

7th SEPTEMBER 2021

OKLO CONFIRMS SARI DISCOVERY IN FOLLOW-UP DRILLING

Oklo Resources Limited ("Oklo" or "the Company") is pleased to report further highly encouraging results from follow-up drilling at its 100% owned Sari Project, to the east of the Company's flagship Dandoko Project in west Mali.

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ Step-out drilling extends the recent gold discovery within the Sari Project, located 10km southeast of the Seko Mineral Resource.
- ▶ Depth continuation in fresh rock below discovery hole confirmed:
 - ▶ 7m at 2.64g/t gold from 42m including;
 - ▶ 2m at 8.10g/t gold, and
 - ▶ 11m at 1.02g/t gold from 65m
- ▶ Additional zones of near surface gold mineralisation intersected along strike:
 - ▶ 3m at 6.80g/t gold from 6m
 - ▶ 18m at 1.18g/t gold from 45m including;
 - ▶ 3m at 2.46g/t gold
 - ▶ 3m at 3.41g/t gold from 27m with the hole ending in mineralisation
 - ▶ 12m at 1.08g/t gold from 30m with the hole ending in mineralisation
- ▶ All intersections are at the northern end of a 2.4km auger gold-arsenic geochemical anomaly along the western margin of a prominent radiometric feature interpreted as an intrusive.
- ▶ The Kossaya geochemical anomaly extending over 6km on the eastern margin of the radiometric feature remains untested by drilling.

Oklo's Managing Director, Simon Taylor, commented: "We are delighted to report further success from this emerging target at Sari. The latest results are from 100m spaced step-out drill traverses to the north and south of the initial discovery hole announced in May 2021 that returned 24m at 1.97g/t gold from 12m¹. Additionally we have confirmed depth continuation below the discovery hole and as such Sari remains very much open in all directions.

Importantly, Sari is located within 10km of Seko so it is within reasonable trucking distance of the 0.67 million ounce Mineral Resource² and as such, will form an important part of our current resource growth initiative. The results also highlight the prospectivity of our 500km² landholding in west Mali where our main focus continues to be on unlocking additional growth opportunities within Dandoko and other regional targets.

¹ Refer to ASX announcement titled "Early Success from Regional Drilling at Sari" dated 24 May 2021

² Refer to ASX announcement titled "Oklo Delivers Robust Initial JORC Resource" dated 30 March 2021

The Company is pleased to report further highly encouraging results from follow-up step-out drilling at the 100%-owned Sari Project, located to the immediate east of Oklo's flagship Dandoko Project (Figure 1).

Since the announcement of the initial Dandoko Mineral Resource estimate in late March 2021, the Company embarked on an aggressive resource growth initiative. The bulk of this drilling targeted immediate extensions along strike and at depth of Seko, and other geochemical and geophysical targets (IP) along the 15km Dandoko gold corridor and adjoining project areas including Sari.

Following the announcement of the discovery hole at Sari during May 2021, a further 1,988m of follow-up drilling has been completed. The assay results reported in this announcement are from step-out aircore (AC) drilling and an initial deeper reverse circulation (RC) hole under the previously reported intersection at Sari.

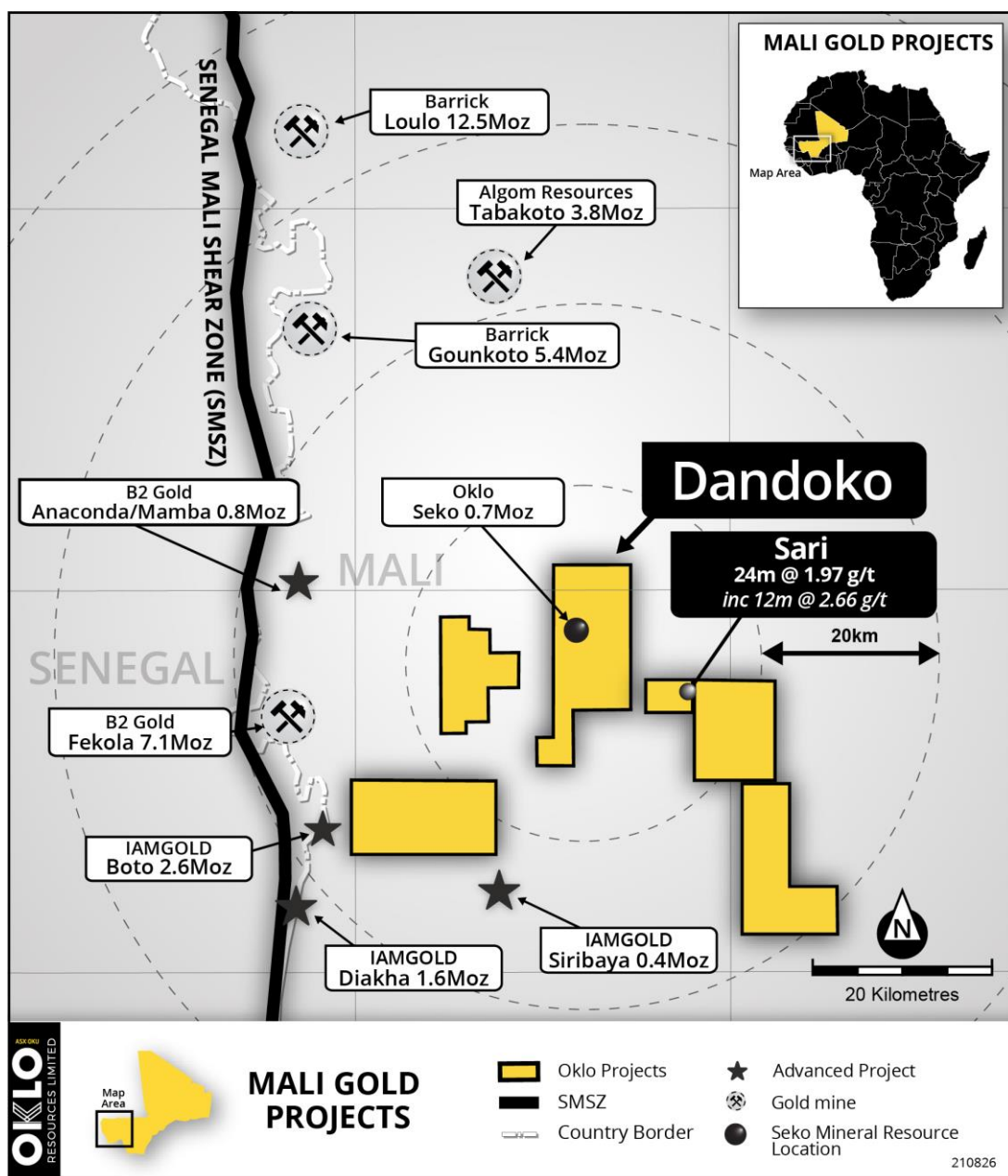


Figure 1: Location of Oklo's Dandoko Project and other growth opportunities in west Mali, including Sari.

DRILLING RESULTS

Two 100m spaced step-out AC traverses (total of 36 holes) and one RC hole were recently completed at the Sari Project.

The AC traverses were located 100m to the north and south of the discovery drill hole ACSA21-010 on section 139 2100mN that had returned an intersection of:

- ▶ **24m at 1.97g/t gold** from 12m, including;
 - ▶ **12m at 2.66g/t gold** from 15m, and
 - ▶ **3m at 3.99g/t gold** from 21m

Both new traverses successfully intersected gold mineralisation at shallow depths and confirmed a north-south trend to the gold mineralisation (Figure 3).

Better intersections included:

Northern traverse – Section 139 2200mN

- ▶ **3m at 6.80g/t gold** from 6m
- ▶ **3m at 3.41g/t gold** from 27m **with the hole ending in mineralisation**
- ▶ **12m at 1.08g/t gold** from 30m **with the hole ending in mineralisation**

Southern traverse – Section 139 2000mN

- ▶ **18m at 1.18g/t gold** from 45m including;
 - ▶ **3m at 2.46g/t gold**

A further RC hole (RCSA21-001) drilled below the discovery hole on section 139 2100mN (Figure 4) confirmed the depth continuation of the gold mineralisation in fresh rock returning:

- ▶ **7m at 2.64g/t gold** from 42m including;
 - ▶ **2m at 8.10g/t gold**
- ▶ **11m at 1.02g/t gold** from 65m

The Sari target is an auger gold-arsenic geochemical anomaly extending over 2.4km and corresponds to the contact of an interpreted intrusion associated with a pronounced potassium radiometric low (Figure 2 a, b).

Previous mineralised intervals were scanned by a handheld portable XRF and showed elevated arsenic and sulphur levels as well as moderate nickel, copper and lead levels. Importantly, this geochemical signature was a feature of the gold mineralisation at the Seko SK1N deposit.

A comparable untested target extending over 6km is located to the east of the interpreted intrusion within the Company's Kossaya Project (Figure 2 a, b) and will be tested by drilling in the near term.

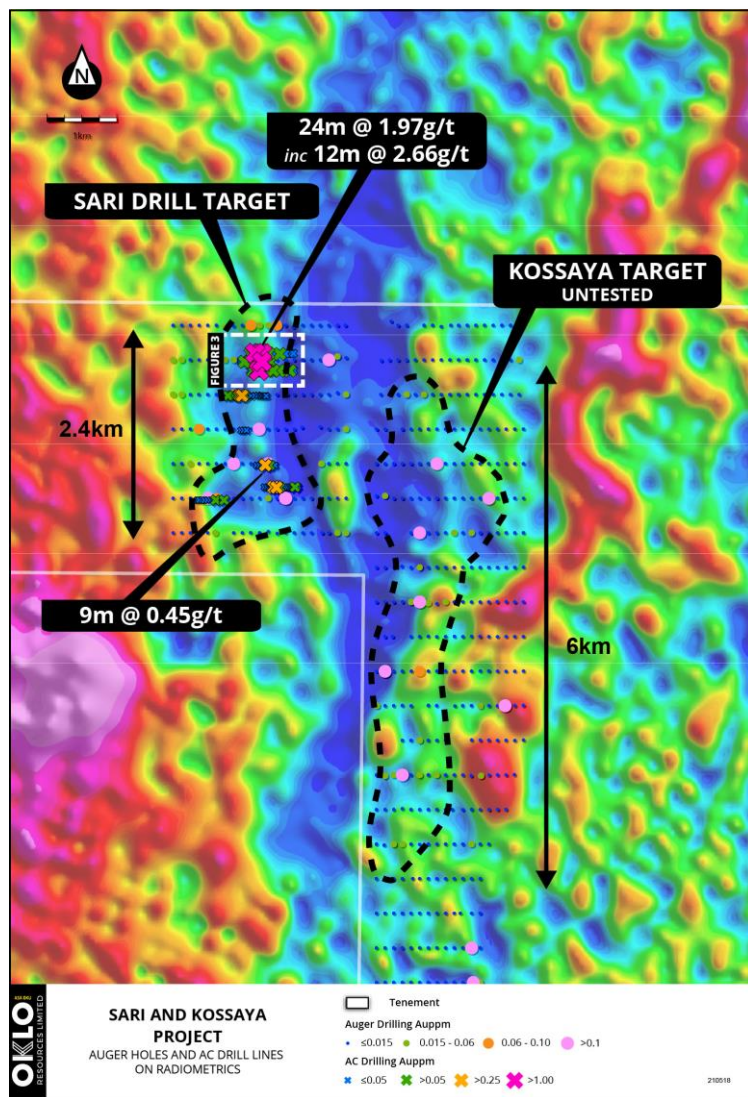


Figure 2(a): Location of Oklo's Sari and Kossaya Projects auger holes and RC, AC drill lines over radiometrics

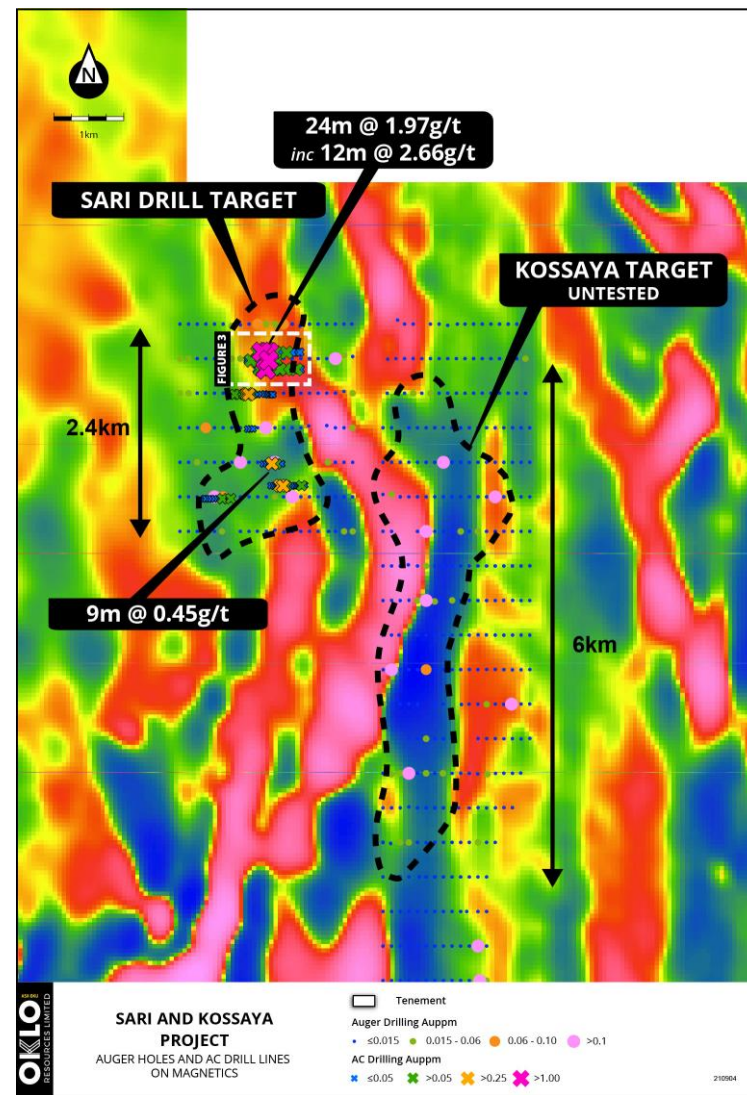


Figure 2(b): Location of Oklo's Sari and Kossaya Projects auger holes and RC, AC drill lines over magnetics

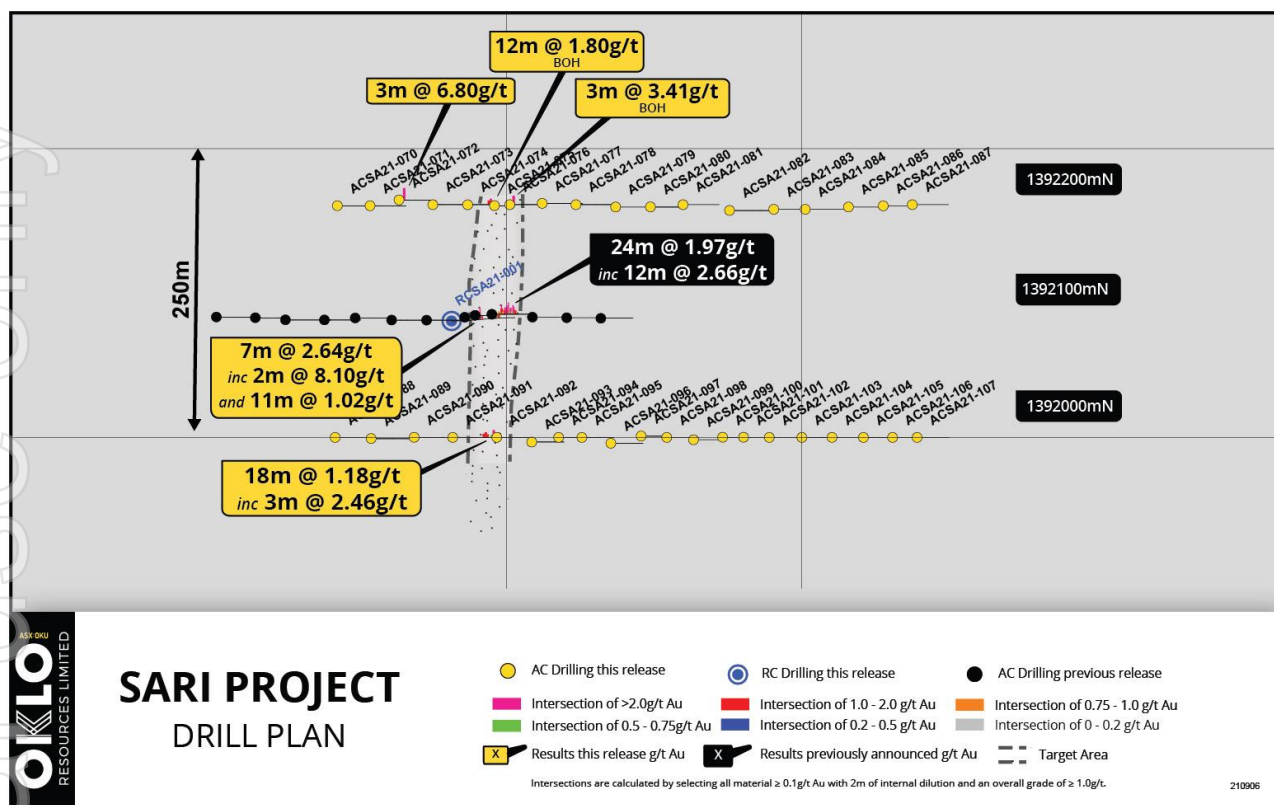


Figure 3: Sari drill hole location plan and significant mineralised gold trend, open to north and south

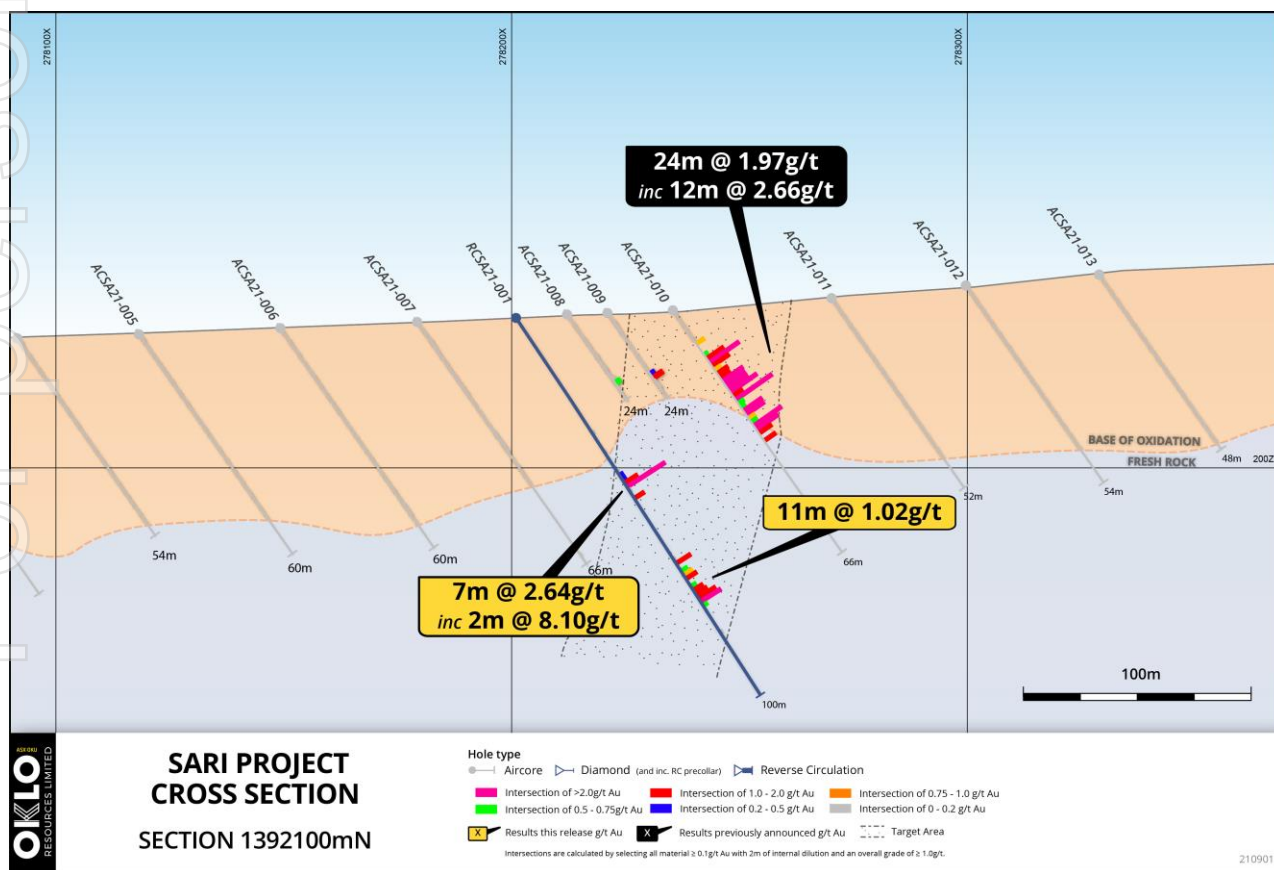


Figure 4: Cross Section 1392100mN

– ENDS –

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

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Table 1: Summary of significant intersections

AREA	HOLE No.	FROM (m)	TO (m)	WIDTH (m)	GOLD (g/t)
SARI	ACSA21-072	6	9	3	6.80
	ACSA21-074	30	42	12	1.08*
	ACSA21-075	27	30	3	3.41*
	ACSA21-091	45	63	18	1.18
	includes	60	63	3	2.46
	RCSA21-001	42	49	7	2.64
	includes	44	46	2	8.10
		65	76	11	1.02

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. *Hole ends in mineralisation

Table 2: Drill hole locations

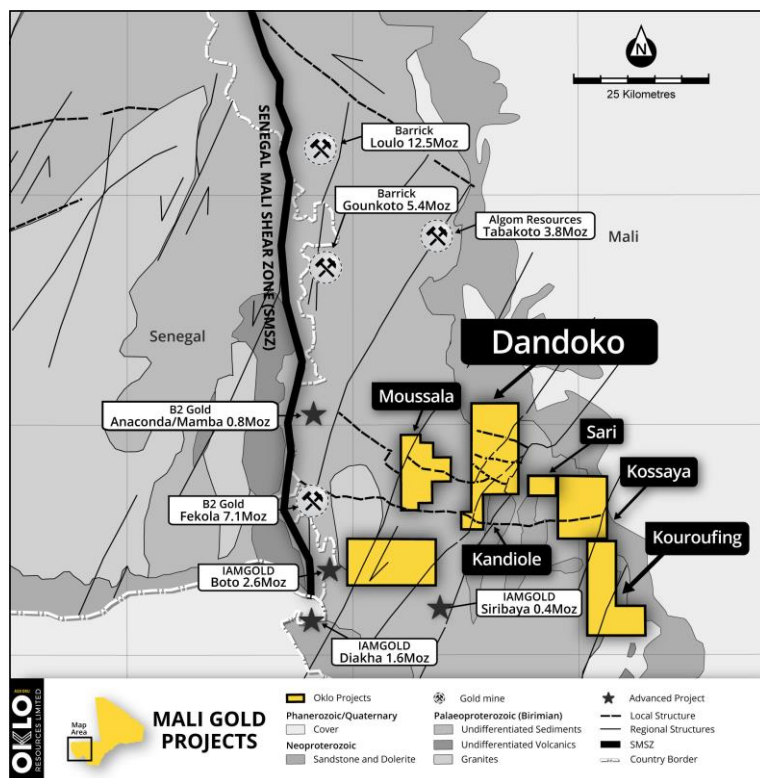
Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Length	Azimuth	Incl
ACSA21-070	AC	278102	1392199	231	54	90	-55
ACSA21-071	AC	278130	1392199	232	54	90	-55
ACSA21-072	AC	278155	1392204	235	54	90	-55
ACSA21-073	AC	278184	1392200	251	60	90	-55
ACSA21-074	AC	278214	1392200	227	42	90	-55
ACSA21-075	AC	278237	1392199	234	30	90	-55
ACSA21-076	AC	278250	1392200	232	54	90	-55
ACSA21-077	AC	278278	1392201	235	60	90	-55
ACSA21-078	AC	278307	1392200	237	58	90	-55
ACSA21-079	AC	278341	1392198	252	60	90	-55
ACSA21-080	AC	278371	1392198	240	48	90	-55
ACSA21-081	AC	278399	1392200	242	54	90	-55
ACSA21-082	AC	278439	1392195	245	66	90	-55
ACSA21-083	AC	278477	1392196	248	48	90	-55
ACSA21-084	AC	278504	1392196	249	60	90	-55
ACSA21-086	AC	278571	1392199	249	48	90	-55
ACSA21-088	AC	278100	1392000	235	60	90	-55
ACSA21-089	AC	278131	1391999	233	66	90	-55
ACSA21-090	AC	278168	1392000	231	72	90	-55
ACSA21-091	AC	278201	1392000	239	72	90	-55
ACSA21-092	AC	278239	1392000	239	54	90	-55
ACSA21-093	AC	278269	1391996	270	48	90	-55

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Length	Azimuth	Incl
ACSA21-094	AC	278292	1392000	251	48	90	-55
ACSA21-095	AC	278312	1392000	244	48	90	-55
ACSA21-096	AC	278337	1391995	249	48	90	-55
ACSA21-097	AC	278363	1392001	238	42	90	-55
ACSA21-098	AC	278385	1392000	248	48	90	-55
ACSA21-099	AC	278408	1391998	255	48	90	-55
ACSA21-100	AC	278433	1392000	250	42	90	-55
ACSA21-101	AC	278451	1392000	255	42	90	-55
ACSA21-102	AC	278473	1392000	253	54	90	-55
ACSA21-103	AC	278501	1392000	257	54	90	-55
ACSA21-104	AC	278527	1392000	257	54	90	-55
ACSA21-105	AC	278554	1392000	250	48	90	-55
ACSA21-106	AC	278579	1392000	256	42	90	-55
ACSA21-107	AC	278600	1392000	260	48	90	-55
RCSA21-001	RC	278200	1392100	234	100	90	-55

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

ABOUT SEKO

In March 2021, the Company reported an initial Measured, Indicated and Inferred MRE of 11.3Mt at 1.83g/t gold for 668,500 contained gold ounces 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.

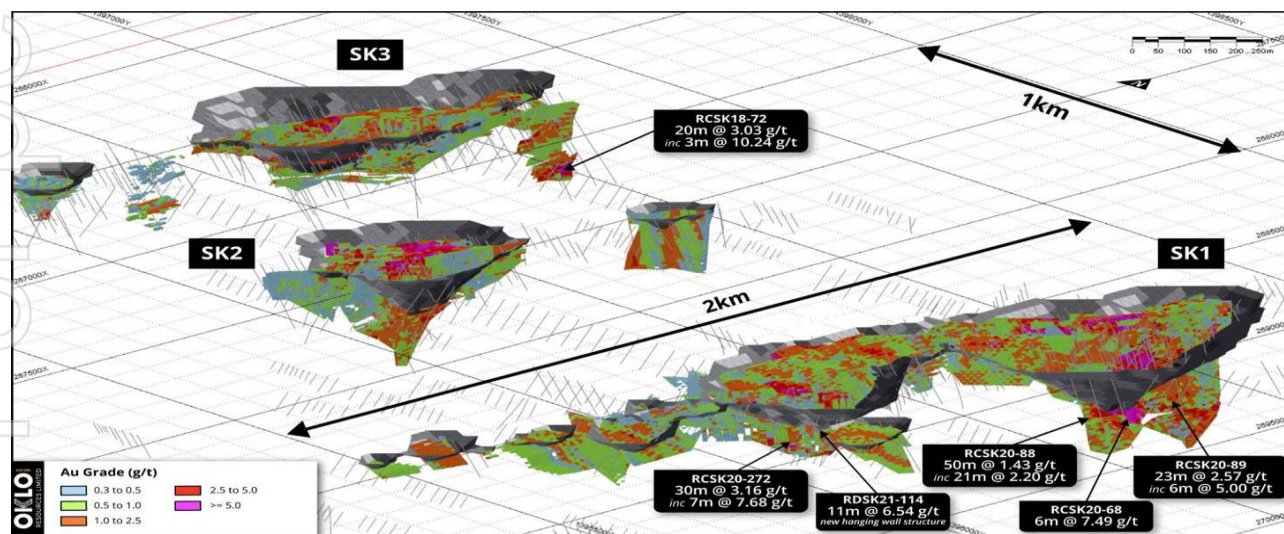
Table 1: Dandoko Project - Mineral Resource Estimate

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.



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

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 and 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, 24th May 2021, 1st June 2021, 3rd August 2021 and 1st September 2021.

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 3m composite interval interval for gold with select intervals being sampled at a 1m basis based on visual inspection of drill chips at the drill site. ▶ Where 3m composites were taken 1 metre samples are preserved for future assay as required. ▶ 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. ▶ All samples were submitted Bureau Veritas (BV), Bamako Mali for sample preparation and analysis in Abidjan Ivory Coast. using a 50g Fire Assay gold analysis with a 5ppb 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 AMS ▶ Drilling was with an RC hammer and was drilled 'a rod' (~6m) into fresh rock. ▶ Drill holes are recorded as 'AC' to reflect a lower down hole survey protocol used on reconnaissance exploration based holes with no down hole surveys being completed for holes <60m depth to facilitate rapid drill production. ▶
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 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. ▶ 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"> ▶ RC samples were split utilizing a 3 tier riffle splitter with a 1kg 1m sample being taken and composited to a 3m 3kg sample. A further 1-2kg sample of the individual 1m interval was preserved for future reassay. ▶ Duplicates were taken to evaluate representativeness ▶ Further sample preparation was undertaken at the Beruea Veritas laboratories by BV laboratory staff ▶ 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 BV laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		<p>Africa Mining staff and are being stored in a secure location for possible future analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Analysis for gold on, RC and samples is undertaken at Beureau Veritas Abidjan by 50g Fire Assay with an AAS finish to a lower detection limit of 5ppb 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	<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"> ▶ RC drill hole collars are picked up using differential GPS (DGPS) after drilling. ▶ 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"> ▶ Planning for RC infill drilling on 100m lines spacing is underway. ▶ Drilling reported in this program is designed to be reconnaissance in nature and current spacings are not suitable for defining continuity of mineralisation for mineral resource estimation
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 BV and taken to the BV laboratory in Bamako under secure "chain of

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		<p>custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Sample pulps were returned from the BV laboratory under secure "chain of custody" procedure by Africa Mining staff and have been stored in a secure location. ▶ The RC samples remaining after splitting are removed from the site and trucked to the exploration camp where they are stored under security for future reference 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	COMMENTARY
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 Sari Exploration Permit, which was granted 7/12/2018 for three years and renewable twice are held 100% by Africa Mining SARL, a wholly owned subsidiary of Oklo Resources Limited.
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 was covered by regional aeromagnetic surveys and soil geochemistry by the geological survey of Mali. No prior drilling is known to have occurred on the permit prior to work by Oklo.
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.

CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
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
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 and hole coordinates are provided in main body of 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"> ▶ All drill hole locations are provided along with all assay results with an interval of >0.3g/t Au. ▶ 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"> ▶ Planning is underway to undertake further RC drilling on lines between existing drilling to confirm continuity of mineralisation