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ASX Announcement

DISSE DIAMOND HOLE INTERSECTS 13 METRES AT 4.69 G/T GOLD

Summary

- Final results received from all drill programs completed at the Disse and Diabarou prospects within the Dandoko Project prior to the wet season

- The first diamond drillhole at the Disse prospect intersects significant gold mineralisation within intensely altered sediments including:

  - **13 metres at 4.69g/t gold** from 163 metres including:
    - **6 metres at 7.30g/t gold** from 163 metres; includes
    - **3 metres at 11.40g/t gold** from 163 metres
    - **2 metres at 7.84g/t gold** from 173 metres

- The Disse prospect is located some 6km to the southwest of Oklo's high grade gold discovery at Diabarou

- At Diabarou, final bottle roll cyanide leach assays from diamond drill hole DDDK016-03 (previously reported as 19 metres at 3.22g/t gold by fire assay on 19 July 2016) increased the reported gold grade to:

  - **19 metres at 3.49g/t gold** from 89 metres including:
    - **3 metres at 12.19g/t gold from 91 metres**
    - **2 metres at 8.62 g/t gold from 100 metres**

- The Company is finalising plans for an aggressive drilling program to commence immediately upon completion of the current wet season, expected in mid to late October

- Drilling activities will be fully funded from existing cash reserves of circa $9.8 million

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Oklo Resources Limited ("Oklo" or "the Company"; ASX: OKU) is pleased to provide the following update at its Disse and Diabarou prospects within the Dandoko Project in western Mali (Figure 1).

The Dandoko Project is located within the Kenieba Inlier of western Mali and lies 30 kilometres to the east of B2Gold's 5.15Moz Fekola Project and 50 kilometres to the south-southeast of Randgold's 12.5Moz Loulo Mine.

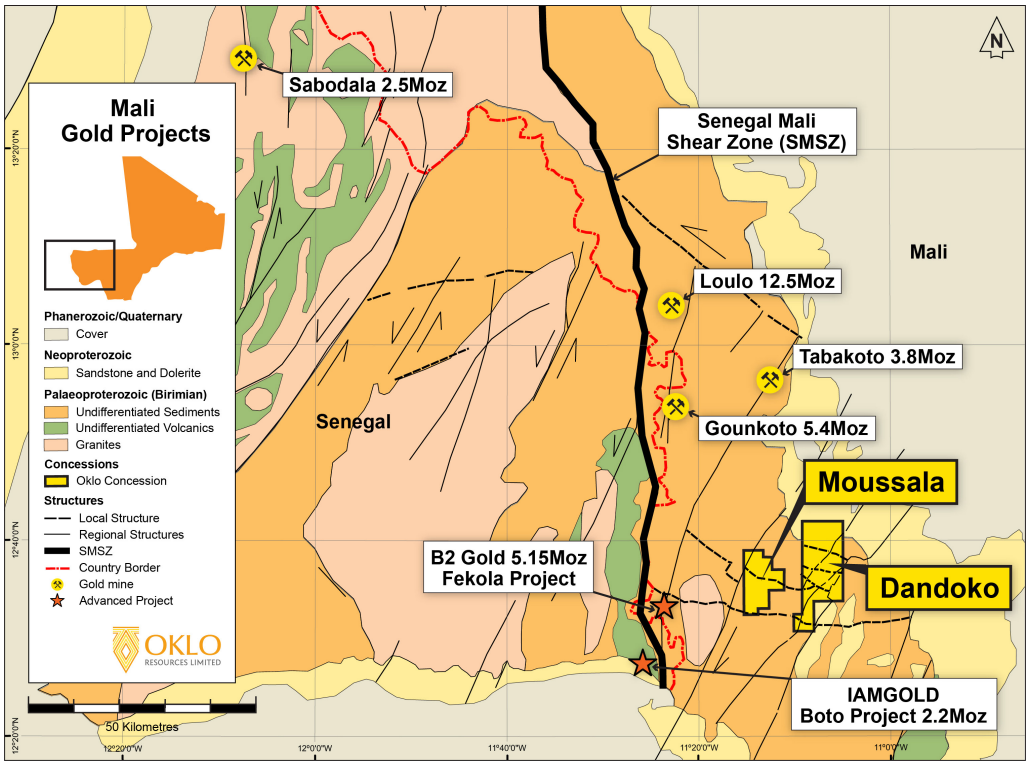

Figure 1: Location of Dandoko and Moussala Gold Projects in West Mali

Diamond (DD), reverse circulation (RC) and aircore (AC) drilling programs were completed at the Disse and Diabarou prospects prior to the wet season (Figure 2), with most assay results previously announced.

The current announcement reports the final results from the single DD hole completed at the Disse prospect (DDDK16-004) and the final bottle roll cyanide leach results from DD hole DDDK16-003 at Diabarou for which fire assay analysis results had been previously released.

A drill hole location plan and cross section is presented for Disse in Figures 5 and 6, with all collar locations detailed in Table 3. Please refer to ASX release dated 21 June 2016 for a drill hole collar location plan of Diabarou.

Disse

The Disse gold-in-soil anomaly is located some 6 kilometres to the southwest of the Diabarou prospect (Figure 2).

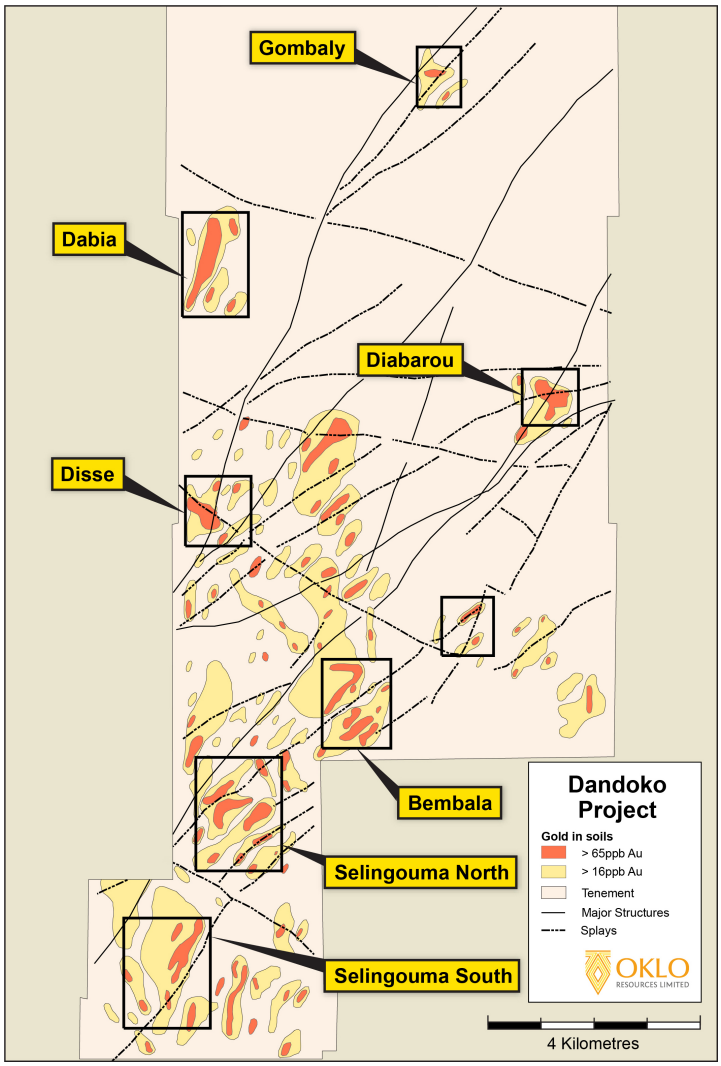

Figure 2: Location of Disse and Diabarou and other gold-in-soil targets within Dandoko

Artisanal workings extend for over 880 metres co-incident with a gold-in-soil anomaly and dump samples up to 16.25g/t gold. Previous drilling by Oklo from one traverse of RC drilling in 2013 (3 holes) returned significant results, including 16m at 2.30g/t gold from 158m.

A follow-up program of AC drilling successfully tested for along strike extensions to the gold mineralisation intersected in the earlier RC program and also below the artisanal workings, returning significant gold intersections including 21m at 5.67g/t gold and 3m at 12.80g/t gold (refer to ASX releases dated 5 May 2015 and 19 May 2015).

Based on the previous encouraging results, the Company elected to test the Disse prospect with a single DD hole, which twinned an existing RC drill hole to verify the previously reported gold intersection and provide geological and structural information to assist in the design of the next phase of RC drilling.

DD hole DDDK16-004 was successfully completed to a depth of 200.5 metres. Significant gold intersections above an average of >1.00g/t gold (using a 0.30g/t lower cut off and no more than 1m of internal dilution) are summarised in Table 1 below. A full list of assays is presented in Table 4 at the end of this report

Table 1: Significant Disse DD Intersections

Hole ID	From (m)	Length (m)	Gold (g/t)
Disse			
DDDK16-004	163	**13**	**4.69**
Incl.	163	**6**	**7.30**
Incl.	163	**3**	**11.40**
Incl.	164	**1**	**23.40**
	173	**2**	**7.84**

The hole intersected a sequence of sandstone and greywacke intruded by a mafic dyke. Beneath the dyke, a zone of pervasive alteration with a carbonate, pyrite, sericite, silica assemblage with visible gold (Figure 3 and 4). This zone then graded into a broad 25m wide zone of haematitic, carbonate (ankerite?) alteration within the footwall.

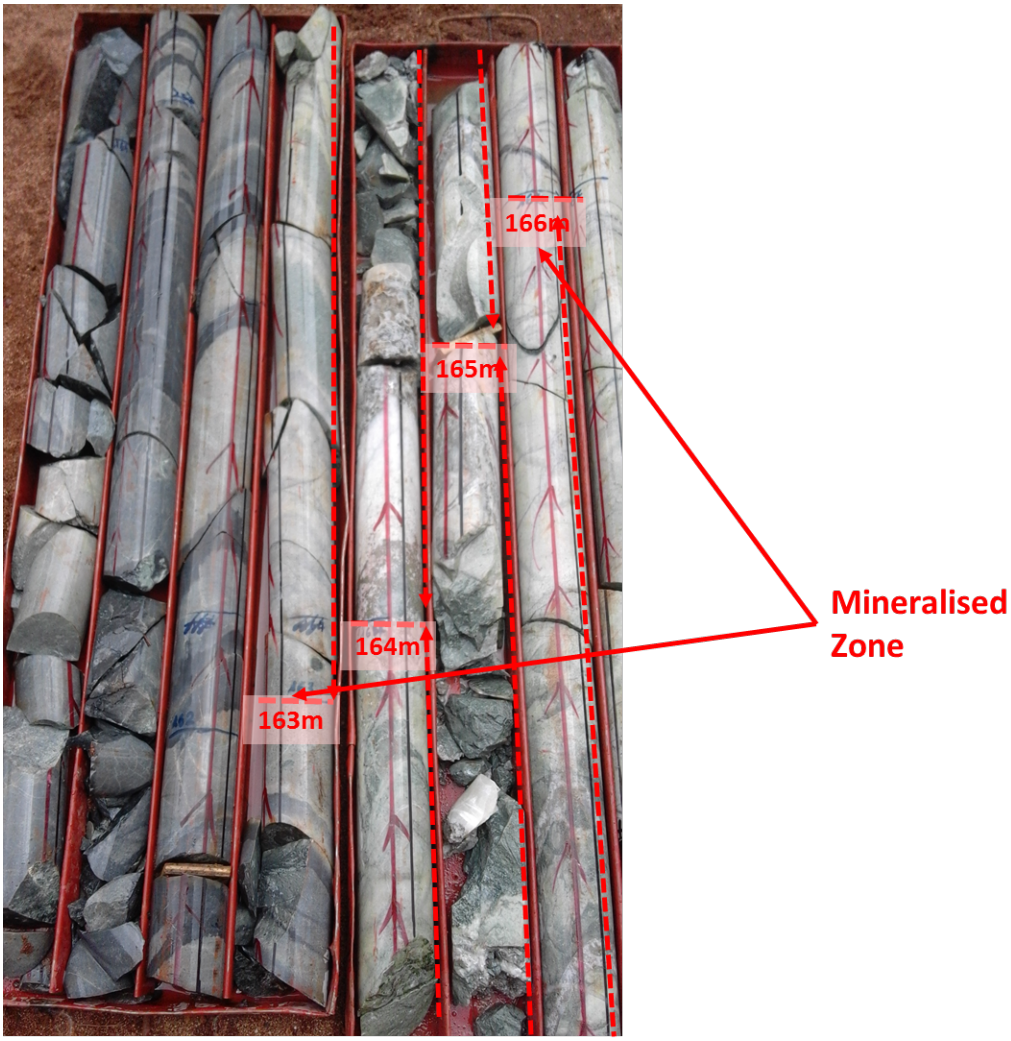

Figure 3: Drill core from DDDK16-004. Upper contact of mineralised zone with mafic intrusive crosscutting altered greywacke and underlain by zone of carbonate, pyrite, sericite, silica. Intervals shown include mineralised zones of 163-164m = 5.75g/t Au, 164-165m = 23.40g/t Au, 165-166m = 5.16 g/t Au. The interval continues over a 13m length averaging 4.69g/t Au.

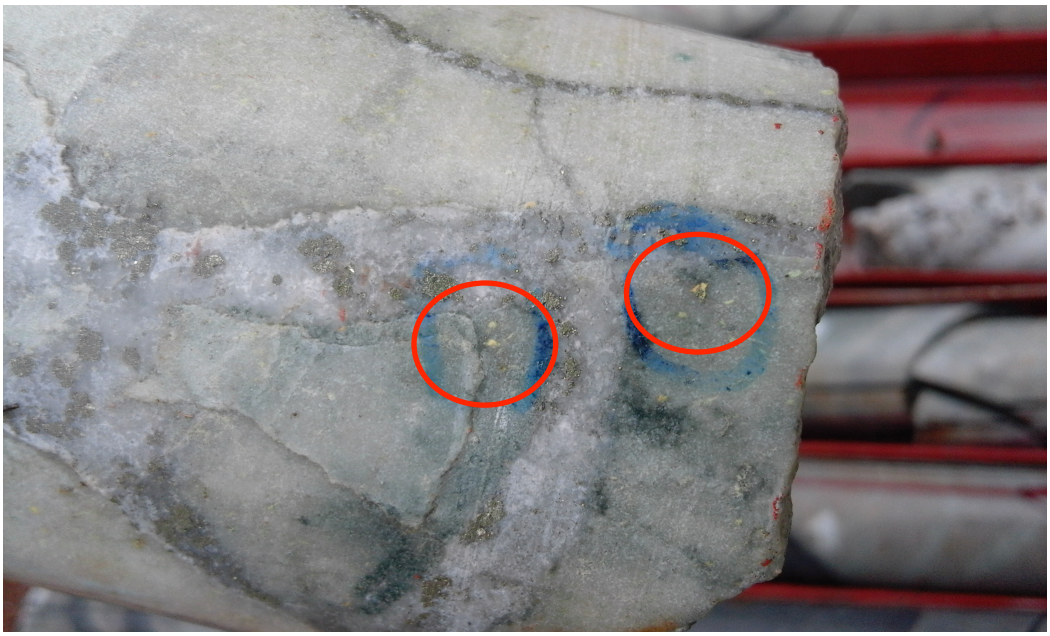

Figure 4: Drill core from DDDK16-004 showing visible gold (circled) at 164.9m depth.

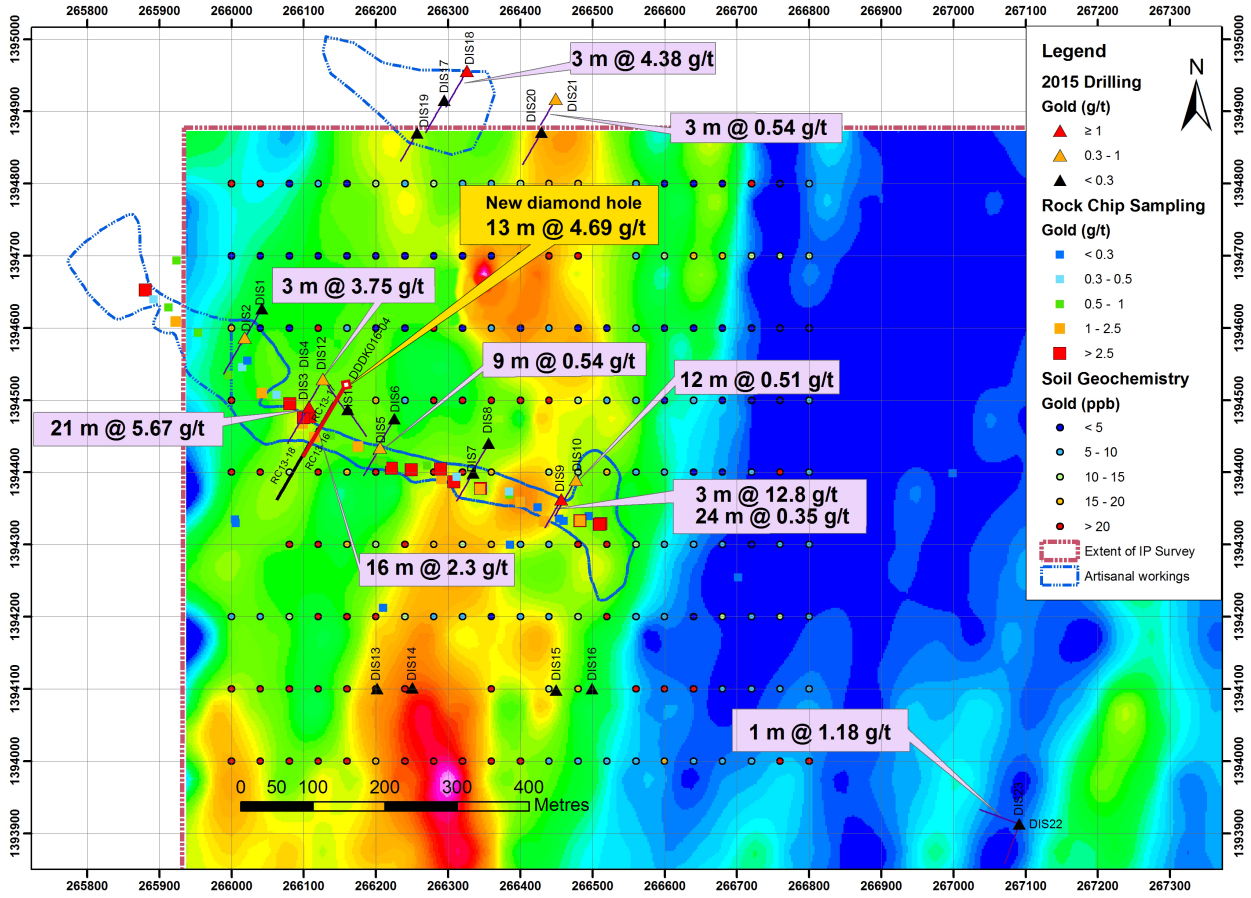

Figure 5: Disse - Location of DDDKO16-004 and previous RC and AC drilling results on resistivity data.

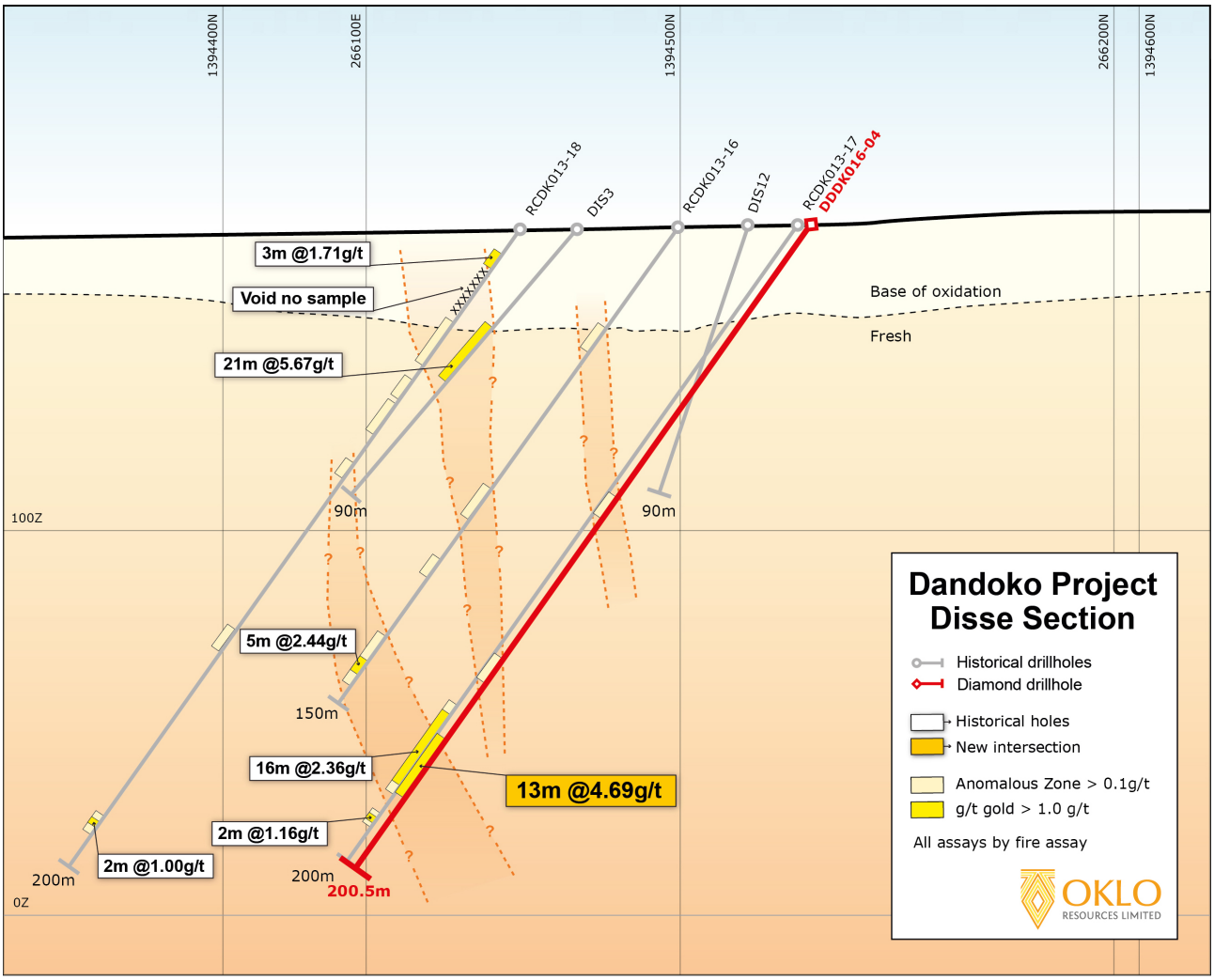

Figure 6: Drill cross section showing location of DDDK016-004 twinning RC hole RCDK013-17 along with +0.1g/t gold halo and significant historic and recent intersections

Diabarou

Assay results from DD hole DDDK016-003 were previously reported by conventional fire assay (refer ASX Announcement 19 July 2016: *Further high grade gold intersections extend Diabarou*). A total of 133 samples were subsequently resubmitted for 24 hour bottle roll cyanide leach analysis.

Bottle roll cyanide leach analysis is often used where the presence of coarse or nuggetty gold gives rise to variable assay results by conventional analytical techniques such as the fire assay method, which is based on a relatively small sample size (usually 50g). Bottle roll cyanide leaching uses a much larger sample (usually 2kg) and is therefore a more representative method for analysing samples containing coarse gold.

The mineralised intervals re-analysed returned a positive correlation for gold compared against the previously reported fire assay results. The significant intersection previously reported for DDDK016-003 by fire assay was 19 metres at 3.22g/t gold from 89 metres. The corresponding interval when analysed using the bottle roll cyanide leach method was 19 metres at 3.49g/t gold, which is an overall increase in grade of 8.4%. It should be noted that there was no visible gold identified during the logging of the hole giving the expectation that a large difference between analytical methods may not be seen, as was the case.

A comparison of the significant drill intersections by the fire assay and bottle roll cyanide leach techniques from hole DDDK016-003 are summarised in Table 2 with a full tabulation of the comparative assay results presented in Table 5 at the end of this report. Drill hole locations were previously reported in the ASX Announcement dated 20 January 2016.

Table 2: Comparison of significant intersections from DDDK16-003 at the Diabarou prospect by fire assay and bottle roll analysis

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Gold (g/t) Fire Assay	Gold (g/t) Bottle Roll
DDDK16-003	89	108	**19**	**3.22**	**3.49**
Incl.	91	94	**3**	**11.40**	**12.19**
Incl.	91	92	**1**	**20.60**	**20.00**
Incl.	93	94	**1**	**12.90**	**15.60**
	100	104	**4**	**4.57**	**5.37**

1) *Significant intersections reported are down hole lengths using a minimum 0.3g/t gold and a composited average of >1.0g/t gold. True widths of the intersections are unknown*

A full tabulation of the hole locations and assay results presented in Tables 3 to 5 at the end of this report.

– 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.

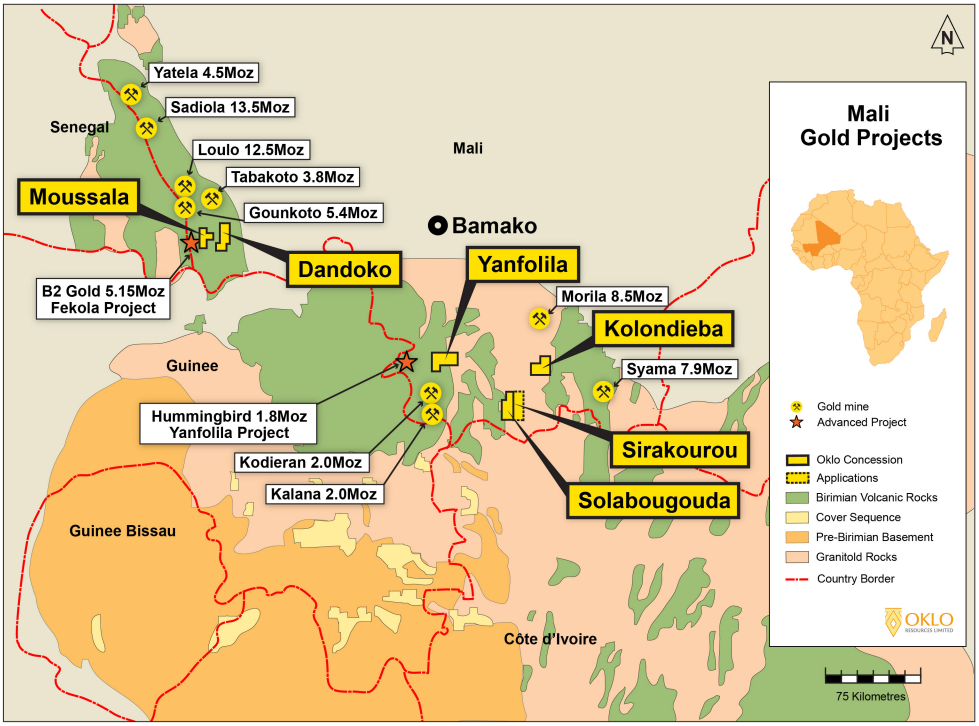

Figure 6: Location of Oklo Projects in West and South Mali

Competent Person's Declaration

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

Table 3: Diamond Hole Collar Locations

Hole ID	East (mE)	North (mN)	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Dip (deg)	Length (m)
DDDK16-003	272663	1396616	163	154	-55	132
DDDK16-004	266159	1394524	177	210	-55	200.5

Table 4: DDDK16-004 Fire Assay Au Results

Hole ID	From	To	Au PPM (Fire Assay)
DDDK016-04	0	1	<0.01
DDDK016-04	1	1.5	<0.01
DDDK016-04	1.5	2.5	0.02
DDDK016-04	2.5	3.5	<0.01
DDDK016-04	3.5	4	<0.01
DDDK016-04	4	5	<0.01
DDDK016-04	5	6	<0.01

Hole ID	From	To	Au PPM (Fire Assay)
DDDK016-04	6	7	<0.01
DDDK016-04	7	8	<0.01
DDDK016-04	8	9	0.02
DDDK016-04	9	10	0.03
DDDK016-04	10	11	<0.01
DDDK016-04	11	12	0.02
DDDK016-04	12	13	0.02

Hole ID	From	To	Au PPM (Fire Assay)
DDDK016-04	13	14	<0.01
DDDK016-04	14	15	0.09
DDDK016-04	15	16	0.04
DDDK016-04	16	17	0.02
DDDK016-04	17	18	<0.01
DDDK016-04	18	19	<0.01
DDDK016-04	19	20	<0.01
DDDK016-04	20	21	<0.01
DDDK016-04	21	22	<0.01
DDDK016-04	22	23	<0.01
DDDK016-04	23	24	<0.01
DDDK016-04	24	25	<0.01
DDDK016-04	25	26	<0.01
DDDK016-04	26	27	0.02
DDDK016-04	27	28	0.05
DDDK016-04	28	29	0.02
DDDK016-04	29	30	<0.01
DDDK016-04	30	31	<0.01
DDDK016-04	31	32	<0.01
DDDK016-04	32	33	<0.01
DDDK016-04	33	34	<0.01
DDDK016-04	34	35	<0.01
DDDK016-04	35	36	<0.01
DDDK016-04	36	37	<0.01
DDDK016-04	37	38	<0.01
DDDK016-04	38	39	<0.01
DDDK016-04	39	40	<0.01
DDDK016-04	40	41	0.02
DDDK016-04	41	42	<0.01
DDDK016-04	42	43	0.02
DDDK016-04	43	44	0.12
DDDK016-04	44	45	<0.01
DDDK016-04	45	46	<0.01
DDDK016-04	46	47	<0.01
DDDK016-04	47	48	<0.01
DDDK016-04	48	49	<0.01
DDDK016-04	49	50	0.02
DDDK016-04	50	51	<0.01
DDDK016-04	51	52	0.03
DDDK016-04	52	53	<0.01
DDDK016-04	53	54	<0.01
DDDK016-04	54	55	<0.01
DDDK016-04	55	56	<0.01
DDDK016-04	56	57	<0.01
DDDK016-04	57	58	0.02
DDDK016-04	58	59	<0.01
DDDK016-04	59	60	0.02
DDDK016-04	60	61	0.14
DDDK016-04	61	62	<0.01
DDDK016-04	62	63	<0.01
DDDK016-04	63	64	<0.01
DDDK016-04	64	65	<0.01
DDDK016-04	65	66	<0.01
DDDK016-04	66	67	<0.01

Hole ID	From	To	Au PPM (Fire Assay)
DDDK016-04	67	68	<0.01
DDDK016-04	68	69	<0.01
DDDK016-04	69	70	<0.01
DDDK016-04	70	71	0.03
DDDK016-04	71	72	<0.01
DDDK016-04	72	73	<0.01
DDDK016-04	73	74	<0.01
DDDK016-04	74	75	<0.01
DDDK016-04	75	76	<0.01
DDDK016-04	76	77	0.06
DDDK016-04	77	78	0.11
DDDK016-04	78	79	0.02
DDDK016-04	79	80	<0.01
DDDK016-04	80	81	<0.01
DDDK016-04	81	82	<0.01
DDDK016-04	82	83	0.04
DDDK016-04	83	84	<0.01
DDDK016-04	84	85	<0.01
DDDK016-04	85	86	<0.01
DDDK016-04	86	87	<0.01
DDDK016-04	87	88	0.14
DDDK016-04	88	89	0.62
DDDK016-04	89	90	0.03
DDDK016-04	90	91	0.27
DDDK016-04	91	92	0.03
DDDK016-04	92	93	<0.01
DDDK016-04	93	94	0.02
DDDK016-04	94	95	<0.01
DDDK016-04	95	96	<0.01
DDDK016-04	96	97	0.02
DDDK016-04	97	98	<0.01
DDDK016-04	98	99	<0.01
DDDK016-04	99	100	0.04
DDDK016-04	100	101	<0.01
DDDK016-04	101	102	<0.01
DDDK016-04	102	103	<0.01
DDDK016-04	103	104	<0.01
DDDK016-04	104	105	<0.01
DDDK016-04	105	106	<0.01
DDDK016-04	106	107	<0.01
DDDK016-04	107	108	0.06
DDDK016-04	108	109	0.02
DDDK016-04	109	110	<0.01
DDDK016-04	110	111	<0.01
DDDK016-04	111	112	<0.01
DDDK016-04	112	113	0.21
DDDK016-04	113	114	0.03
DDDK016-04	114	115	0.02
DDDK016-04	115	116	0.04
DDDK016-04	116	117	0.18
DDDK016-04	117	118	0.02
DDDK016-04	118	119	<0.01
DDDK016-04	119	119.75	<0.01
DDDK016-04	119.75	121	<0.01

Hole ID	From	To	Au PPM (Fire Assay)
DDDK016-04	121	122	<0.01
DDDK016-04	122	123	<0.01
DDDK016-04	123	124	<0.01
DDDK016-04	124	125	<0.01
DDDK016-04	125	126	<0.01
DDDK016-04	126	127	<0.01
DDDK016-04	127	128	<0.01
DDDK016-04	128	129	<0.01
DDDK016-04	129	130	<0.01
DDDK016-04	130	131	0.37
DDDK016-04	131	132	<0.01
DDDK016-04	132	133	<0.01
DDDK016-04	133	134	<0.01
DDDK016-04	134	135	<0.01
DDDK016-04	135	136	<0.01
DDDK016-04	136	137	0.01
DDDK016-04	137	138	<0.01
DDDK016-04	138	139.2	<0.01
DDDK016-04	139.2	140	0.26
DDDK016-04	140	141	0.05
DDDK016-04	141	142	0.66
DDDK016-04	142	143	0.09
DDDK016-04	143	144	0.10
DDDK016-04	144	145	0.08
DDDK016-04	145	146	<0.01
DDDK016-04	146	147	<0.01
DDDK016-04	147	148	<0.01
DDDK016-04	148	149	<0.01
DDDK016-04	149	150	0.02
DDDK016-04	150	151	<0.01
DDDK016-04	151	152	<0.01
DDDK016-04	152	153	<0.01
DDDK016-04	153	154	<0.01
DDDK016-04	154	155	<0.01
DDDK016-04	155	156	0.31
DDDK016-04	156	157	0.06
DDDK016-04	157	158	0.07
DDDK016-04	158	159	<0.01
DDDK016-04	159	160	0.02
DDDK016-04	160	161	0.08
DDDK016-04	161	162	0.15

Hole ID	From	To	Au PPM (Fire Assay)
DDDK016-04	162	163	0.04
DDDK016-04	163	164	5.75
DDDK016-04	164	165	23.40
DDDK016-04	165	166	5.06
DDDK016-04	166	167	1.61
DDDK016-04	167	168	6.76
DDDK016-04	168	169	1.24
DDDK016-04	169	170	0.35
DDDK016-04	170	171	0.18
DDDK016-04	171	172	0.30
DDDK016-04	172	173	0.21
DDDK016-04	173	174	15.10
DDDK016-04	174	175	0.58
DDDK016-04	175	176	0.37
DDDK016-04	176	177	0.29
DDDK016-04	177	178	0.05
DDDK016-04	178	179	<0.01
DDDK016-04	179	180	0.03
DDDK016-04	180	181	<0.01
DDDK016-04	181	182	0.02
DDDK016-04	182	183	0.02
DDDK016-04	183	184	<0.01
DDDK016-04	184	185	<0.01
DDDK016-04	185	186	<0.01
DDDK016-04	186	187	0.02
DDDK016-04	187	188	<0.01
DDDK016-04	188	189	0.03
DDDK016-04	189	190	<0.01
DDDK016-04	190	191	<0.01
DDDK016-04	191	192	<0.01
DDDK016-04	192	193	<0.01
DDDK016-04	193	194	0.02
DDDK016-04	194	195	<0.01
DDDK016-04	195	196	<0.01
DDDK016-04	196	197	<0.01
DDDK016-04	197	198	0.02
DDDK016-04	198	199	0.03
DDDK016-04	199	200.5	<0.01

Table 5: DDDK16-003 Comparative Fire Assay and Bottle Roll gold analysis

Holes analysed by 50g fire assay and by bottle roll cyanide leach on 2kg samples.

Hole ID	From	To	Au PPM (Fire Assay)	Au PPM (Bottle Roll)
DDDK016-03	0	1	0.05	0.03
DDDK016-03	1	2	0.07	0.11
DDDK016-03	2	3	0.02	0.02
DDDK016-03	3	4	0.02	0.00
DDDK016-03	4	5	0.02	0.03
DDDK016-03	5	6	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	6	7	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	7	8	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	8	9	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	9	10	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	10	11	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	11	12	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	12	13	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	13	14	0.02	0.00
DDDK016-03	14	15	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	15	16	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	16	17	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	17	18	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	18	19	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	19	20	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	20	21	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	21	22	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	22	23	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	23	24	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	24	25	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	25	26	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	26	27	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	27	28	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	28	29	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	29	30	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	30	31	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	31	32	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	32	33	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	33	34	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	34	35	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	35	36	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	36	37	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	37	38	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	38	39	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	39	40	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	40	41	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	41	42	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	42	43	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	43	44	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	44	45	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	45	46	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	46	47	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	47	48	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	48	49	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	49	50	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	50	51	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	51	52	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	52	53	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	53	54	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	54	55	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	55	56	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	56	57	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	57	58	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	58	59	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	59	60	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	60	61	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	61	62	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	62	63	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	63	64	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	64	65	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	65	66	0.02	0.00
DDDK016-03	66	67	<0.01	0.02
DDDK016-03	67	68	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	68	69	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	69	70	0.02	0.01
DDDK016-03	70	71	0.07	0.01
DDDK016-03	71	72	0.02	0.01
DDDK016-03	72	73	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	73	74	0.02	0.01
DDDK016-03	74	75	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	75	76	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	76	77	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	77	78	0.03	0.01
DDDK016-03	78	79	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	79	80	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	80	81	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	81	82	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	82	83	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	83	84	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	84	85	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	85	86	<0.01	0.00
DDDK016-03	86	87	0.02	0.02
DDDK016-03	87	88	0.03	0.02
DDDK016-03	88	89	0.04	0.07
DDDK016-03	89	90	0.66	1.16
DDDK016-03	90	91	0.46	0.51
DDDK016-03	91	92	20.60	20.00
DDDK016-03	92	93	0.69	0.97
DDDK016-03	93	94	12.90	15.60
DDDK016-03	94	95	0.76	0.71
DDDK016-03	95	96	0.67	0.33
DDDK016-03	96	97	0.19	0.19
DDDK016-03	97	98	0.68	0.74
DDDK016-03	98	99	0.34	0.21
DDDK016-03	99	100	0.81	0.40
DDDK016-03	100	101	4.50	5.54
DDDK016-03	101	102	8.50	11.70
DDDK016-03	102	103	1.90	1.89
DDDK016-03	103	104	3.38	2.34

Hole ID	From	To	Au PPM (Fire Assay)	Au PPM (Bottle Roll)
DDDK016-03	104	105	1.66	1.70
DDDK016-03	105	106	0.48	0.66
DDDK016-03	106	107	1.32	1.03
DDDK016-03	107	108	0.63	0.60
DDDK016-03	108	109	0.03	0.01
DDDK016-03	109	110	0.05	0.02
DDDK016-03	110	111	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	111	112	0.03	0.03
DDDK016-03	112	113	0.17	0.11
DDDK016-03	113	114	0.82	0.58
DDDK016-03	114	115	1.07	0.93
DDDK016-03	115	116	0.97	1.70
DDDK016-03	116	117	0.03	0.03
DDDK016-03	117	118	0.10	0.02
DDDK016-03	118	119	<0.01	0.06
DDDK016-03	119	120	<0.01	0.02
DDDK016-03	120	121	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	121	122	0.02	0.01
DDDK016-03	122	123	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	123	124	<0.01	0.02
DDDK016-03	124	125	0.03	0.01
DDDK016-03	125	126	0.02	0.04
DDDK016-03	126	127	0.16	0.28
DDDK016-03	127	128	<0.01	0.01
DDDK016-03	128	129	0.03	0.05
DDDK016-03	129	130	0.09	0.15
DDDK016-03	130	131	0.82	0.14
DDDK016-03	131	132	0.05	0.02
DDDK016-03	132	133	<0.01	0.03

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling, measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• All Diamond (DD) drill holes were sampled at 1m intervals except where recovery was poor and sampling was based upon full length of recovered interval. • DD drilling was undertaken with HQ3 diameter core • DD core was ¼ cut for samples with a ¼ preserved for QA/QC purposes and ½ core preserved. • All Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes have been routinely sampled at 1m intervals downhole. • 1 metre samples are preserved for future assay as required. • 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. • All samples were submitted to internationally accredited SGS Laboratories in Bamako Mali for 50g Fire Assay gold analysis • Based on fire assay results selected samples were submitted for 24 hour bottle roll cyanide leach analysis. These were completed at SGS Laboratories, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
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).*	• DD and RC drilling was carried out by AMCO DRILLING using a UDR650 rig • DD drilling returned HQ size core. • DD drilling was from surface.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• An initial visual estimate of sample recovery was undertaken at the drill rig for each sample metre collected. • Collected RC samples were weighed to ensure consistency of sample size and monitor sample recoveries. • DD recovery within the overburden and saprolite was at time poor along with a void interpreted to be due to artisanal workings within DDDK16-001. • No sampling issue, or bias was picked up and it is therefore considered that both sample recovery and quality is adequate for the drilling technique employed.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill samples were geologically logged by Oklo Resources subsidiary Africa Mining geologists. • Geological logging used a standardised logging system recording mineral and rock types and their abundance, as well as alteration, silicification and level of weathering. • For RC samples a small representative sample was retained in a plastic chip tray for future reference and logging checks. • For DD samples a ½ core sample was retained for future reference and logging checks.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub<sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non<core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub<sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second<half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All RC samples were split at the drill rig utilizing a 3 tier riffle splitter with no sample compositing being undertaken. • All DD samples were cut at the Companies field yard with core cut in ½ and further cut to provide a ¼ sample that was taken for analysis. The second ¼ was used for duplicate samples. • Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness • Further sample preparation was undertaken at the SGS laboratories by SGS laboratory staff: • For fire assay (SGS Laboratories Bamako, Method FA505) A 2kg sample is 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. • 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 this release. Where results are above the upper limit of10ppm sample liquids are also analysed with a higher range method (SOL81X). • Sample pulps were returned from the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and are being stored in a secure location for possible future analysis. • Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early stage exploration and the commodity being targeted.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Analysis for gold undertaken at SGS Bamako is by 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au. • Fire assay is considered a “total” assay technique. • 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. • Leach methods are considered to be a “partial” extraction, though the 24hr leach time should ensure high extraction. • The larger sample volumes used within a leach analysis can result in better representivity of grade within nugget/coarse grained 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. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		reported analyses. • Results of analyses for field sample duplicates are consistent with the style of mineralisation evaluated and considered to be representative of the geological zones which were sampled. • Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory and a review of the QAQC reports suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All drill hole data is paper logged at the drill site and then digitally entered by Company geologists at the site office. • All digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database consultant in Paris before loading into the drill hole database. • No twinning of holes was undertaken in this program which is early stage exploration in nature. • Reported drill results were compiled by the company's geologists, verified by the Company's database administrator and exploration manager. • No adjustments to assay data were made.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down<hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collars were positioned using differential GPS. • Accuracy of the DGPS < +/< 1m and is considered appropriate for this level of early exploration • The grid system is UTM Zone 29N
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• RC holes were located on an irregularly spaced pattern with between 20 and 100m between various collars. • 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.* • *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 and DD samples were taken to the SGS laboratory in Bamako under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff. • Samples were sent by SGS staff under their protocols when samples were shipped between laboratories. • Sample pulps were returned from the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Mining staff and have been stored in a secure location. • 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. • All DD core is stored at the Companies field camp and is moved to storage in Bamako upon completion of annual programs.
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
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The results reported in this report are all contained within The Dandoko Exploration Permit which are held 100% by Africa Mining SARL, a wholly owned subsidiary of Oklo Resources Limited. • The Dandoko permit is in good standing, with an expiry date of 13/5/2017. • The Socaf permit is in good standing, with an expiry date of 22/1/2017. • The Yanfolila permit is in good standing, with an expiry date of 29th July 2016
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area that is presently covered by the Dandoko permit was explored intermittently by Compass Gold Corporation between 2010 and 2013. • Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, gridding, soil sampling and minor reconnaissance (RC) drilling. • Compass Gold undertook RC drilling at the project (Bembala Prospect) during 2012. • 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. • Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, gridding, soil sampling, trenching, RAB drilling and minor reconnaissance (RC) drilling. • The area that is presently covered by the Yanfolila permit was explored was explored intermittently by Compass Gold Corporation between 2010 to 2013. • Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, gridding, soil sampling, trenching, Auger drilling and RC drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit style targeted for exploration is orogenic lode gold. • This style of mineralisation can occur as veins or disseminations in altered (often silicified) host rock or as pervasive alteration over a broad zone. • Deposit are often found in close proximity to linear geological structures (faults & shears) often associated with deep-seated structures. • Lateritic weathering is common within the project

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Reported results are summarised in Figure 2 & 3 and within the main body of the announcement along with tabulations in Table 1- 6. • Drill collar elevation is defined as height above sea level in metres (RL) • DD & RC holes were drilled at an angle deemed appropriate to the local structure as understood and is tabulated in Table 3&4. • Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Intervals are reported using a threshold where the interval has a 1.00 g/t Au average or greater over the sample interval and selects all material greater than 0.30 g/t Au allowing for 1 sample of included dilution. • No grade top cut off has been applied to full results presented in table 3. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage in the exploration of the project. • Mineralisation geometry is not accurately known as the exact orientation and extent of known mineralised structures are not yet determined. • Mineralisation results are reported as "downhole" widths as true widths are not yet known
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Drill hole location plans are provided in Figure 2 & 3
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and*	• All drill holes have been reported in this announcement. • No holes are omitted for which complete results have

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	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 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.*	• Compilation and interpretation of final results upon receipt of all program data. • RC and further diamond drilling is planned to follow up the results reported in this announcement.