

28th MARCH 2018

DRILLING CONFIRMS GOLD MINERALISATION AT SEKO ANOMALY SK2 FROM SURFACE TO 185m DEPTH

SUMMARY

- ▶ Assay results received from final 3 diamond (DD) drill holes testing for extensions to the broad zone of oxide gold mineralisation at Seko Anomaly 2 (SK2).
 - ▶ Further significant gold mineralisation intersected including:
 - ▶ **19m at 2.41g/t gold** from 51m in DD hole DDSK18-010, including:
 - ▶ **9m at 3.64g/t gold** from 55m;
 - ▶ Hole DDSK18-008 was drilled up dip through the shallow oxide zone and returned 2m at 1.52g/t gold from 7m and 5m at 1.60g/t gold from 38m, including 3m at 2.36g/t gold from 40m. Hole DDSK18-009 was abandoned at a downhole depth of 142m before reaching the target depth of 200m.
 - ▶ The results from the 4 DD holes, including from the first hole announced on 8 March 2018 (**45m at 4.38g/t gold** from 96m, including **9m at 11.02g/t gold** from 103m), have confirmed a continuous, steep easterly-dipping, gold-mineralised zone at SK2 extending from surface to a vertical depth of 185m, which remains open at depth and down plunge to the south.
 - ▶ Structural logging of drill core now complete and will assist in targeting continuations to the high grade gold mineralisation.
 - ▶ Alteration observed in the drill core is similar to that reported from other world-class gold mines in the district, including Fekola (B2Gold) and Gounkoto (Randgold).
 - ▶ Two drill rigs currently operating, with a third rig mobilising to site at the end of the month. The Phase 1 program is now 95% complete with an aggressive Phase 2 program to commence comprising:
 - ▶ Seko oxide resource definition drilling, including DD for density and metallurgical testwork
 - ▶ Seko primary zone exploration drilling
 - ▶ Drill testing of other gold anomalies within the Dandoko gold corridor
 - ▶ Auger geochemistry over regional targets in West Mali
 - ▶ First pass aircore (AC) drilling is continuing on other targets along the Dandoko gold corridor. Drilling at Dabia, located some 2.5km north of Seko, is now complete with assay results pending.
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Oklo Resources Limited (“Oklo” or “the Company”; ASX:OKU) is pleased to announce the following progress report on its 2018 Phase 1 drilling program at the Seko prospect within the Dandoko Project (Figure 1a and 1b), comprising infill and step-out aircore (AC), and deeper reverse circulation (RC) and diamond (DD) drilling.

Oklo’s Dandoko Project and adjoining Moussala and Kouroufing Projects are located within the Kenieba Inlier of western Mali and lie 30km to the east of B2Gold’s 5.15Moz Fekola Mine and 50km to the south-southeast of Randgold’s 12.5Moz Loulo Mine.

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 cover. The program delivered early success with the delineation of the **12km long Dandoko gold corridor**, including the Seko and more recent Sory discoveries (Figure 1b).

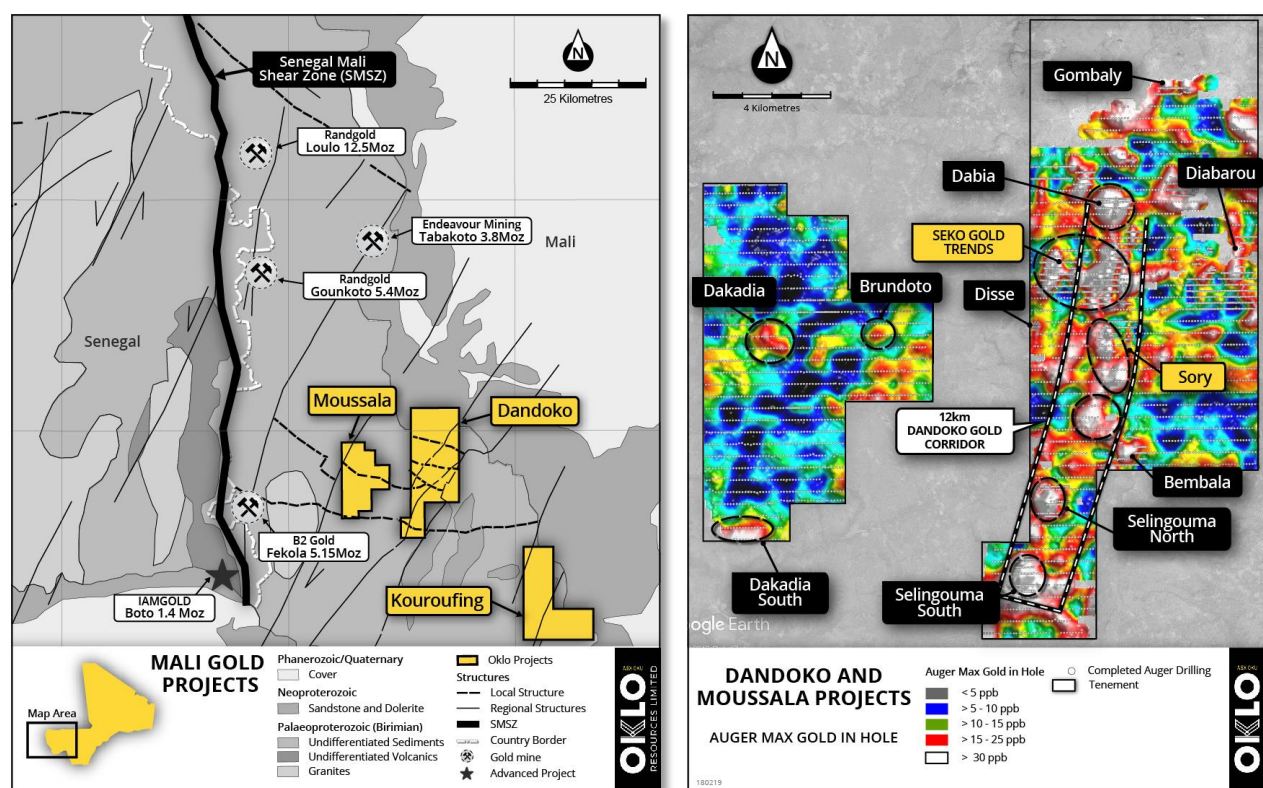


Figure 1: a) Location of Oklo’s Dandoko, Moussala and Kouroufing gold projects in west Mali b) Location of Seko trends within 12 km long Dandoko gold corridor

The current drilling programs have been designed to test for both strike and depth extensions to the previously encountered oxide gold mineralisation through AC drilling to a vertical depth of circa 80m and deeper RC and DD drilling to vertical depths of between 180-200m (Figure 2). The Phase 1 program is scheduled to be completed by the end of March 2018 at an estimated cost of \$3.5 million.

SEKO AC, RC AND DD DRILLING PROGRAM

To date, 268 AC holes (135 at Seko for 12,188m and 133 at Dandoko gold corridor for 11,491m), 40 RC holes (for 6,299m) and 18 DD holes (for 2,943m including 1,405m of RC pre-collar) have been completed. Assay results were previously reported to the ASX on 28 November 2017, 5 December 2017, 20 December 2017, 5 February 2018, 22 February 2018, 8 March 2018 with results pending from a further 62 AC, 1 RC and 8 DD holes.

This announcement summarises assay results received from the 3 remaining DD holes drilled at Seko Anomaly 2 (SK2, Figure 2). The DD holes tested for depth extensions to the gold mineralisation on Section 1396320mN (2 holes) and the immediate strike extensions both to the north and south of this section line (2 holes), with the objective of gathering structural data on this high grade zone to assist in future drill planning. Assay results from the first DD hole was announced on 8 March 2018, with **45m at 4.38g/t gold** intersected from 96m, including **9m at 11.02g/t gold** from 103m.

Further significant gold mineralisation was intersected in hole DDSK18-010 on Section 1396360mN with **19m at 2.41g/t gold** recorded from 51m, including **9m at 3.64g/t gold** from 55m (Figure 3). Hole DDSK18-008 on Section 1396320mN was drilled up dip within the shallow oxide zone and intersected 2m at 1.52g/t gold from 7m and 5m at 1.60g/t gold from 38m, including 3m at 2.36g/t gold from 40m (Figure 4). Hole DDSK18-009 was abandoned at a downhole depth of 142m before reaching the target depth of 200m (Figure 5).

All drill hole locations are summarised in Table 2 and are shown in Figures 2 to 6. Significant drill hole intersections are summarised in Table 1 with a detailed summary of all assay results $\geq 0.1\text{g/t}$ gold presented in Table 3 (DDSK18-008→010). A graphical representation of all significant AC, RC & DD intersections received to date from SK1, SK2 and SK3 is presented in Figure 6.

The DD results, in conjunction with earlier RC results, indicate that the gold mineralisation at SK2 dips steeply to the east with a southerly plunge component to the high grade zone. The lower contact (footwall) of the high grade zone is potentially fault bound (Figure 5).

The mineralised zone now extends from surface to a vertical depth of 185m and remains open at depth and down plunge to the south. The associated broad albite-carbonate-pyrite alteration zone observed in the drill core is similar to that reported from other world-class gold mines in the district, including Fekola (B2Gold) and Goukoto (Randgold).

The analytical results along with the structural logging data are now being incorporated into the database for planning of ongoing drilling, which will continue to test for continuations of the high grade gold zones identified to date.

The Phase 1 program is now 95% complete with an aggressive Phase 2 program to commence shortly comprising:

- ▶ Seko oxide resource definition drilling, including DD for density and metallurgical testwork
- ▶ Seko primary zone exploration drilling
- ▶ Drill testing of other gold anomalies within the Dandoko gold corridor
- ▶ Auger geochemistry over regional targets in West Mali

To accelerate the rate of progress of the programs, the Company has committed to a third drill rig which is scheduled to arrive at the end of March.

DANDOKO GOLD CORRIDOR DRILLING PROGRAM

First pass AC drilling has continued on other targets within the Dandoko gold corridor, with 62 AC holes (for 6,495m) completed at the Dabia prospect, located some 2.5km north of Seko (Figure 1b). No assay results were available at the time of this release.

– ENDS –

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Table 1: Significant DD intersections

ANOMALY	HOLE ID	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GOLD (g/t)
SK2	DDSK18-008	6	16	10	0.80
	including	7	9	2	1.52
		38	43	5	1.60
	including	40	43	3	2.36
		46	47	1	2.72
	DDSK18-009	Hole Abandoned before target depth			
	DDSK18-010	51	70	19	2.41
	including	55	64	9	3.64
		78	86	8	1.00
		99	106	7	1.70
	including	99	101	2	4.45
		109	113	4	1.09

Intervals are reported using a threshold where the interval has a 0.5g/t Au average or greater over the sample interval and selects all material greater than 0.10g/t Au allowing for up to 2 samples of included dilution every 10m.

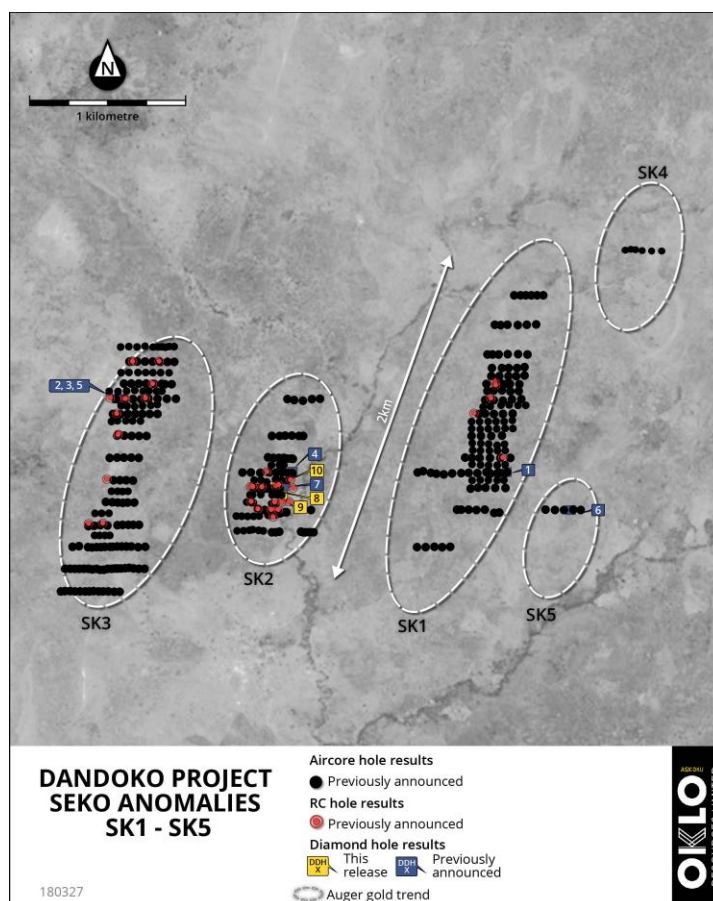


Figure 2: Location of completed AC infill drill traverses and RC and DD drillholes over Seko Anomalies SK1-SK5

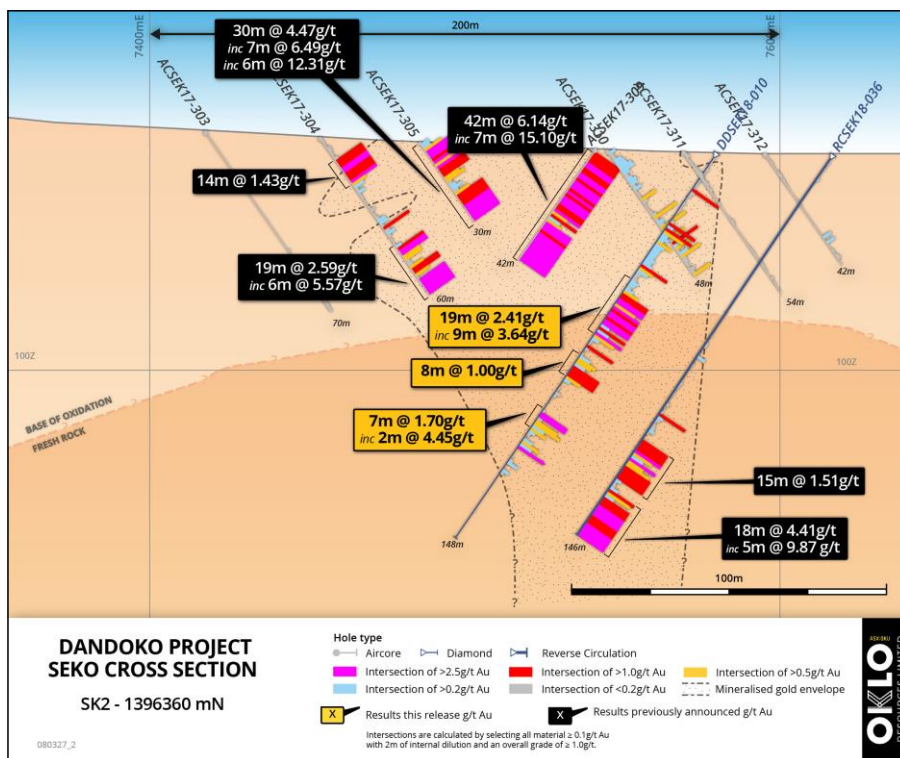


Figure 3: SK2 cross section 1396360mN showing location of AC, RC and DD holes

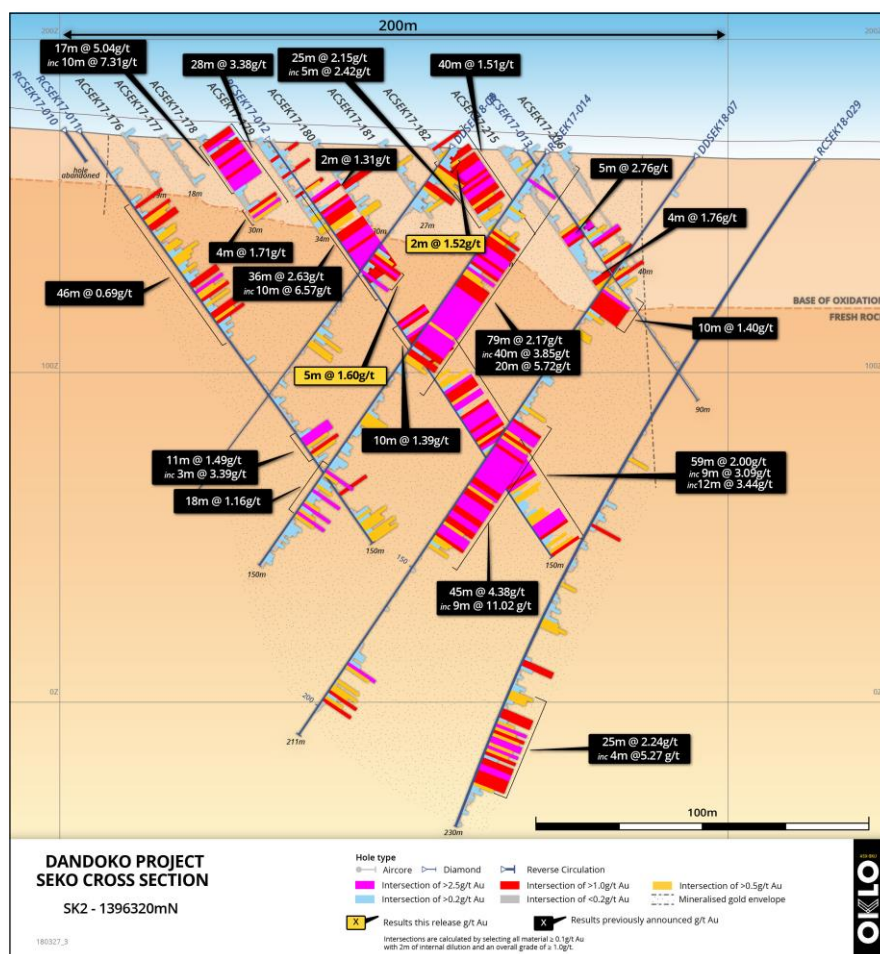


Figure 4: SK2 cross section 1396320mN showing location of AC, RC and DD holes

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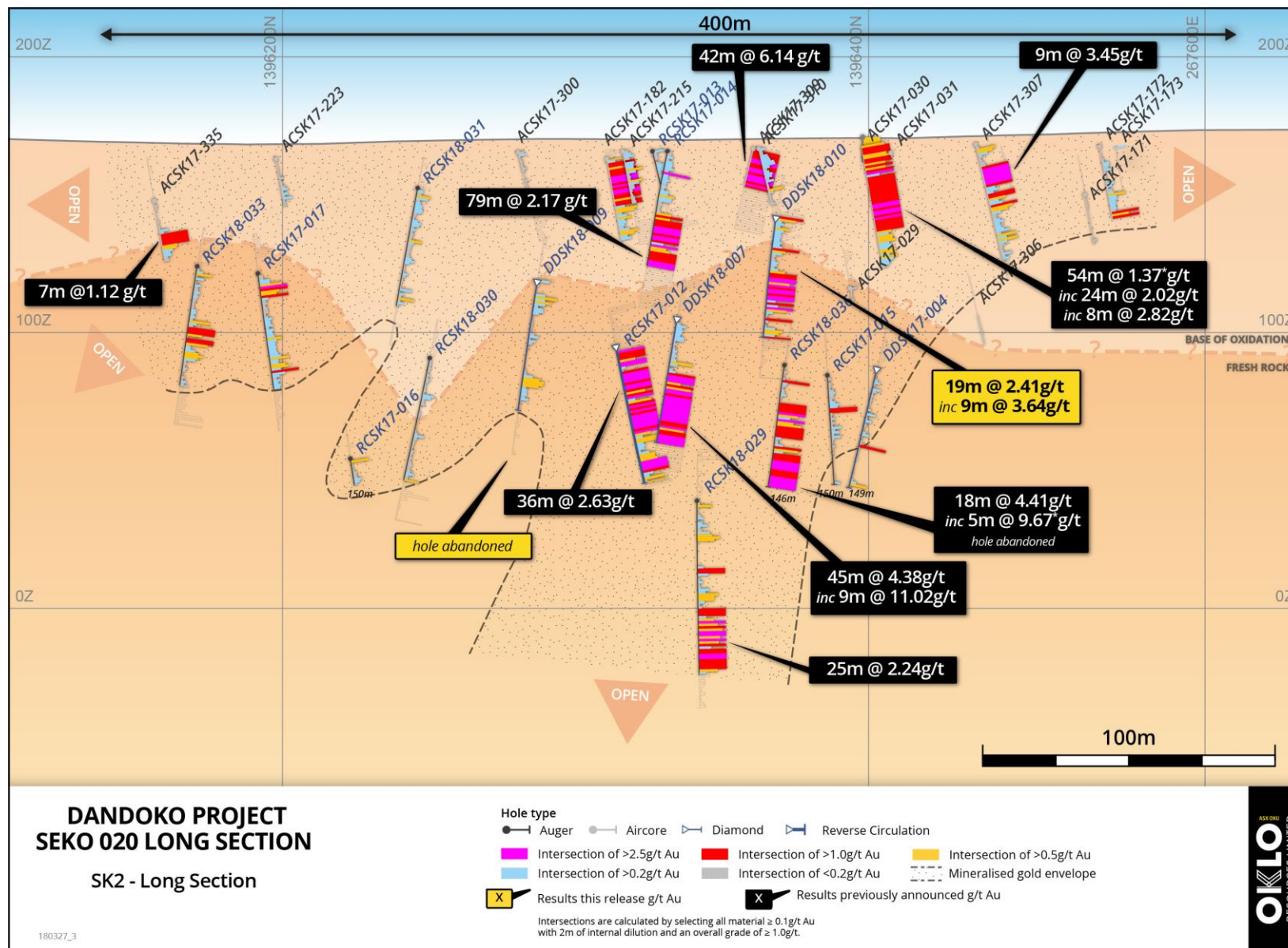


Figure 5: Seko Long Section 020 orientation showing gold values on AC, RC & DD holes

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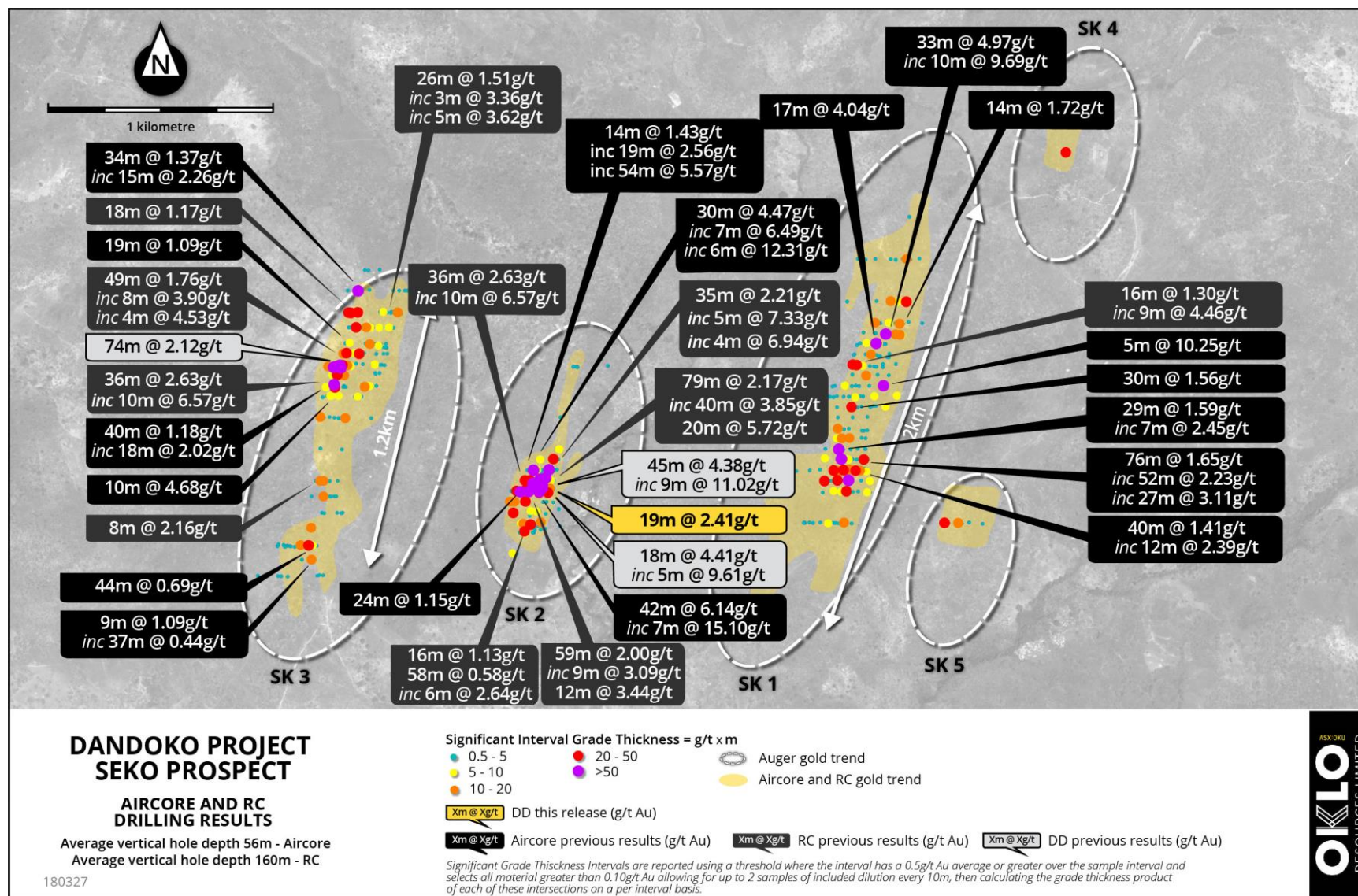


Figure 6: Location of completed AC infill drill traverses, RC and DD drillholes over Seko Anomalies SK1-SK5 and Gold Trends

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Table 2: DD drill hole locations.

HOLE ID	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	LENGTH	AZIMUTH	INCL
DDSK18-008	267507	1396320	167	130	270	-55
DDSK18-009 ^a	267563	1396279	164	142	270	-55
DDSK18-010	267578	1396362	165	148	270	-55

- ^a hole abandoned due to drilling issues.

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 1,389km² 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.

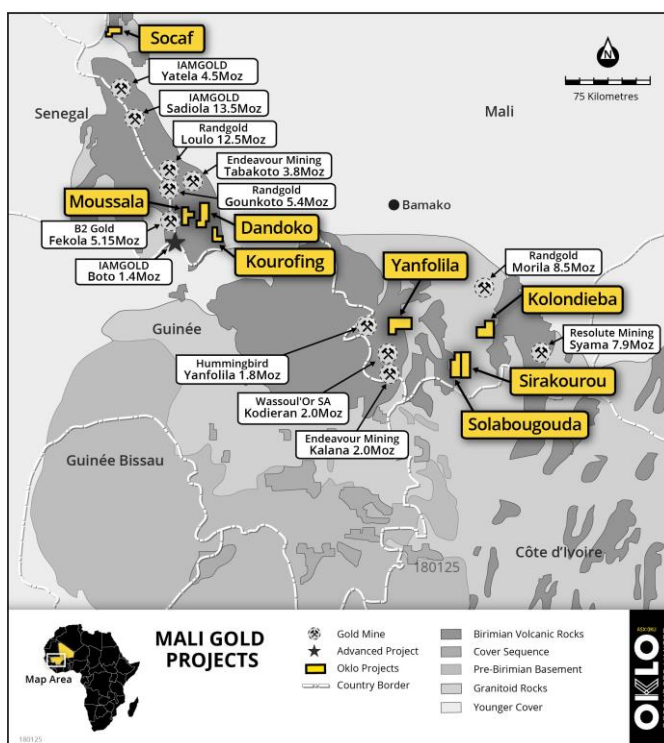


Figure 7: Location of Oklo Projects in West and South Mali

Competent Person's Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by geologists employed by Africa Mining (a wholly owned subsidiary of Oklo Resources) and reviewed by Mr Simon Taylor, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Taylor is the Managing Director of Oklo Resources Limited. Mr Taylor is considered to have sufficient experience deemed relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the 2012 JORC Code). Mr Taylor consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears. This announcement contains information extracted from previous ASX market announcements reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) and available for viewing at www.okloresources.com. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original ASX market announcement.

Table 3: All DD assay results $\geq 0.10\text{g/t Au}$

COLLAR	FROM	TO	GRADE
DDSK18-008	0	1	0.20
DDSK18-008	1	2	0.23
DDSK18-008	2	3	0.23
DDSK18-008	3	4	0.15
DDSK18-008	4	5	0.24
DDSK18-008	5	6	0.30
DDSK18-008	6	7	0.38
DDSK18-008	7	8	2.06
DDSK18-008	8	9	0.97
DDSK18-008	9	10	0.70
DDSK18-008	10	11	0.91
DDSK18-008	11	12	0.35
DDSK18-008	12	13	0.23
DDSK18-008	13	14	1.05
DDSK18-008	14	15	1.08
DDSK18-008	15	16	0.58
DDSK18-008	16	17	0.25
DDSK18-008	17	18	0.28
DDSK18-008	18	19	0.18
DDSK18-008	19	20	0.42
DDSK18-008	20	21	0.31
DDSK18-008	21	22	0.41
DDSK18-008	22	23	0.13
DDSK18-008	23	24	0.13
DDSK18-008	38	39	0.45
DDSK18-008	39	40	0.66
DDSK18-008	40	41	1.12
DDSK18-008	41	42	4.46
DDSK18-008	42	43	1.49
DDSK18-008	43	44	0.25
DDSK18-008	44	45	0.15
DDSK18-008	45	46	0.19
DDSK18-008	46	47	2.72
DDSK18-008	56	57	0.13
DDSK18-008	58	59	0.11
DDSK18-008	61	62	0.13
DDSK18-008	64	65	0.19
DDSK18-008	65	66	0.20
DDSK18-008	67	68	0.48
DDSK18-008	68	69	0.24
DDSK18-008	69	70	0.94
DDSK18-008	70	71	0.42
DDSK18-008	71	72	0.10
DDSK18-008	72	73	0.84
DDSK18-008	73	74	0.88
DDSK18-008	87	88	0.27
DDSK18-009	0	1	0.63

COLLAR	FROM	TO	GRADE
DDSK18-009	1	2	0.65
DDSK18-009	2	3	0.20
DDSK18-009	3	4	0.12
DDSK18-009	5	6	0.12
DDSK18-009	6	7	0.11
DDSK18-009	9	10	0.14
DDSK18-009	34	35	0.10
DDSK18-009	37	38	0.11
DDSK18-009	38	39	0.11
DDSK18-009	39	40	0.25
DDSK18-009	51	52	0.12
DDSK18-009	52	53	0.34
DDSK18-009	53	54	0.61
DDSK18-009	54	55	0.45
DDSK18-009	60	61	0.37
DDSK18-009	61	62	0.81
DDSK18-009	62	63	0.39
DDSK18-009	63	64	0.62
DDSK18-009	64	65	0.42
DDSK18-009	65	66	0.17
DDSK18-009	66	67	0.37
DDSK18-009	67	68	0.39
DDSK18-009	68	69	0.23
DDSK18-009	77	78	0.19
DDSK18-009	78	79	0.34
DDSK18-009	80	81	0.26
DDSK18-009	81	82	0.16
DDSK18-009	94	95	0.12
DDSK18-009	95	96	0.36
DDSK18-009	96	97	0.61
DDSK18-009	97	98	0.80
DDSK18-009	98	99	0.77
DDSK18-009	99	100	0.61
DDSK18-009	100	101	0.17
DDSK18-009	101	102	0.21
DDSK18-009	102	103	0.22
DDSK18-009	103	104	0.23
DDSK18-009	104	105	0.19
DDSK18-009	105	106	0.31
DDSK18-009	111	112	0.10
DDSK18-009	114	115	0.14
DDSK18-009	116	117	0.11
DDSK18-009	117	118	0.10
DDSK18-009	121	122	0.17
DDSK18-009	128	129	0.10
DDSK18-009	129	130	0.12
DDSK18-009	130	131	0.31

COLLAR	FROM	TO	GRADE
DDSK18-009	131	132	0.21
DDSK18-009	139	140	0.11
DDSK18-009	140	141	0.30
DDSK18-009	141	142	0.35
DDSK18-010	5	6	0.10
DDSK18-010	9	10	0.10
DDSK18-010	13	14	1.23
DDSK18-010	14	15	0.15
DDSK18-010	15	16	0.10
DDSK18-010	25	26	0.13
DDSK18-010	26	27	1.10
DDSK18-010	27	28	0.22
DDSK18-010	28	29	1.06
DDSK18-010	29	30	0.74
DDSK18-010	30	31	0.23
DDSK18-010	31	32	0.32
DDSK18-010	32	33	0.20
DDSK18-010	33	34	0.56
DDSK18-010	34	35	0.34
DDSK18-010	35	36	0.27
DDSK18-010	36	37	0.27
DDSK18-010	37	38	0.26
DDSK18-010	38	39	0.24
DDSK18-010	39	40	0.33
DDSK18-010	40	41	0.27
DDSK18-010	41	42	0.36
DDSK18-010	42	43	1.09
DDSK18-010	43	44	0.50
DDSK18-010	44	45	0.39
DDSK18-010	45	46	0.18
DDSK18-010	46	47	0.14
DDSK18-010	47	48	0.18
DDSK18-010	48	49	0.29
DDSK18-010	49	50	0.24
DDSK18-010	50	51	0.18
DDSK18-010	51	52	0.31
DDSK18-010	52	53	0.56
DDSK18-010	53	54	1.31
DDSK18-010	54	55	1.18
DDSK18-010	55	56	6.30
DDSK18-010	56	57	3.78
DDSK18-010	57	58	0.78
DDSK18-010	58	59	3.29
DDSK18-010	59	60	1.75
DDSK18-010	60	61	7.40
DDSK18-010	61	62	3.14
DDSK18-010	62	63	2.41
DDSK18-010	63	64	3.93

COLLAR	FROM	TO	GRADE
DDSK18-010	64	65	2.71
DDSK18-010	65	66	0.33
DDSK18-010	66	67	1.84
DDSK18-010	67	68	0.43
DDSK18-010	68	69	3.51
DDSK18-010	69	70	0.77
DDSK18-010	70	71	0.27
DDSK18-010	71	72	0.10
DDSK18-010	73	74	1.39
DDSK18-010	74	75	0.14
DDSK18-010	77	78	0.40
DDSK18-010	78	79	0.67
DDSK18-010	79	80	0.55
DDSK18-010	80	81	0.40
DDSK18-010	81	82	1.30
DDSK18-010	82	83	1.70
DDSK18-010	83	84	1.53
DDSK18-010	84	85	1.32
DDSK18-010	85	86	0.56
DDSK18-010	86	87	0.23
DDSK18-010	91	92	0.19
DDSK18-010	92	93	0.11
DDSK18-010	99	100	5.98
DDSK18-010	100	101	2.92
DDSK18-010	101	102	0.17
DDSK18-010	102	103	0.82
DDSK18-010	103	104	0.98
DDSK18-010	104	105	0.45
DDSK18-010	105	106	0.58
DDSK18-010	106	107	0.24
DDSK18-010	107	108	0.12
DDSK18-010	109	110	0.34
DDSK18-010	110	111	0.65
DDSK18-010	111	112	0.44
DDSK18-010	112	113	2.93
DDSK18-010	117	118	0.15
DDSK18-010	118	119	0.38
DDSK18-010	121	122	0.25
DDSK18-010	122	123	0.11

Notes:

- All results of $\geq 0.10\text{ppm}$ are shown within the table. Intervals missing are below this threshold.
- Significant Intervals are reported using a threshold where the interval has a 0.5g/t Au average or greater over the sample interval and selects all material greater than 0.10g/t Au allowing for up to 2 samples of included dilution every 10m.

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. ▶ 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 or Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Bamako Mali for 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"> ▶ Drilling was carried out by AMCO Drilling using a UDR650 multipurpose rig
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 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. ▶ No sampling issue, recovery issue or bias was picked up and it is therefore considered that both sample recovery and quality is adequate for the drilling technique employed.
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 recording mineral and rock types and their abundance, as well as alteration, silicification and level of weathering. ▶ A small representative sample was retained in a plastic chip tray for future reference and logging checks.
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"> ▶ All samples were split using a 3 tier riffle splitter with no sample compositing being undertaken. ▶ 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 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	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Analysis for gold is undertaken at SGS and Bureau Veritas Bamako 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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
tests	<p>XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</p> <p>► 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.</p>	<p>► No field non assay analysis instruments were used in the analyses reported.</p> <p>► 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.</p> <p>► 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.</p> <p>► Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory and a review of the QAQC reports suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.</p> <p>► Samples returning > 1ppm were selected for reanalysis using a 24hr cyanide bottle roll leach on a 500g sample.</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p>► The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</p> <p>► The use of twinned holes.</p> <p>► Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</p> <p>► Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</p>	<p>► All drill hole data is paper logged at the drill site and then digitally entered by Company geologists at the site office.</p> <p>► All digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database consultant in Paris before loading into the drill hole database.</p> <p>► No twinning of holes was undertaken in this program which is early stage exploration in nature.</p> <p>► Reported drill results were compiled by the company's geologists, verified by the Company's database administrator and exploration manager.</p> <p>► No adjustments to assay data were made.</p>
Location of data points	<p>► 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.</p> <p>► Specification of the grid system used.</p> <p>► Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</p>	<p>► Drill hole collars were positioned using non-differential GPS (.).</p> <p>► Accuracy of the GPS < +/- 3m and is considered appropriate for this level of early exploration.</p> <p>► Locations will be collected with DGPS upon completion of initial program .</p> <p>► The grid system is UTM Zone 29N</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p>► Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>► 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.</p> <p>► Whether sample compositing has been applied.</p>	<p>► AC were located on a nominal 50x40 to 80m spaced pattern to cover regions between and extending previous AC drilling. RC Drilling has been done on select locations to test AC results from previous programs</p> <p>► Along line spacing varied from 30-50m so as to provide 'heel-to-toe' overlapping coverage.</p> <p>► Drilling reported in this program is of an early exploration nature has not been used to estimate any mineral resources or reserves.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p>► Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</p> <p>► 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.</p>	<p>► 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.</p>
Sample security	<p>► The measures taken to ensure sample security.</p>	<p>► RC samples were taken to the SGS laboratory in Bamako under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff.</p> <p>► Sample pulps were returned from the laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and have been stored in a secure location.</p>

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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 project consists of: 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 and: The Gombaly permit (34km²) which was granted on the 10/8/17, for a period of 3 years and renewable twice, each for a period of 2 years
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area that is presently covered by the Dandoko permit was explored intermittently by Compass Gold Corporation between 2010 and 2013. Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, gridding, soil sampling and minor reconnaissance (RC) drilling. The area that is presently covered by the Mousalla permit was explored intermittently by Compass Gold Corporation between 2010 and 2013. Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, gridding, soil sampling. Ashanti Mali undertook reconnaissance soil sampling surveys over part of the license area.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposit style targeted for exploration is orogenic lode gold. This style of mineralisation can occur as veins or disseminations in altered (often silicified) host rock or as pervasive alteration over a broad zone. Deposit are often found in close proximity to linear geological structures (faults & shears) often associated with deep-seated structures. Lateritic weathering is common within the project area. The depth to fresh rock is variable and may extend up to 50-70m below surface and in this drill program weathering of >80m 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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results for all holes with 1m sample a gold in hole result greater than 0.1ppm are tabulated within the listed announcements during the quarter and further summarised into significant intervals as described below.. 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
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 1.00 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 earlier releases
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 ≥ 0.1 ppm 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 and RC drilling following up these results has commenced.. ▶ Further aircore RC and diamond drilling is planned to follow up the results reported in this announcement.