK20-236	128	129	2.11
RCSK20-236	129	130	0.91
RCSK20-236	130	131	0.87
RCSK20-236	131	132	0.87
RCSK20-236	132	133	1.95
RCSK20-236	133	134	0.49
RCSK20-236	134	135	1.14
RCSK20-236	135	136	1.13
RCSK20-236	136	137	0.67
RCSK20-236	137	138	0.96
RCSK20-236	138	139	0.59
RCSK20-236	139	140	0.70
RCSK20-236	140	141	0.87
RCSK20-236	141	142	1.13
RCSK20-236	142	143	0.76
RCSK20-236	143	144	1.23
RCSK20-236	144	145	1.97
RCSK20-236	145	146	1.95
RCSK20-236	146	147	1.43
RCSK20-236	147	148	1.91
RCSK20-236	148	149	2.40
RCSK20-236	149	150	2.20
RCSK20-237	0	1	0.23
RCSK20-237	1	2	0.19
RCSK20-237	2	3	0.14
RCSK20-237	3	4	0.10
RCSK20-237	4	5	0.12
RCSK20-237	5	6	0.14
RCSK20-237	6	7	0.20
RCSK20-237	7	8	0.24

HOLE No.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	GOLD (g/t)
RCSK20-237	8	9	1.87
RCSK20-237	9	10	0.25
RCSK20-237	89	90	0.18
RCSK20-237	90	91	0.28
RCSK20-237	91	92	0.16
RCSK20-237	92	93	0.48
RCSK20-237	93	94	0.26
RCSK20-237	94	95	2.19
RCSK20-237	95	96	5.97
RCSK20-237	96	97	0.50
RCSK20-237	97	98	0.42
RCSK20-237	98	99	0.50
RCSK20-237	99	100	0.57
RCSK20-237	100	101	0.44
RCSK20-237	101	102	0.23
RCSK20-237	102	103	0.29
RCSK20-237	103	104	0.22
RCSK20-237	104	105	0.13
RCSK20-237	105	106	0.92
RCSK20-237	106	107	2.21
RCSK20-237	107	108	0.19
RCSK20-237	111	112	0.24
RCSK20-237	114	115	0.18
RCSK20-237	115	116	0.10
RCSK20-237	117	118	0.12
RCSK20-237	118	119	0.12
RCSK20-237	119	120	0.12
RCSK20-237	121	122	0.37
RCSK20-237	123	124	0.10
RCSK20-237	124	125	0.10
RCSK20-237	126	127	0.30
RCSK20-237	131	132	0.10
RCSK20-238	17	18	0.11
RCSK20-238	21	22	0.58
RCSK20-238	22	23	0.24
RCSK20-238	23	24	7.07
RCSK20-238	24	25	0.92
RCSK20-238	25	26	0.29
RCSK20-238	26	27	0.24
RCSK20-238	27	28	0.21
RCSK20-238	28	29	0.12
RCSK20-238	30	31	0.13

HOLE No.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	GOLD (g/t)
RCSK20-238	33	34	0.24
RCSK20-238	34	35	0.59
RCSK20-238	35	36	0.67
RCSK20-238	36	37	0.28
RCSK20-238	37	38	0.15
RCSK20-238	72	73	0.10
RCSK20-238	84	85	0.10
RCSK20-238	86	87	0.11
RCSK20-238	90	91	1.84
RCSK20-238	91	92	0.30
RCSK20-238	92	93	0.11
RCSK20-238	94	95	0.12
RCSK20-238	95	96	0.18
RCSK20-238	96	97	0.69
RCSK20-238	102	103	0.11
RCSK20-238	119	120	0.17
RCSK20-238	120	121	0.34
RCSK20-238	121	122	0.12
RCSK20-238	122	123	0.36
RCSK20-238	123	124	3.57
RCSK20-238	124	125	0.55
RCSK20-238	125	126	0.27
RCSK20-238	126	127	0.40
RCSK20-238	127	128	0.14
RCSK20-238	138	139	0.84
RCSK20-238	139	140	0.44
RCSK20-238	140	141	0.31
RCSK20-238	147	148	0.14
RCSK20-238	148	149	0.30
RCSK20-238	149	150	0.40
RCSK20-238	150	151	0.28
RCSK20-238	151	152	0.17
RCSK20-238	153	154	0.12
RCSK20-238	154	155	0.14
RCSK20-238	155	156	0.11
RCSK20-238	157	158	0.13
RCSK20-238	159	160	0.15
RCSK20-239	6	7	0.16
RCSK20-239	7	8	0.59
RCSK20-239	8	9	0.55
RCSK20-239	9	10	0.43
RCSK20-239	10	11	0.29
RCSK20-239	42	43	0.20
RCSK20-239	43	44	0.93

HOLE No.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	GOLD (g/t)
RCSK20-239	44	45	0.10
RCSK20-239	45	46	0.14
RCSK20-239	46	47	1.87
RCSK20-239	47	48	2.03
RCSK20-239	48	49	4.83
RCSK20-239	49	50	3.02
RCSK20-239	50	51	0.90
RCSK20-239	51	52	0.10
RCSK20-239	53	54	0.21
RCSK20-239	54	55	0.53
RCSK20-239	55	56	0.18
RCSK20-239	56	57	0.19
RCSK20-239	57	58	0.10
RCSK20-239	59	60	0.39
RCSK20-239	60	61	0.78
RCSK20-239	61	62	2.03
RCSK20-239	62	63	1.26
RCSK20-239	63	64	0.75
RCSK20-239	64	65	1.12
RCSK20-239	65	66	0.87
RCSK20-239	70	71	0.27
RCSK20-244	148	149	0.12
RCSK20-244	153	154	0.90
RCSK20-244	154	155	7.05
RCSK20-244	155	156	2.83
RCSK20-244	156	157	0.17
RCSK20-244	157	158	0.18
RCSK20-244	158	159	0.15
RCSK20-244	165	166	0.19
RCSK20-244	166	167	0.11
RCSK20-244	167	168	0.15
RDSK20-076	283	284	1.96
RDSK20-076	284	285	0.96
RDSK20-076	285	286	0.54
RDSK20-076	286	287	2.03
RDSK20-076	287	288	0.80
RDSK20-076	299	300	0.26
RDSK20-076	300	301	1.19
RDSK20-076	301	302	0.51
RDSK20-076	302	303	0.25
RDSK20-076	303	304	1.83
RDSK20-076	304	305	1.49
RDSK20-076	305	306	0.14
RDSK20-076	306	307	0.94

HOLE No.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	GOLD (g/t)
RDSK20-076	308	309	0.62
RDSK20-076	309	310	0.20
RDSK20-076	310	311	0.11
RDSK20-076	313	314	0.20
RDSK20-076	314	315	1.30
RDSK20-076	315	316	1.74
RDSK20-076	316	317	0.11
RDSK20-076	317	318	0.14
RDSK20-076	318	319	2.75
RDSK20-076	319	320	2.89
RDSK20-076	320	321	0.80
RDSK20-076	322	323	0.10
RDSK20-076	327	328	0.33
RDSK20-076	356	357	0.11
RDSK20-076	357	358	0.12
RDSK20-077	73	74	0.10
RDSK20-077	74	75	0.89
RDSK20-077	75	76	0.12
RDSK20-077	76	77	0.13
RDSK20-077	78	79	0.10
RDSK20-077	82	83	1.33
RDSK20-077	83	84	0.77
RDSK20-077	85	86	0.22
RDSK20-077	86	87	2.67
RDSK20-077	87	88	1.00
RDSK20-077	88	89	0.37
RDSK20-077	90	91	0.97
RDSK20-077	91	92	4.05
RDSK20-077	100	101	0.89
RDSK20-077	101	102	3.72
RDSK20-077	102	103	2.12
RDSK20-077	103	104	1.13
RDSK20-077	104	105	1.71
RDSK20-077	105	106	1.14
RDSK20-077	106	107	2.12
RDSK20-077	107	108	1.35
RDSK20-077	108	109	1.14
RDSK20-077	111	112	0.65
RDSK20-077	112	113	0.12
RDSK20-077	123	124	0.33
RDSK20-077	128	129	0.10
RDSK20-077	129	130	0.33
RDSK20-077	136	137	0.52
RDSK20-077	137	138	0.55

HOLE No.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	GOLD (g/t)
RDSK20-077	138	139	1.60
RDSK20-077	139	140	0.46
RDSK20-077	140	141	0.28
RDSK20-077	141	142	0.28
RDSK20-077	142	143	6.06
RDSK20-077	143	144	1.49
RDSK20-077	144	145	0.27
RDSK20-077	145	146	0.24
RDSK20-077	146	147	0.13
RDSK20-078	150	151	2.42
RDSK20-078	151	152	0.48
RDSK20-078	158	159	0.10
RDSK20-078	160	161	0.22
RDSK20-078	161	162	0.15
RDSK20-078	175	176	0.33
RDSK20-078	176	177	0.47
RDSK20-078	178	179	0.15
RDSK20-078	196	197	0.44
RDSK20-079	63	66	0.32
RDSK20-080	154	155	0.14
RDSK20-080	155	156	0.24
RDSK20-080	156	157	0.50
RDSK20-080	158	159	1.48
RDSK20-080	159	160	0.17
RDSK20-080	162	163	0.20
RDSK20-080	163	164	0.25
RDSK20-080	164	165	0.43
RDSK20-080	165	166	0.18
RDSK20-080	166	167	0.58
RDSK20-080	179	180	0.37
RDSK20-080	183	184	1.20
RDSK20-080	184	185	0.14
RDSK20-080	189	190	0.16
RDSK20-080	190	191	0.11
RDSK20-080	191	192	0.39
RDSK20-080	192	193	0.35
RDSK20-080	193	194	0.96
RDSK20-080	194	195	0.53
RDSK20-080	195	196	0.36
RDSK20-081	138	139	1.57
RDSK20-081	140	141	1.90
RDSK20-081	141	142	1.31
RDSK20-081	142	143	3.52
RDSK20-081	143	144	0.83

HOLE No.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	GOLD (g/t)
RDSK20-081	144	145	3.18
RDSK20-081	145	146	3.66
RDSK20-081	146	147	0.56
RDSK20-081	147	148	0.82
RDSK20-081	148	149	0.41
RDSK20-081	149	150	0.13
RDSK20-081	152	153	0.11
RDSK20-081	156	157	3.25
RDSK20-081	157	158	0.40
RDSK20-081	158	159	1.02
RDSK20-081	159	160	0.59
RDSK20-081	160	161	0.18
RDSK20-081	162	163	0.13
RDSK20-081	177	178	0.74
RDSK20-083	136	137	0.44
RDSK20-083	137	138	0.13
RDSK20-083	142	143	0.12
RDSK20-083	168	169	0.42
RDSK20-083	173	174	0.22

HOLE No.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	GOLD (g/t)
RDSK20-083	174	175	0.18
RDSK20-083	176	177	0.51
RDSK20-083	177	178	0.49
RDSK20-083	179	180	0.70
RDSK20-083	180	181	0.45
RDSK20-083	181	182	2.34
RDSK20-083	182	183	0.16
RDSK20-083	183	184	0.13
RDSK20-083	186	187	5.79
RDSK20-083	187	188	0.18
RDSK20-083	189	190	0.40
RDSK20-083	190	191	0.43
RDSK20-083	191	192	1.29
RDSK20-083	192	193	3.60
RDSK20-083	193	194	0.81
RDSK20-083	194	195	2.85
RDSK20-083	195	196	0.72
RDSK20-083	196	197	6.42
RDSK20-083	197	198	0.12

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 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 AMCO drilling. In July AMCO was purchased and commenced trading under the name Etasi & Co drilling. ▶ DD drilling was undertaken by AMCO 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. ▶ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<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 Finish. ▶ Sample pulps were returned from the SGS

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		<p>laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and are being stored in a secure location for possible future analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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.
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

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		<p>custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff.</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 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. ▶ 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"> ○ 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 	<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 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
	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	<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 is ongoing on the Company's SK1 North prospect with a view to completing a resource estimate for the Seko prospect in H2, 2020.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

OKLO RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN

52 121 582 607

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 JUNE 2020

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
1.	Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1	Receipts from customers	15	44
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	-	-
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	(126)	(486)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(202)	(974)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	12	44
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	50	50
1.8	Other (realised foreign currency movements)	66	(57)
1.9	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(185)	(1,379)
2.	Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	(33)	(153)
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	(12)
	(d) exploration & evaluation	(2,937)	(9,652)
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	(3)

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(2,970)	(9,820)

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	18,500
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	35	(1,041)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	35	17,459

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	15,961	6,527
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(185)	(1,379)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(2,970)	(9,820)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	35	17,459

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	(156)	(102)
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	12,685	12,685

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	7,685	13,461
5.2	Call deposits	5,000	2,500
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	12,685	15,961

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	99
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	75
<i>Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.</i>		

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

7. Financing facilities <i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity. Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>		Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
7.1	Loan facilities	-	-
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	Total financing facilities	-	-
7.5	Unused financing facilities available at quarter end		-
7.6	Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		

8. Estimated cash available for future operating activities		\$A'000
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(185)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(2,937)
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(3,122)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	12,685
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	12,685
8.7	Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	4.1
<i>Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.</i>		
8.8	If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:	
8.8.1	Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?	
Answer:		
8.8.2	Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?	
Answer:		

8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer:

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 22 July 2020

Authorised by: The Board
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.