

3rd AUGUST 2021

OKLO CONFIRMS RESOURCE GROWTH POTENTIAL SOUTH OF SEKO

Oklo Resources Limited ("Oklo" or "the Company") is pleased to report further encouraging assay results from priority resource growth targets in close proximity to the Seko Mineral Resource within its 100%-owned Dandoko Project in west Mali, Africa.

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ Step-out drilling extends the SK1 - Koko mineralised trend to over 3.4km with significant intervals of near surface gold mineralisation intersected south of Koko including:
 - ▶ **18m at 2.05g/t gold** from 9m, including,
 - ▶ **3m at 11.00g/t gold**
 - ▶ **12m at 2.33g/t gold** from 48m with the hole ending in mineralisation, including,
 - ▶ **3m at 5.13g/t gold**
 - ▶ **12m at 1.40g/t gold** from 9m, including,
 - ▶ **6m at 2.37g/t gold** from 12m
- ▶ Shallow reconnaissance drilling a further 750m to the south returned:
 - ▶ **3m at 5.45g/t gold** from 6m
- ▶ Further encouraging results from Selingouma following up previous intersections of **12m at 2.41g/t gold** including **3m at 6.39g/t gold**, 8km south of Seko including:
 - ▶ **3m at 4.61g/t gold** from 12m
 - ▶ **9m at 1.05g/t gold** from 60m
- ▶ Initial 14,000m resource growth program now completed at the Dandoko Project with further assays pending.
- ▶ Follow up drilling (2,000m) at the new Sari discovery complete with assays pending.

Oklo's Managing Director, Simon Taylor, commented: "We are pleased to report further highly encouraging drilling results which continue to confirm the resource growth potential of Seko. The latest results extend the SK1 – Koko zone a further 500m to the south, to an overall length of 3.4km. Our key mission since announcing the MRE in March is to grow the resource and these results have confirmed potential to achieve this.

With the first phase of our resource growth initiative successfully completed, including an additional 2,000m at the new Sari discovery with further assay results pending, we are now busy planning the next phase of drilling. We have retained the current drill rig which is scheduled to resume work in September immediately following the wet season. In the meantime, we are completing a 3D IP survey and passive seismic survey to assist in targeting potential high-grade feeder mineralisation in fresh rock below the extensive oxide mineralisation at Seko."

The Company is pleased to report further highly encouraging results from shallow resource growth drilling south 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/Gounkoto 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).

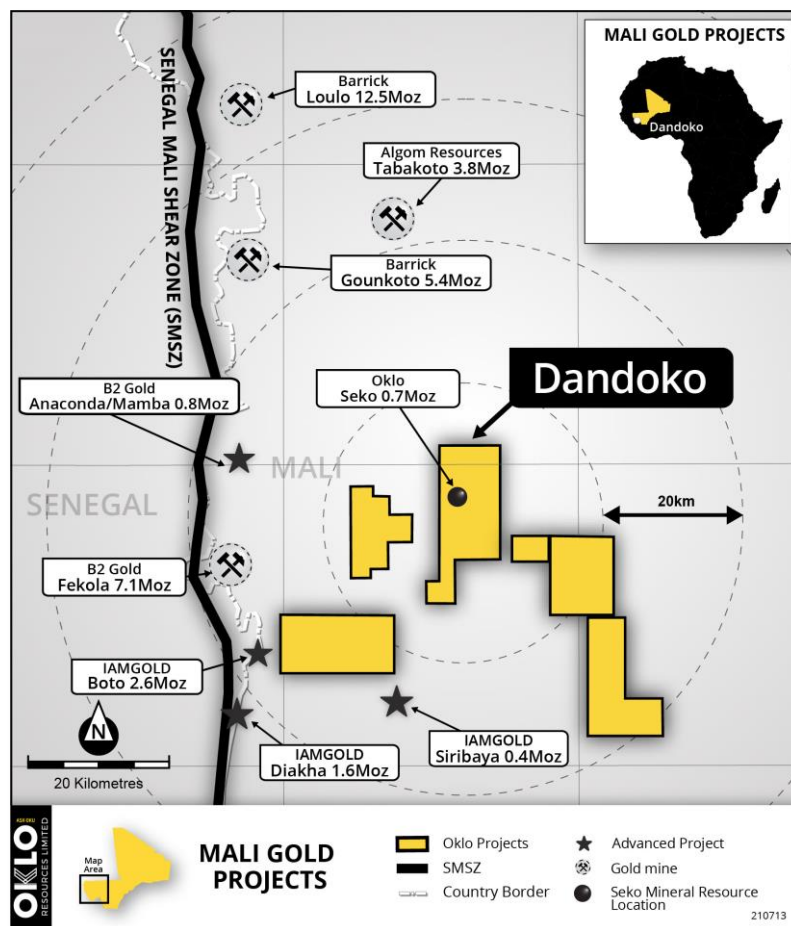


Figure 1: Location of Oklo's gold projects in west Mali.

RESOURCE GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES

Since announcing the initial Mineral Resource estimate (MRE) in late March 2021, the Company has completed the first phase of its resource growth initiative comprising 14,000m of drilling targeting extensions along strike and at depth of Seko and testing several geochemical and induced polarisation (IP) geophysical targets along the 15km Dandoko gold corridor and within the adjoining projects (Figure 2).

Assay results reported in this announcement are from 119 shallow (average vertical depth 40m) AC holes totalling 5,728m and 1 diamond hole for 174m.

Drilling has successfully extended the SK1 – Koko mineralised trend to over 3.4km, provided further encouragement at Selingouma and returned numerous zones of mineralisation in close proximity to Seko for follow up.

Koko South

Shallow AC holes drilled 500m south of the Koko resource have intersected significant intervals of near surface gold mineralisation including:

- ▶ **18m at 2.05g/t gold** from 9m, including,
 - ▶ **3m at 11.00g/t gold**
- ▶ **12m at 2.33g/t gold** from 48m with the hole ending in mineralisation, including,
 - ▶ **3m at 5.13g/t gold**
- ▶ **12m at 1.40g/t gold** from 9m, including,
 - ▶ **6m at 2.37g/t gold** from 12m

Results extend the SK1 - Koko mineralised trend to over 3.4km and the Company is highly encouraged that the SK1-Koko structure could host significant additional resources both along strike and at depth. Numerous other shallow AC holes reported zones of low to medium grade mineralisation including **9m at 0.53g/t gold** from 24m that included **3m at 1.13g/t gold**, **3m at 1.20g/t gold** from 36m and **3m at 1.22g/t gold** from 15m.

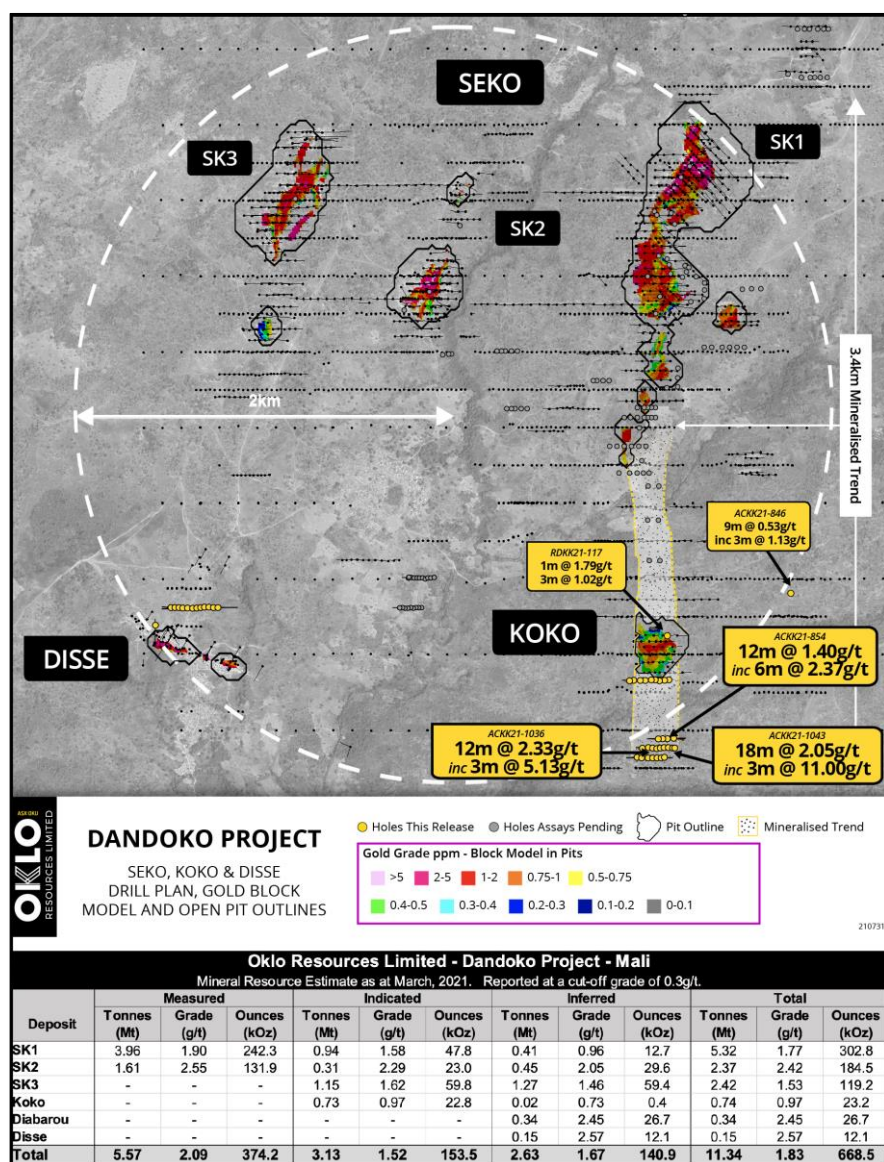


Figure 2: MRE prospect areas, mineralisation models, resource pit shell outlines and completed drilling at Seko.

Regional Dandoko Targets

A further 750m south of Koko south drill hole ACKK21-1020 returned **3m at 5.45g/t gold** from 6m for follow up.

First pass drilling testing a target 1km south of Disse returned anomalous gold in shallow holes including zones up to **3m at 1.33g/t gold** from 12m.

Further encouraging results were also returned from Selingouma, 8km south of Seko, including: **3m at 4.61g/t gold** from 12m and **9m at 1.05g/t gold** from 60m where previous drilling has returned significant gold mineralisation including **12m at 2.41g/t gold**.

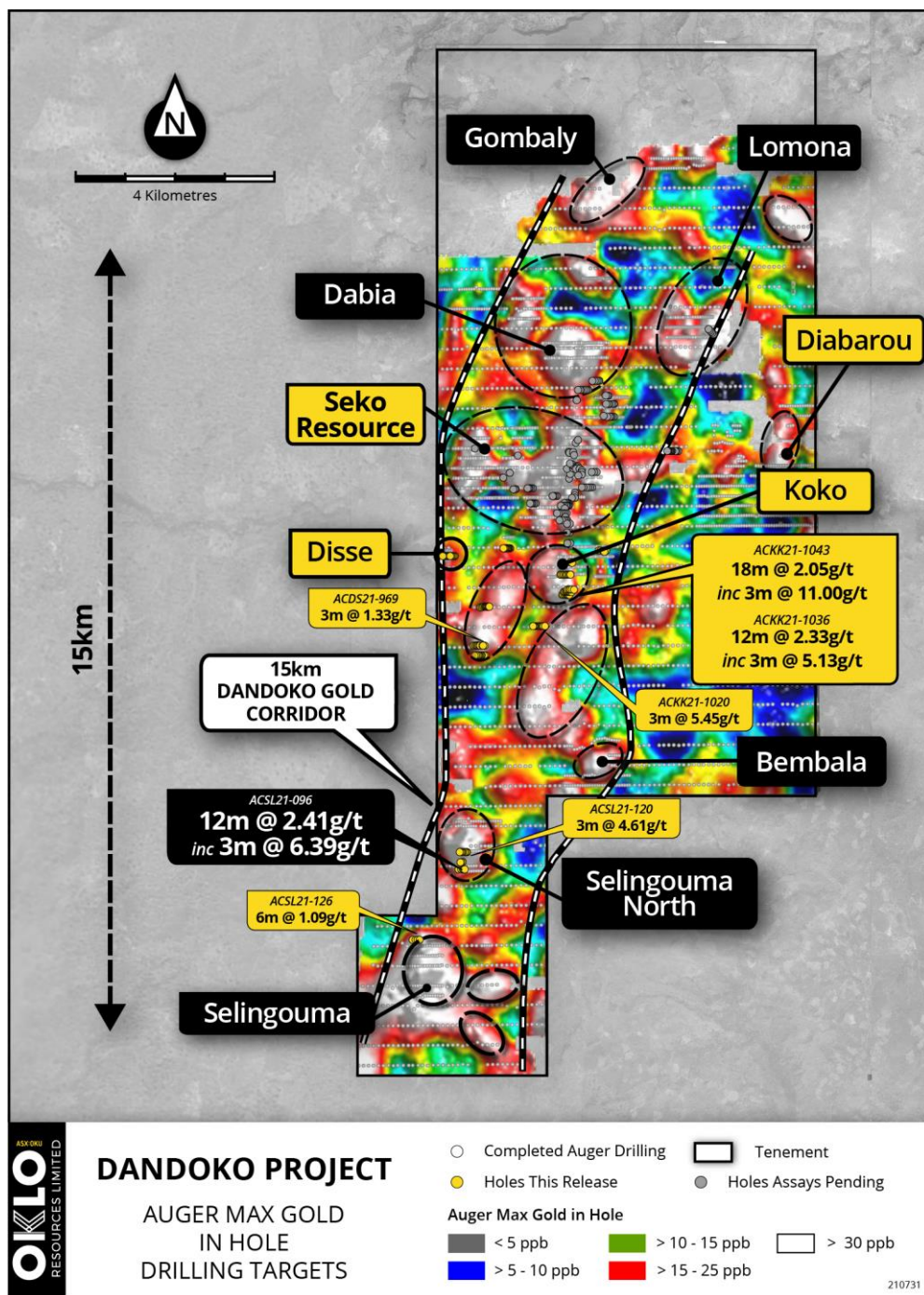


Figure 3: Location of reconnaissance AC holes reported in this announcement over historical max gold in hole

The significant drill hole intersections are summarised in Table 2, with all drill hole locations summarised in Table 3 and presented in Figures 2 and 3.

ONGOING WORK PROGRAM

Drilling has now paused for wet season, with the existing drill contract extended for the recommencement of drilling in September. Work programs currently in progress include:

- ▶ Technical (scoping) and environmental studies.
- ▶ Compilation of all outstanding assay results and planning for the next phase of drilling.
- ▶ Detailed surveys to assist in targeting potential high-grade feeder zones in fresh rock below the extensive oxide mineralisation including:
 - ▶ A 3D IP geophysical survey over the Seko SK1 and SK2 deposits; and
 - ▶ A passive seismic survey covering 30km² over the Seko resources and immediate extensions to the north and south.

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.

Table 1: 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.

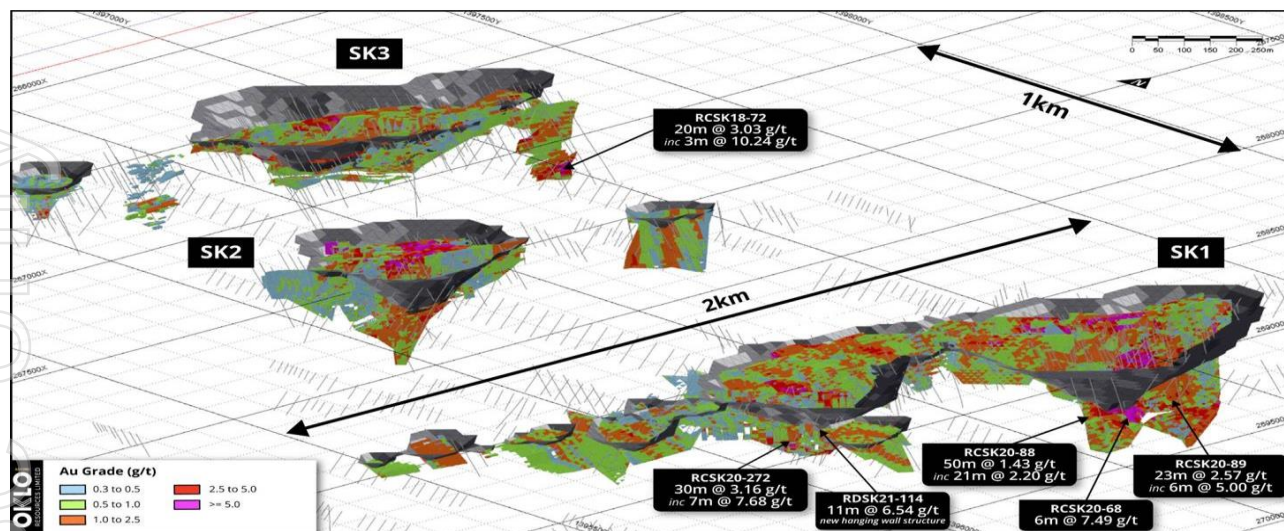


Figure 4: Growth opportunities outside of the SK1-3 pit shells, which contains 91% of the MRE gold inventory.

– ENDS –

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

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Table 2: Summary of significant intersections

AREA	HOLE No.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GOLD (g/t)
KOKO SOUTH	ACKK21-845	42	45	3	0.70
	ACKK21-846	24	33	9	0.53
	includes	30	33	3	1.13
	ACKK21-851	27	30	3	0.71
		36	39	3	1.20
	ACKK21-852	18	24	6	0.52
	ACKK21-853	33	36	3	0.50
	ACKK21-854	9	21	12	1.40
	includes	12	18	6	2.37
	RDKK21-117	30	31	1	1.79
		80	83	3	1.02
	ACKK21-1020	6	9	3	5.45
	ACKK21-1032	15	18	3	1.22
DISSE	ACKK21-1036	48	60	12	2.33*
		51	54	3	5.13
	ACKK21-1043	9	27	18	2.05
	includes	9	12	3	11.00
SELINGOUMA	ACDS21-958	9	15	6	0.70
	ACDS21-960	9	12	3	0.52
	ACDS21-969	12	15	3	1.33
	ACDS21-996	21	24	3	0.55
	ACSL21-112	60	69	9	1.05
	ACSL21-118	39	42	3	0.73
	ACSL21-119	51	60	9	0.42*
	ACSL21-120	12	15	3	4.61
	ACSL21-126	15	21	6	1.09

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. Sampling was completed as 3m composites and 1m samples for AC drilling. * denotes hole ended in mineralisation

Table 3: Drill hole locations

HOLE No.	Easting	Northing	RL	Length	Azimuth	Inc.
ACKK21-844	269499	1394751	181	66	270	-60
ACKK21-845	269465	1394751	181	66	270	-60
ACKK21-846	269432	1394751	181	84	270	-60
ACKK21-847	269389	1394752	181	60	270	-60
ACKK21-848	269359	1394750	181	84	270	-60
ACDS21-956	267102	1393599	170	54	270	-60
ACDS21-957	267076	1393599	168	60	270	-60
ACDS21-958	267047	1393601	165	36	270	-60
ACDS21-959	267031	1393601	163	24	270	-60
ACDS21-960	267019	1393600	163	60	270	-60
ACDS21-961	266988	1393601	161	60	270	-60
ACDS21-962	266956	1393589	159	42	270	-60
ACDS21-963	266935	1393589	158	42	270	-60
ACDS21-964	267000	1392799	161	36	270	-60
ACDS21-965	266983	1392800	161	42	270	-60
ACDS21-966	266963	1392799	161	66	270	-60
ACDS21-967	266931	1392799	161	60	270	-60
ACDS21-968	266902	1392802	161	48	270	-60
ACDS21-969	266878	1392799	161	44	270	-60
ACDS21-970	266855	1392801	161	42	270	-60
ACDS21-971	266835	1392799	161	90	270	-60
ACDS21-972	266790	1392800	160	54	270	-60
ACDS21-973	267023	1392599	163	60	270	-60
ACDS21-974	266994	1392597	163	96	270	-60
ACDS21-975	266946	1392599	163	54	270	-60
ACDS21-976	266920	1392599	163	36	270	-60
ACDS21-977	266902	1392599	163	36	270	-60
ACDS21-978	266885	1392600	162	50	270	-60
ACDS21-979	266860	1392601	162	54	270	-60
ACDS21-980	266833	1392600	162	54	270	-60
ACDS21-981	266805	1392595	162	54	270	-60
ACSL21-107	266597	1388204	193	48	270	-60
ACSL21-108	266577	1388202	194	36	270	-60
ACSL21-109	266559	1388202	194	36	270	-60
ACSL21-110	266542	1388203	194	36	270	-60
ACSL21-111	266524	1388204	195	100	270	-60
ACSL21-112	266473	1388201	196	100	270	-60
ACSL21-113	266553	1388351	191	51	270	-60
ACSL21-114	266534	1388347	191	48	270	-60
ACSL21-115	266511	1388342	192	54	270	-60
ACSL21-116	266647	1388552	168	30	270	-60
ACSL21-117	266632	1388552	169	36	270	-60
ACSL21-118	266617	1388552	170	58	270	-60

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HOLE No.	Easting	Northing	RL	Length	Azimuth	Inc.
ACSL21-119	266588	1388551	169	60	270	-60
ACSL21-120	266558	1388551	169	54	270	-60
ACSL21-121	266532	1388551	169	30	270	-60
ACSL21-122	266518	1388551	170	30	270	-60
ACSL21-123	266502	1388550	170	30	270	-60
ACSL21-124	265664	1386751	188	64	270	-60
ACSL21-125	265631	1386751	187	54	270	-60
ACSL21-126	265603	1386751	187	42	270	-60
ACSL21-127	265582	1386751	187	100	270	-60
ACSL21-128	265532	1386750	186	72	270	-60
ACKK21-849	268804	1393900	177	66	270	-60
ACKK21-850	268771	1393902	176	48	270	-60
ACKK21-851	268747	1393902	176	42	270	-60
ACKK21-852	268726	1393901	176	36	270	-60
ACKK21-853	268709	1393899	175	42	270	-60
ACKK21-854	268687	1393901	174	48	270	-60
ACKK21-855	268664	1393903	173	60	270	-60
ACKK21-856	268633	1393901	172	48	270	-60
ACDS21-992	266392	1394642	176	48	270	-60
ACDS21-993	266368	1394642	177	48	270	-60
ACDS21-994	266345	1394644	178	54	270	-60
ACDS21-995	266319	1394645	178	36	270	-60
ACDS21-996	266301	1394641	178	42	270	-60
ACDS21-997	266280	1394640	178	42	270	-60
ACDS21-998	266259	1394639	178	48	270	-60
ACDS21-999	266231	1394640	179	48	270	-60
ACDS21-1000	266206	1394640	179	42	270	-60
ACDS21-1001	266185	1394642	179	42	270	-60
ACDS21-1002	266164	1394642	179	42	270	-60
ACDS21-1003	266143	1394643	179	42	270	-60
RDKK21-117	268770	1394514	181	174.2	210	-55
ACKK21-1023	268773	1394260	173	42	270	-60
ACKK21-1024	268749	1394258	174	48	270	-60
ACKK21-1025	268724	1394257	174	48	270	-60
ACKK21-1026	268700	1394260	173	42	270	-60
ACKK21-1027	268679	1394261	173	60	270	-60
ACKK21-1028	268649	1394259	172	60	270	-60
ACKK21-1009	268248	1393201	174	58	270	-60
ACKK21-1010	268221	1393201	173	48	270	-60
ACKK21-1011	268197	1393200	172	36	270	-60
ACKK21-1012	268178	1393200	172	36	270	-60
ACKK21-1013	268161	1393200	171	36	270	-60
ACKK21-1014	268143	1393201	170	36	270	-60
ACKK21-1015	268125	1393200	170	30	270	-60

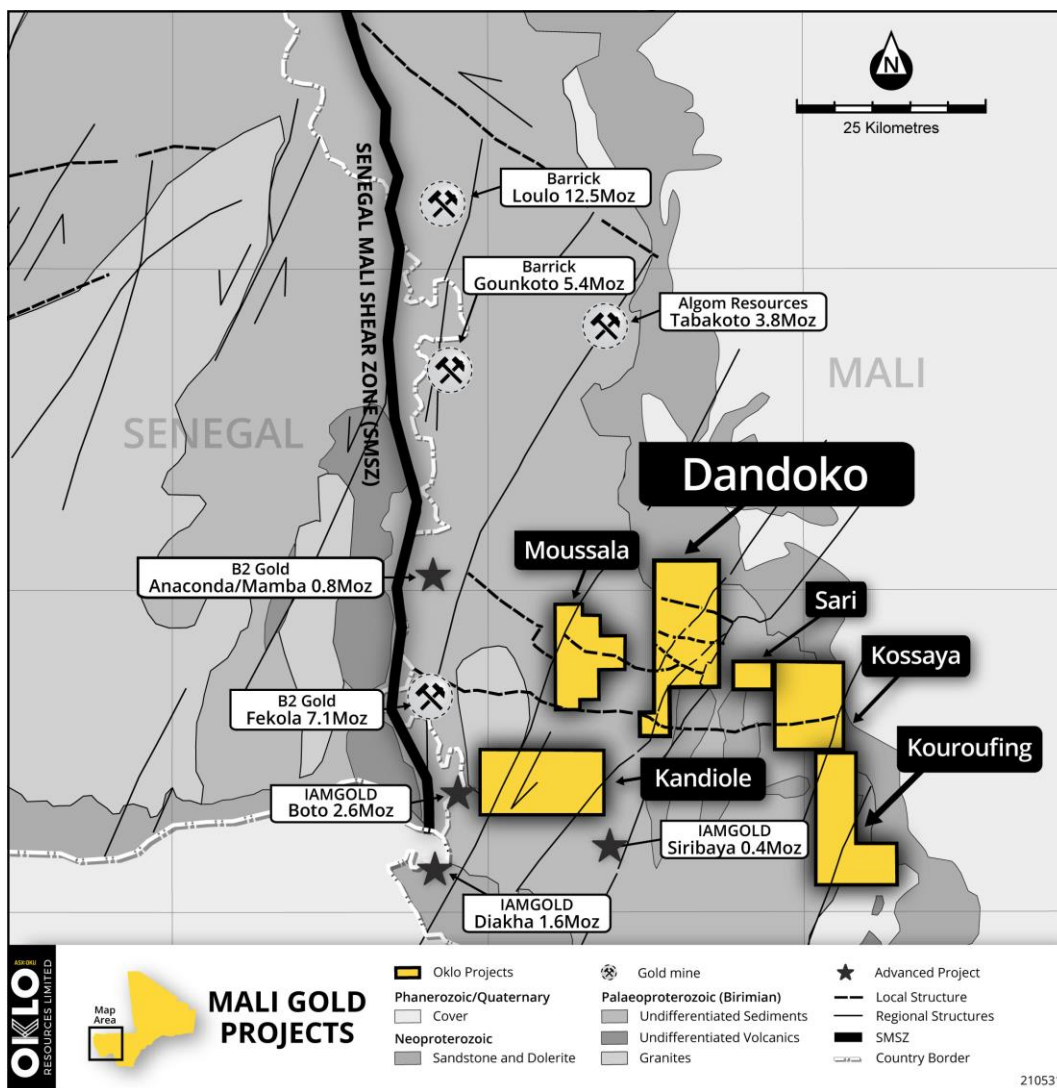
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HOLE No.	Easting	Northing	RL	Length	Azimuth	Inc.
ACKK21-1016	268109	1393199	170	30	270	-60
ACKK21-1017	268094	1393198	170	30	270	-60
ACKK21-1018	268079	1393200	169	48	270	-60
ACKK21-1019	268055	1393199	170	30	270	-60
ACKK21-1020	268041	1393198	171	30	270	-60
ACKK21-1021	268026	1393200	172	42	270	-60
ACKK21-1022	268006	1393200	173	54	270	-60
ACKK21-1029	268619	1394259	171	66	270	-60
ACKK21-1030	268587	1394258	171	42	270	-60
ACKK21-1031	268566	1394257	170	54	270	-60
ACKK21-1032	268748	1393850	176	36	270	-60
ACKK21-1033	268730	1393849	175	42	270	-60
ACKK21-1034	268709	1393849	175	42	270	-60
ACKK21-1035	268689	1393849	174	54	270	-60
ACKK21-1036	268662	1393849	173	60	270	-60
ACKK21-1037	268629	1393849	171	48	270	-60
ACKK21-1038	268605	1393851	170	36	270	-60
ACKK21-1039	268848	1393950	177	78	270	-60
ACKK21-1040	268799	1393951	174	57	270	-60
ACKK21-1041	268766	1393950	175	48	270	-60
ACKK21-1042	268743	1393949	175	54	270	-60
ACKK21-1043	268716	1393948	174	54	270	-60
ACSK21-1053	267533	1394801	155	36	270	-60
ACSK21-1054	267516	1394800	156	30	270	-60
ACSK21-1055	267501	1394800	157	30	270	-60
ACSK21-1056	267487	1394794	157	30	270	-60
ACSK21-1057	267472	1394800	158	30	270	-60
ACSK21-1058	267457	1394800	158	30	270	-60
ACSK21-1059	267443	1394800	158	30	270	-60
ACSK21-1060	267428	1394800	159	30	270	-60
ACSK21-1061	267413	1394800	159	30	270	-60
ACSK21-1062	267399	1394800	160	30	270	-60

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.

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 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	▶ 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).	▶ AC and RC drilling was carried out by ETASI or AMS drilling ▶ DD drilling was undertaken by ETASI or AMS drilling and utilised HQ triple tube drilling
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 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	▶ 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.
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.	▶ 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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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 on AC, RC and diamond samples is undertaken at SGS Bamako by 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 10ppb Au. - Fire assay is considered a "total" assay technique. - No field non assay analysis instruments were used in the analyses reported. - A review of certified reference material and sample blanks inserted by the Company indicated no significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses. - Results of analyses for field sample duplicates are consistent with the style of mineralisation evaluated and considered to be representative of the geological zones which were sampled. - Internal laboratory QAQC checks are reported by the laboratory and a review of the QAQC reports suggests the laboratory is performing within acceptable limits.
Verification of sampling and assaying	- 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. - 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.	- AC, RC and diamond drill hole collars are positioned using differential GPS (DGPS). - Accuracy of the DGPS is $\pm 0.1\text{m}$ and is considered appropriate for this level of 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 and DD drilling is now being undertaken on a $\sim 20 \times 40\text{m}$ 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	- 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 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"

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		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	► 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	CRITERIA
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, 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	► 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. ► Exploration consisted of aeromagnetic surveys, gridding, soil sampling. ► Ashanti Mali undertook reconnaissance soil sampling surveys over part of the license area.
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 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	► 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	► 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.

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	- 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.	
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 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	- 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 earlier releases with new holes tabulated within this release.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	- Drill hole locations are provided in earlier reports. - All assays received of ≥ 0.1ppm have been reported. - No high cuts to reported data have been made.
Other substantive exploration data	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.	AC, RC and diamond drilling is ongoing on the Company's Dandoko prospect with a view to growing the resource estimate.