

14th MARCH 2022

OKLO HITS HIGH GRADE PRIMARY MINERALISATION UP TO 22.0g/t GOLD BELOW SK2 RESOURCE PIT SHELL NEW RESOURCE EXTENSION TARGET IDENTIFIED NORTH OF SK3

Oklo Resources Limited ("Oklo" or "the Company") is pleased to report the receipt of further highly encouraging results from several resource growth targets recently drill-tested at Seko within the Company's 100%-owned Dandoko Project in west Mali.

HIGHLIGHTS

SEKO SK2

- ▶ High-grade primary gold mineralisation intersected 60m below the SK2 resource pit shell further confirming the depth potential of the system:
 - ▶ 5m at 5.46g/t gold from 235m including,
 - ▶ 1m at 22.00g/t gold from 238m

SEKO SK3 NORTH

- ▶ Reconnaissance aircore (AC) drilling testing a blind geophysical target 240m north of SK3 intersects a significant interval of shallow gold mineralisation. Geochemical analysis of the intersection using hand-held XRF shows a similar As-Cu response to SK3, providing strong indication that this represents the northern strike extension:
 - ▶ 19m at 0.94g/t gold from 56m including,
 - ▶ 8m at 1.57g/t gold from 65m

KOKO

- ▶ Reconnaissance AC drilling along the 4.5km SK1–Koko–Bembala trend intersects further wide zones of gold mineralisation confirming this structure as a significant mineralised trend:
 - ▶ 6m at 1.27g/t gold from 27m within 36m at 0.61g/t gold from 6m
 - ▶ 12m at 1.43g/t gold from 21m within 39m at 0.79g/t gold from 3m
 - ▶ 3m at 2.02g/t gold from 9m within 12m at 0.79g/t gold from 6m

Oklo's Managing Director, Simon Taylor, commented: "These results mark a successful conclusion to the first phase of resource growth drilling as part of the Company's 2022 field season. Significant potential to grow the Seko resource base has already been confirmed from the exceptional high-grade intersections returned to date from Disse.

The new results from SK2 highlight excellent potential to extend this significant lode at depth, which exhibits similar geological attributes to the other large gold systems in the region including the Yalea/Gouunkoto deposits within Barrick Gold's 18Moz Loulo/Gouunkoto complex located ~50km the northwest. Importantly the discovery and development of these deposits started as a series of oxide open pits before developing into significant underground systems in the primary zone.

Our team is currently planning the next phase of drilling, which in addition to the Seko targets, will follow-up on the recent satellite discoveries at Sari and Kandiole. We look forward to providing further details on our plans in the near future."

The Company is pleased to report further highly encouraging results from the recently completed resource expansion drilling program at Seko (SK2, SK1 & SK3 North), Koko and Bembala which form part of the Seko Mineral Resource within Oklo's flagship Dandoko Project.

The Dandoko Project is located within the Kenieba Inlier of west Mali, approximately 30km east of B2Gold's 7.1Moz Fekola Project and 50km south-southeast of Barrick Gold's 18Moz Loulo/Goukoto complex. IAMGold's 2.0Moz Diakha/Siribaya gold resource projects are located to the immediate southwest of Oklo's ~505km² holding within this emerging world-class gold region (Figure 1).

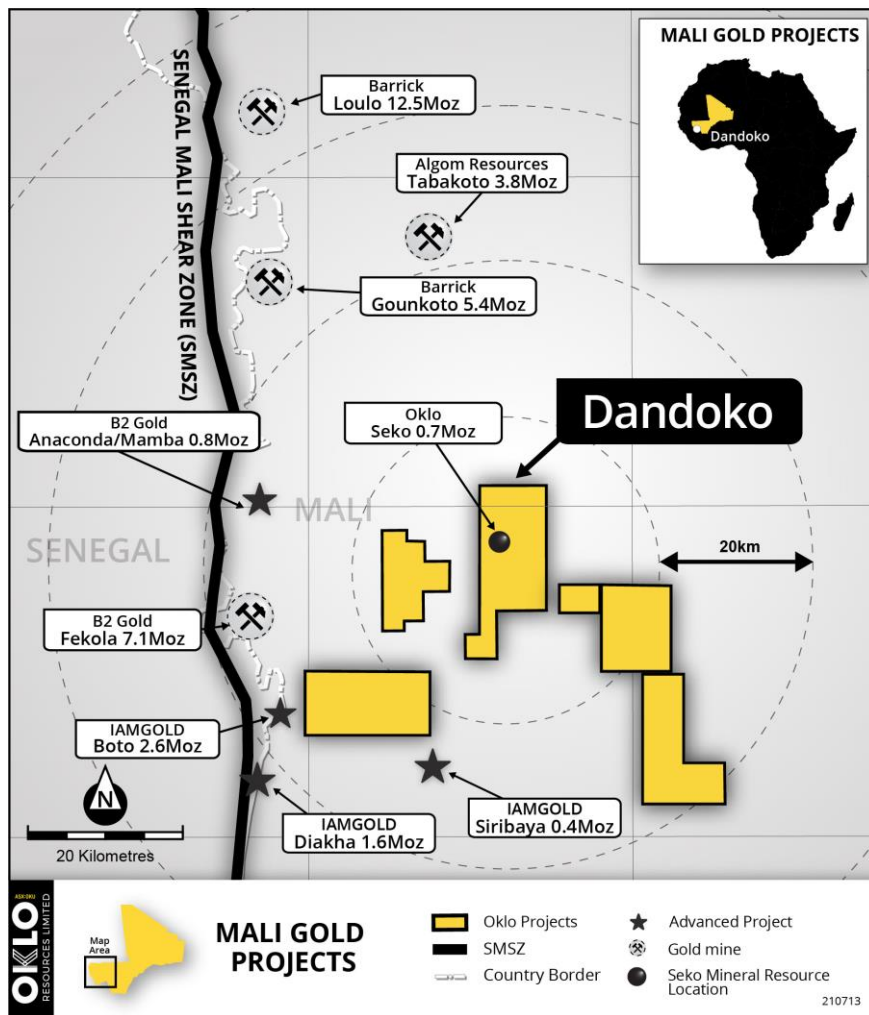


Figure 1: Location of Oklo's gold projects in west Mali.

RESOURCE GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES

Since announcing the initial Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) in late March 2021, the Company has remained focused on evaluating resource growth opportunities in close proximity to Seko and other targets along the 15km Dandoko gold corridor, and within Oklo's adjoining projects (Figure 1-2).

Assay results reported in this announcement are from several targets evaluated at Seko including SK2, SK3 North, SK1, Koko and Bembala.

The significant drill hole intersections are summarised in Table 1 with all drill hole locations summarised in Table 2 and presented in Figures 2 - 8.

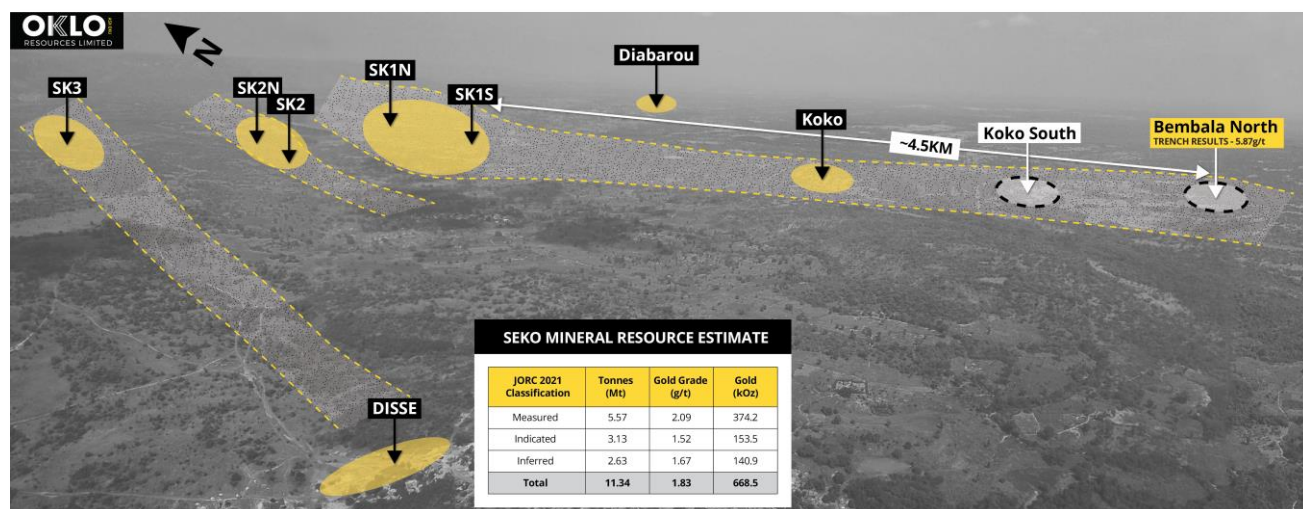


Figure 2: Drone photo showing the Seko Mineral Resource areas and host trends.

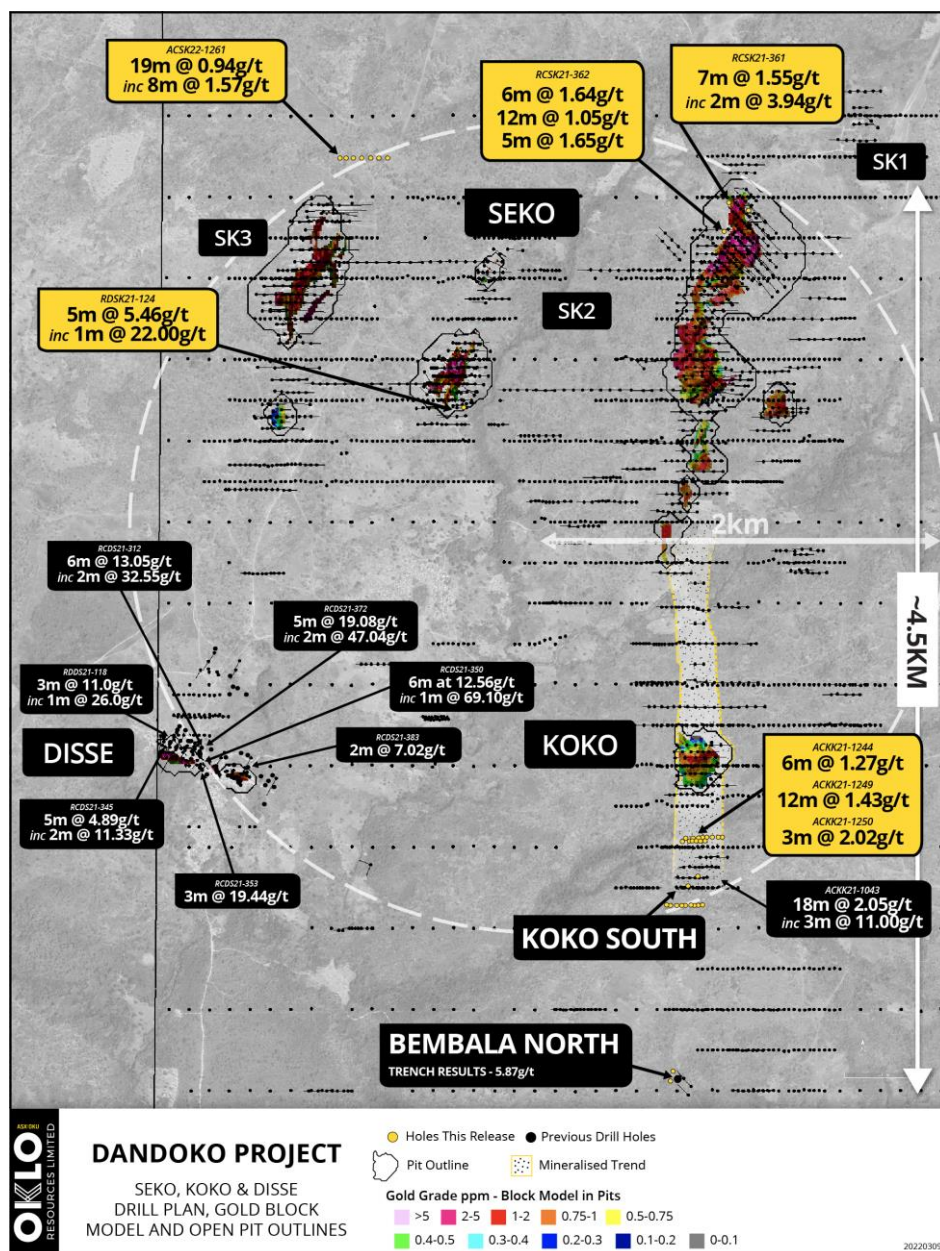


Figure 3: MRE prospect areas, mineralisation models, resource pit shell outlines and completed drilling at Seko and Disse.

SEKO SK2

A single deep diamond (DD) drill hole (RDSK21-124) was completed to test for potential extensions of the SK2 system into fresh rock. The hole successfully intersected high-grade primary gold mineralisation 60m below the SK2 resource pit shell confirming the depth potential of the system (Figure 6). Significant results included:

- ▶ **5m at 5.46g/t gold** from 235m including,
- ▶ **1m at 22.00g/t gold** from 238m

Diamond core from the hole exhibits similar alteration and mineralisation styles to the other large gold systems in the region, including the Yalea/Goukoto deposits within Barrick Gold's 18Moz Loulo/Goukoto complex located ~50km the northwest (Figure 1). The discovery and development of these deposits started as a series of oxide open pits before developing into significant underground systems in the primary zone.

Alteration at SK2 is characterised by albite-sericite-carbonate-pyrite assemblages within breccias and turbiditic sediments (greywacke) (Figures 4-5).

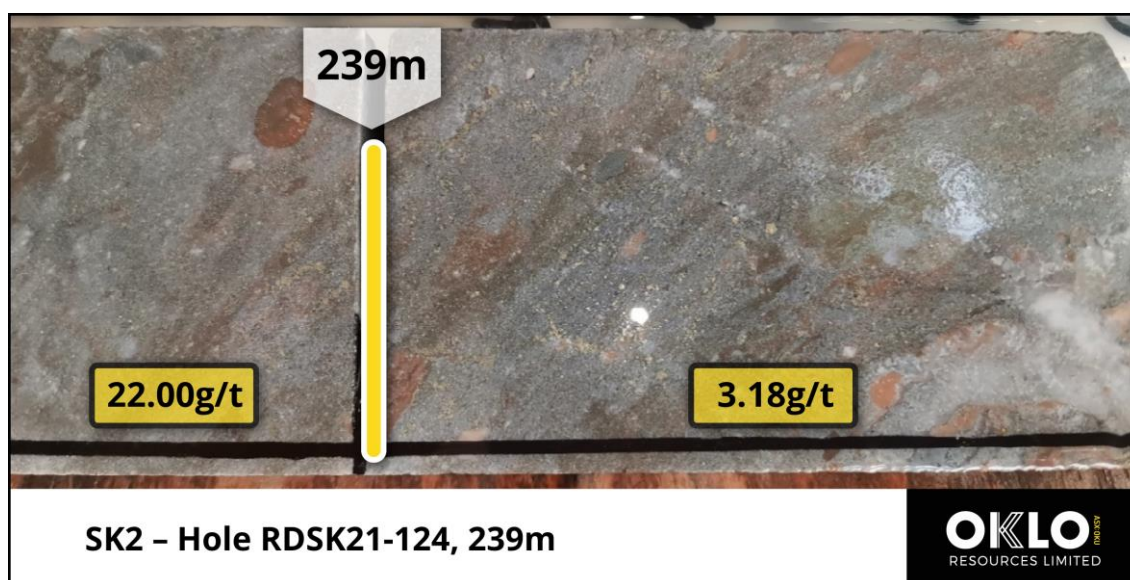


Figure 4: SK2 drill core from hole RDSK21-124 - sulphidic breccia with pyrite/carbonate-rich matrix containing clasts of intensely albitised rock. 238-239m returned 22.00g/t gold, 239-240m returned 3.18g/t gold.

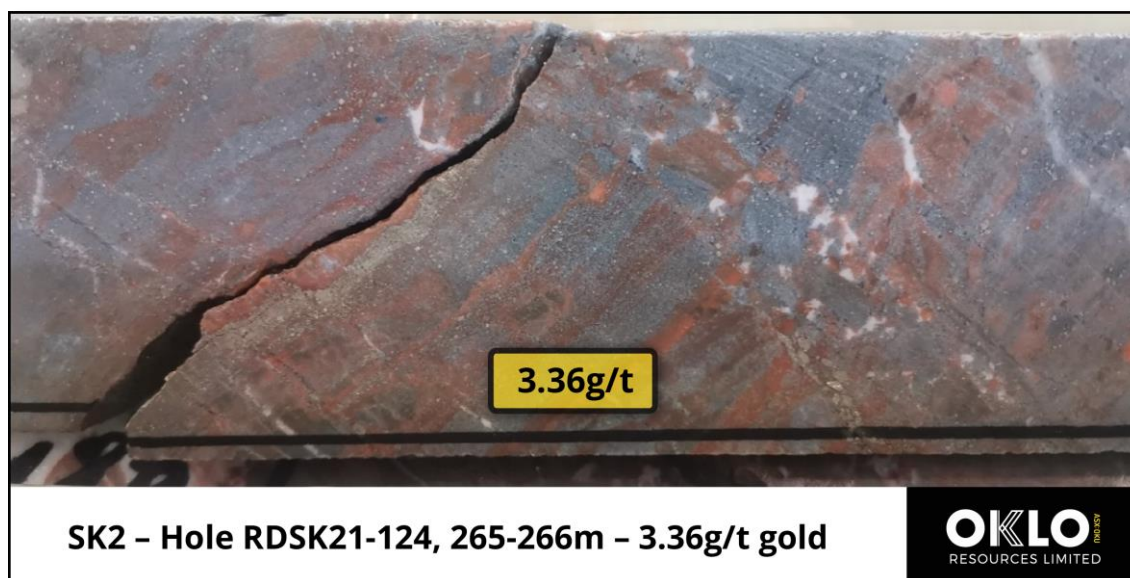


Figure 5: SK2 drill core from hole RDSK21-124 - hydrothermal breccia with pyrite stringers. 265-266m returned 3.36g/t gold

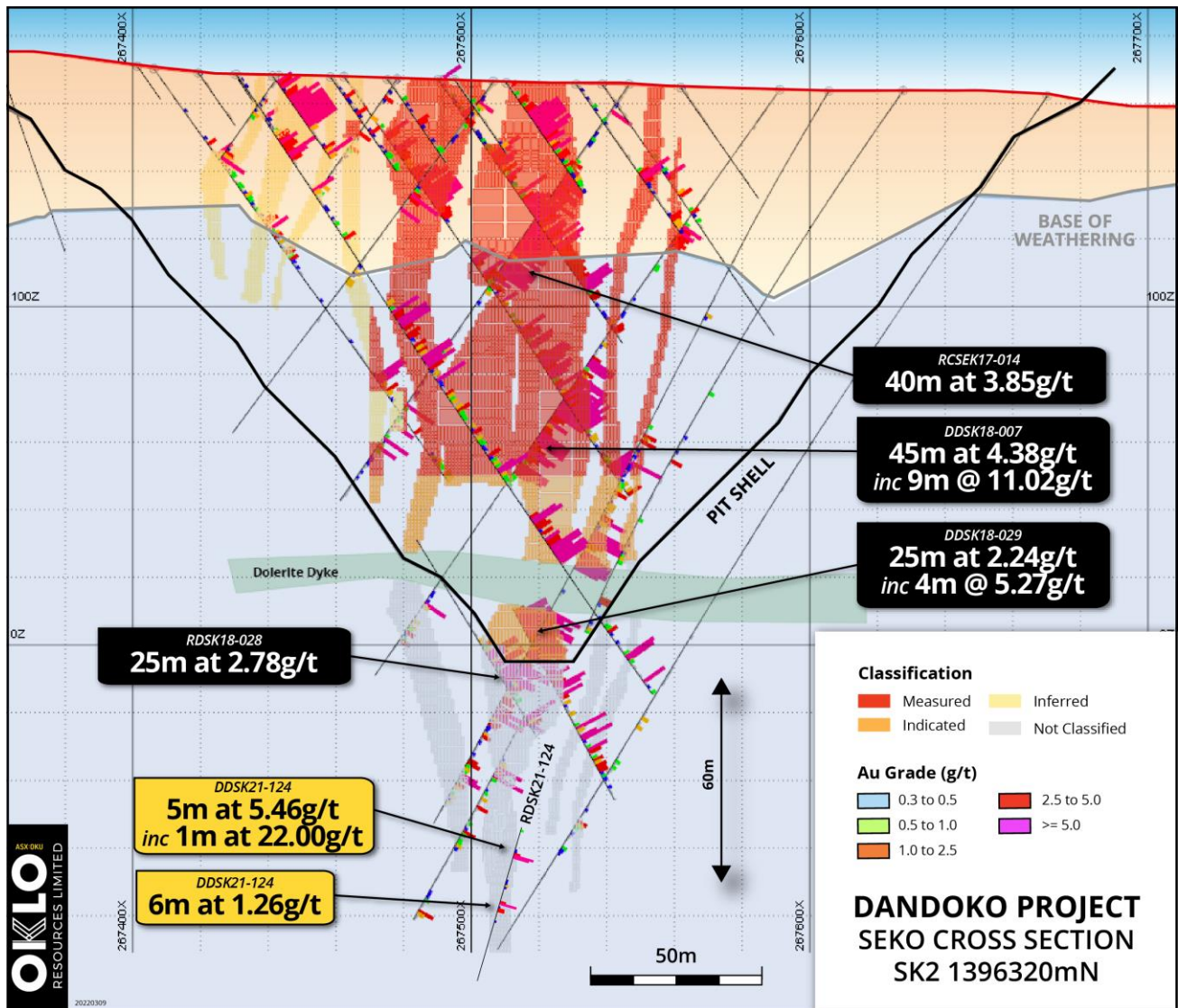


Figure 6: SK2 Cross Section 139630mN including gold grades, resource classification and pit shell

SEKO SK3 NORTH

A single reconnaissance AC line testing a blind, coincident seismic-IP geophysical target 240m north of SK3 intersected the following significant interval of low-grade gold mineralisation in hole ACSV22-1261:

- ▶ 19m at 0.94g/t gold from 56m including,
- ▶ 8m at 1.57g/t gold from 65m

Geochemical analysis of the intersection using hand-held XRF shows a similar As-Cu response to SK3, providing strong indication that this represents a northern strike extension of SK3.

Numerous significant intersections at the northern end of the SK3 pit shell fall outside the resource model including **20m at 3.03g/t gold** from a depth of 209m in hole RCSK18-72. This new intersection is located some 240m to the north of the limit of previous drilling at SK3 and is a high priority target for follow-up evaluation (Refer Figure 7-8).

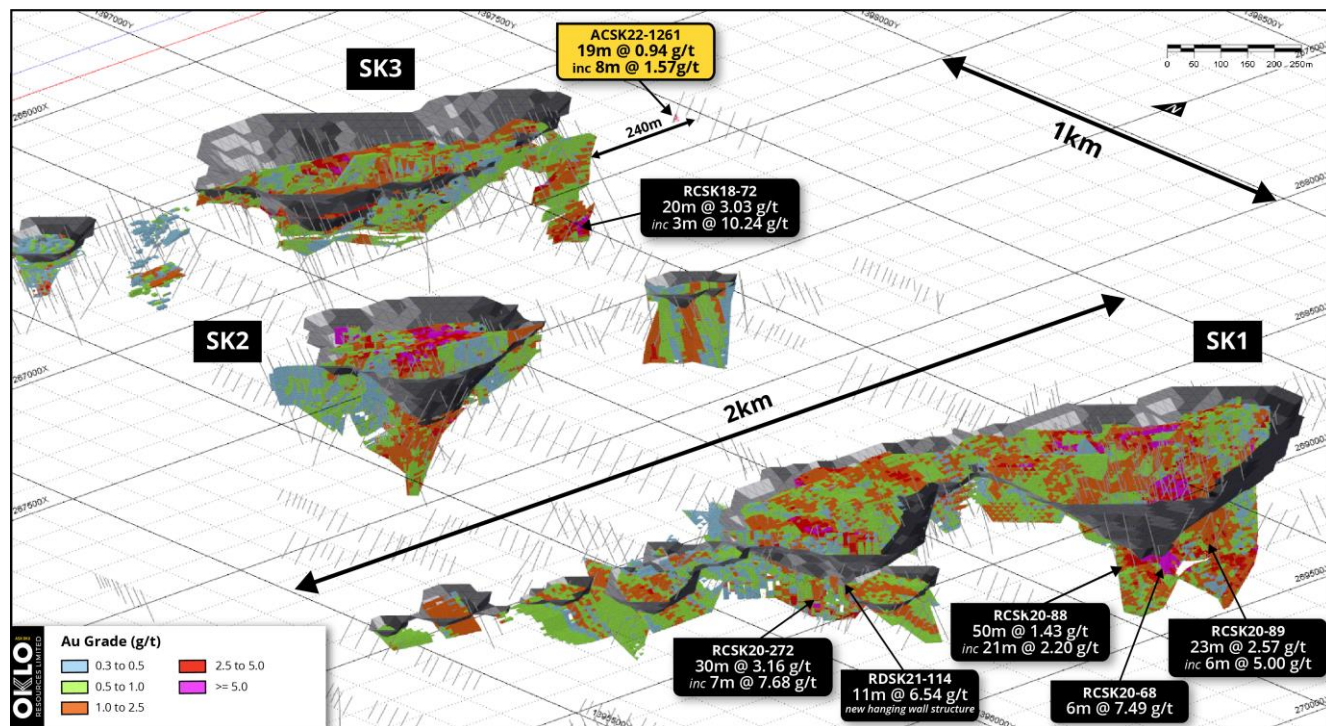


Figure 7: Seko resource and pit outlines showing location of new SK3 North mineralisation in AC hole ACSV22-1261

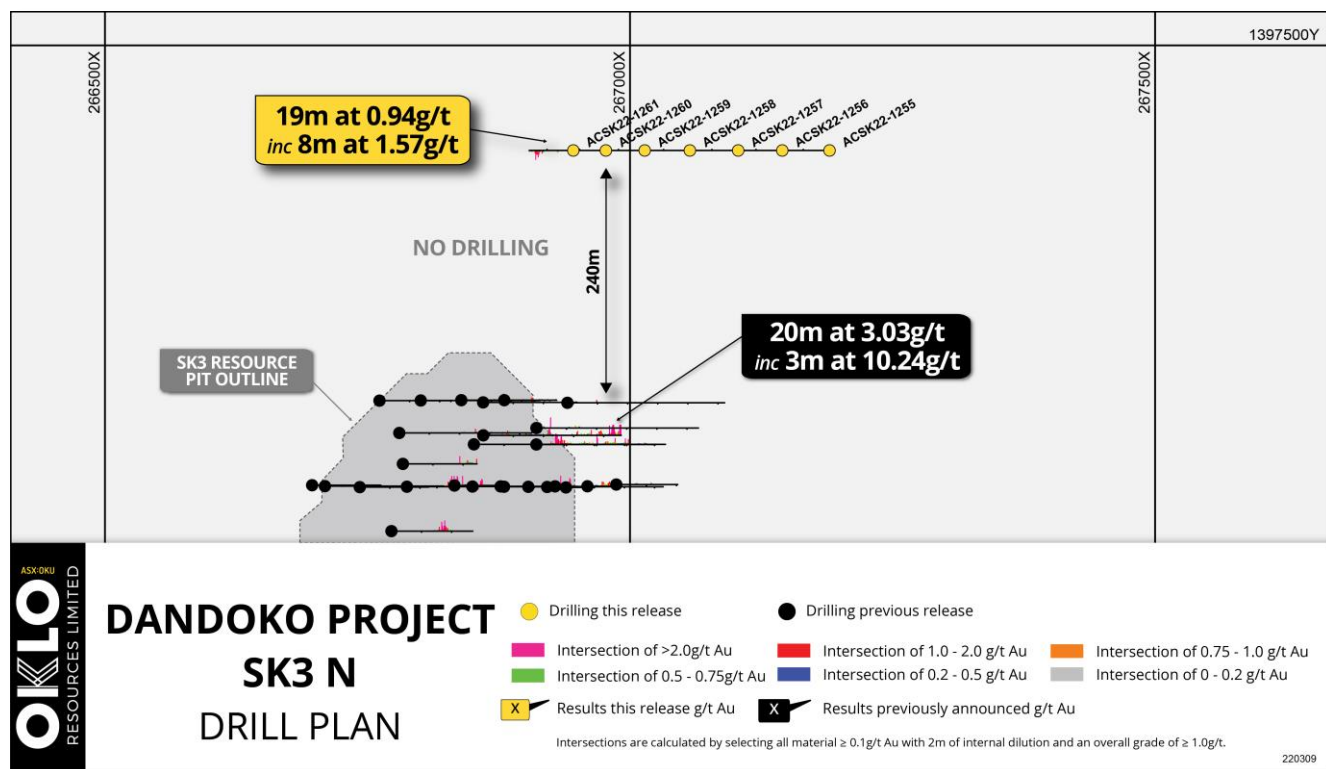


Figure 8: SK3 Drill hole plan showing SK3 and location of shallow AC holes 240m to the north

SEKO SK1

Two holes testing the northern extension of SK1 within the resource pit shell (Figure 3) intersected:

- ▶ **7m at 1.55g/t gold** from 30m including,
 - ▶ **2m at 3.94g/t gold** from 33m
- ▶ **6m at 1.64g/t gold** from 1m and **12m at 1.05g/t gold** from 21m and **5m at 1.65g/t gold** from 39m including **1m at 5.22g/t gold** from 40m and **13m at 0.53g/t gold** from 64m

KOKO

Reconnaissance AC drilling along the 4.5km SK1 – Koko –Bembala trend intersected the following wide zones of oxide gold mineralisation further confirming this structure as a significant mineralised trend (Figure 3):

- ▶ **6m at 1.27g/t gold** from 27m within **36m at 0.61g/t gold** from 6m
- ▶ **12m at 1.43g/t gold** from 21m within **39m at 0.79g/t gold** from 3m
- ▶ **3m at 2.02g/t gold** from 9m within **12m at 0.79g/t gold** from 6m

BEMBALA

Initial AC and reverse circulation (RC) drilling at Bembala, located 4.5km south of SK1, confirmed the southern extension of the SK1 – Koko trend returning the following narrow gold intervals:

- ▶ **6m at 1.03g/t gold** from 12m, **1m at 1.12g/t gold** from 2m and **1m at 1.21g/t gold** from 91m

Further detailed drilling is being planned along this significant gold trend.

ONGOING WORK PROGRAMS

Following the receipt of these latest results, planning is well underway for the next phase of drilling to follow-up on these results along with other targets at Seko, Disse and Koko and the recent satellite discoveries at Sari and Kandiole.

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of the Company.

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Table 1: Summary of significant intersections

LOCATION	HOLE No.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GOLD (g/t)
BEMBALA	RCBB21-365	2	3	1	1.12
		91	92	1	1.21
	ACBB22-1263	12	18	6	1.03
KOKO	RCKK21-363	36	37	1	1.24
		65	67	2	1.52
	ACKK21-1244	6	42	36	0.61
		27	33	6	1.27
	ACKK21-1245	51	63	12	0.56
		60	63	3	1.71
	ACKK21-1249	3	41	39	0.79*
		21	33	12	1.43
	ACKK21-1250	6	18	12	0.79
		9	12	3	2.02
SEKO SK1	RCSK21-361	30	37	7	1.55
		33	35	2	3.94
	RCSK21-362	1	7	6	1.64
		21	33	12	1.05
		39	44	5	1.65
		40	41	1	5.22
		64	77	13	0.53
		73	74	1	2.02
SEKO SK2	RDSK21-124	217	218	1	1.06
		235	240	5	5.46
		238	239	1	22.00
		264	270	6	1.26
SEKO SK3	ACSK22-1261	56	75	19	0.94
		65	73	8	1.57

Intervals are reported using a threshold where the interval has a 0.3g/t Au average or greater over the sample interval and selects all material greater than 0.10g/t Au allowing for up to three samples of included dilution every 10m. * Denotes hole ended in mineralisation. # hole intersected post mineralised dyke

Table 2: Drill hole locations

HOLE ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	LENGTH	AZIM.	INC.	TARGET
ACBB22-1262	269240	1393400	194	60	270	-60	BEMBALA
ACBB22-1263	269213	1393401	194	32	270	-60	BEMBALA
ACBB22-1264	269191	1393400	192	85	270	-60	BEMBALA
ACBB22-1265	269154	1393400	191	84	270	-60	BEMBALA
ACBB22-1266	269111	1393399	187	84	270	-60	BEMBALA
ACBB22-1267	269069	1393400	196	84	270	-60	BEMBALA
ACBB22-1268	269029	1393401	197	78	270	-60	BEMBALA
ACBB22-1269	268989	1393400	187	72	270	-60	BEMBALA
ACSK22-1255	267190	1397400	191	90	270	-60	SEKO3
ACSK22-1256	267145	1397400	197	90	270	-60	SEKO3
ACSK22-1257	267103	1397400	203	90	270	-60	SEKO3

HOLE ID	EAST	NORTH	RL	LENGTH	AZIM.	INC.	TARGET
ACSK22-1258	267057	1397400	191	96	270	-60	SEKO3
ACSK22-1259	267014	1397400	200	72	270	-60	SEKO3
ACSK22-1260	266977	1397400	192	60	270	-60	SEKO3
ACSK22-1261	266946	1397400	190	84	270	-60	SEKO3
RCBB22-385	268704	1392714	195	49	315	-55	BEMBALA
RCBB22-386	268699	1392710	195	116	315	-55	BEMBALA
ACKK21-1196	268825	1394050	167	42	270	-60	KOKO
ACKK21-1197	268805	1394050	164	48	270	-60	KOKO
ACKK21-1198	268774	1394050	170	60	270	-60	KOKO
ACKK21-1199	268746	1394050	166	48	270	-60	KOKO
ACKK21-1200	268724	1394049	174	42	270	-60	KOKO
ACKK21-1201	268704	1394046	165	24	270	-60	KOKO
ACKK21-1202	268675	1394045	169	84	270	-60	KOKO
ACKK21-1203	268724	1393703	175	42	270	-60	KOKO
ACKK21-1204	268702	1393701	170	36	270	-60	KOKO
ACKK21-1205	268682	1393700	170	36	270	-60	KOKO
ACKK21-1206	268665	1393702	168	36	270	-60	KOKO
ACKK21-1207	268636	1393700	177	42	270	-60	KOKO
ACKK21-1208	268618	1393700	168	48	270	-60	KOKO
ACKK21-1209	268592	1393700	173	60	270	-60	KOKO
ACKK21-1210	268560	1393700	177	50	270	-60	KOKO
ACKK21-1211	268540	1393703	175	48	270	-60	KOKO
ACKK21-1244	268638	1394045	170	48	270	-60	KOKO
ACKK21-1245	268621	1394028	178	72	90	-60	KOKO
ACKK21-1246	268657	1394030	170	36	90	-60	KOKO
ACKK21-1247	268672	1394031	163	42	90	-60	KOKO
ACKK21-1248	268692	1394031	166	42	90	-60	KOKO
ACKK21-1249	268714	1394030	160	41	90	-60	KOKO
ACKK21-1250	268737	1394031	168	48	90	-60	KOKO
RCSK21-360	269016	1397131	183	156	315	-55	SEKO1
RCSK21-361	268915	1397172	178	100	315	-55	SEKO1
RCSK21-362	268891	1397024	182	100	315	-55	SEKO1
RCKK21-363	268700	1393850	176	100	270	-60	KOKO
RCKK21-364	268650	1393800	170	84	270	-60	KOKO
RDSK21-124	267576	1396193	159	308.8	330	-60	SEKO2

ABOUT SEKO

In March 2021, the Company reported an initial Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource of 11.3Mt at 1.83g/t gold for 668.5koz of contained gold encompassing the Seko, Koko, Disse and Diabarou deposits (refer to ASX announcement dated 30 March 2021). All these deposits remain open and are expected to grow with ongoing drilling either along strike or at depth. The initial MRE allows significant optionality for a potential future mining operation, with the modelled cut-off grades providing the possibility for a range of production scenarios.

Dandoko Project - Mineral Resource estimate

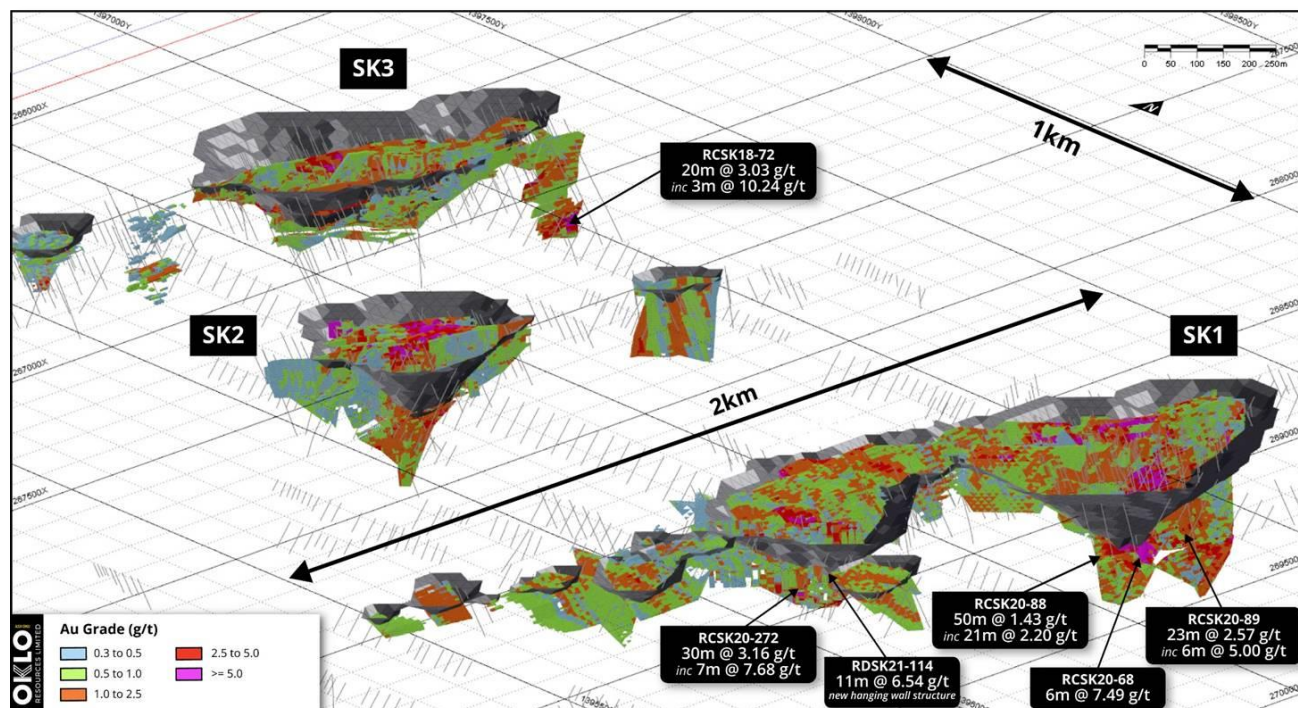
Oklo Resources Limited - Dandoko Project - Mali
Mineral Resource Estimate as at March, 2021.

JORC 2012 Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	In-Situ Dry Bulk Density (g/cm ³)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold (kOz)
Measured	5.57	1.97	2.09	374.2
Indicated	3.13	1.99	1.52	153.5
Inferred	2.63	1.99	1.67	140.9
Total	11.34	1.98	1.83	668.5

Reported at a 0.3g/t cut-off grade and constrained within a US\$2,000/oz optimised pit shell utilising mining parameters and costs typical for operators within the West Mali region.

Following release of the MRE, the Company commenced technical studies to develop a base case development scenario. Ongoing studies are anticipated as further mineralisation is defined at depth and along strike, and at other targets within the Dandoko gold corridor and Kouroufing, Kandiole and Sari Projects. Accordingly, the current MRE provides a central foundation for continued resource growth.

The Dandoko resource growth drilling program is targeting numerous zones immediately outside of the resource pit shells, particularly at SK1 South (Figure 4) and the identification of additional high-grade starter pit opportunities similar to SK1 North and SK2 along the 15km Dandoko gold corridor. With over 65% of the Seko resource hosted within the oxide zone, the potential for a large-scale open pit mining development with a simple gold processing flowsheet is being assessed as part of the initial technical studies.



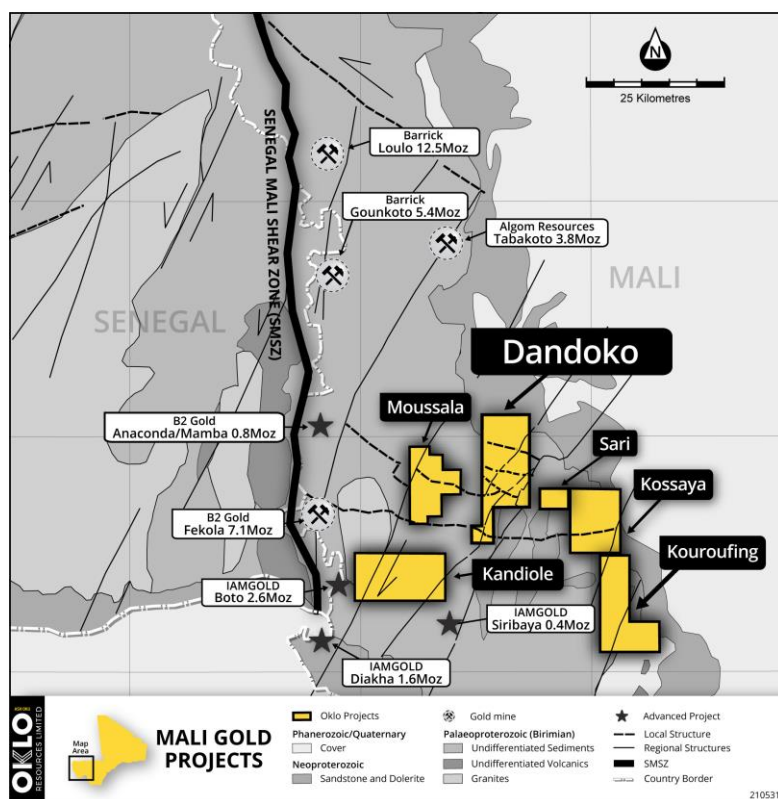
Growth opportunities outside of the SK1-3 pit shells, which contains 91% of the MRE gold inventory.

– ENDS –

ABOUT OKLO RESOURCES

Oklo Resources is an ASX listed gold exploration company with a total landholding of 1,405km² covering highly prospective greenstone belts in Mali, West Africa. The Company's current focus is on its West Mali landholding (~505km²), and in particular its flagship Dandoko Project located east of the prolific Senegal-Mali Shear Zone and in close proximity to numerous world-class gold operations. In March 2021, the Company delivered an initial Measured, Indicated and Inferred JORC 2012 compliant resource of 11.3Mt at 1.83g/t gold for 668.5kOz contained gold encompassing the Seko, Koko, Disse and Diabarou deposits, which all remain open and are expected to grow with ongoing drilling either along strike or at depth.

The Company has a corporate office located in Sydney, Australia and an expert technical team based in Bamako, Mali, led by Dr Madani Diallo who has previously been involved in several significant discoveries totalling circa 30Moz gold.



Location of Oklo Projects in West 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 Andrew Boyd, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Boyd, who is employed by Cairn Consulting Limited, is on a retainer to fulfil the role of the General Manager – Exploration of Oklo Resources Limited and holds securities in the Company. Mr Boyd 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 Boyd consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Compliance Information

This report contains information relating to a Mineral Resource extracted from the Company's ASX market announcement dated 30 March 2021 'Oklo Delivers Robust Initial Mineral Resource Estimate for Dandoko', containing the competent person consent of Mr Malcolm Titley, an employee of the independent consulting company Maja Mining Limited, reported previously in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) and available for viewing at www.okloresources.com. Oklo Resources confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original ASX market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

This report contains information extracted from previous ASX market announcements reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) and available for viewing at www.okloresources.com. Oklo Resources confirms that in respect of these announcements it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original ASX market announcement. The announcements are as follows:

Dandoko & Sari Projects:

Announcements dated 21st December 2016, 30th January 2017, 21st February 2017, 3rd March 2017, 7th March 2017, 15th March 2017, 30th March 2017, 6th April 2017, 26th April 2017, 29th May 2017, 21st June 2017, 12th July 2017, 25th July 2017, 14th August 2017, 16th August 2017, 4th September 2017, 28th November 2017, 5th December 2017, 20th December 2017, 5th February 2018, 22nd February 2018, 8th March 2018, 28th March 2018, 3rd May 2018, 16th May 2018, 22nd May 2018, 2nd July 2018, 6th August 2018, 28th August 2018, 3rd September 2018, 19th September 2018, 30th January 2019, 6th March 2019, 15th August 2019, 22nd October 2019, 20th November 2019, 10th December 2019, 17th December 2019, 14th January 2020, 20th January 2020, 29th January 2020, 5th February 2020, 25th February 2020, 1st April 2020, 7th April 2020, 29th April 2020, 28th May 2020, 22nd May 2020, 22nd July 2020, 27th August 2020, 31st August 2020, 26th October 2020, 9th December 2020, 17th December 2020, 18th January 2021, 4th March 2021, 10th March 2021, 30th March 2021, 22nd April 2021, and 24th May 2021, 1st June 2021, 3rd August 2021, 1st September 2021, 7th September 2021, 13th October 2021, 15th November 2021, 29th November 2021 and 3rd March 2022.

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. ▶ AC samples were submitted as 3m composites for assay. ▶ AC and RC Samples were collected in situ at the drill site and are split collecting 2 to 3 kg per sample. Certified reference material and sample duplicates were inserted at regular intervals. ▶ DD samples are cut to half core on 1m intervals. ▶ All samples were submitted SGS, Bamako Mali using a 50g Fire Assay gold analysis with a 10ppb Au detection level.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ AC and RC drilling was carried out by AMS drilling ▶ DD drilling was undertaken by AMS drilling and utilised HQ triple tube drilling
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. ▶ Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. ▶ Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ An initial visual estimate of AC/RC sample recovery was undertaken at the drill rig for each sample metre collected. ▶ Collected samples were weighed to ensure consistency of sample size and monitor sample recoveries. ▶ For DD core recovery and RQD observations are made. ▶ No systematic sampling issue, recovery issue or bias was picked up and it is therefore considered that both sample recovery and quality is adequate for the drilling technique employed
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. ▶ Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. ▶ The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ All drill samples were geologically logged by Oklo Resources subsidiary Africa Mining geologists. ▶ Geological logging used a standardised logging system.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. ▶ If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. ▶ For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. ▶ Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. ▶ Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. ▶ Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ AC/RC samples were split utilizing a 3 tier riffle splitter with a 1m sample being taken. ▶ Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness ▶ Further sample preparation was undertaken at the SGS laboratories by SGS laboratory staff ▶ All DD core was ½ cut and ¼ cut when a duplicate sample was taken. ▶ Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness ▶ At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and fine crushed to 70% <2mm (jaw crusher), pulverized and split to 85 % < 75 um. Gold is assayed by fire assay (50g charge) with an AAS Finish. ▶ Sample pulps were returned from the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and are being stored in a secure location for possible future analysis. ▶ Sample sizes and laboratory preparation techniques are considered to be appropriate for this early stage exploration and the commodity being targeted.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. ▶ For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. ▶ Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Analysis for gold on AC, RC and diamond samples is undertaken at SGS Bamako by 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 10ppb Au. ▶ Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique. ▶ No field non assay analysis instruments were used in the analyses reported. ▶ A review of certified reference material and sample blanks inserted by the Company indicated no significant analytical

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	<p>bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Results of analyses for field sample duplicates are consistent with the style of mineralisation evaluated and considered to be representative of the geological zones which were sampled. ▶ Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory and a review of the QAQC reports suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. ▶ The use of twinned holes. ▶ Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. ▶ Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ All drill hole data is paper logged at the drill site and then digitally entered by Company geologists at the site office. ▶ All digital data is verified and validated by the Company's database consultant in Paris before loading into the drill hole database. ▶ No twinning of holes was undertaken in this program. ▶ Reported drill results were compiled by the company's geologists, verified by the Company's database administrator and exploration manager. ▶ No adjustments to assay data were made.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. ▶ Specification of the grid system used. ▶ Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ AC, RC and diamond drill hole collars are positioned using differential GPS (DGPS). ▶ Accuracy of the DGPS < +/- 0.1m and is considered appropriate for this level of exploration ▶ The grid system is UTM Zone 29N
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. ▶ Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. ▶ Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ RC and DD drilling is now being undertaken on a ~20x40m spacing as infill undertaken in areas of identified higher grade zones. ▶ Drilling reported in this program is being designed to infill or extend known mineralisation to a sufficient density of drilling to enable the estimation of a maiden resource.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. ▶ If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Exploration is at an early stage and, as such, knowledge on exact location of mineralisation and its relation to lithological and structural boundaries is not accurately known. However, the current hole orientation is considered appropriate for the program to reasonably assess the prospectivity of known structures interpreted from other data sources.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ RC and diamond samples were collected from the company camp by SGS and taken to the SGS laboratory in Bamako under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff. ▶ Sample pulps were returned from the SGS laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and have been stored in a secure location. ▶ The AC samples remaining after splitting are removed from the site and trucked to the exploration camp where they are stored under security for future reference for a minimum of 6 months
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ There have been no external audit or review of the Company's sampling techniques or data at this early exploration stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	CRITERIA
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. ▶ The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The results reported in this report are all contained within the Dandoko Exploration Permit, Gombaly Exploration Permit which are held 100% by Africa Mining SARL, a wholly owned subsidiary of Oklo Resources Limited. ▶ The Dandoko permit (100km²) which was renewed on the 10/8/17, for a period of 3 years and renewable twice, each for a period of 2 years: ▶ The Gombaly permit (34km²) which was granted on the 10/8/17, for a period of 3 years and renewable twice, each for a period of 2 years
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The area that is presently covered by the Dandoko permit was explored intermittently by Compass Gold Corporation between 2010 and 2013. ▶ Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, gridding, soil sampling and minor reconnaissance (RC) drilling. ▶ Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, gridding, soil sampling. ▶ Ashanti Mali undertook reconnaissance soil sampling surveys over part of the license area.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The deposit style targeted for exploration is orogenic lode gold. ▶ This style of mineralisation can occur as veins or disseminations in altered (often silicified) host rock or as pervasive alteration over a broad zone. ▶ Deposit are often found in close proximity to linear geological structures (faults & shears) often associated with deep-seated structures. ▶ Lateritic weathering is common within the project area. The depth to fresh rock is variable and may extend up to 50-70m below surface and in this drill program weathering of >150m was encountered
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. ▶ If the exclusion of this information is justified on the 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"> ▶ 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.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. ▶ Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. ▶ The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Intervals are reported using a threshold where the interval has a 0.3 g/t Au average or greater over the sample interval and selects all material greater than 0.10 g/t Au allowing for up to 2 samples of included dilution every 10m. ▶ No grade top cut off has been applied to full results presented in Significant Intersection Table. ▶ No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. ▶ If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. ▶ If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The results reported in this announcement are considered to be of an early stage in the exploration of the project. ▶ Mineralisation geometry is not accurately known as the exact orientation and extent of known mineralised structures are not yet determined. ▶ Mineralisation results are reported as "downhole" widths as true widths are not yet known

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	CRITERIA
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drill hole location plans are provided in earlier releases with new holes tabulated within this release.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drill hole locations are provided in earlier reports. ▶ All assays received of ≥ 0.1 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, RC and diamond drilling is ongoing on the Company's Dandoko prospect with a view to growing the resource estimate.