ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE

DFS Completion and Kilimani Mineral Resource Estimate update within the Nyanzaga Special Mining Licence - Tanzania

The Directors of OreCorp Limited (**OreCorp** or the **Company**) would like to provide an update on the timing for completion of the Definitive Feasibility Study (**DFS**) being undertaken in respect of the Nyanzaga Gold Project in Tanzania (**Nyanzaga** or **Project**).

The Company is also pleased to announce an upgrade in the Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) for the Kilimani Deposit (**Kilimani**), located approximately 450m northeast of the Nyanzaga Deposit and within the Special Mining Licence (**SML**) of the Project.

Definitive Feasibility Study Completion

The preliminary Project timeline was originally announced in June 2021 (ASX announcement dated 11 June 2021 "*Nyanzaga and Western Australian Project Update*") and then updated in October 2021 (ASX announcement dated 14 October 2021 "*September 2021 Quarterly Activities Report*"). The Company is endeavouring to maintain the timeline updated in October 2021, however delays in key deliverables and documentation associated with the DFS, due to the on-going skills and labour shortages outside the control of the Company have put this timeline under pressure. The Company now aims to conclude the DFS in Q3 of 2022. A revised preliminary Project timeline is presented further below (***Figure 3***). The Company will advise of any further changes to the preliminary Project timeline as and when appropriate.

Kilimani Mineral Resource Estimate update

The Directors of the Company are pleased to announce an upgrade in the Kilimani MRE. Drilling was recently completed at Kilimani to improve the confidence in the geological and mineralisation models and upgrade the Inferred Kilimani MRE category. The infill diamond and reverse circulation drilling confirmed that the Nyanzaga and Kilimani deposits occur in similar lithological and structural settings with Kilimani representing a higher level of emplacement of gold mineralisation.

CSA Global UK Ltd (**CSA Global**) has completed an updated Kilimani MRE which has been classified and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition). The updated Kilimani MRE is a combined Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource of 6.27 Mt @ 1.06 g/t Au for 213 koz of gold (compared to the previous Inferred 5.64 Mt @ 1.21 g/t Au for 220 koz). This is in addition to the nearby Nyanzaga deposit.

ORECORP LIMITED

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ABOUT ORECORP
OreCorp Limited is a Western Australian based mineral company focussed on the Nyanzaga Gold Project in Tanzania.

The Kilimani MRE is now classified as Indicated (55%) and Inferred (45%). There is also a significant increase in the confidence in the bulk density analysis, increasing confidence in the tonnage estimate.

The Directors believe that the Kilimani MRE further enhances the Nyanzaga Project and the Company intends to include the Kilimani MRE in the DFS that is currently underway.

The Directors are encouraged with the upgrading of the Kilimani MRE category, potentially enhancing the economics of the Project through the definition of additional Indicated Mineral Resources within the SML that can be included in the DFS. Furthermore, mineralisation not included in this MRE in the saddle between Kilimani and Nyanzaga requires follow-up drilling with a view to delineating further mineralisation. Work will continue in upcoming drill programs to test and delineate mineralisation in this saddle area, as well as additional targets within the SML proximal to Nyanzaga.

Authorised for release on behalf of the Company by:

Matthew Yates
CEO and Managing Director
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Nyanzaga Gold Project

The Nyanzaga Project is situated in the Archean Sukumaland Greenstone Belt, part of the Lake Victoria Goldfields (**LVG**) of the Tanzanian Craton. The greenstone belts of the LVG host several large gold mines (***Figure 1***). The Geita Gold Mine lies approximately 60 km to the west of the Project along the strike of the greenstone belt and the Bulyanhulu Gold Mine is located 36 km to the southwest of the Project.

The Nyanzaga Project comprises the SML which covers 23.4 km^2 and encompasses the Nyanzaga and Kilimani deposits and other exploration prospects. There are also several prospecting licences and applications surrounding the SML (***Figure 2***).

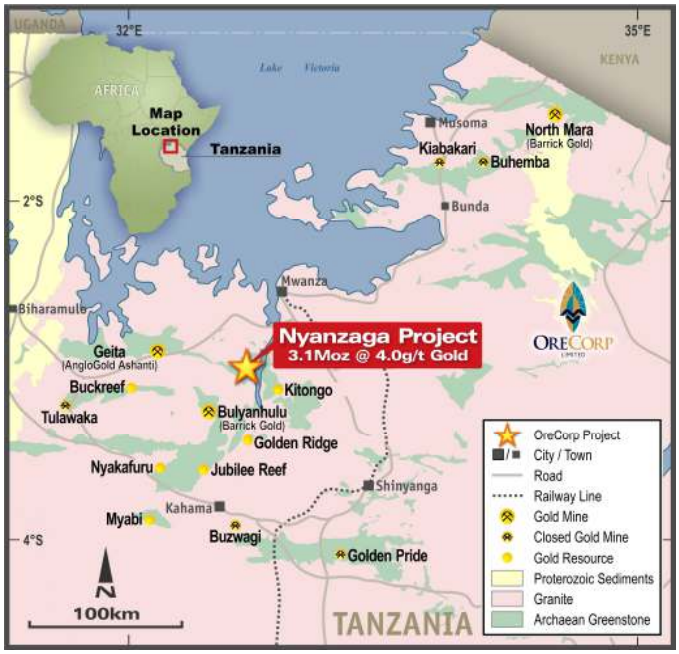

Figure 1: Lake Victoria Goldfields, Tanzania

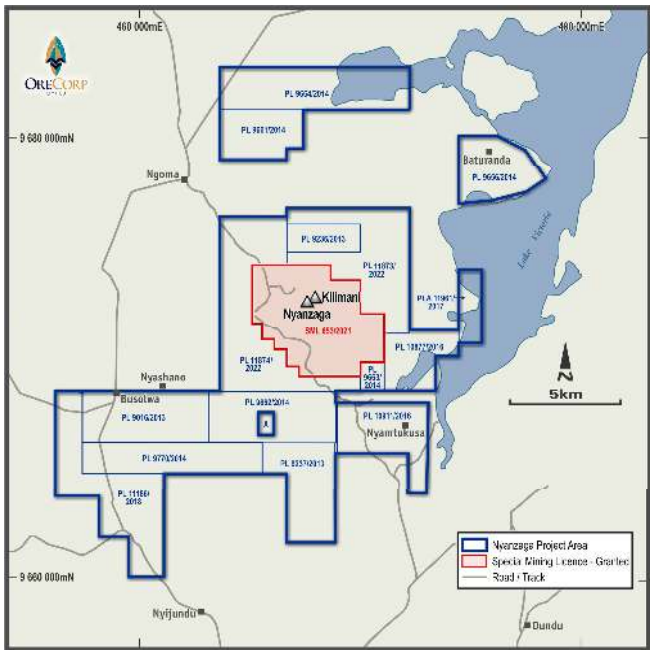

Figure 2: Nyanzaga Project Licences

Preliminary Project Timeline

	2022				2023				2024				2025	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
DFS	✓													
RAP Implementation	✓													
Project Financing														
Engineering & Procurement														
Construction														
Commissioning														
Production														
SML Exploration	✓													

Figure 3: Preliminary Project Timeline

Kilimani Geology and Mineralisation

The Kilimani deposit is located approximately 450 m to the northeast of the Nyanzaga deposit. The Kilimani deposit lies beneath the lower southerly slopes of the Kilimani Ridge and is covered by a veneer of shallow (1-5 m thick), ferruginised talus. The weathering is deep, with the base of weathering up to 220 m below surface.

Gold mineralisation appears to be preferentially hosted within the oxidised zones of a distinctive 50-150 m thick sequence of altered coarse grained sandstones with interbedded narrow siltstones, mudstones and chert units termed the Kilimani Central Formation. Folding at Kilimani is interpreted as a double plunging, northwest striking, open to slightly overturned anticlinal structure (***Figure 4***).

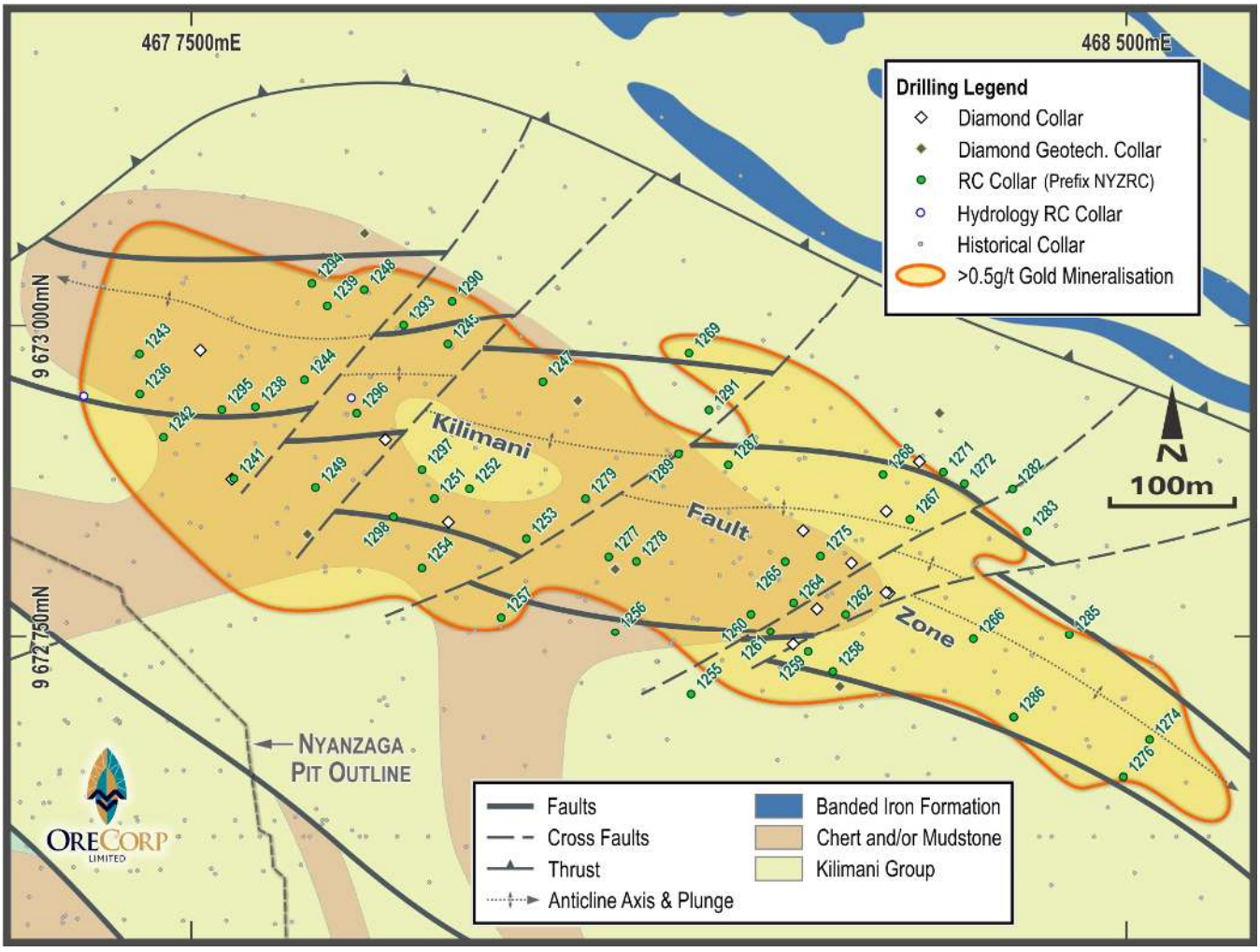

Figure 4: Nyanzaga and Kilimani Deposits Geology with Drilling

The mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and disseminated sulphide/carbonate zones within a larger silica-sericite-carbonate alteration halo. Mineralisation has a gold-silver signature and occurs in two preferred sites:

i) the potentially double plunging antiformal fold closure of the Kilimani Mudstone Member, and
ii) in secondary fault zones controlled by the Kilimani Fault Zone.

The mineralisation style, alteration (including magnetic destruction generating demagnetised zones) and geochemistry is similar to the fault controlled, early-stage carbonate replacement mineralisation observed at Nyanzaga. It is reasonable to assume that the mineralising fluids between the two deposits are related.

Kilimani Drilling Program

A drill program comprising 51 RC holes for 6,779 m, 2 RC hydrology holes for 230 m, 12 DD geological holes for 2,086 m and 6 DD geotechnical holes for 750 m was recently completed (ASX announcements dated 11 March 2022 "Final Kilimani Drilling Results" and 4 February 2022 "Results from Infill RC Drilling at Kilimani, Nyanzaga").

The drill program was completed to gain a better understanding of the geological setting, obtain further bulk density and metallurgical samples and evaluate the hydrological and geotechnical characteristics of the deposit.

The program focused on increasing the drill density to support lifting the current Inferred MRE to the Indicated category. The overall spacing within the area of infill drilling is now approximately 40 m x 40 m, with an increased drill density of 40 m x 20 m over a ~200 m strike length in the centre of the Mineral Resource.

Kilimani MRE

The Company engaged CSA Global to complete a MRE on the Kilimani deposit, prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition). This MRE may be included in the DFS and provides further opportunity to enhance the Project longevity and economics.

The Kilimani MRE is presented in ***Table 1.*** The grade tonnage graph and tabulation of the resource model based on gold cut-off grades are presented in ***Figure 5*** and ***Table 2***. In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8, please refer to JORC Table 1 (***Appendix 1***) for further technical details regarding the Kilimani MRE.

Table 1: Mineral Resource Estimate, Kilimani Deposit Reported at 0.4 g/t Au cut-off as at 02 May 2022

Kilimani Gold Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate As at 02 May 2022			
Classification	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Gold Grade (g/t)**	**Gold Metal (koz)**
Indicated	3.4	1.09	119
Inferred	2.9	1.02	94
Total	**6.3**	**1.06**	**213**

Reported at a cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t Au and classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition). MRE defined by 3D wireframe interpretation with sub-cell block modelling to honour volumes.
Gold grade estimated using ordinary kriging in a 5 m x 5 m x 2 m parent cell.
Totals may not add up due to appropriate rounding of the MRE (nearest 5,000 t and 1,000 oz Au).
Reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction supported by a conceptual pit shell generated using a gold price of US$1500.

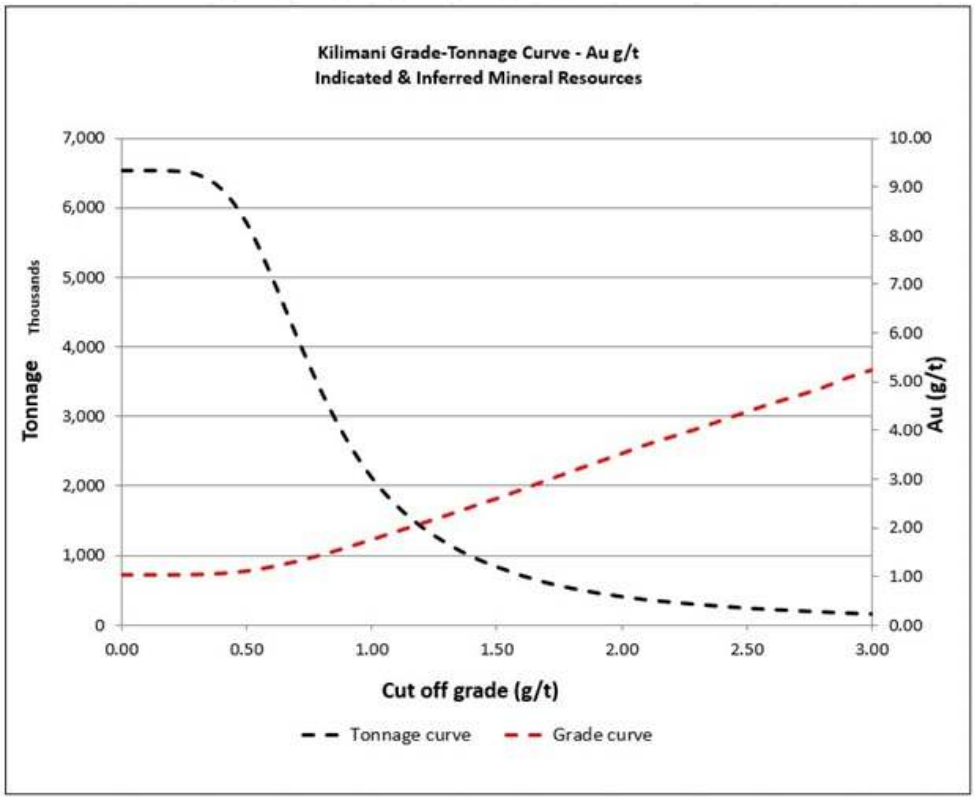

Figure 5: Kilimani Grade-Tonnage curve – Au g/t, Indicated & Inferred Mineral Resources

Table 2: Indicated & Inferred grade-tonnage relationships at Kilimani at a variety of cut-offs

Cut-off (g/t)	KTonnes	Grade Au (g/t)	Koz
0	6,540	1.03	216
0.1	6,540	1.03	216
0.2	6,535	1.03	216
0.3	6,485	1.03	215
0.4	6,270	1.06	213
0.5	5,780	1.11	206
0.6	5,010	1.19	192
0.7	4,155	1.30	174
0.8	3,345	1.44	155
0.9	2,665	1.59	136
1	2,125	1.75	120

A total of 390 holes for 53,903 m of drilling was used in the Kilimani MRE comprising 338 RC holes for 41,780 m, 40 DD holes for 10,241 m and 12 water bore and geotechnical holes for 1,882 m with an average hole spacing of 40 x 40 m. A total of 41,941 assay results were used with assay data composited to 1 m, given the majority of raw sample intervals were approximately 1 m in length (due to the predominance of RC drilling). CSA Global completed a high-level review of the quality control data for the Kilimani deposit and concluded that the overall accuracy and precision of the sample assay results were acceptable and therefore suitable for use in the Kilimani MRE.

Mineralisation wireframing undertaken by CSA Global used geological section interpretations provided by OreCorp. These were georeferenced in Micromine and were used to guide interpretation of the mineralisation (***Figure 6***).

The wireframes were constructed where continuous mineralisation was defined by two or more drillholes. Mineralisation in single drillholes was not modelled and may be targeted by infill drilling to confirm continuity. The mineralised wireframes were extended halfway between drill holes along strike and 50 m down dip.

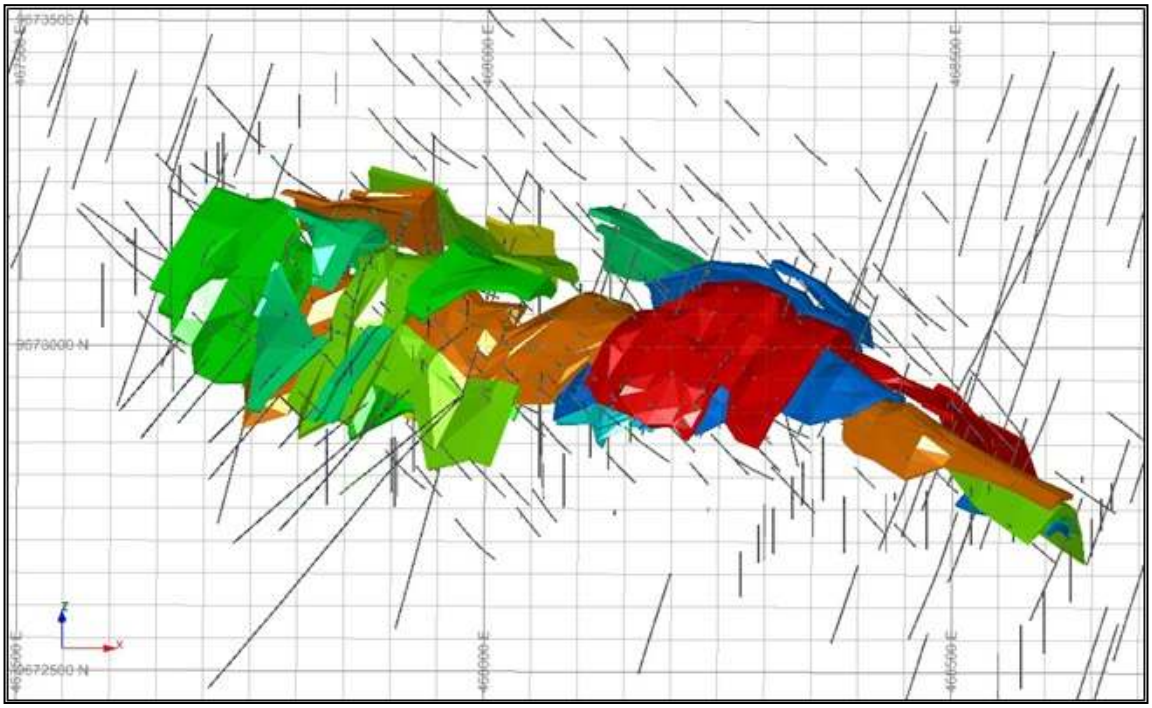

Figure 6: Oblique view of the Kilimani Deposit showing mineralisation wireframes. Drill hole traces coloured grey.

Kriging neighbourhood analysis was completed using Supervisor™ software to inform block size and search neighbourhoods, using the variograms derived from stratigraphic and structural domains. The average drill spacing is 40 m x 40 m. Due to the oblique nature of the strike of the mineralisation a block size of 5 m x 5 m x 2 m was required to estimate grades, and validated well against input grades. Gold grade was estimated using ordinary kriging.

CSA Global Conclusions and Recommendations

CSA Global concluded that;

- QA/QC data had no fatal flaws. Assay results should accurately and precisely reflect the samples as analysed.
- The mineralisation model was based on the interpretation of stratigraphy hosted mineralisation, with wireframes based on a nominal 0.4 g/t Au cut-off and minimum 2 m downhole length.
- There has been a significant increase in the confidence in the bulk density analysis, increasing confidence in the tonnage estimate.
- The Kilimani MRE is 6.27 Mt @ 1.06 g/t Au for 213 koz of gold (compared to the previous reported Inferred only MRE of 5.64 Mt @ 1.21 g/t Au for 220 koz of gold).
- The Kilimani MRE is now classified as Indicated (55%) and Inferred (45%).
- CSA Global has reported the Kilimani MRE using a US$1500/oz gold price.

CSA Global recommended that;

- Drill spacing is adequate to assume a degree of geological and grade continuity to support the classification of Indicated Mineral Resources. An increased drill density of 20 m x 20 m is required to further confirm the mineralised interpretation at the local scale to merit possible classification into the Measured Mineral Resource category due to interpreted geological complexity.
- Significant mineralisation is present between the Kilimani and Nyanzaga deposits. This has not been included in this model, nor the current Nyanzaga model. The mineralisation is located in the saddle between the two pits should be investigated with further drilling as it represents an excellent target to delineate further gold mineralisation.
- Future pit optimisations should include Nyanzaga and Kilimani, as the two pits will overlap, and the addition of Kilimani may reduce the stripping ratio and alter the pit design for Nyanzaga.
- Future drilling should incorporate accurate oriented drill core data to ascertain the true nature of mineralised orientations to guide future interpretations.
- Cavities, which would reduce tonnage, have not been quantified to-date. CSA Global suggest an analysis of the cavity data is carried out using a Televiewer Survey downhole probe.

OreCorp noted the CSA Global recommendations and intend to incorporate these in future work programmes when appropriate.

ABOUT ORECORP LIMITED

OreCorp Limited is a Western Australian based mineral company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) under the code 'ORR'. The Company is well funded with no debt. OreCorp's key project is the Nyanzaga Gold Project in northwest Tanzania.

Nyanzaga hosts a JORC 2012 compliant MRE of 3.1 million ounces at 4.0 g/t gold. The MRE is the foundation of a DFS for project financing purposes. With the grant of the SML to Sotta Mining Corporation Limited, the Government of Tanzania is a 16% equity holder in Nyanzaga, in accordance with the Tanzanian Mining Act. OreCorp looks forward to the opportunity to develop Tanzania's next large-scale gold mine with the Government of Tanzania, for the benefit of all stakeholders.

JORC 2012 COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENTS

The information in this release that relates to the Kilimani Mineral Resource is based on information reviewed by Mr Anton Geldenhuys, a Competent Person who is a Member of the South African Council for National Scientific Professions (SACNASP). Mr Geldenhuys (Principal Resource Consultant) is an independent consultant with CSA Global and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which 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'. Mr Geldenhuys consents to the inclusion in this release of the Mineral Resource Estimate for Kilimani in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Geldenhuys confirms that the information contained in Appendix 1 of this release that relates to the reporting of Mineral Resource for Kilimani is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the Project.

The information in this release that relates to "Exploration Results" is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Jim Brigden, a competent person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Brigden is a consultant to and beneficial shareholder of OreCorp Limited. Mr Brigden has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which 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. Mr Brigden consents to the inclusion in this release of the Exploration Results for the Nyanzaga Project in the form and context in which they appear.

DISCLAIMER / FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This release contains certain statements which may constitute 'forward-looking information' which are based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to pre-feasibility and definitive feasibility studies, the Company's business strategy, plans, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, results of exploration and related expenses. Generally, this forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this release are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance may be materially different.

Forward-looking information is developed on the basis of, and subject to assumptions, known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information.

Many factors, known and unknown could impact on the Company's investment in its projects. Such risks include, but are not limited to: the volatility of prices of gold and other metals; uncertainty of mineral reserves, mineral resources, mineral grades and mineral recovery estimates; uncertainty of future production, capital expenditures, and other costs; currency fluctuations; financing of additional capital requirements; cost of exploration and development programs; mining risks; social and environmental risks; community protests; risks associated with foreign operations; governmental and environmental regulation and health crises such as epidemics and pandemics. For a more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors that may affect the Company's ability to achieve the expectations set forth in the forward-looking statements contained in this release, see the Company's Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2021 as well as the Company's other filings with ASX.

As such, readers should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking information. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made by the Company that any forward-looking information will be achieved or proved to be correct. Further, the Company disclaims any intent or obligations to update or revise any forward-looking information whether as a result of new information, estimates or options, future events or results or otherwise, unless required to do so by law.

Appendix 1: JORC Table 1-Kilimani Deposit

JORC Table 1 Section 1 – Key Classification Criteria

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Sampling techniques</td><td>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</td><td>The drilling and sampling practices employed at Kilimani by African Barrick Gold Exploration (ABGE) were identical standards as applied at the immediately adjacent Nyanzaga Deposit. Information for pre-2010 drilling – 1,636 m of diamond drilling (DD) and 4,501 m reverse circulation (RC) were not systematically documented.

For the post-2010 RC and DD, pre-collar drill samples were collected through a cyclone at 1 m intervals for the entire length of the hole.

For the post-2010 DD drilling, core samples were collected in trays. Diamond collars were drilled at PQ or HQ, then changed to NQ once fresh rock was encountered. Core samples were assayed nominally at 1 m intervals.

Details of the sampling for rotary air blast (RAB) and aircore (AC) drilling are largely not detailed. RAB and AC samples were collected through a cyclone and composite samples were collected using a riffle splitter to make a 1.5-3 kg composite sample over 3 m. RAB drilling is open hole while AC drilling uses a face sampling blade. Selective samples were taken from generally 3 m composite intervals and re-sampled over 1 m.

OreCorp Tanzania Limited (OTL) has followed the same sampling and QAQC practices previously used by Barrick Exploration Africa Ltd (BEAL).

The Kilimani database provided consists of 390 drill holes (40 DD, 339 RC and 12 WB (water holes), for 53,903 m.

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Company</th><th colspan="2">Diamond</th><th colspan="2">RC</th></tr>
<tr><th>Holes</th><th>Metres</th><th>Holes</th><th>Metres</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sub Sahara (Pre 2010)</td><td></td><td></td><td>8</td><td>810</td></tr>
<tr><td>Indago (Pre 2010)</td><td>5</td><td>672.7</td><td>14</td><td>1,888</td></tr>
<tr><td>BEAL (Post 2010)</td><td>23</td><td>7,480.7</td><td>261</td><td>31,561</td></tr>
<tr><td>OTL (2021-22)</td><td>12</td><td>2.087.8</td><td>56</td><td>7,714.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>40</td><td>10,241.1</td><td>339</td><td>41,973.5</td></tr>
</table>

RAB and AC drilling have not been used in the Mineral Resource estimate.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</td><td>QAQC practices are provided in the draft NI43-101 Report, 2014 by ABGE. A further QA/QC report was prepared by Geobase in 2020.

Spacing of QC data is variable for DD holes and spaced every 10th sample for RC holes, and includes field duplicates, blanks and standards. The applied procedures at the Kilimani Deposit are:</td></tr>
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		RC Drilling A standard, blank or duplicate were inserted in every 10th sample interval for each hole. A field duplicate was taken as the third QA/QC sample. A blank was inserted in the interval after visual mineralisation was observed. It was at the discretion of the geologist whether additional standards should be added in broad zones of mineralisation. The cyclone was cleaned before the start of each hole. **Diamond Drilling** Core was correctly fitted in the core boxes prior to sampling to ensure that the same side of the core was sampled consistently. The core was then split using a diamond saw and sampled and QA/QC samples inserted accordingly. Sample lengths vary from 0.5-1 m and only half of the cut core is sent to lab, the other half is marked with a sample number tag and stored in racks at the Nyanzaga site. OTL has followed the same sampling and QAQC practices as previously used by BEAL. The CP is satisfied that the measures taken to ensure that the data are reliable and suitable for this level of Mineral Resource confidence.
	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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	**RC Drilling** The RC drill program for the Nyanzaga-Kilimani targets was executed concurrent with DD during the 2005-2006 drill program. Additional RC drilling was completed in 2021 by OTL. A large diameter hammer of about 6" was used throughout the program. The cyclone was cleaned before the start of each hole. Samples were collected at 1 m intervals in plastic bags and their weight (25-35 kg) was recorded in a logbook. Wet samples were collected in polythene bags and allowed to air dry before splitting. Prior to September 2005, the samples were combined into 3 m composites by taking a 300 g scoop from the 10-15 kg 1 m interval, then mixing it with 300 g scoops from each of two adjacent samples. The ±1 kg composite sample was then submitted to SGS for preparation and analysis. Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken every metre. The individual 1 m samples were stored for future assaying in case of positive results obtained for 3 m composite. After September 2005, 1 m split samples of 1 kg were submitted directly to SGS for analysis and the remaining weight, approximately 15-20 kg, was stored on site. Samples were placed in plastic bags, labelled, and stacked in order on plastic sheets. Samples were catalogued in a register so that samples could readily be retrieved, and sample stacks were covered with plastics and secured. **Diamond Drilling** Diamond drilling commenced at the Kilimani targets in August 2005 and continued until September 2006. The most recent diamond drilling campaign was completed by OTL in 2021. Stanley Mining Services completed the RC pre-collars and diamond core drilling. Core sizes range from PQ3, HQ3 to NQ3 with most of the core being NQ3. HQ was employed to penetrate the soil, laterite

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and saprolite horizons for metallurgical holes and NQ was used consistently whenever fresh rock was encountered. Core recovery is generally high (above 90%) in the mineralised areas, and particularly if these mineralised zones were intersected in fresh rock. If the ore zones are intersected in the regolith, for example, in metallurgical holes, core recovery can be as low as 40%, but every attempt was made to recover above 80%. Initially, the bottom of the core was marked using a spear and ballmark orientation tool, however the spear marks proved to be unreliable, as such, the use of the spear was discontinued and all subsequent orientation marks were made using the ballmark tool. BEAL technicians transported the core to the camp site, then checked the validity of ball marks, fit the cores using a 6 m long angle-liner fitted in a horizontal plane and joined the orientation marks by drawing a line with an arrow pointing down the hole. The core was then photographed and a geotechnician completed a geotechnical data log that includes interval, core recovery, RQD, and fracture frequency. Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken every metre. Core logging was recorded on paper until late 2005, when digital logging was introduced, concurrent with the implementation of acQuire as the data management software system. The logs captured included lithology, alteration, structure, mineralisation and sample numbers. All the data were relayed electronically to the main database at Bulyanhulu office. Core is correctly fitted in the core boxes prior to sampling to ensure that only one side of the core is sampled consistently. The core is then split using a diamond saw and sampled, and QA/QC samples inserted accordingly. Sample lengths vary from 0.5-1 m and only half of the cut core is sent to lab, the other half is marked with a sample number tag and stored in racks at the Nyanzaga site. Prior to storing the core, apparent relative density (ARD) determinations are done every metre and the data incorporated into the database. The Au assay values received are posted in red permanent ink on the corresponding core intervals. The deposit style lends itself to this method of sampling and no issues are anticipated based on what is known about the procedures at the time of drilling.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	Pre-2010 drilling methods included RAB, RC and DD drilling, with depths ranging from 28 m to 650.2 m, for an average depth of 134.67 m. No details are available for the earlier (pre-2005) RC drilling or any of the DD drilling. **Pre-2010 Drilling** The RC drilling was undertaken using a 6” diameter hammer. DD core sizes ranged from HQ to NQ. DD hole depths range from 110.1 m to 170.1 m with an average depth of 134.5 m. **Post-2010 Drilling** The RC drilling used a standard 5.5“ diameter hammer.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		DD core sizes ranged from PQ, HQ to NQ. DD hole depths range from 88 m to 650.2 m with an average depth of 256.04 m. **OTL 2021-22 Drilling** The RC drilling used a standard 5.5" diameter hammer. DD core sizes ranged from PQ3, HQ3 to NQ3. DD hole depths range from 93.7 m to 236 m with an average depth of 174 m. Oriented core drilling has been done on 12 DD holes at Kilimani using Reflex Act, Easy Mark, Spear or Ball Mark core orientation systems.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Diamond core was orientated for the DD holes, and the recovered core lengths were recorded for 23 of these. The OreCorp technician, at the drill site, aligned the core as well as possible in the triple tube split and measured for recovery calculation. The following data was recorded on paper: From To Run length Core length Recovery Comments After the recovery estimation for that run was complete, the core was carefully lifted and placed in the core trays. Core blocks were placed by the driller recording run length and loss/gain. The OreCorp technician then completed marking off the core boxes once it was packed full of core. Core runs do not exceed 1.5 m in overburden or weathered rock (unless the weathered material is competent where 3 m will suffice), otherwise 3 m core runs were used. RC samples were weighed on a spring scale and the sample weight recorded. Core recovery is generally moderate to high (above 95%) in the mineralised areas. Cavities are known to exist in the oxide zone, through which recovery is poorer. 32 instances of no sample due to poor recovery is documented in the geology logs, <1% of the data.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	**RC/RAB drilling** Sample bag weights are monitored by the geologist at the drill rig and if sample size is deemed inconsistent or too small a discussion was instigated with the driller to understand the reason. Each sample should have a regular consistent weight unless there are good geological reasons otherwise. Sample recoveries are reviewed on a consistent basis and where recoveries are less than 70% of expected, it will be reported to the Exploration Manager. A typical weight of a full 1 m sample should vary from 40-50 kg. **DD Drilling** Core recoveries of less than 90% were not acceptable, unless in the opinion of the geologist, recoveries of >90% were difficult to achieve. If in the opinion of the geologist, more than 90% could be achieved, the driller, after consultation with the geologist, would

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		take measures to improve the core recovery. Due to poor recoveries, the current drillers drill 1.5 m core runs only. At the project camp the logging geologist also measures core recovery as part of the quality control measures.
	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.	No correlations have been recognised between sample recovery and grade. Oxide material exhibits lower recoveries within mineralisation (95% recovery) and in waste (95% recovery). Better recoveries occur in the fresh mineralisation at 99% and fresh waste at 97%.
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.*	Drill holes have been logged to the nearest cm for DD and every metre for RC. Geological logging has included lithology, lithological contact type, texture, minerals present, and percentage of minerals. Geotechnical logging records the casing sizes, bit sizes, depths, intervals, core recovery, weathering index, RQD, fracture index, jointing and joint wall alteration, and a simple geological description. 16 of the DD cores were oriented with Alpha and Beta angles of fabrics recorded at point depths. This represents 40% of the DD holes. Data available supports a good level of confidence in the Mineral Resource. Recent drill testing in 2021 has confirmed the geological interpretation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is qualitative in nature, in the form of logging codes. Photographs of DD core are also taken, though this record is not complete.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Total length of drilling used in the MRE is 53,903 m. All drill holes have been logged from top to bottom.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	As at Nyanzaga, for the diamond core at Kilimani, a line is drawn 90° clockwise from the orientation line along the length of the core to indicate where the core must be cut. This is to ensure that each half of the core will be a mirror image of the other, as much as possible. Where there is no orientation, a line is chosen at 90 degrees to the predominant structure so that each cut half of the core will be a mirror image. Core cutting by diamond saw was conducted in a dedicated core saw shed. Core is cut in half and a 1 m half core is removed from the core box for assaying. Each sample interval is placed in a plastic bag with a sample ticket. The bag is labeled with the hole and sample numbers using a marker pen.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were split 50:50 through a riffle splitter. Moisture/water content was not recorded. Reports were seen that some samples were moist/wet. From experience at Nyanzaga, such wet samples usually occurred at the base of the oxide/transitional zones. The 2014 NI 43-101 report for Nyanzaga, which describes exploration techniques at both Nyanzaga and Kilimani, stated that

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		"Wet samples were collected in polythene bags and allowed to air dry before splitting."
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation technique, in so far that it is known for historical data, is appropriate for the style and type of mineralisation at Kilimani.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Umpire quality control samples have been systematically submitted. QA/QC protocols and a review of blank, standard and duplicate quality control data conducted on a batch-by-batch basis. Laboratory introduced QAQC samples were also assessed.
	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.	Duplicate samples were inserted every 30th sample for RC drilling. For 52,907 original samples, 1,967 field duplicate samples were submitted. DD field duplicates were also included. CSA Global compared field duplicate results against original results. Relative precision errors (CV(AVR)) were calculated for each type of field duplicate and acceptable precision for a moderate nugget gold deposit was observed.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Field duplicate precision analysis results are within acceptable limits for a nuggety gold deposit, indicating that results are repeatable and therefore the sample sizes are likely appropriate. For RC and DD drilling, sample sizes of around 3 to 5 kg are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
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.*	During the life of the project several labs have been used: Prior to 2021 82% of the samples were assayed by 50 g fire assay with an AAS finish, 9% were assayed by 50 g fire assay with an unknown finish and 9% are unknown. All the samples from the 2021-2022 program were assayed by 50 g fire assay with an AAS finish at Nesch Mintec, Mwanza. The laboratories have reported the following internal quality control measures: • Laboratory introduced standards – 106 different standards have been used by the laboratories. • Coarse reject repeats – repeat samples selected from the first stage sample preparation by the laboratory. • Assay repeatability tests – designed to test repeatability of samples, undertaken by the laboratory during the main assay run and sourced from the primary pulp sample. • Assay reproducibility tests – designed to test the reproducibility of the sample analysis, undertaken by the laboratory as a separate batch, run with samples sourced from the primary pulp sample. • Alternative lab checks – repeat analysis of pulp samples at different laboratory/s. Overall, the analytical results obtained during the reporting period have shown to be both precise and accurate. A few inconsistencies have been identified within a limited number of batches, however, there has not been any consistent problems on a batch level to warrant checking.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and	Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken using a KT9 Kappameter and results were recorded in SI units (Kappa). No handheld XRF instrumentation was used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Field QC measures included inserting standards, blanks and field duplicate samples. Laboratory introduced quality control measures were routinely reported by the laboratory and include; the laboratory's internal certified standards, repeat samples taken after the first stage sample prep, assay repeatability tests that test repeatability of sample assay, reproducibility tests and grind checks. These test the various stages of the analytical process. The data indicate that the analytical results obtained during the reporting period have shown to be both precise and accurate. A few inconsistencies have been identified within a limited number of batches, however when interrogated further there has not been any consistent problems on a batch level to warrant further investigation. CSA Global reviewed the QC sample results and noted that no indication of cross contamination was observed, precision was acceptable, and no significant assay bias was noted. Instances of apparent misidentified QC material were noted, which should be corrected in the database. OTL is in the process of undertaking external laboratory check assays.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Malcolm Titley (Associate Principal Consultant, CSA Global) and CP for the Nyanzaga MRE, visited Nyanzaga on two occasions from the 13th to 15th November 2015 and from the 26th to 29th January 2016. During these site visits he had the opportunity to examine some Kilimani core boxes, to get an idea of the style of mineralisation. At the time no effort was made to verify core observations against geology logs, but he confirmed that the core was stored in an orderly fashion and readily accessible if required. Susan Oswald (Senior Consultant - Resource Geology, CSA Global) visited the Kilimani project from 29th October – 1st November 2021. Sampling techniques were observed to conform with those presented in the Sampling Techniques section of Section 1 of this Table.
	The use of twinned holes.	One hole is a theoretical twin (NYZRCDD1292) which was removed for Mineral Resource estimation.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Procedures of primary data collection are not documented. The supplied data was checked by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd for validation and compilation into an SQL (Structured Query Language) format on the database server
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	All drill hole collars at Nyanzaga were surveyed by Nile Precision Surveys by DGPS techniques in 2017. The surveyor also checked the mine datum pillars established by Acacia using Ramani Surveys and found them to be accurate for the mine grid purpose, but due to the ARC 1960 transform used, there will be a shift of about

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2.5 m SE with respect to government topography and cadastral maps. This shift applies to the Kilimani drill holes as well. There are still some issues with a small proportion (2%) of the Kilimani drill collar survey data relative to the latest mine datum pillar. OTL has undertaken DGPS collar surveys of all recently drilled holes. The 2021 program was surveyed by Gleam. Downhole surveys were completed using Reflex or Flexi It Single Shot at a rate of one test for every 50 m with additional Gyro downhole surveys, when deemed necessary, for all RC and DD holes.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is UTM ARC 1960, Zone 36S.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	A drone survey, to resurvey the Nyanzaga trig base station was undertaken in 2019. Data from this was used to construct a surface DEM of the area. This data was used to assign RLs to the drilling as the DTM from the drone survey was deemed more accurate than the existing DTM.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reconnaissance and sterilisation RAB and AC drilling was undertaken in widely spaced traverses, variably spaced along lines of 800 x 300/200/100 m centres designed to cross and test soil and interpreted stratigraphic and structural targets. At Kilimani the RC/DD drill spacing is approximately 40 m x 40 m. This has been infilled in areas up to a spacing of 20 m x 20 m.
	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.	Drill spacing is adequate to assume a degree of geological and grade continuity to support the classification of Indicated Mineral Resources. An increased drill density is required to confirm the mineralisation interpretation to merit classification into the Measured Mineral Resources category due to interpreted geological complexity. Drill directions were largely perpendicular to mineralisation trends.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No composite sampling was applied.
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.*	The majority of drilling is oriented towards the NE at a dip of 60º, with the interpreted mineralisation trends striking WNW, dipping towards the SW. The largest mineralisation wireframes dip to the SW where drilling oriented to the NE has the best angle of intersection, however, as the stratigraphy folds around the fold axis, the optimum angle of intersection is oriented from the SW. This angle has been tested by opposing holes on several drill sections.
	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.	No sampling bias has been identified on the basis of drill orientation.

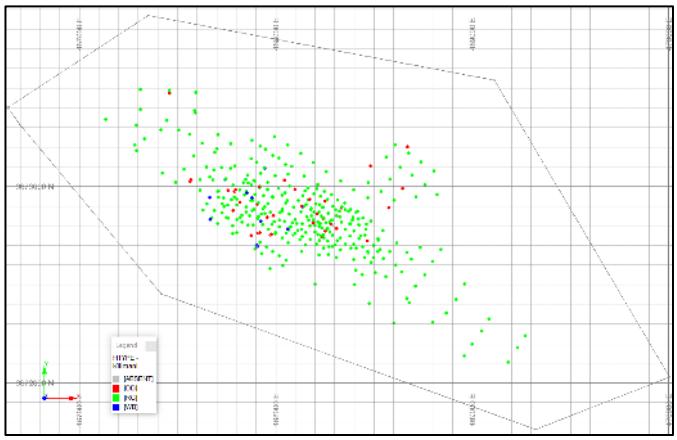
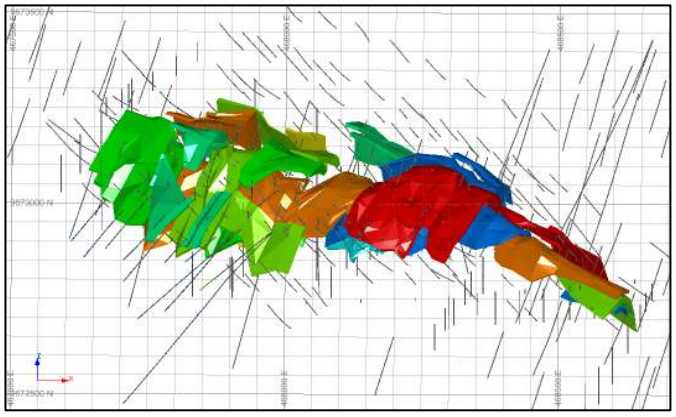
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were removed from the field at the end of each day's work program. Drill samples were stored in a guarded sample farm before being dispatched to the laboratories in sealed containers.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Reviews of the various drill sampling techniques and assaying have been undertaken by BEAL and Geobase. The sampling methodology applied to data follow standard industry practice. A procedure of QAQC involving appropriate standards, duplicates, blanks and internal laboratory checks is and has been employed in all sample types.

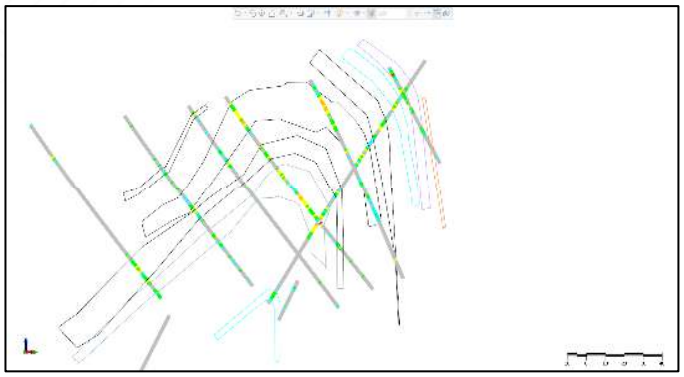
JORC 2012 Table 1 Section 2 – Key Classification Criteria

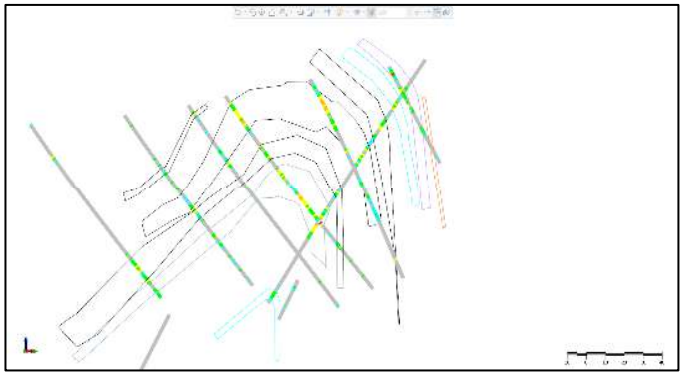
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Project is in north-western Tanzania, approximately 60 km south-southwest of Mwanza in the Sengerema District. The Kilimani Deposit lies within the granted SML 653/2021 covering 23.4km^2. The Company also has a number of Prospecting Licences surrounding the SML. Under the new Tanzanian legislative changes, which have been approved by the Tanzanian Parliament, statutory royalties of 6% are payable to the Tanzanian Government, based on the gross value method. This is in addition to the 0.3% community levy and 1% clearing fee on the value of all minerals exported from Tanzania from 1 July 2017. In accordance with the new legislative changes, the Tanzanian Government now holds a 16% free carried interest in the joint venture company which holds the SML. There is a Framework Agreement and Shareholders Agreement in place governing the operations of the joint venture company.
	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.	SML 653/2021 was granted on 13 December 2021 for a period of 15 years.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The work at Kilimani was taken in conjunction with regional exploration and Mineral Resource definition at the adjacent Nyanzaga Deposit. Exploration activities are: 1996 – Maiden Gold JV with Sub Sahara Resources – Acquired aerial photography, Landsat imagery and airborne magnetic and radiometric survey data. Completed soil and rock chip sampling, geological mapping, a helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey and a small RC drill program. 1997 to 1998 – AVGold (in JV with Sub Sahara) – Completed residual soil sampling, rock chip and trench sampling and a ground magnetic survey. 1999 to 2001 – Anglovaal Mining Ltd (in JV with Sub Sahara) – Conducted further soil sampling, rock chip sampling, trenching, ground magnetic survey, IP and resistivity survey and limited RC and diamond drilling. 2002 – Placer Dome JV with Sub Sahara Resources – Completed trenching, structural mapping, petrographic studies, RAB/AC, RC and diamond drilling. 2003 – Sub Sahara Resources – Compilation of previous work including literature surveys, geological mapping, air photo and Landsat TM analysis, geophysical surveys, geological mapping, geochemical soil and rock chip surveys and various RAB, RC and DDH drilling programs.

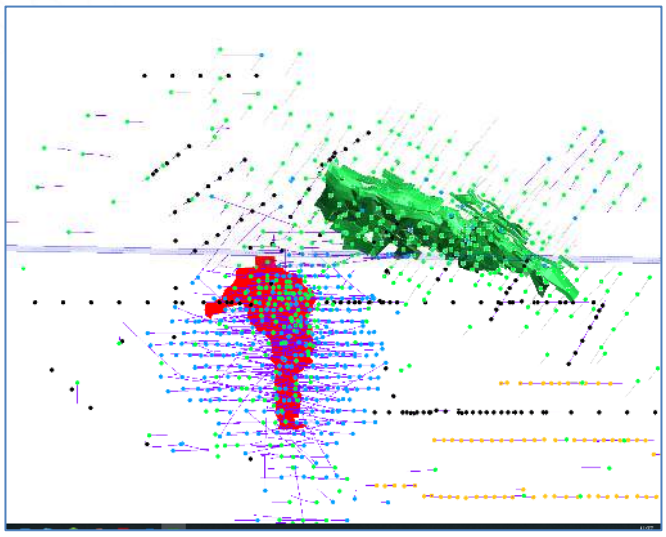
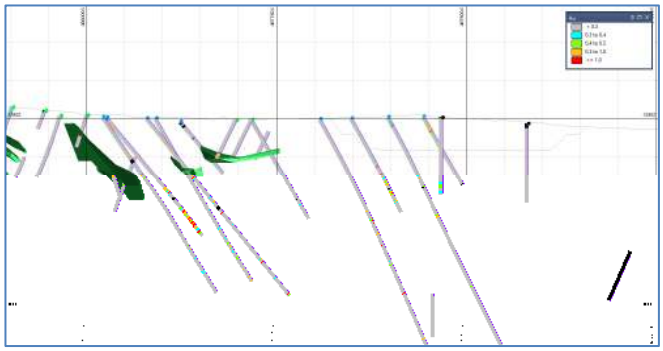
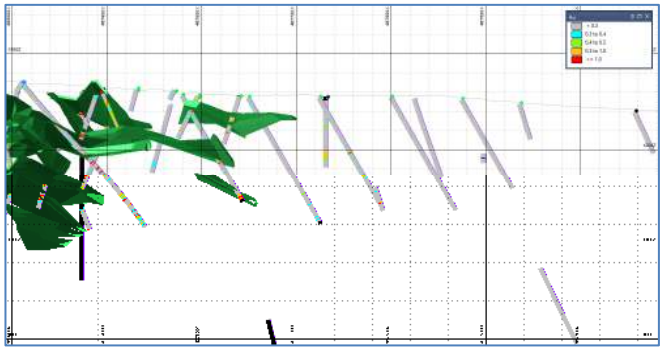
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2004 to 2009 – Barrick Exploration Africa Ltd (BEAL) JV with Sub Sahara Resources - Embarked on a detailed surface mapping, re-logging, analysis and interpretation to consolidate a geological model and acceptable interpretative map. They also carried out additional soil and rock chip sampling, petrographic analysis, geological field mapping as well as RAB, CBI, RC and diamond drilling. A high resolution airborne geophysical survey (included magnetic, IP and resistivity) was flown over the Nyanzaga project area totalling 400 km^2. To improve the resolution of the target delineation process, BEAL contracted Geotech Airborne Limited and completed a helicopter Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) survey in August 2006. Metallurgical test work and an independent Mineral Resource estimate was also completed (independent consultant). 2009 to 2010 – Western Metals/Indago Resources – Work focused on targeting and mitigating the identified risks in the Mineral Resource estimate. The main objectives were to develop confidence in continuity of mineralisation in the Nyanzaga deposit to a level required for a feasibility study. The independent consultant was retained by Indago to undertake the more recent in-pit estimate of gold Mineral Resources per JORC code for the Nyanzaga Project which was completed in May 2009. Drilling was completed on extensions and higher-grade zones internal to the optimised pit shell. 2010 to 2014 – Acacia undertook an extensive step out and infill drilling program and updated the geological and Mineral Resource models. 2015 to present – OTL has undertaken extensive work, primarily at Nyanzaga and also on regional targets. This work has included detailed mapping including structural and alteration mapping, drilling and soil sampling. This includes the Kilimani area.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Nyanzaga and Kilimani projects are located on the north-eastern flank of the Sukumaland Archaean Greenstone Belt. It is hosted within Nyanzian greenstone volcanic rocks and sediments typical of greenstone belts of the East African craton. The Nyanzaga deposit occurs within a sequence of folded Nyanzian sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Current interpretation of the Nyanzaga deposit has recognised a sequence of mudstone, sandstone and chert that are interpreted to form a northerly plunging antiform. The Nyanzaga and Kilimani deposits are orogenic gold deposit types. The mineralisation is hosted by a cyclical sequence of chemical and clastic sediments (chert/sandstone/siltstone) bound by footwall and hanging wall volcanoclastic units. At Nyanzaga, three key alteration assemblages have been identified: Stage 1 - crustiform carbonate stockwork; Stage 2 – silica-sericite-dolomite breccia replacement overprint; and Stage 3 – silica-sulphide-gold veins. At Kilimani, most of the recognised mineralisation occurs in the oxidised profile. Where intersected in fresh material, the mineralisation is associated with strongly carbonate stock work and disseminated replacement. Mineralisation at Kilimani is reported as stratigraphically controlled in thin chert, mudstone and sandstones.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		At Kilimani, the distribution of the gold mineralisation is related to dilation associated with: 1) competency contrast near the sedimentary cycle boundaries resulting in stratabound mineralisation; and 2) sub-vertical faulting, fracturing and brecciation related to the folding and subsequent shearing along the NE limb of the fold.
Drillhole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *Easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *Dip and azimuth of the hole* • *Downhole length and interception depth* • *Hole length.*	All drill hole collar locations (easting and northing given in UTM 1960, Zone 36S), collar elevations (m), dip (°) and azimuth (° Grid UTM) of the drill holes, down hole length (m) and total hole length. This information has been the subject of ASX release on 22 September 2015. The latest exploration data compiled in the 2021-2022 drilling campaign has not been reported but is included in the MRE.
	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.	All information is included.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	All previous drill results both for Nyanzaga and for Kilimani were reported in the Company's 22 September 2015, 11 May 2017 and 30 June 2017 ASX releases. Significant intercepts reported based on a minimum width of 2 m, a maximum consecutive internal dilution of no more than 2 m, no upper or lower cut, and at composited grades of 0.5, 1.0 and 10 g/t Au. The most recent drilling results for the OTL 2021-2022 campaign have not been publicly reported at this time but is included in the MRE.
	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.	This is stated as a footnote in the appendices of the Company's 30 June 2017 ASX release. The most recent drilling results for the OTL 2021-2022 campaign have not been publicly reported at this time but is included in the MRE.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable as only gold is reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Geological interpretation, field mapping and drill testing in the Mineral Resource area suggests that the gold mineralisation within the Kilimani mineralised zone is related to stratigraphic folding and steeper fault hosted mineralisation.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Drilling results are quoted as downhole intersections. True mineralisation width is interpreted as approximately 50% to 70% of intersection length for holes drilled dipping at 60° to 90° at 220° to 280° magnetic and intersecting the eastern limb of the folded mineralised sequences. True mineralisation width is interpreted as lower, at approximately 40% to 60% of intersection length for those holes drilled on easterly azimuths intersecting the western limb of the fold closure. In the far northern part of the drilled area, true mineralisation width is interpreted as lower, at approximately 30% to 50% of intersection length.
	If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').	Not applicable. Stated above.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Figure 1 - Drillhole collars used in the MRE for Kilimani within boundary string, coloured by hole type.  Figure 2 - Oblique view of the Kilimani Deposit showing mineralisation wireframes and drilling (grey) 

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Figure 3 – Typical cross section at Kilimani, drillholes coloured by Au 
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.*	All significant and non-significant intercepts have been tabled in the appendices of the previous ASX releases on 22 September 2015, 11 May 2017 and 30 June 2017 for both Kilimani, Nyanzaga and regional project drilling.
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.*	Airborne and ground magnetics, radiometric, VTEM, gravity and IP geophysical survey work was carried out that defines the stratigraphy, structures possibly influencing mineralisation and chargeability signatures reflecting the extent of disseminated sulphide replacement at depth. Additionally, satellite imagery (GeoImagery) and meta data images were procured. Bulk density carried out pre-2010 by Indago on Kilimani incorporated 870 oxide; 117 transitional; and 90 fresh diamond core samples. Mean assigned bulk density values were 1.88; 2.18; and 2.73 t/m^3 respectively. Further bulk density work by BEAL on 2,205 samples for the Kilimani MRE project area. 146 samples in oxide and 2,059 in fresh rock; 71 samples (3% of data) are in mineralisation (all in oxide). Determinations were higher within oxide waste at 2.24 t/m^3 and oxide ore at 2.34 t/m^3. The most recent bulk density work has been done by Orecorp (OTL) in 2021-2022 with 485 samples taken over 13 DD holes. 912 records of geotechnical data have been documented within the Kilimani MRE dataset by recording alpha, beta, dip direction and structure type. 7,391 records of rock characteristics have been documented within the Kilimani MRE dataset by recording lithology type, texture, weathering, alteration and veining. Limited metallurgical studies were carried out on 6 oxide samples from Kilimani in 2006. The study indicated 90-96% CIL gold recovery; and no evidence of preg-robbing was found. The 2006 metallurgical work indicated elevated arsenic (230-340 ppm) and mercury (3-98 ppm) but low silver, antimony and molybdenum as potential deleterious elements or contaminating substances.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		OTL is currently undertaking further bulk density and metallurgy work.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	A Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) is advanced on the immediately adjacent Nyanzaga Deposit and aims to incorporate the Kilimani Mineral Resource in the finalised study. The DFS focus is on optimising the gold production, gold recovery, operating and capital costs. The DFS will also provide additional definition for the projects infrastructure and will be used as the primary document for financing the Nyanzaga Project.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Figure 4 – Oblique cross section showing mineralisation wireframe interpretation and drill holes coloured by Au.  Future pit optimisations should include Nyanzaga and Kilimani, as the two pits will overlap, and the addition of Kilimani may reduce the stripping ratio and alter the pit design for Nyanzaga.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Figure 5 - Nyanzaga mineralisation in red, Kilimani mineralisation in green. Drillholes coloured by Au.  Figure 6 & 7 - There is mineralisation present between Kilimani and Nyanzaga that has not been included in either model. The mineralised area is small and difficult to model in relation to either deposit. Its location in the saddle between the two pits should be investigated.  

JORC 2012 Table 1 Section 3 – Key Classification Criteria

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	The data was originally provided to OreCorp by Acacia using acQuire® software. The drill hole data was compiled, validated and loaded by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd, an independent data management company engaged by OreCorp. The drill hole data for the Kilimani Prospect is currently stored in a secure SQL server-hosted centralised database (Azeva.XDB) and managed by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd. Import validation protocols are in place and database validation checks are run routinely on the database. The process adopted is designed to ensure that the contents of the database accurately represent the drill information. Assay values are recorded electronically to the laboratory database, exported in csv format and emailed to OreCorp, followed by PDF copies of assay certificates. The original database provided by Acacia has been incorporated into the Azeva.XDB structure, and as part of this process, was interrogated for accuracy. The dataset was provided to CSA Global as extracts in MS Access format as direct exports from the central database. The datasets were checked by CSA Global for internal consistency and logical data ranges prior to using the data for Mineral Resource estimation.
	Data validation procedures used.	CSA Global and OreCorp have undertaken checks of the electronic sample database. CSA Global checks include: • Check all collars have surveys • Check for duplicate survey, assay, structure and lithology data • Check for overlapping intervals • Check for data below end of hole • Check that end of hole matches the max collar depth • Check for gaps in the assay data No validation errors were identified by CSA Global. Collar locations were compared against topography (drone DTM flown in 2019) and it appears the collars in the database have been draped onto the topography, since there is no difference between ZCOLLAR and ZDTM. Random collar spot checks were carried out by Susan Oswald (CSA Global Senior Consultant) during the Oct 2021 site visit.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	The CP has not visited site. However, a representative of CSA Global (Susan Oswald - Senior Consultant) visited the Kilimani project from 29th Oct to 1st Nov 2021 during the 2021-22 drilling campaign. She reviewed the drilling and sampling methodology and concluded that the data were acceptable for Mineral Resource estimation.
	If no site visits have been undertaken, indicate why this is the case.	The CP has relied upon additional commentary from OreCorp and from discussions with the CP of the neighbouring Nyanzaga deposit, Malcolm Titley, Associate Principal Consultant, CSA Global, who visited the project, though Kilimani was not the focus of the visit.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	Mineralisation is modelled as folded stratigraphic mineralisation. The mineralisation model consists of numerous stacked domains interpreted from intersections of a number of drill holes. In areas of increased drill densities of 20 m x 20 m, it was possible to correlate known lithological boundaries (sedimentary cycles) with mineralisation packages. These correlations could be extrapolated along strike in areas of less dense drill density of up to 40 m x 40 m.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	Geophysics and geological logging have been used to assist identification of lithology and mineralisation.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.</td><td>Modelling all mineralisation as near vertical zones was considered, but observed continuity was lower than the current model. The effect of this interpretation is expected to be a slight difference in tonnes and grade. Further drilling, including oriented core, may provide clarity on the orientation of the mineralisation.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</td><td>Geological logging and interpretative cross sections, produced by OreCorp, were used to ascertain the host nature of the mineralisation, i.e. stratiform lodes along rheology contrasts or dilation zones within normal faulting related to folding. These stratiform cycles were used to correlate the mineralisation packages from section to section.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dimensions</td><td>The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</td><td>The extent of the Mineral Resource is approximately 1 km along strike, 300 m in plan width and 240 m in depth.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimation and modelling techniques</td><td>The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen, include a description of computer software and parameters used</td><td>Dominant sample interval was 1 m, due to the predominance of RC data.
Samples were composited to 1 m. 11 residuals (where length <0.5 m) were included in the estimate with no effect on the mean grades.
There was no material difference observed between the naïve grade means and the composited means. The length or raw data was equal to the length of the composite data.
Grade caps were applied to domains as required (further detail below).
Grades were estimated using ordinary kriging (OK). Grade was estimated into parent cells, with sub-cells being assigned the grade of the parent. Discretisation was set to 5 x 5 x 2. The grade estimation method is appropriate due to the use of wireframes to constrain mineralisation, and the log normal distribution of Au grades.
Drill sections were spaced predominantly on a 40 m x 40 m spacing with infill drilling at 20 m x 20 m in the centre of the deposit over a strike length of 200 m.
Kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) was used to determine the optimal block size, theoretical estimation and search parameters during kriging, based on the modelled variography.
Variography was performed on the 7 largest domains with adequate sample data of >350 samples. Each of the largest five domains used their own variograms, whilst domain 61 was used for all other domains as this produced the most robust model. Due to the stratigraphic nature of the mineralisation, and the interpretation that the domains have been folded, the CP deems it reasonable to assume that the mineralisation genesis is consistent on either side of the fold hinge and can therefore be estimated using the same variogram but with the search locally aligned to honour the fold geometry during estimation. Modelled variogram nuggets and ranges are as follows:
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="3">Variogram</th><th rowspan="3">DOMAIN</th><th colspan="3">Datamine Rotation ZXY</th><th rowspan="3">Nugget</th><th colspan="4">Structure 1</th><th colspan="4">Structure 2</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Ranges</th><th rowspan="2">Partial Sill</th><th colspan="3">Ranges</th><th rowspan="2">Partial Sill</th></tr>
<tr><th>Z</th><th>X</th><th>Y</th><th>Maj</th><th>Semi</th><th>Minor</th><th>Maj</th><th>Semi</th><th>Minor</th></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>-160</td><td>25</td><td>170</td><td>0.52</td><td>26.5</td><td>15.3</td><td>4.3</td><td>0.32</td><td>78.8</td><td>43.2</td><td>11.5</td><td>0.16</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>-150</td><td>20</td><td>150</td><td>0.44</td><td>34.1</td><td>14.1</td><td>6.4</td><td>0.23</td><td>73.7</td><td>65.2</td><td>15</td><td>0.33</td></tr>
<tr><td>61</td><td>1-3,5,7-9,11-22,24-</td><td>-160</td><td>30</td><td>160</td><td>0.5</td><td>69.1</td><td>15.2</td><td>3.5</td><td>0.39</td><td>118.8</td><td>73.3</td><td>35.9</td><td>0.11</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>10</td><td>-160</td><td>30</td><td>160</td><td>0.38</td><td>39.5</td><td>6.6</td><td>3.4</td><td>0.43</td><td>85.9</td><td>44.4</td><td>17.2</td><td>0.19</td></tr>
<tr><td>23</td><td>23</td><td>-160</td><td>30</td><td>180</td><td>0.25</td><td>47.4</td><td>15.6</td><td>3.7</td><td>0.6</td><td>86.5</td><td>35.9</td><td>9.3</td><td>0.15</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Search pass ranges are as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>Search Pass</th><th>Domain</th><th>Range 1</th><th>Range 2</th><th>Range 3</th><th>Min</th><th>Max</th><th>Max/dh</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>ALL</td><td>80</td><td>50</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>26</td><td rowspan="3">3</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>ALL</td><td>160</td><td>100</td><td>10</td><td>4</td><td>20</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>ALL</td><td>800</td><td>500</td><td>50</td><td>2</td><td>10</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</td><td>2012
An MRE for Kilimani was completed by previous owners ABG in March 2012 and reported in a NI 43-101 Technical Report in 2014. The estimate was reported in accordance with the CIM guidelines (CIM 2005) and disclosed via National Instrument NI 43-101.

The March 2012 model was estimated using uniform conditioning to estimate grade and tonnage estimates at SMU scale, followed by localisation. This used a broad wireframe, defining the broad zone of potential mineralisation, and was not constrained within strata or faults as the current MRE is. A summary of the March 2012 Kilimani Mineral Resource at a cut-off of 0.4g/t:
<table>
<tr><th>CATEGORY</th><th>VOLUME (000'S)</th><th>TONNES (000'S)</th><th>GOLD G/T</th><th>GOLD METAL (OZ) (000'S)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Indicated</td><td>4,300</td><td>8,200</td><td>0.82</td><td>210</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inferred</td><td>2,900</td><td>6,500</td><td>0.7</td><td>150</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>7,300</td><td>14,700</td><td>0.77</td><td>360</td></tr>
</table>
2020
The February 2020 MRE was estimated using ordinary kriging and based on a more refined (constrained) geological and mineralisation interpretation. The model was not intended for public disclosure at the time of completion and has not been reported publicly.
<table>
<tr><th colspan="5">Kilimani Gold Deposit
Mineral Resource Estimate
As at 5th February 2020</th></tr>
<tr><th>Classification</th><th>Oxidation</th><th>Tonnes (kt)</th><th>Gold Grade (g/t)</th><th>Gold Metal (koz)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Inferred</td><td>Oxide</td><td>5,628</td><td>1.21</td><td>219</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fresh</td><td>10</td><td>2.69</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>5,638</td><td>1.21</td><td>220</td></tr>
</table>
Notes for 2020 MRE:
• Reported at a cut-off grade of 0.40 g/t Au and classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition)
• MRE defined by 3D wireframe interpretation with sub-cell block modelling to honour volumes
• Gold grade estimated using Ordinary Kriging using a 5 m x 5 m x 2 m parent cell
• Totals may not add up due to appropriate rounding of the MRE (nearest 5,000 t and 1,000 oz Au)
• Reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction supported by pit optimisation generated using a revenue factor of 1 and a gold price of US$1500
No mining reconciliation information is available as the deposit has not been mined.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</td><td>Gold is the only variable estimated. No assumptions have been made about by-products.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</td><td>Gold is the only variable estimated to date.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in</td><td>Parent block size for estimation was set to 5 m x 5 m x 2 m (XYZ)
Block size for waste material was set 20 m x 20 m x 4 m (XYZ)</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</td><td>Blocks were sub-celled to 1 m x 1 m x 1 m (XYZ)

Drill sections were spaced predominantly on a 40 m x 40 m spacing with infill drilling at 20 m x 20 m in the centre of the deposit over a strike length of 200 m. Therefore, 5 m x 5 m x 2 m is a half to quarter of the drill spacing. A first pass estimation was carried out using a parent block size of 20 m x 20 m x 2 m. However, due to the oblique nature of the strike of the mineralisation relative the orthogonal blocks, the estimated grades did not adequately honour the trends and orientation of grades within the mineralised domains, despite the use of dynamic anisotropy to honour the mineralisation trends.

Re-estimating using 5 m x 5 m x 2 m (XYZ) block size allowed for a better validation of the block model against input grades, both visually and statistically. The Mineral Resource is reported at a 0.4 g/t Au cut-off, therefore the risk usually attached to estimating using small blocks is reduced (the grade-tonnage distortions normally seen are when higher cut-offs are applied to the model.

Dynamic anisotropy was used to orientate the search ellipse locally, based on the geometry of the stratigraphy. The first search pass for stratigraphic mineralisation was 80 m x 50 m x 5 m (Datamine rotation ZYZ). Three search passes were used, with ranges in the second pass being twice that of the first, and the final pass estimating all blocks, being ten times the first search.

<table>
<tr><th>Search Pass</th><th>Domain</th><th>Range 1</th><th>Range 2</th><th>Range 3</th><th>Min</th><th>Max</th><th>Max/dh</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>ALL</td><td>80</td><td>50</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>26</td><td rowspan="3">3</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>ALL</td><td>160</td><td>100</td><td>10</td><td>4</td><td>20</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>ALL</td><td>800</td><td>500</td><td>50</td><td>2</td><td>10</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</td><td>2 m selected in the Z dimension for adequate selective mining in an open pit, free-dig scenario.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Any assumptions about correlation between variables</td><td>Gold was the only variable estimated.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</td><td>A 3D geology model of Kilimani does not exist, however, the geological interpretation was competed by OreCorp and provided to CSA Global in the form of hand-drawn 2D cross sections through the deposit.

Faults were defined, with a reasonable level of confidence. Where the mineralisation was interpreted to be fault-bound within a defined corridor, the mineralisation domains were truncated. Cross faults were also provided but their locations are less certain.

The hand drawn cross sections were georeferenced and mineralisation wireframes were constructed on cross section using a nominal cut-off of 0.4 g/t Au and a minimum downhole length of at least 2 m, with small amounts of internal dilution included if required to maintain continuity.

Geological logging was used to determine the host nature of the mineralisation i.e. stratiform lodes along rheology contrasts or dilation zones within normal faulting related to the folding.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</td><td>Top cuts were applied to 9 of the 41 mineralisation domains. Top cuts were generally applied to mineralisation domains where CoV>2 and where there were obvious inflection points in log probability plots, and histogram disintegration. Top cuts varied from 2 to 70 depending on the domain.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to</td><td>Validation of the model was completed, globally, as follows:
• Visual review of composites and blocks in section and 3D</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</td><td>

Statistical – comparison of mean grade of composites and mean grade of blocks
Swath plot analysis to review the trends of blocks and grades

A more detailed validation was focussed on the top ten domains in terms of tonnes and grade contribution to the Mineral Resource. These domains represent 70% of tonnes and 71% of the metal in the Mineral Resource).

Declustering was used when reviewing composite statistics. Cell declustering was used and cell size was set based on an optimisation review in Supervisor software, where the cell size associated with the lowest mean per domain was chosen.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moisture</td><td>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</td><td>Tonnage is estimated on a dry basis.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cut-off parameters</td><td>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</td><td>The reporting cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t Au at Kilimani was selected as this is considered a reasonable value for an eventual open cut mining operation in oxide material.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining factors or assumptions</td><td>Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</td><td>Mineralisation wireframes were interpreted on the basis of a nominal 0.4 g/t Au grade and a minimum downhole length of 2 m. Internal waste was included where required to maintain the continuity of the mineralisation and is not considered excessive.

Reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction are supported through the following:

A conceptual pit optimisation was run using a US$1500 gold price. Other parameters were taken from the Nyanzaga PFS.
The reported Mineral Resource has been constrained within the pit shell.
The deposit is considered amenable to open pit mining using standard mining methods.

<table>
<tr><th>Parameter/Unit</th><th>Unit</th><th>Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>Base Currency</td><td>USD</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Commodity</td><td>Au</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Au price</td><td>USD$/tonne</td><td>1500</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining cost (fixed cost)</td><td>USD$/t</td><td>3.66</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining recovery</td><td>%</td><td>95</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mining dilution</td><td>%</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Overall slope angle</td><td>°</td><td>45</td></tr>
<tr><td>Processing cost</td><td>USD$/tore</td><td>11.53</td></tr>
<tr><td>Processing recovery (per Nyanzaga LOM blend)</td><td>%</td><td>88</td></tr>
<tr><td>Processing Recover - Oxide</td><td>%</td><td>91.8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>General & Administration Costs</td><td>USD$/tore</td><td>4.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Royalty</td><td>%</td><td>7.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Selling cost</td><td>USD/oz</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td><td>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment</td><td>The following metallurgical assumptions formed part of the 2017 PFS for the adjacent Nyanzaga deposit. These are assumed to be relevant for the Kilimani deposit at the current stage of development considering their proximity, lithology types, and mineralisation styles:

The previous Project owner carried out preliminary metallurgical test work on five core samples from Nyanzaga. These samples were sent to AMMTEC (now known as ALS) laboratory of Western Australia for metallurgical analysis.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	Standard metallurgical investigative test work, consistent with good industry practice, was carried by the metallurgical laboratory. This resulted in reports which detail metallurgical properties to a sufficient standard for OreCorp to prepare a conceptual flow sheet with indicative metal recoveries and circuit power and reagent requirements. The original testwork was reviewed by Competent Persons from Lycopodium, who were the Project Manager and Lead Metallurgical Advisors for the Scoping Study. The Scoping Study recommended a gold recovery process route utilising conventional CIL for both the oxide and sulphide mineralisation, augmented by gravity concentration for recovery of coarse gold which will be recovered by intensive cyanide leach. Gold recovery from CIL is by conventional elution, electrowinning and smelting. As part of the Pre-Feasibility Study, additional metallurgical test work will be completed in the areas of grind size optimisation, ore variability, mineralogy, and cyanide leach kinetics with input information being used to optimise the gold recovery flow sheet.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered, this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Nyanzaga Project was successfully completed and Environmental Certificate issued to the licence holder, Sotta Mining Corporation Limited. A Terrestrial Ecology Survey has been completed for the Kilimani Deposit and did not identify any species of conservation significance in the particular area. It is anticipated that the Kilimani Deposit (located within the SML boundary) will be incorporated in future ESIA revisions. Knight Piésold conducted preliminary geochemical characterisation testwork on the Kilimani waste rock and reported that the testwork conducted to date indicated that acid generation from the waste rock is unlikely to be a risk to the project based on the deep weathering profile of the Kilimani deposit, low to very low sulphur contents and no acid being produced under extreme oxidising conditions in the Net Acid Generation (NAD) testwork. It is noted that the findings are based on a limited number of samples and future design stages will require additional geochemical analysis and characterisation to develop a robust waste management plan. The project is in a region of Tanzania with a well-established gold mining industry. The local area is already impacted by subsistence farming and the impact of the project on the local environment appears unlikely to be a barrier to development although being within the watershed of Lake Victoria will be a consideration when developing the water management plans in particular. There will be minimal to no relocation of the local population.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	Bulk density values for the Kilimani prospect areas were assigned on the basis of oxidation state (based on the cover and top of fresh rock wireframes provided by OreCorp). The Kilimani database hosts 4,179 in situ dry bulk density (BD) records (out of 54,692 m of drilling) from 35 drillholes. 1,788 density determinations are in oxide and 2,382 are in fresh material. Of the mineralisation samples, 546 were in oxide and 94 in fresh material.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No relationship between grade and density has been identified, but as expected, it is a function of oxidation state. There is clear bimodality and a large range of values evident in the histograms of BD measurements in oxide material, which may be attributed to the mixture of saprolite and denser, albeit narrow, chert, mudstone and siltstone protolith. There is no 3D geology model currently, therefore, any density lithology relationship cannot be determined at this stage, though within oxide, this would likely be overprinted by weathering state. Densities were assigned to the block model as follows: GROCK / DENSITY Mineralised: 100 — 1.89; 200 — 2.6 Waste: 50 — 1.7; 100 — 2.02; 200 — 2.81
	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	Bulk density determinations, where available, were taken at every 1 m interval within the same lithology whereby a piece of core with a length of not less than 10 cm was used. Density is determined using the buoyancy method prior to 2021. In 2021, density was determined using the calliper method as the core was too soft and porous for the buoyancy method. For earlier drill holes, measurements were carried out on half core, later whole core was used. There are cavities but the extent of these is unknown. Density may be lower than that derived from the data due to these cavities.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	Several assumptions are made with respect to the bulk density assigned to the model at Kilimani. Density was assigned based on oxidation state only and has not considered different lithologies. With a larger density dataset and a geological model, further analysis of density per lithology could be carried out.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	The Mineral Resource was classified according to the guidelines described in JORC 2012.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	The estimate was classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources. This is an upgrade from the previous 2020 MRE which was classified as wholly Inferred Mineral Resources. This classification is based on: • The confidence of the geological and mineralisation continuity and interpretation. The geological and stratigraphic interpretation has been tested by drilling since the previous 2020 MRE. Increased confidence in the assumption in the 2020 MRE that the mineralisation is controlled by stratigraphy has been added to the model based on infill drilling carried out in 2021. • 40 m x 40 m drill spacing is sufficient to infer the geological and grade continuity and has been infilled to 20 m x 20 m in areas to confirm this continuity. • 190% increase in density determinations to 4,179 from 2,205 has significantly increased the confidence in the bulk density analysis. This has made it possible to confidently assign density to the block model by oxidation state and mineralised and un-mineralised material. • A site visit has been carried out by a CSA employee.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The CP has classified the Mineral Resource as Indicated and Inferred as recent infill drilling has confirmed the geological interpretation and the hypothesis of stratiform mineralisation controls. Increased bulk density data has also strengthened the confidence in the density assignments.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	The most recent publicly reported Mineral Resource was in March 2012 and documented in an NI 43-101 Technical Report by ABG.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>The 2022 model documented here represents an update by CSA Global based on:
An updated and confirmed geological interpretation
Updated mineralisation modelling
Updated density assignments based on an increased number of density data
Updated pit optimisation parameters for 2022
The Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources</td></tr>
<tr><td>Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence</td><td>Where appropriate, a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.</td><td>The grade estimate was validated visually in cross section comparing composite grades to the block model locally with the top 10 largest domains (71% of metal). Statistical validation was completed by the generation of swath plots (trend analysis) to observe composite sample grades against the block model estimate in XYZ for the 10 largest domains.

Globally, the model validates well, to within 2% of input data. The most material domains (which represent >71% of the metal in the MRE) validate to within 10% of the declustered composite input data summarised below:
<table><tr><th>Domain</th><th>Naïve</th><th>Declustered</th><th>Model</th><th>% Diff Model vs Naïve</th><th>% Diff Model vs Declustered</th></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>0.9</td><td>0.87</td><td>0.93</td><td>3.05</td><td>7.59</td></tr><tr><td>61</td><td>1.15</td><td>0.97</td><td>1.05</td><td>-8.97</td><td>7.88</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>0.96</td><td>0.94</td><td>0.98</td><td>2.07</td><td>3.76</td></tr><tr><td>23</td><td>0.74</td><td>0.75</td><td>0.75</td><td>0.53</td><td>-0.53</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>0.79</td><td>0.77</td><td>0.81</td><td>2.77</td><td>6.36</td></tr><tr><td>26</td><td>1.57</td><td>1.27</td><td>1.22</td><td>-22.23</td><td>-3.76</td></tr><tr><td>27</td><td>1.21</td><td>0.97</td><td>1</td><td>-17.73</td><td>2.59</td></tr><tr><td>141</td><td>0.78</td><td>0.69</td><td>0.71</td><td>-9.33</td><td>2.3</td></tr><tr><td>13</td><td>0.88</td><td>0.79</td><td>0.87</td><td>-0.81</td><td>10.53</td></tr><tr><td>22</td><td>0.79</td><td>0.87</td><td>0.87</td><td>9.77</td><td>-0.56</td></tr></table>
The Kilimani MRE has been classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources, in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition). This reflects the CP’s confidence in the MRE.

Identified Risks:
Densities have been assigned based on oxidation state and mineralisation only, and a mean value applied. This does not reflect the high degree of variability seen in the density determinations.
Cavities, which would reduce tonnage, have also been documented but are as yet unquantified and have not been accounted for in the model.
Uncertainty over collar elevations has resulted in them being projected onto the topography.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</td><td>The estimate is local in nature as it has been constrained within a US$1500 pit shell and reported at a cut-off of 0.4 g/t Au.
Grade tonnage relationships of Indicated Mineral Resources at a range of cut-offs are presented below:</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<table><tr><th>Cut-off</th><th>KTonnes</th><th>Grade Au (g/t)</th><th>KOz</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>3,570</td><td>1.05</td><td>121</td></tr><tr><td>0.1</td><td>3,570</td><td>1.05</td><td>121</td></tr><tr><td>0.2</td><td>3,570</td><td>1.05</td><td>121</td></tr><tr><td>0.3</td><td>3,540</td><td>1.06</td><td>121</td></tr><tr><td>0.4</td><td>3,420</td><td>1.09</td><td>119</td></tr><tr><td>0.5</td><td>3,140</td><td>1.14</td><td>115</td></tr><tr><td>0.6</td><td>2,715</td><td>1.23</td><td>108</td></tr><tr><td>0.7</td><td>2,245</td><td>1.36</td><td>98</td></tr><tr><td>0.8</td><td>1,820</td><td>1.50</td><td>88</td></tr><tr><td>0.9</td><td>1,460</td><td>1.66</td><td>78</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1,185</td><td>1.82</td><td>69</td></tr></table>
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	The deposit has had no mining and therefore, no production data is available.