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## ASX Announcement

# RC DRILLING PROGRAM AT SOCAF PROJECT INTERSECTS 13 METRES AT 2.58g/t GOLD

**Oklo Resources Limited** ("Oklo" or "the Company"; ASX: OKU) is pleased to announce the receipt of assay results from reverse circulation (RC) and auger drilling programs completed at its Socaf project in western Mali.

**Highlights**

- Significant gold intersections from the 13 reverse circulation (RC) drill holes completed include:
  - **13m at 2.58g/t gold from 9m** in RCAR015-002
    - including **4m at 4.43g/t**
  - **11m at 1.62g/t gold from 13m** in RCAR015-001
  - **3m at 4.69g/t gold from 8m and**
    **3m at 2.12g/t gold from 13m** in RCAR015-006

- Results from shallow auger drilling (average hole depth of 6 metres) has delineated additional coherent zones of anomalous bedrock gold mineralisation with peak results of 3 metres at 1.58g/t gold, 3 metres at 1.49g/t gold, 3 metres at 1.64g/t and 3 metres at 1.36g/t gold.

- Drilling shows potential for multiple mineralised zones within the Socaf gold geochemical anomaly that extends over an area of approximately 2.0 km by 1.0 km and remains lightly tested by drilling.

- Drilling continues on Oklo's projects with an RC drilling rig currently being mobilised back to the Dandoko Project to follow up the recently announced intersection of 29 metres at 10.42g/t gold from the Diabarou prospect.

Oklo's Socaf Project covers a sparsely outcropping inlier of Birimian volcanics located along the interpreted northern continuation of the Senegal-Mali Shear Zone (SMSZ, Figure1) which hosts no fewer than 6 major gold deposits to the south, including Sadiola (13.5 Moz) and Loulo (12.5 Moz).

The Company commenced a program of aircore (AC) drilling at Socaf in mid-2015 which was subsequently postponed due to the harder than expected ground conditions. During January 2016, two programs were successfully completed comprising:

- Shallow bedrock auger drilling (248 holes for 1,141 metres) designed to test for extensions to the gold-in-soil anomalism previously outlined under shallow sand cover (Figure 2)

- Limited RC drilling (13 holes for 1,099 metres) designed to test the down dip extensions to the significant intersections previously reported from 2007-08 drilling, including 8 metres at 4.1g/t gold and 8 metres at 3.5g/t gold (Figure 2,3)

All assay results have now been received with **both programs confirming the presence of significant gold mineralisation under shallow sand cover.**

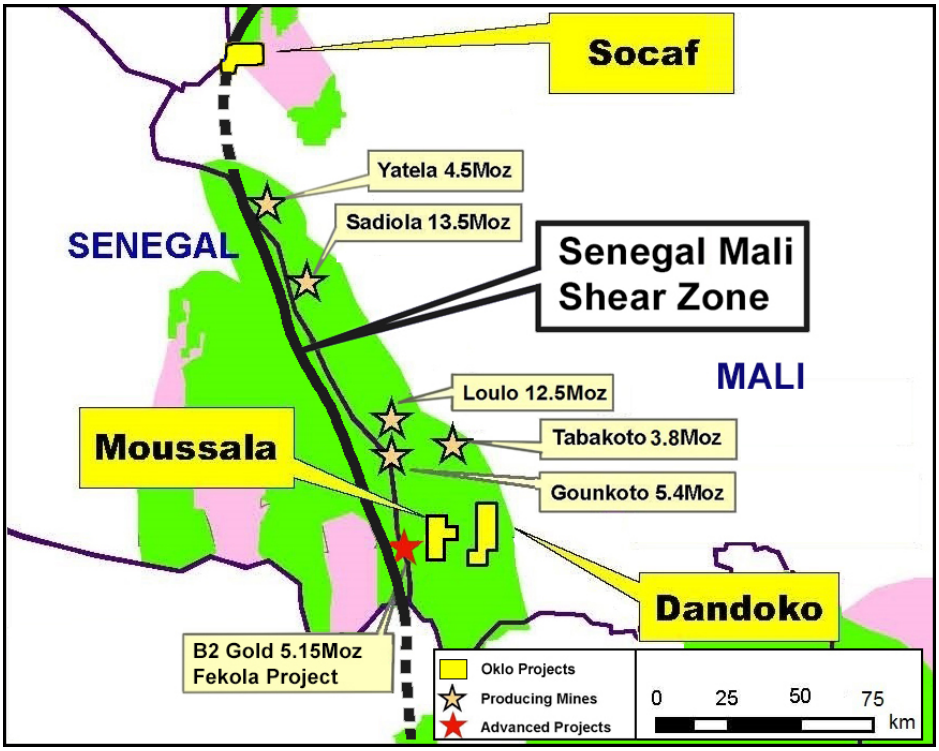


*Figure 1: Location of Socaf Gold Project in West Mali*

## Auger Drilling

The auger drilling program was undertaken on a nominal 50 metres by 20 metres grid spacing to refusal (average hole depth of 6 metres) and targeted structural zones identified from induced polarisation (IP) geophysical surveys undertaken during 2015. These structural zones are located to the immediate south and west of the previously defined gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly and are mostly concealed under sand cover (Figure 2).

Three zones of coherent gold anomalism were outlined by the auger drilling associated with the interpreted IP structures. Nine of the reconnaissance auger holes intersected >0.5g/t gold including peak results of 3 metres at 1.58g/t gold, 3 metres at 1.49g/t gold, 3 metres at 1.64g/t and 3 metres at 1.36g/t gold. The Socaf gold geochemical anomaly covers an area of approximately 2.0 km by 1.0 km and remains lightly tested by drilling.

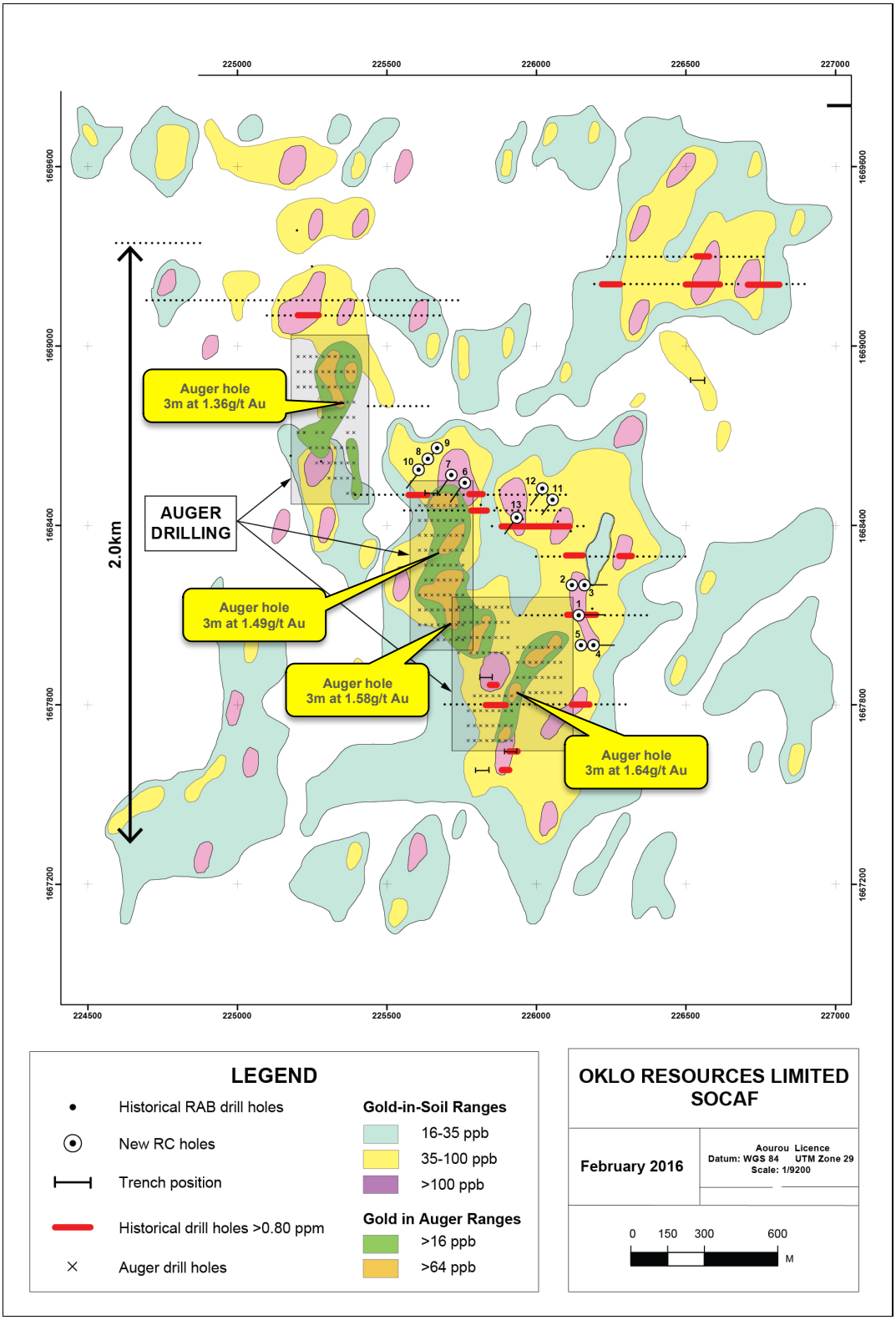


***Figure 2: Socaf gold-in-soil anomaly and location of first pass auger drilling and RC drill holes***

## Reverse Circulation Drilling

The RC drilling program tested the continuation of mineralisation intersected in previous drilling and also targeted high resistivity anomalies outlined from the induced polarisation (IP) geophysical survey. Drilling mostly encountered andesite and porphyry andesite with 1-2% disseminated pyrite and intercalated, strongly sheared metagreywacke and schists.

Gold mineralisation was associated with strongly weathered schists indicating a structural control, as in hole RCAR015-002 that intersected **13 metres at 2.58 g/t gold,** and with silicified, quartz-veined porphyry andesite, as in hole RCAR015-011 that returned **4 metres at 1.31 g/t gold** and **6 metres at 1.33 g/t gold** (Figure 3).

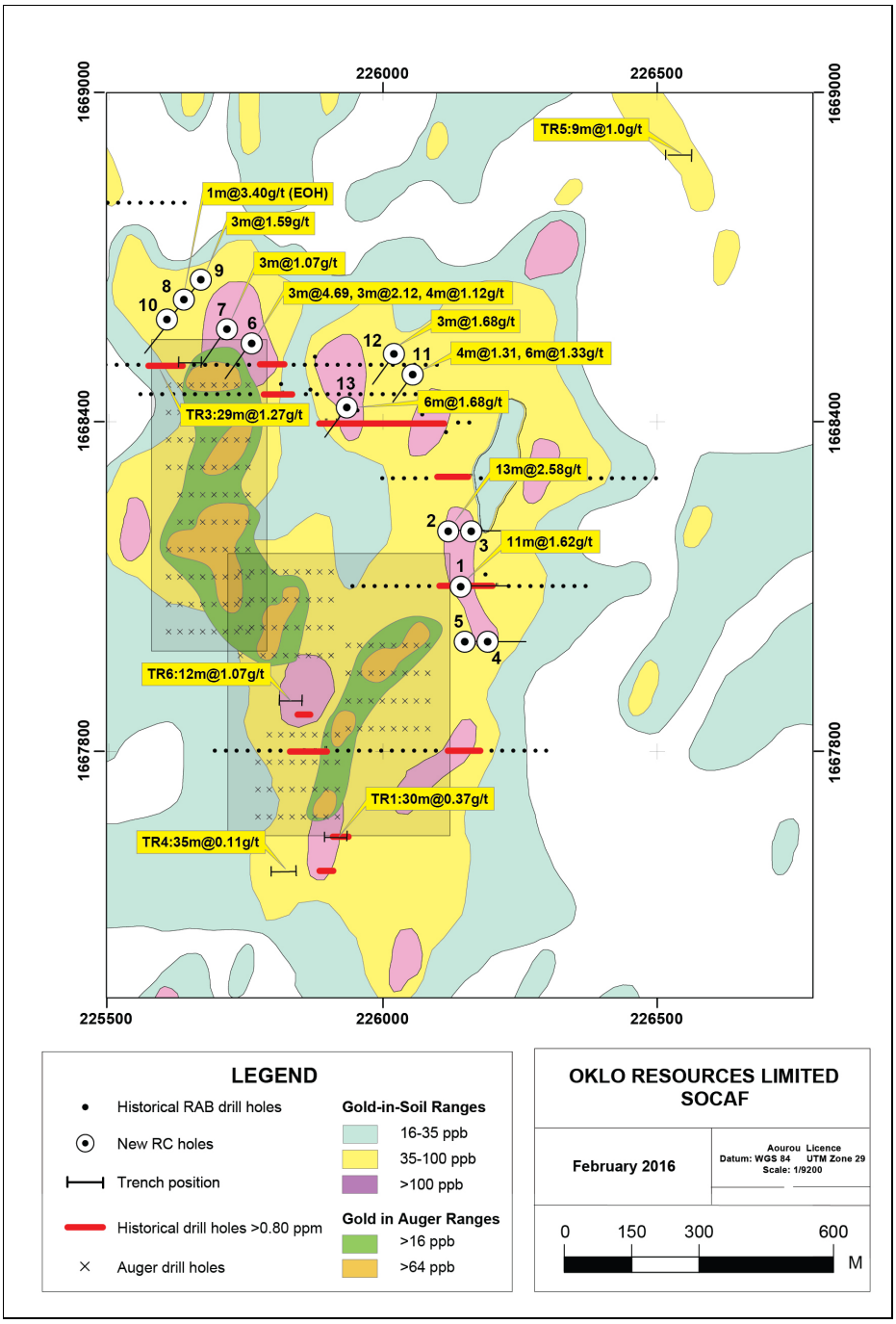


*Figure 3: Socaf, location of RC holes, assay results > 1g/t gold over soils, auger and trenching*

The results received to date from this relatively underexplored window of Birimian greenstones are considered highly promising given the project's close proximity to several large gold deposits spatially associated with the SMSZ within the Kenieba Inlier of western Mali.

The RC drilling has only tested a limited portion of the large geochemical gold anomaly. Further drilling is required to firm up the geological controls to the known zones of bedrock mineralisation and further test the potential of the soil, auger and IP anomalies.

Significant drill intersections, hole locations and assay results are summarised in Table 1, 2 and 3 at the end of this report.

## Planned Future Work

### Dandoko Project

A RC drill rig is in the process of being mobilised to the Dandoko Project to follow up the recently announced intersection of 29 metres at 10.42g/t gold from the Diabarou prospect. Further details on the program will be announced shortly.

### Yanfolila Project

The auger and RC drilling program planned to commence in late February to follow up the encouraging results announced in August 2015 has been rescheduled to late March due to the prioritisation of drilling at Diabarou.

**– ENDS –**

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***About Oklo Resources***

*Oklo Resources is an ASX listed exploration company with gold, uranium and phosphate projects located in Mali, Africa.*

*The Company's focus is its large landholding of eight gold projects covering 1,389km$^2$ in some of Mali's most prospective gold belts. The Company has a corporate office located in Sydney, Australia and an expert technical team based in Bamako, Mali, led by Dr Madani Diallo who has previously been involved in discoveries totalling in excess of 30Moz gold.*

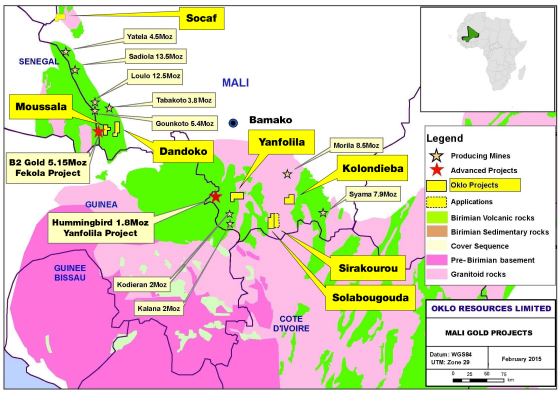


***Figure 4: Location of Oklo Projects in West and South Mali***

**Table 1: Summary of significant auger intersections greater than 1 g/t Au from the Socaf prospect**

| Auger ID | From | To | Length | Gold (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TRAR248 | 3 | 6 | **3** | **1.64** |
| TRAR199 | 0 | 3 | **3** | **1.58** |
| TRAR038 | 0 | 3 | **3** | **1.49** |
| TRAR091 | 0 | 3 | **3** | **1.36** |

**Table 2: Summary of significant RC intersections greater than 0.5 g/t Au from the Socaf prospect**

| Drill | Location UTM Coordinates | | Orientation | | From | To | Width (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| hole ID | East | North | Dip | Azimuth/ Depth | (m) | (m) | | |
| RCAR015-001 | 226140 | 1668100 | -55 | 90/85 | 13 | 24 | **11** | **1.62** |
| | | | | | | | | |
| RCAR015-002 | 226121 | 1668199 | -55 | 90/72 | 9 | 22 | **13** | **2.58** |
| | | | | including | 16 | 20 | **4** | **4.43** |
| RCAR015-003 | 226159 | 1668200 | -55 | 90/72 | No Significant Intersection | | | |
| RCAR015-004 | 226180 | 1667998 | -55 | 100/72 | No Significant Intersection | | | |
| RCAR015-005 | 226145 | 1667998 | -55 | 100/72 | No Significant Intersection | | | |
| RCAR015-006 | 225766 | 1668550 | -55 | 210/100 | 8 | 11 | **3** | **4.69** |
| | | | | | 13 | 16 | **3** | **2.12** |
| | | | | | 17 | 20 | **3** | **0.90** |
| | | | | | 34 | 38 | **4** | **1.12** |
| RCAR015-007 | 225721 | 1668572 | -55 | 210/96 | 44 | 47 | **3** | **1.07** |
| RCAR015-008 | 225650 | 1668631 | -55 | 210/80 | 79 | 80 | **1** | **3.40** |
| RCAR015-009 | 225680 | 1668669 | -55 | 210/90 | 55 | 58 | **3** | **1.59** |
| RCAR015-010 | 225621 | 1668590 | -55 | 210/84 | 13 | 15 | **2** | **0.63** |
| RCAR015-011 | 226060 | 1668489 | -55 | 225/96 | 55 | 59 | **4** | **1.31** |
| | | | | | 62 | 68 | **6** | **1.33** |
| RCAR015-012 | 226026 | 1668524 | -55 | 225/96 | 86 | 90 | **4** | **1.83** |
| | | | | | 92 | 95 | **3** | **0.55** |
| RCAR015-013 | 225937 | 1668428 | -55 | 225/84 | 15 | 20 | **5** | **0.72** |
| | | | | | 25 | 28 | **3** | **1.68** |

*1) Significant intersections reported are down hole lengths using a minimum 0.5g/t gold and a composited average of >0.5g/t gold. True widths of the intersections are unknown*

***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.*

| Table 3 Summary of Auger drilling assays, max of gold (ppb) in hole | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auger Hole ID | Easting | Northing | Max of Au PPB in hole |
| TRAR001 | 225621 | 1668468 | 75 |
| TRAR002 | 225640 | 1668470 | 60 |
| TRAR003 | 225660 | 1668471 | 32 |
| TRAR004 | 225679 | 1668471 | 60 |
| TRAR005 | 225701 | 1668472 | 61 |
| TRAR006 | 225720 | 1668471 | 46 |
| TRAR007 | 225741 | 1668471 | 189 |
| TRAR008 | 225759 | 1668472 | 747 |
| TRAR009 | 225759 | 1668422 | 30 |
| TRAR010 | 225738 | 1668419 | 22 |
| TRAR011 | 225720 | 1668418 | 26 |
| TRAR012 | 225701 | 1668420 | 24 |
| TRAR013 | 225681 | 1668419 | 20 |
| TRAR014 | 225660 | 1668418 | 2 |
| TRAR015 | 225642 | 1668418 | 46 |
| TRAR016 | 225620 | 1668420 | 81 |
| TRAR017 | 225759 | 1668371 | 16 |
| TRAR018 | 225740 | 1668371 | 72 |
| TRAR019 | 225719 | 1668366 | 10 |
| TRAR020 | 225698 | 1668371 | 20 |
| TRAR021 | 225680 | 1668374 | 18 |
| TRAR022 | 225659 | 1668372 | 30 |
| TRAR023 | 225639 | 1668371 | 14 |
| TRAR024 | 225617 | 1668373 | 6 |
| TRAR025 | 225760 | 1668319 | 12 |
| TRAR026 | 225741 | 1668318 | 12 |
| TRAR027 | 225721 | 1668319 | 28 |
| TRAR028 | 225700 | 1668319 | 32 |
| TRAR029 | 225677 | 1668320 | 307 |
| TRAR030 | 225659 | 1668320 | 199 |
| TRAR031 | 225640 | 1668321 | 20 |
| TRAR032 | 225620 | 1668321 | 60 |
| TRAR033 | 225761 | 1668271 | 10 |
| TRAR034 | 225741 | 1668270 | 10 |
| TRAR035 | 225720 | 1668270 | 22 |
| TRAR036 | 225702 | 1668269 | 70 |
| TRAR037 | 225680 | 1668271 | 476 |
| TRAR038 | 225660 | 1668271 | 1494 |
| TRAR039 | 225640 | 1668272 | 54 |

| Table 3 Summary of Auger drilling assays, max of gold (ppb) in hole | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auger Hole ID | Easting | Northing | Max of Au PPB in hole |
| TRAR040 | 225760 | 1668221 | 20 |
| TRAR041 | 225740 | 1668221 | 60 |
| TRAR042 | 225720 | 1668221 | 20 |
| TRAR043 | 225700 | 1668221 | 76 |
| TRAR044 | 225681 | 1668222 | 38 |
| TRAR045 | 225659 | 1668220 | 74 |
| TRAR046 | 225640 | 1668219 | 18 |
| TRAR047 | 225761 | 1668169 | 16 |
| TRAR048 | 225741 | 1668169 | 24 |
| TRAR049 | 225679 | 1668171 | 44 |
| TRAR050 | 225660 | 1668169 | 14 |
| TRAR051 | 225643 | 1668170 | 765 |
| TRAR052 | 225622 | 1668169 | 50 |
| TRAR053 | 225760 | 1668120 | 20 |
| TRAR054 | 225741 | 1668120 | 48 |
| TRAR055 | 225722 | 1668120 | 46 |
| TRAR056 | 225703 | 1668120 | 32 |
| TRAR057 | 225682 | 1668120 | 4 |
| TRAR058 | 225658 | 1668120 | 12 |
| TRAR059 | 225641 | 1668120 | 10 |
| TRAR060 | 225620 | 1668119 | 6 |
| TRAR061 | 225759 | 1668069 | 20 |
| TRAR062 | 225738 | 1668068 | 20 |
| TRAR063 | 225719 | 1668068 | 40 |
| TRAR064 | 225697 | 1668068 | 16 |
| TRAR065 | 225679 | 1668070 | 22 |
| TRAR066 | 225659 | 1668072 | 8 |
| TRAR067 | 225640 | 1668071 | 4 |
| TRAR068 | 225762 | 1668021 | 20 |
| TRAR069 | 225741 | 1668018 | 18 |
| TRAR070 | 225719 | 1668018 | 18 |
| TRAR071 | 225700 | 1668021 | 8 |
| TRAR072 | 225681 | 1668020 | 10 |
| TRAR073 | 225662 | 1668020 | 8 |
| TRAR074 | 225640 | 1668021 | 2 |
| TRAR075 | 225622 | 1668018 | 4 |
| TRAR076 | 225399 | 1668510 | 30 |
| TRAR077 | 225401 | 1668561 | 358 |
| TRAR078 | 225380 | 1668561 | 8 |

| Table 3 Summary of Auger drilling assays, max of gold (ppb) in hole | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auger Hole ID | Easting | Northing | Max of Au PPB in hole |
| TRAR079 | 225360 | 1668562 | 64 |
| TRAR080 | 225340 | 1668561 | 416 |
| TRAR081 | 225312 | 1668567 | 14 |
| TRAR082 | 225399 | 1668609 | 46 |
| TRAR083 | 225380 | 1668609 | 590 |
| TRAR084 | 225359 | 1668609 | 62 |
| TRAR085 | 225340 | 1668608 | 6 |
| TRAR086 | 225318 | 1668610 | 2 |
| TRAR087 | 225298 | 1668608 | 90 |
| TRAR088 | 225280 | 1668611 | 110 |
| TRAR089 | 225399 | 1668662 | 12 |
| TRAR090 | 225380 | 1668662 | 20 |
| TRAR091 | 225361 | 1668662 | 1363 |
| TRAR092 | 225340 | 1668660 | 109 |
| TRAR093 | 225300 | 1668660 | 12 |
| TRAR094 | 225282 | 1668662 | 28 |
| TRAR095 | 225383 | 1668709 | 12 |
| TRAR096 | 225399 | 1668761 | 397 |
| TRAR097 | 225381 | 1668759 | 14 |
| TRAR098 | 225359 | 1668760 | 4 |
| TRAR099 | 225340 | 1668761 | <5 |
| TRAR100 | 225323 | 1668761 | 16 |
| TRAR101 | 225301 | 1668762 | 2 |
| TRAR102 | 225300 | 1668710 | 6 |
| TRAR103 | 225281 | 1668709 | 16 |
| TRAR104 | 225240 | 1668706 | 14 |
| TRAR105 | 225218 | 1668709 | 20 |
| TRAR106 | 225219 | 1668810 | 8 |
| TRAR107 | 225240 | 1668809 | 6 |
| TRAR108 | 225261 | 1668811 | 4 |
| TRAR109 | 225281 | 1668811 | 4 |
| TRAR110 | 225301 | 1668810 | 18 |
| TRAR111 | 225318 | 1668811 | 4 |
| TRAR112 | 225343 | 1668810 | 32 |
| TRAR113 | 225362 | 1668813 | 16 |
| TRAR114 | 225382 | 1668809 | 90 |
| TRAR115 | 225400 | 1668811 | 8 |
| TRAR116 | 225397 | 1668860 | 6 |
| TRAR117 | 225378 | 1668861 | 12 |
| TRAR118 | 225359 | 1668861 | 22 |

| Table 3 Summary of Auger drilling assays, max of gold (ppb) in hole | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auger Hole ID | Easting | Northing | Max of Au PPB in hole |
| TRAR119 | 225339 | 1668861 | 8 |
| TRAR120 | 225319 | 1668861 | 44 |
| TRAR121 | 225300 | 1668865 | 8 |
| TRAR122 | 225278 | 1668864 | 6 |
| TRAR123 | 225260 | 1668866 | 2 |
| TRAR124 | 225242 | 1668864 | 8 |
| TRAR125 | 225218 | 1668860 | 109 |
| TRAR126 | 225398 | 1668910 | 10 |
| TRAR127 | 225380 | 1668910 | 40 |
| TRAR128 | 225360 | 1668910 | 4 |
| TRAR129 | 225340 | 1668910 | 8 |
| TRAR130 | 225321 | 1668910 | 10 |
| TRAR131 | 225302 | 1668910 | 56 |
| TRAR132 | 225281 | 1668910 | 36 |
| TRAR133 | 225261 | 1668910 | 4 |
| TRAR134 | 225240 | 1668910 | 4 |
| TRAR135 | 225221 | 1668910 | 4 |
| TRAR136 | 225218 | 1668961 | 24 |
| TRAR137 | 225239 | 1668960 | 2 |
| TRAR138 | 225259 | 1668960 | 4 |
| TRAR139 | 225280 | 1668960 | 6 |
| TRAR140 | 225298 | 1668961 | 6 |
| TRAR141 | 225318 | 1668961 | 48 |
| TRAR142 | 225339 | 1668961 | 2 |
| TRAR143 | 225360 | 1668959 | 6 |
| TRAR144 | 225380 | 1668960 | 30 |
| TRAR145 | 225399 | 1668961 | 12 |
| TRAR146 | 225401 | 1668710 | 4 |
| TRAR147 | 225316 | 1668661 | 24 |
| TRAR148 | 225267 | 1668668 | 118 |
| TRAR149 | 225377 | 1668508 | 6 |
| TRAR150 | 225702 | 1668178 | 60 |
| TRAR151 | 225618 | 1668068 | 8 |
| TRAR152 | 225917 | 1667697 | 26 |
| TRAR153 | 225898 | 1667698 | 70 |
| TRAR154 | 225878 | 1667692 | 26 |
| TRAR155 | 225859 | 1667693 | 16 |
| TRAR156 | 225841 | 1667682 | 20 |
| TRAR157 | 225819 | 1667692 | 330 |
| TRAR158 | 225800 | 1667694 | 14 |

| Table 3 Summary of Auger drilling assays, max of gold (ppb) in hole | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auger Hole ID | Easting | Northing | Max of Au PPB in hole |
| TRAR159 | 225780 | 1667693 | 4 |
| TRAR160 | 225782 | 1667743 | 4 |
| TRAR161 | 225800 | 1667744 | 8 |
| TRAR162 | 225817 | 1667745 | 2 |
| TRAR163 | 225841 | 1667743 | 16 |
| TRAR164 | 225861 | 1667743 | 62 |
| TRAR165 | 225882 | 1667744 | 112 |
| TRAR166 | 225901 | 1667746 | 38 |
| TRAR167 | 225921 | 1667748 | 20 |
| TRAR168 | 225919 | 1667803 | 526 |
| TRAR169 | 225899 | 1667797 | 18 |
| TRAR170 | 225880 | 1667796 | 60 |
| TRAR171 | 225859 | 1667796 | 108 |
| TRAR172 | 225839 | 1667800 | 24 |
| TRAR173 | 225782 | 1667795 | 8 |
| TRAR174 | 225797 | 1667795 | 2 |
| TRAR175 | 225821 | 1667797 | 10 |
| TRAR176 | 225801 | 1667845 | 4 |
| TRAR177 | 225819 | 1667845 | 24 |
| TRAR178 | 225840 | 1667845 | 34 |
| TRAR179 | 225877 | 1667845 | 30 |
| TRAR180 | 225860 | 1667846 | 427 |
| TRAR181 | 225927 | 1667841 | 50 |
| TRAR182 | 225910 | 1668132 | 6 |
| TRAR183 | 225888 | 1668131 | 2 |
| TRAR184 | 225870 | 1668131 | 6 |
| TRAR185 | 225851 | 1668130 | 6 |
| TRAR186 | 225830 | 1668127 | <5 |
| TRAR187 | 225811 | 1668133 | 8 |
| TRAR188 | 225791 | 1668131 | 6 |
| TRAR189 | 225769 | 1668131 | <5 |
| TRAR190 | 225747 | 1668134 | 4 |
| TRAR191 | 225911 | 1668081 | 8 |
| TRAR192 | 225890 | 1668081 | 14 |
| TRAR193 | 225871 | 1668081 | 8 |
| TRAR194 | 225850 | 1668080 | 28 |
| TRAR195 | 225830 | 1668079 | 38 |
| TRAR196 | 225812 | 1668080 | 20 |
| TRAR197 | 225788 | 1668085 | 20 |
| TRAR198 | 225771 | 1668081 | 10 |

| Table 3 Summary of Auger drilling assays, max of gold (ppb) in hole | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auger Hole ID | Easting | Northing | Max of Au PPB in hole |
| TRAR199 | 225753 | 1668081 | 1575 |
| TRAR200 | 225910 | 1668032 | 14 |
| TRAR201 | 225887 | 1668028 | 12 |
| TRAR202 | 225870 | 1668031 | 218 |
| TRAR203 | 225851 | 1668031 | 20 |
| TRAR204 | 225830 | 1668031 | 130 |
| TRAR205 | 225810 | 1668031 | 32 |
| TRAR206 | 225789 | 1668030 | 302 |
| TRAR207 | 225770 | 1668031 | 40 |
| TRAR208 | 225750 | 1668030 | 18 |
| TRAR209 | 225907 | 1667980 | 20 |
| TRAR210 | 225891 | 1667978 | 32 |
| TRAR211 | 225871 | 1667977 | 28 |
| TRAR212 | 225850 | 1667978 | 44 |
| TRAR213 | 225830 | 1667980 | 36 |
| TRAR214 | 225813 | 1667980 | 72 |
| TRAR215 | 225788 | 1667983 | 34 |
| TRAR216 | 225746 | 1667981 | 30 |
| TRAR217 | 226080 | 1668000 | 24 |
| TRAR218 | 226062 | 1667999 | 40 |
| TRAR219 | 226039 | 1667999 | 22 |
| TRAR220 | 226018 | 1667998 | 16 |
| TRAR221 | 226000 | 1668000 | 18 |
| TRAR222 | 225978 | 1668000 | 557 |
| TRAR223 | 225959 | 1667998 | 16 |
| TRAR224 | 225940 | 1668002 | 16 |
| TRAR225 | 226081 | 1667949 | 8 |
| TRAR226 | 226061 | 1667948 | 26 |
| TRAR227 | 226041 | 1667950 | 14 |
| TRAR228 | 226020 | 1667949 | 22 |
| TRAR229 | 226001 | 1667947 | 32 |
| TRAR230 | 225981 | 1667949 | 105 |
| TRAR231 | 225961 | 1667950 | 14 |
| TRAR232 | 225939 | 1667951 | 32 |
| TRAR233 | 226078 | 1667898 | 28 |
| TRAR234 | 226060 | 1667898 | 80 |
| TRAR235 | 226040 | 1667900 | 24 |
| TRAR236 | 226019 | 1667900 | 50 |
| TRAR237 | 226000 | 1667900 | 230 |
| TRAR238 | 225979 | 1667899 | 124 |

| Table 3 Summary of Auger drilling assays, max of gold (ppb) in hole | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auger Hole ID | Easting | Northing | Max of Au PPB in hole |
| TRAR239 | 225959 | 1667901 | 20 |
| TRAR240 | 225941 | 1667899 | 26 |
| TRAR241 | 226080 | 1667851 | 16 |
| TRAR242 | 226061 | 1667848 | 20 |
| TRAR243 | 226042 | 1667850 | 10 |
| TRAR244 | 226021 | 1667849 | 12 |
| TRAR245 | 225999 | 1667850 | 48 |
| TRAR246 | 225981 | 1667849 | 94 |
| TRAR247 | 225961 | 1667849 | 56 |
| TRAR248 | 225940 | 1667850 | 1644 |

# JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Sampling techniques*** | • *Nature and quality of sampling, measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.* | • All Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes have been routinely sampled at 1m intervals downhole.<br>• 1 metre samples are preserved for future assay as required.<br>• RC Samples were collected in situ at the drill site and are split collecting 2 to 3 kg per sample.<br>• Certified reference material and sample duplicates were inserted at regular intervals.<br>• RC samples were submitted to internationally accredited SGS Laboratories in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso for 24 hour bottle roll cyanide leach analysis. Subsequently selected intervals were submitted for 50g Fire Assay gold analysis at SGS, Laboratories in Bamako, Mali<br>• Auger Samples were sampled at 1m intervals down hole and then composited to 3m at the drill site collecting a 2 to 3kg sample. Where drilling was unable to drill a full 3m interval a smaller 1m or 2m composite was taken for assay.<br>• Auger samples were submitted to internationally accredited SGS Laboratories in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso for 24 hour bottle roll cyanide leach analysis. |
| ***Drilling techniques*** | • *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).* | • RC drilling was carried out by Boart Longyear using a track mounted Schramm T685 rig.<br>• Auger drilling was undertaken by Sahara Geoservices using a light vehicle mounted Auger rig. |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.* | • An initial visual estimate of sample recovery was undertaken at the drill rig for each sample metre collected.<br>• Collected samples were weighed to ensure consistency of sample size and monitor sample recoveries.<br>• No sampling issue, recovery issue or bias was picked up and it is therefore considered that both sample recovery and quality is adequate for the drilling techniques employed. |
| ***Logging*** | • *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • All drill samples were geologically logged by Oklo Resources subsidiary Africa Mining geologists.<br>• Geological logging used a standardised logging system recording mineral and rock types and their abundance, as well as alteration, silicification and level of weathering.<br>• A small representative sample was retained in a plastic chip tray for future reference and logging checks. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*** | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • All RC samples were split at the drill rig utilizing a 3 tier riffle splitter with no sample compositing being undertaken.<br>• All auger samples were composited at the drill site to a 3m sample or a smaller interval where penetration stopped before the 3m interval.<br>• Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness<br>• Further sample preparation was undertaken at the SGS laboratories by SGS laboratory staff<br>• For fire assay (SGS Laboratories Bamako, Method FAA505) - 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.<br>• For 24hr bottle roll cyanide leach assay (SGS Laboratories Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, Method BLE61N & SOL81X)- a 2kg sample is placed within a weak cyanide solution for 24hrs. The cyanide solution with dissolved gold is assayed with atomic absorption. Results are reported by the laboratory to 1ppb and have been rounded to a 0.01ppm equivalent within. Where results are above the upper limit 10ppm sample liquids are also analysed with a higher range method.<br>• 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.<br>• 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*** | • *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | • Analysis for gold undertaken at SGS Bamako is by 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au.<br>• Fire assay is considered a “total” assay technique.<br>• Analysis for gold undertaken at SGS Ouagadougou is be 24hr bottle roll cyanide leach of a 2kg sample with an AAS finish to a lower limit of 1ppb and upper limit of 10,000ppb. Further analysis for samples with a higher detection limit is undertaken for samples >10,000ppb.<br>• Leach methods are considered to be a “partial” extraction, though the 24hr leach time should ensure high extraction.<br>• The larger sample volumes used within a leach analysis can result in better representivity of grade within nuggetty gold distributions when compared to fire assay techniques which utilize a much smaller sample volume that may not capture/sample the coarse gold in the sample volume.<br>• No field non assay analysis instruments were used in the analyses reported.<br>• A review of certified reference material and sample blanks inserted by the Company indicated no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | reported analyses.<br>• 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.<br>• Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory and a review of the QAQC reports suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits. |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • All drill hole data is paper logged at the drill site and then digitally entered by Company geologists at the site office.<br>• All digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database consultant in Paris before loading into the drill hole database.<br>• No twinning of holes was undertaken in this program which is early stage exploration in nature.<br>• Reported drill results were compiled by the company's geologists, verified by the Company's database administrator and exploration manager.<br>• No adjustments to assay data were made. |
| ***Location of data points*** | • *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • Drill hole collars were positioned using non differential GPS.<br>• Accuracy of the DGPS < +/- 5m and is considered appropriate for this level of early exploration<br>• The grid system is UTM Zone 29N |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • RC holes were located on an irregularly spaced pattern with between 50 and 200m between various collars.<br>• Drilling reported in this program is of an early exploration nature has not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves. |
| ***Orientation of data in relation to geological structure*** | • *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*<br>• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.* | • Exploration is at an early stage and, as such, knowledge on exact location of mineralisation and its relation to lithological and structural boundaries is not accurately known. However, the current hole orientation is considered appropriate for the program to reasonably assess the prospectivity of known structures interpreted from other data sources. |
| ***Sample security*** | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • RC samples were taken to the SGS laboratory in Bamako under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff.<br>• Samples were sent by SGS staff under their protocols when samples were shipped between laboratories.<br>• Sample pulps were returned from the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| | | Mining staff and have been stored in a secure location.<br>• The RC samples remaining after splitting are removed from the site and trucked to the exploration camp where they are stored under security for future reference. |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • There have been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques or data at this early exploration stage. |

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
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| ***Mineral tenement and land tenure status*** | • *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*<br>• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.* | • The results reported in this report are all contained within The Socaf Exploration Permit which are held 100% by Africa Mining SARL, a wholly owned subsidiary of Oklo Resources Limited.<br>• The Socaf permit is in good standing, with an expiry date of 22/1/2017. |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • The area that is presently covered by the Socaf permit was explored intermittently by Nordic Diamonds Corporation (TSX-V:NDL) from 2007-09 and SOCAF Sarl (Mali) 2009-2011.<br>• Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, gridding, soil sampling, trenching, RAB drilling and minor reconnaissance (RC) drilling. |
| ***Geology*** | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • The deposit style targeted for exploration is orogenic lode gold.<br>• This style of mineralisation can occur as veins or disseminations in altered (often silicified) host rock or as pervasive alteration over a broad zone.<br>• Deposit are often found in close proximity to linear geological structures (faults & shears) often associated with deep-seated structures.<br>• Lateritic weathering is common within the project area. The depth to fresh rock is variable and may extend up to 50-70m below surface. |
| ***Drill hole Information*** | • *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*<br>○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>○ *down hole length and interception* | • Reported results are summarised in Figure 2 & 3 and within the main body of the announcement along with tabulations in Table 1, 2 & 3.<br>• Drill collar elevation is defined as height above sea level in metres (RL)<br>• RC holes were drilled at an angle deemed appropriate to the local structure as understood and is tabulated in Table 2.<br>• Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *depth*<br>○ *hole length.*<br>• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.* | |
| ***Data aggregation methods*** | • *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • RC Intervals are reported using a threshold where the interval has a 1.00 g/t Au average or greater over the sample interval and selects all material greater than 0.50 g/t Au allowing for 1 sample of included dilution.<br>• Auger Intervals are reported where the interval has<br>• No grade top cut off has been applied to full results presented in table 3.<br>• No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied |
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').* | • The results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage in the exploration of the project.<br>• Mineralisation geometry is not accurately known as the exact orientation and extent of known mineralised structures are not yet determined.<br>• Mineralisation results are reported as "downhole" widths as true widths are not yet known |
| ***Diagrams*** | • *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | • Drill hole location plans are provided in Figure 2 & 3 |
| ***Balanced reporting*** | • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.* | • All drill holes have been reported in this announcement.<br>• No holes are omitted for which complete results have been received. |
| ***Other substantive exploration data*** | • *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.* | • No other exploration data that is considered meaningful and material has been omitted from this report |
| ***Further work*** | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or* | • RC drilling is planned to follow up the results reported in this announcement. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | |