ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

17 January 2017

ASX Market Announcements
ASX Limited
20 Bridge Street
Sydney NSW 2000

VECTOR ANNOUNCES MAIDEN GOLD RESOURCE AT MANIEMA GOLD PROJECT

- **Maiden Inferred JORC 2012 compliant Resource at the Kabotshome Gold Prospect, one of 5 prospects within the Company's recently acquired Maniema Gold Project**
- **JORC Resource of 6,966,000 tonnes at 1.9g/t Au for 421,000oz with a 20g/t Au top-cut**
- **Resource has been determined following extensive review and verification of historical exploration work, geological database and certified sampling and testwork documentation by the Company's technical consultants and competent person**
- **Further detailed resource modelling and estimation work is ongoing for the Kabotshome Prospect aimed at both increasing the resource size and upgrading the confidence levels**
- **Planning for the Company's first diamond and RC drilling program at the Maniema Gold Project well advanced with drilling scheduled to commence this Quarter.**

Vector Resources Limited ("**Vector**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource estimate for the Kabotshome Gold Prospect of 421,000oz of gold. The Kabotshome Gold Prospect is the most advanced of the five prospects identified from historical exploration work completed on the Company's recently acquired Maniema Gold Project, located in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Maniema Gold Project – Kabotshome Gold Prospect: Mineral Resource (January 2017)			
Classification	**Tonnes (t)**	**Grade (Au g/t)**	**Gold (ozs)**
Inferred	6,966,000	1.88	421,000

Table A. Kabotshome Gold Prospect Mineral Resource reported with a 20g/t Au top-cut

Maniema Gold Project – Kabotshome Gold Prospect: Mineral Resource (January 2017)			
Classification	**Tonnes (t)**	**Grade (Au g/t)**	**Gold (ozs)**
Inferred	6,966,000	2.17	486,000

Table B. Kabotshome Gold Prospect Mineral Resource reported with no top-cut

The Mineral Resource estimate has been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012 edition). 100% of the contained gold in the Kabotshome Gold Prospect Mineral Resource is in the Inferred Mineral Resource category.

The current defined Mineral Resource estimate is situated entirely on granted Exploration License PR4804. This is one of several licenses which extend over an area in excess of 500km^2 of prospective ground in the Maniema Province, in the Democratic Republic of Congo and which is contained within one of the world's principal Precambrian orogenic-metallogenic provinces, which hosts Banro Corp's Namoya and Twangiza Gold Mines within the Twangiza-Namoya belt immediately to the east, and Randgold Resources and AngloGold Ashanti's Kibali Gold Mine and ASX listed Burey Gold's Giro Gold Project in the Kilo-Moto belt to the north.

Kabotshome Resource Update

A Mineral Resource has been defined on the Kabotshome Gold Prospect, based on historical exploration work completed between 2011 and 2013.

The Company's technical consultants and competent person and in-country Congolese exploration and management team completed site investigations and a thorough technical due diligence review of the Maniema Gold Project between September and December 2016.

The Company's technical consultants completed an assessment of the historical exploration activities completed between 2011 and 2013, which included geophysics, stream sediment sampling, soil geochemistry, trenching and drilling.

During this technical due diligence review and site visit to the Project area, technical and administrative meetings were held in Kinshasa and Kindu, which allowed the Company's consultants to discuss the historical exploration activities with the project geologists and obtain the extensive geological database and certified sampling and testwork documentation. Further meetings with local government officials were also held. During site visits the drill core was reviewed and drill hole collar positions confirmed as a part of the due diligence process.

The Company's review of analytical QAQC, geological procedures, drilling methods, data collection, documentation and project management has resulted in confidence that the supporting information is in compliance with requirements of the JORC Code, 2012 Edition.

Table 1 as part of JORC guidelines has been completed with the confidence and thoroughness that has resulted in the Company completing a Mineral Resource on the Kabotshome Gold Prospect that is compliant with the JORC code (2012 edition).

The sectional Mineral Resource estimate is 6,966,000 tonnes at 2.2g/t Au for 486,000oz uncut or 6,966,000 tonnes at 1.9g/t Au for 421,000oz with a 20g/t Au top-cut.

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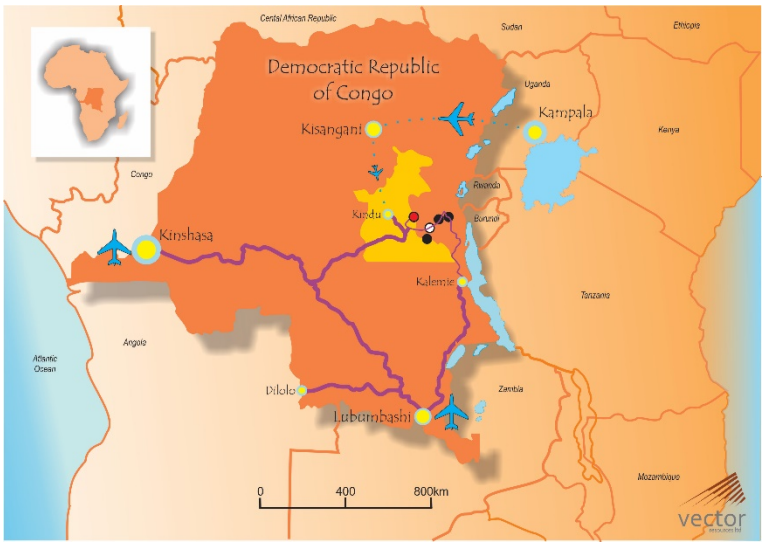
Inferred	6,966,000	2.17	486,000

Table B. Kabotshome Gold Prospect Mineral Resource reported with no top-cut

Project Background

The Project is located in the Maniema Province, approx. 260km southwest of the town of Bukavu, and 160km south of Kindu in east central Democratic Republic of Congo.



Location of the Maniema Gold Project

The Project comprises seven granted exploitation licences: PR4792, PR4801, PR4803, PR4804, PR4805, PR4806 and PR4812 and which cover an area of over 500km^2 ("**Licenses**")

The Licenses contain five main prospects; Kabotshome, Mbutu, Mitunda, Mbala and Tubambo that have been defined within the project area from previous exploration.

The Kabotshome Gold Prospect is the most advanced.

The Maniema Gold Project is situated in the Twangiza-Namoya Belt, in the northern part of the Kibara Belt. The Kibara belt is the result of an extensive orogeny, taking place between 1400 and 950 Ma, and contains a wide variety of deposits, comprising typically shear-related granophile elements including tin, tungsten, lithium, beryllium, tantalum, and gold. Gold occurs in brittle-ductile zones, and seems to have formed at a relatively high litho-stratigraphic level. The source of the gold-bearing fluids is thought to be either from deeply buried Archean greenstone belts, or alternatively Lower Proterozoic mafic rocks buried beneath the Kibaran sedimentary sequence. Gold deposits are generally situated some distance from the Sn-W "tin granites".

The gold appears mostly in quartz veins, either as single, high-grade vein, or as iron-rich gold-bearing breccias. Most of these veins occur typically in clastic Kibaran metasediments, while breccias are restricted to basic metavolcanic rocks. Auriferous quartz veins appear to be associated with shear zones. Sulphide association varies, but the most abundant sulphides associated with the mineralisation are arsenopyrite and pyrite, with secondary pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and galena.

The Kabotshome Gold Prospect is situated in the Lower Burundian series which consists of:

- massive and interbedded quartzite and sandstones in the host metapelite;
- meta-sediments: metapelite, often associated with disseminated sulphide agglomerations, mainly pyrite;
- meta-volcanic and intrusive mafic rocks;
- minor dolerite dykes;
- felsic porphyry;
- granites and pegmatites, on the periphery of the property

Metamorphism is of lower greenschist facies. Carbonate is often associated with metavolcanic and mafic intrusive rocks.

An interpretation of field data and a close spaced radiometric and magnetic survey suggests the Kabotshome mineralisation is focused in a shear at the sediment-mafic contact along the axial plane of a major anticlinal fold.

Exploration has included geophysics, soil sampling, trenching and drilling and was primarily completed by ASX listed Erongo Energy between 2011 and 2013. Trenching and drilling have defined gold mineralisation over 800m along the shear down to a depth of 300 vertical meters. Extensive soil sampling programs were conducted as follow up to stream sediment sampling programs. Approx. 6,700 samples have been collected from prospective areas surrounding artisanal workings and stream sediment anomalies. Five main target areas have been defined, with the best anomaly at Kabotshome. This was subsequently soil resampled on a 100x100m grid, to define its limits more precisely.

Trenching has been completed along the main anomalous features on four different targets. Twelve trenches were manually excavated at Kabotshome, 7 at Mitunda, and 2 at Mbala and 1 at Mbutu. 805 samples were collected along these trenches, and confirmed mineralisation at Mitunda and Kabotshome along the central structure.

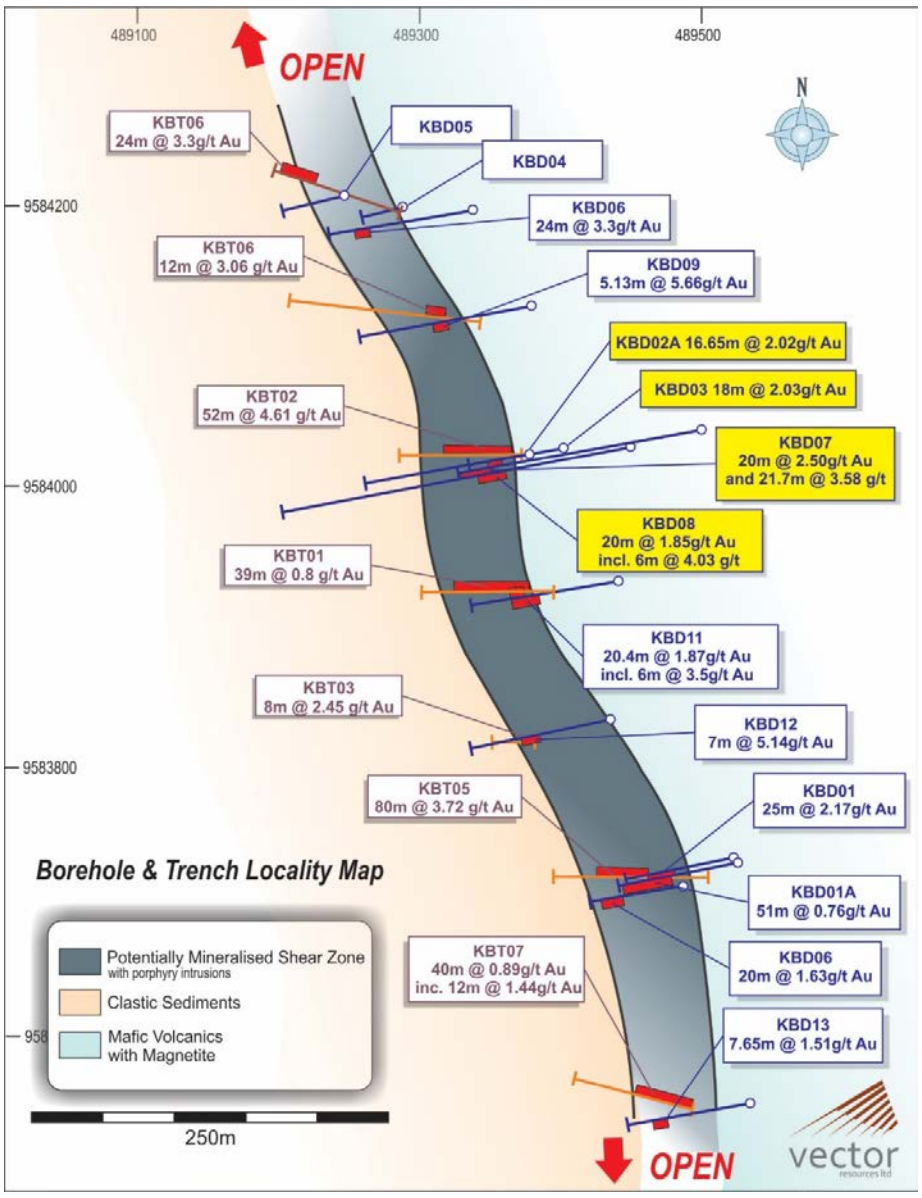


Figure 1 Simplified geological map showing drill hole and trench localities at the Kabotshome Project

High grade gold mineralisation is associated with a higher degree of pyrite mineralisation, brecciation and occasionally free gold.

The drilling also revealed the presence of thin, secondary mineralised zones, predominantly within the mafic volcanics to the east of the main shear zone (refer to figures below).

These appear to be sub-vertical and parallel to the main zone of mineralisation.

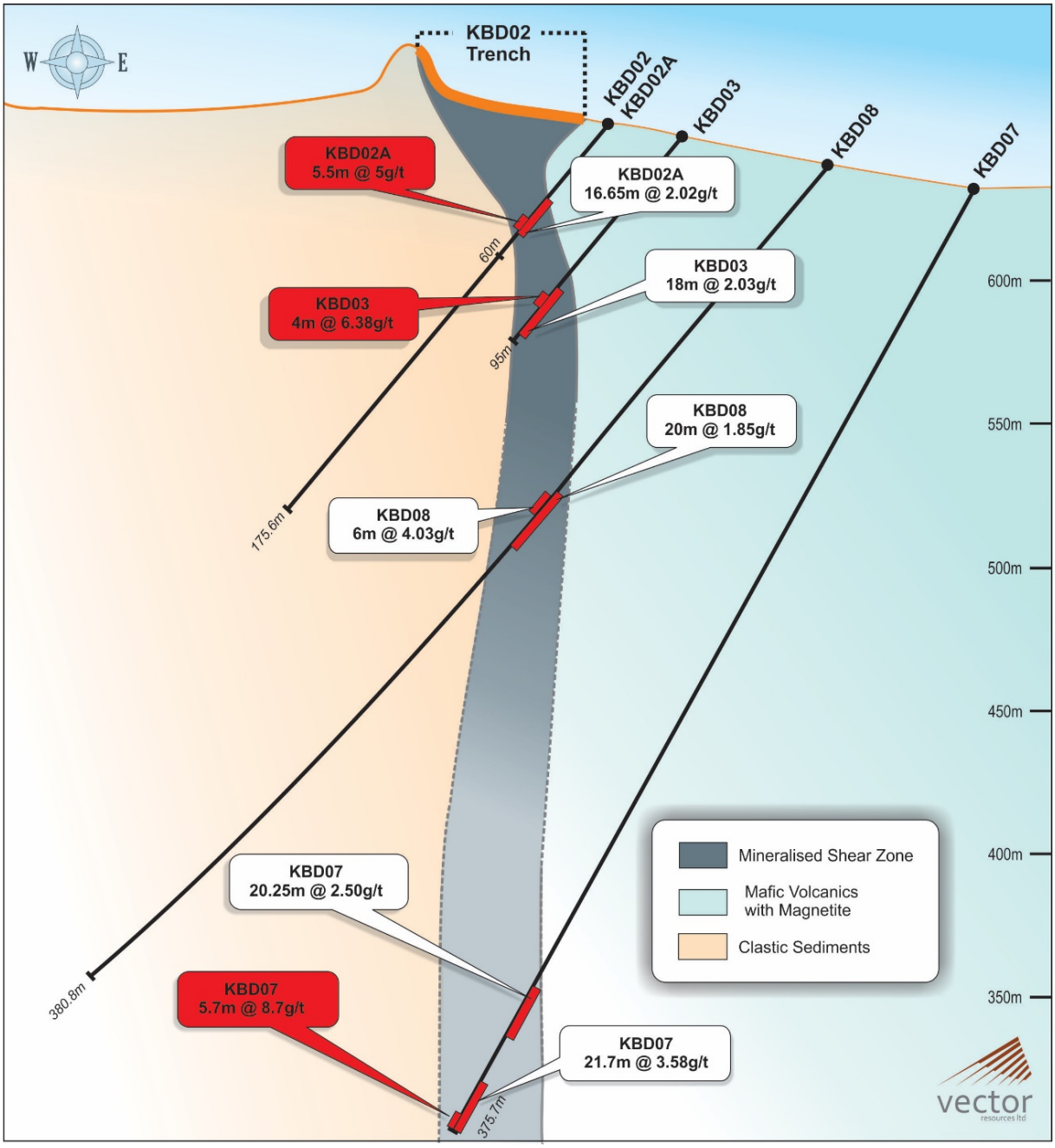


Figure 2 Section showing main intercepts in drill holes KBD02, KBD02A, KBD03, KBD07 and KBD08 with apparent thicknesses

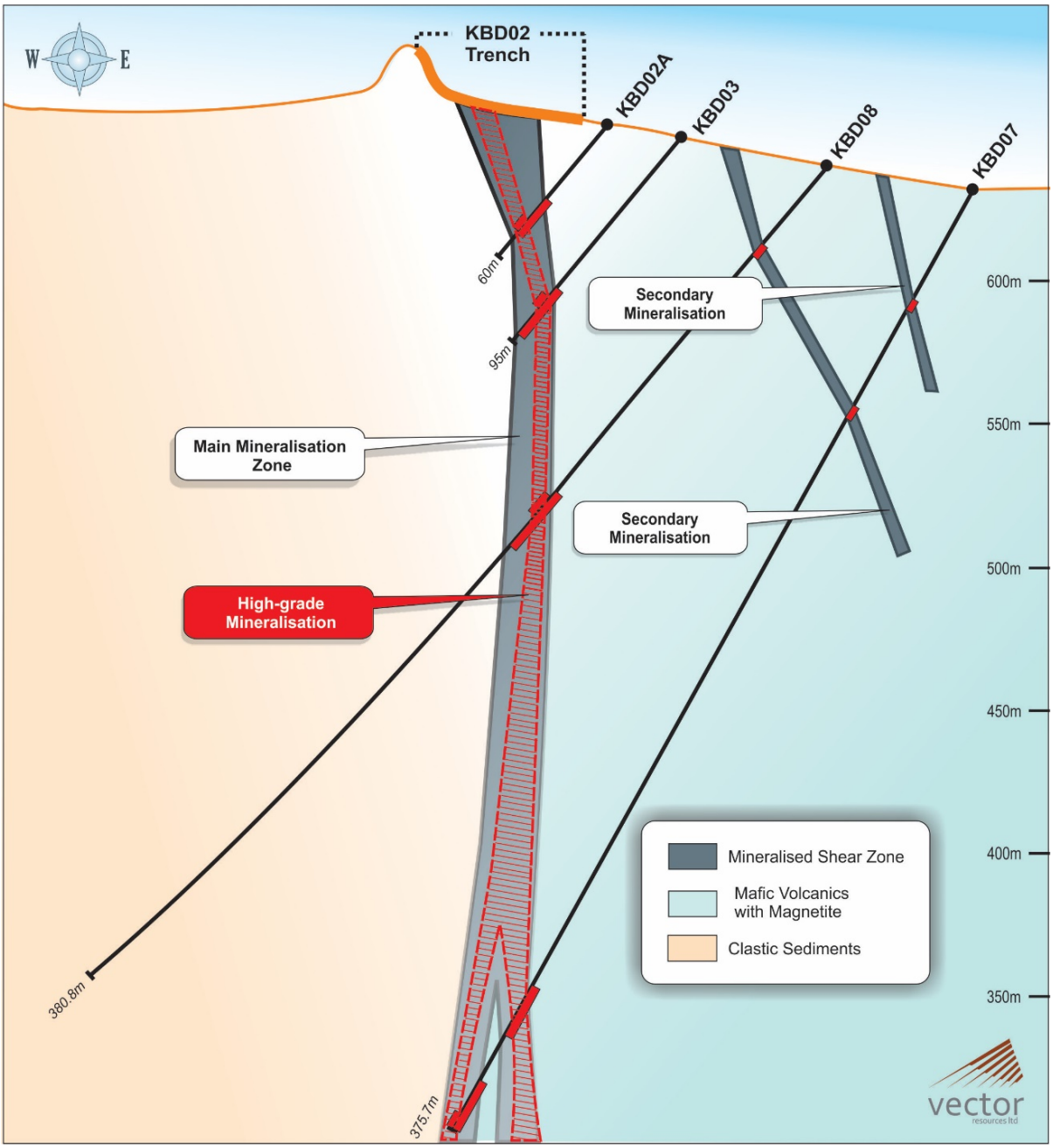


Figure 3 Section showing main intercepts in drill holes with the main and secondary mineralised zones

Sectional Mineral Resource

A classical sectional, polygonal resource of between 0.42Mozs and 0.49Moz was calculated based on the above geological model. This estimate is limited to existing confidence limits that have been extended 50m below the intersection of the lowest drill hole for each section.

The Mineral Resource estimate was completed from seven sections across the Kabotshome structure and included drill holes KBD01 to KBD13. In the case of KBD02 and KBD06 which had very low recovery rates, the re-drills, KBD02A and KBD06A were used in the resource calculation. Interdex software (Visidata) was used to delineate the mineralisation and calculate the mean grades. Individual section locations are shown in Figure 4.

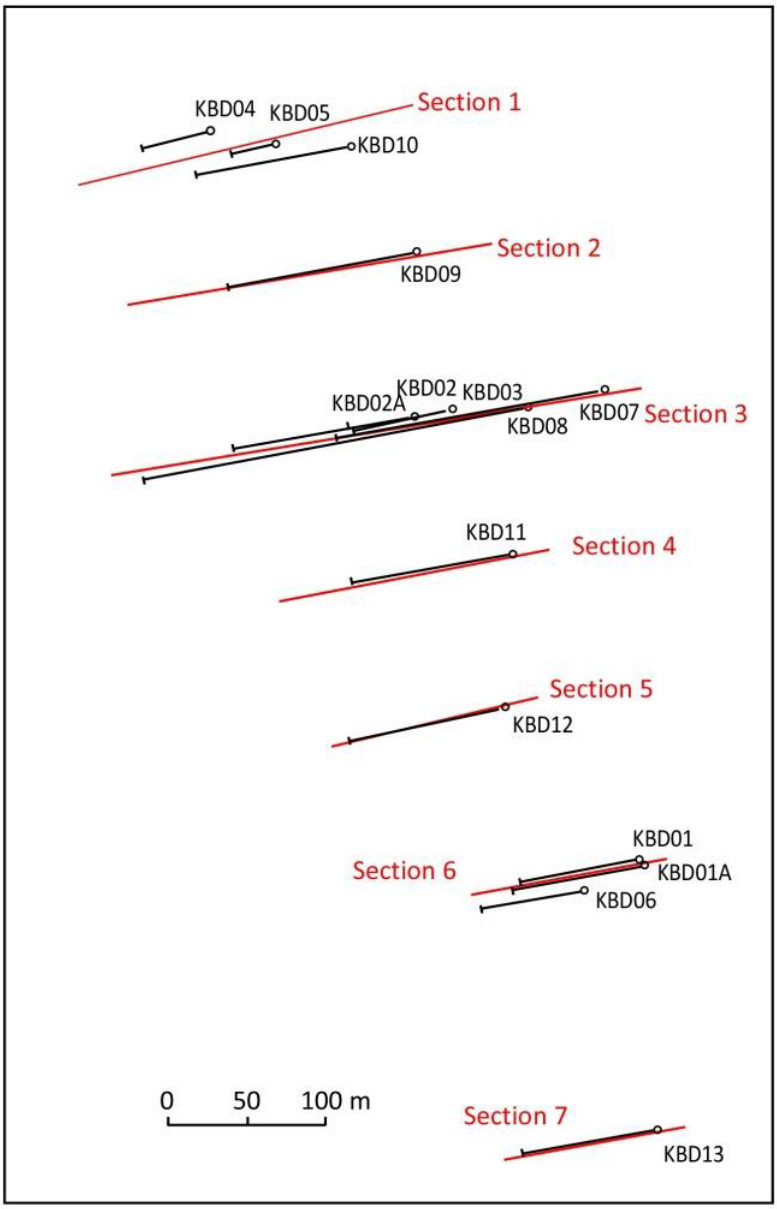


Figure 4 Location of the sections used in the mineralisation model

The mineralised envelope on each section was delineated using a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t with maximum internal dilution of 3m. Trench assays and satellite altitude data were also used to delineate the upper limit of the mineralisation although no trench assays were used in the resource estimate. The mean grade was calculated from the subset of assays within each mineralised envelope by length-weighted averaging of the grades. Examples of cross sections are shown in Figures 1 and 2 above. Two resource estimates were derived, one with no top cut and a second using a top cut of 20g/t Au to avoid skewing the data with the high grade values. The resource was then estimated by extrapolating sections to mid-distance between each section.

The interpretation is considered appropriate given the stage of the project and the nature of activities that have been conducted. It is felt that the interpretation captures the essential geometry of the mineralised structure and lithologies with drill data supporting the findings from the initial trenching activities.

This applies specifically to the upper, near-surface sections of the resource while it is recognised that better definition is required to interpret and understand the context of the deeper mineralised intercepts.

The results of this estimate are summarized below.

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Table B. Kabotshome Gold Prospect Mineral Resource reported with no top-cut

As a check process grades were also estimated by interpolating the values using the weighted method of inverse distance. The mean grades are 4% higher for the un-cut model and 7% higher for the cut model when using the interpolation model.

Drilling has confirmed that the Kabotshome Gold Prospect is shear-zone hosted with quartz vein and silica altered type mineralisation, with lithological control on highest grade intersections. Gold mineralisation is strongly associated with quartz veins and quartz replacement, secondary brecciation and pyrite and minor arsenopyrite and felsic porphyries. Excellent recoveries are expected where 2 of 3 bottle roll tests reported almost 100% recoverable gold. Best intercepts were reported at depths exceeding 300 vertical metres with mineralisation open to the north, south and at depth.

The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent the insitu mineralisation. The company's technical consultants have audited the source data during the due diligence process. Confirmation of drill core and on site GPS collar audit of a representative section of the drill data and auditing of the information obtained in Kinshasa and verifying its alignment with the core stored adjacent to the site was conducted. The data was collected in a manner consistent to with JORC requirements and is considered by the Competent Person to be in the manner that is in line with JORC requirements.

Data Quality and Analysis

Sampling of diamond core was carried out under strict QAQC procedures as per industry standards with blanks and certified reference material (standards) inserted as the 20th sample. Sampling was carried out using lithological boundaries with a minimum sample length of 20cm and a maximum of 1m. All recovered core was cut in half by diamond saw and the same half consistently submitted for assay. The submitted samples which weighed an average of 3 to 4kg were then crushed, split and pulverised in an accredited commercial laboratory in Edenvale Johannesburg, South Africa to produce a 30g charge for fire assay with ICP-OES finish

The oxidised zone produced poor recoveries. Once solid core was recovered all core was halved with a diamond saw. Sampling was then conducted to separate on the basis of lithology or to a maximum length of 1m. Half core samples were then bagged including the insertion of certified reference material sourced from the African Mineral Standards (AMiS). These were inserted as every 20th sample. Each 3 to 4kg sample bag was sent to ALS laboratories in South Africa.

Samples were crushed to >70% of material passing as less than 2mm diameter (CRU-31: crushed to 70% minus 2mm)

The sample was split (SPL-21: Riffle Split sample) and then pulverised according to ALS standard quality control and sample preparation procedures (PL-31 pulverise split to 85% <75mμ). A 30g charge was then separated for fire assay with ICP-OES finish.

Sample size is considered appropriate for the lithologies and potential presence of coarse gold.

Each sample represented lithological intervals – rock type boundaries or vein widths while the maximum sample length predominantly was 1m of core length.

To calculate assay intervals a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au was used with maximum dilution of 3m at <0.5g/t Au. The results were length weighted to calculate mean grades per sample interval.

Drill core was split on site with half core samples submitted to ALS Chemex in Johannesburg for standard fire assay analysis of a 30g sample with an atomic emission spectroscopy (OES) finish. Industry accepted QA/QC checks were applied including use of duplicates, standards and blanks.

Sampling was done on a geological basis, with sample limit according to lithology rather than on a meter basis. Minimum sample length was 0.25m, maximum was 1m. The total number of samples submitted was 2604 samples, with additional 60 blank samples and 59 standards.

Blank control samples, or blanks, comprise reference material with a grade of less than the detection limit (or as close to zero as possible). The primary use of blanks is to assess the cleanliness of the sample preparation within the laboratory and to identify potential contamination. Sixty blank samples, consisting of recent, crushed basalt collected in the Bukavu region, were inserted at regular intervals. The graph in Figure 5 shows an acceptable number of assays reported close to the detection limit of 0.001g/t Au.

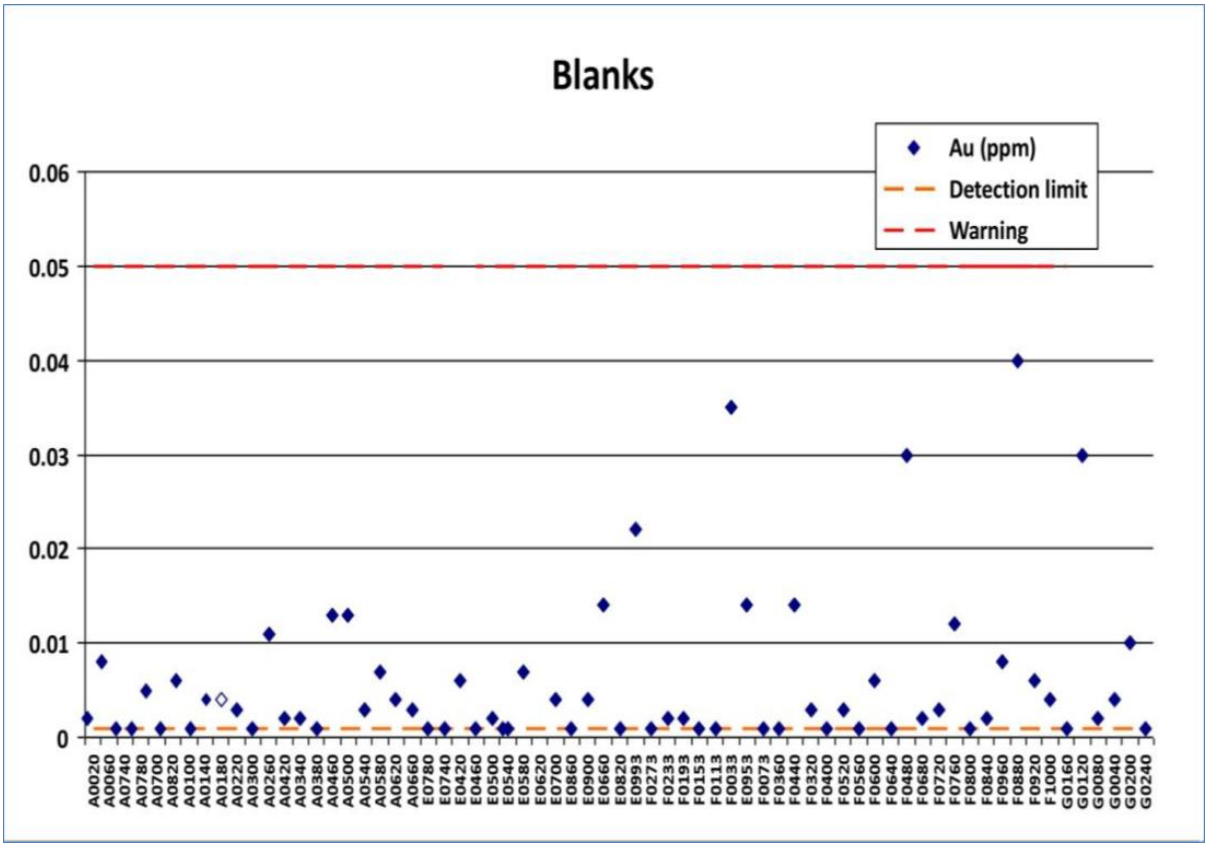

Figure 5: Plot of blanks assays results

Standard samples were also submitted at regular intervals with all batches of samples submitted to the laboratory. The two standard samples used were from African Mineral Standards and originate from the Geita Gold Mine in Tanzania. Thirty AMIS0173 and 29 AMIS 0174 standard samples were submitted with a plot of results shown in Figures 6 and 7. Nearly all samples plotted within the acceptable range of assays and are therefore satisfactory, being well constrained within the error range. Two values showing well below the accepted range are probably a result of mislabelling.

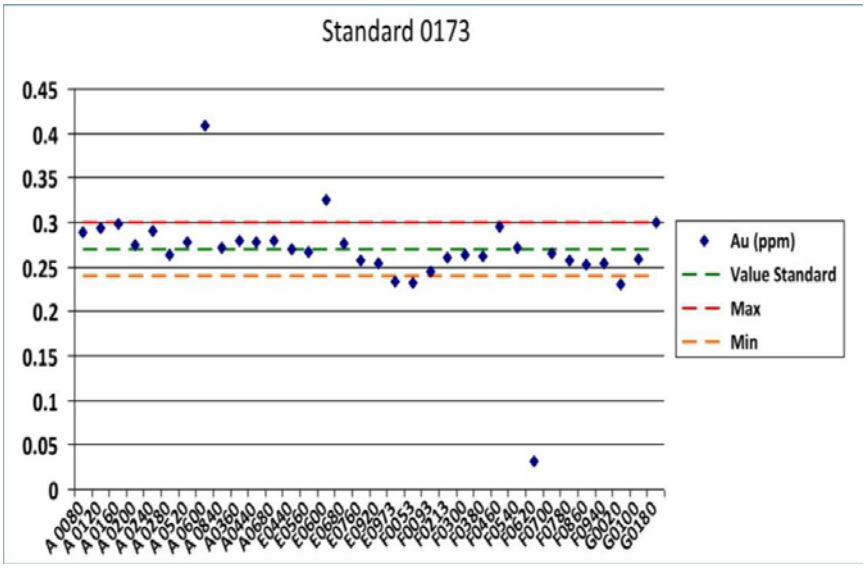

Figure 6: Plot of the result of the analysis of Standard 0173

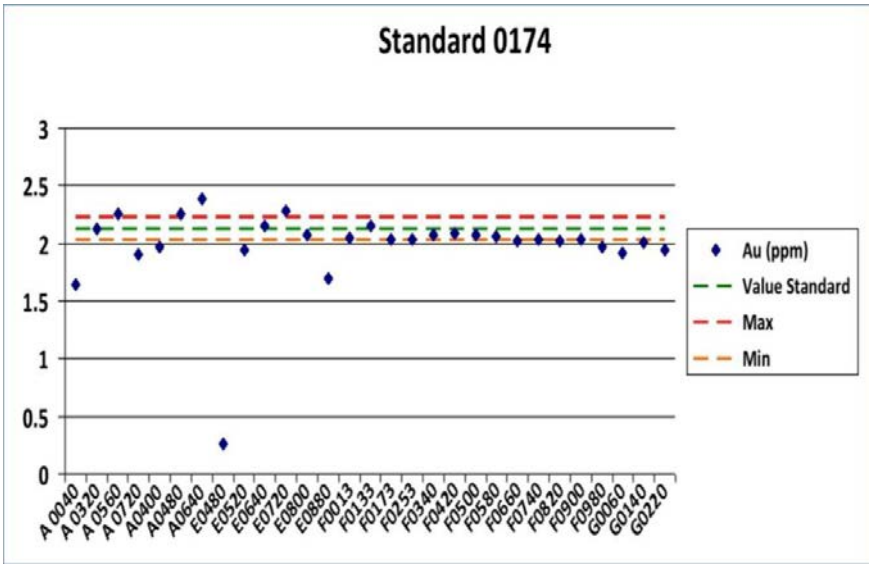

Figure 7: Plot of the results of Standard 0174 analysis

Second Lab Analysis

Thirty seven samples were sent to Intertek for assay to test the reproducibility of results reported by ALS Chemex. The correlation shown in Figure 8 is very good with a R2 of 0.94

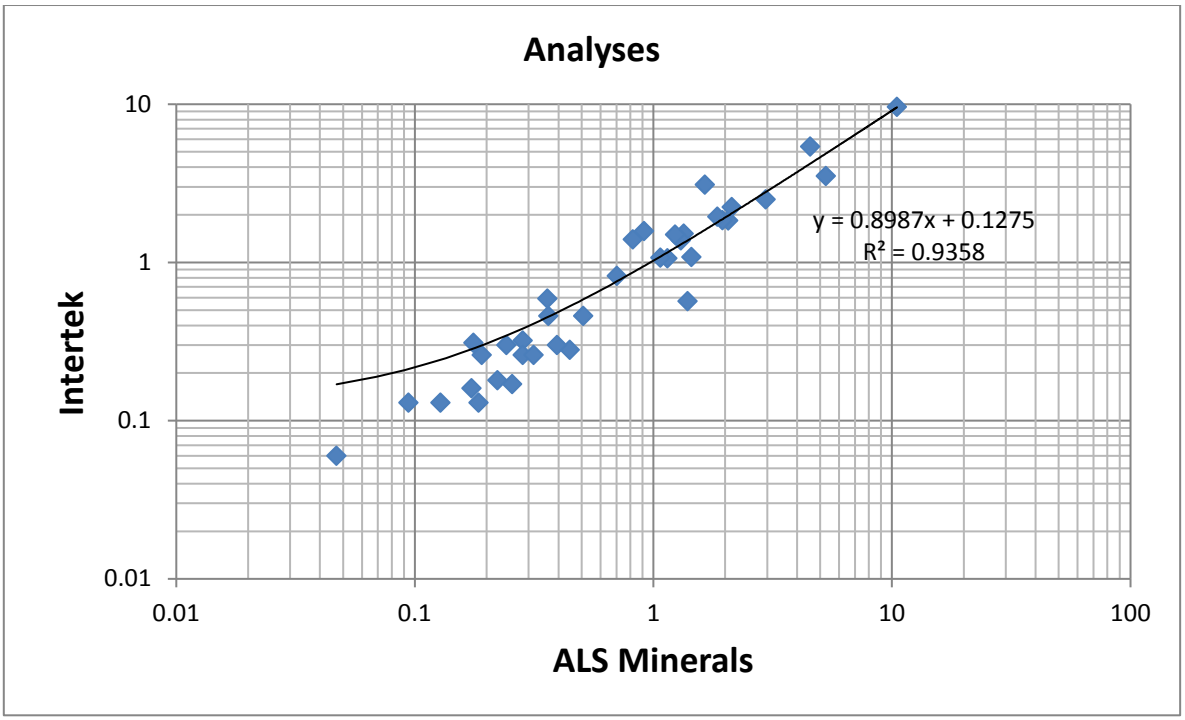

Figure 8 Plot of the results from ALS Chemex verse Intertek.

The Mineral Resource is at a preliminary stage and no mining assumptions have been made, other than the geometry and grade distribution suggests the mineralisation is amenable to open-cut mining methods

Model Verification

Validation work involved replication of the sectional resource, replication of the inverse distance (ID2) resource estimate and a long sectional resource estimate all of which confirmed the reliability and magnitude of the initial resource estimation process.

Further Planned Exploration Work

The Company's technical team are currently developing a resource block model to assist in the identification of zones of lower confidence due to low data density in the Kabotshome inferred mineralised resource. This work will help design an infill diamond drilling program being planned for the first half of 2017 Calendar year. Extensional drilling will also be part of the program. Low cost geophysical techniques are being assessed to investigate the extent and define the geometry of the historical alluvial channel currently being worked by artisanal miners at Kabotshome. This information will be used to plan a shallow RC drilling program to complement the deeper diamond-drilling program.

Vector's in-country geology team will also follow up the initial exploration work carried out on other prospects by ERN on the 7 licences held within the Maniema Gold project. This will include an evaluation of the existing diamond drilling core and soil anomalies possibly leading to further trenching, sampling, mapping and geophysics. The results of this work will inform the potential for further drilling at these prospects.

ENDS

N J Bassett
Company Secretary

For further information please visit www.vectorresources.com.au

Competent Person Statement

The information in this release that relates to sampling techniques and data, exploration results, geological interpretation and Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves has been compiled by Mr Peter Stockman who is a full time employee of Stockman Geological Solutions Pty Ltd. Mr Stockman is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Stockman Geological Solutions is engaged by Vector Resources Ltd as a consultant geologist.

Mr Stockman has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Stockman consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward looking statements

Information included in this release constitutes forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as “may”, “will”, “expect”, “intend”, “plan”, “estimate”, “anticipate”, “continue”, and “guidance”, or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs.

Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company’s actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licences and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the Company and its management’s good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company’s business and operations in the future. The Company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the Company’s business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the Company or management or beyond the Company’s control.

Although the Company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the Company. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Annexure 1: Drilling Results

Hole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	EOH (m)	Dip (deg)	Azim (deg)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
KBD01	489524	9583735	100	-50	260	57.25	57.56	0.31	7.27
						74	99	25	2.17
					incl	74	81.25	7.25	4.89
					incl	87	97.1	10.1	1.49
KBD01A	489524	9583733	120.15	-50	260	51	52	1	2.08
						64	115	51	0.76
					incl	64	82	18	1.11
					incl	64	115	16.65	0.83
KBD02	489375	9584025	175.6	-50	260	3.94	5.05	1.11	3.55
KBD02A	489375	9584022	60	-50	260	33.35	50	16.65	2.02
					incl	44.5	50	5.5	5
KBD03	489400	9584025	95.28	-50	260	57	57.5	0.5	1.4
						68	86	18	2.03
					incl	72	76	4	6.38
KBD04	489244	9584210	86.38	-50	260	22	23.38	1.38	1.99
KBD05	489284	9584204	47.08	-50	260	2.62	4.12	1.5	2.78
						46.8	47.08	0.28	2.66
KBD06	489486	9583715	83.38	-50	260	43	44.5	1.5	2.78
						50.5	51.5	1	1.48
						54	74.35	20.35	1.63
					incl	54	65	11	2.45
KBD06A	489477.5	9583716	38.15	-50	260	2	4	2	1.82
KBD07	489501	9584040	375.7	-60	260	4.1	7.05	2.95	1.24
						13	13.5	0.5	1.28
						43	45.5	2.5	1.6
						54	55.5	1.5	1.4
						72	73	1	1.76
						86.5	90	3.5	0.94
						259	259.6	0.6	1.61
						319	339.25	20.25	2.5
					incl	320	328	8	4.03
						350	350.75	0.75	6.43
						354	375.7	21.7	3.58
					incl	370	375.7	5.7	8.74
KBD08	489450	9584030	380.8	-50	260	56.2	56.6	0.4	2.01
						72.5	72.9	0.4	1.27
						76	76.5	0.5	1.92
						149	169	20	1.85
					incl	149	155	6	4.03
KBD09	489376	9584132	191.3	-50	260	102.87	108	5.13	5.66
						142.15	142.9	0.75	13.65
KBD10	489335	9584200	165.9	-50	260	13	13.5	0.5	1.08
						32	32.5	0.5	19.55
						56.2	63.5	7	0.89
						129	133.85	4.85	24.8
KBD11	489438	9583936	164.35	-50	260	16	18.85	2.85	10.35
						23	23.5	0.5	2.09
						87.64	88.33	0.69	1.56
						96.6	117	20.4	1.87
						107.67	113.65	5.98	3.49
						134.75	140.7	5.95	1.7
						145.65	146.75	1.1	0.96
KBD12	489433	9583836	162.9	-50	250	40.9	43.4	2.5	2.54
						76	81.6	5.6	0.92
						91	98	7	5.14
						115	118.9	3.9	1.02
						150	151	1	2.44
KBD13	489534	9583559	137.7	-50	260	6.5	10.5	4	0.87
						24.7	32.8	8.1	0.86
						93.5	101.15	7.65	1.51
						114.3	115.3	1	1.99
KBD14	489800	9583641	129.1	-50	230	1.2	2.5	1.3	1.85

Table C Drilling Results received from Kabotshome Gold Prospect Diamond Drilling Program

Trench_ID	Easting (mE) From	Easting (mE) To	Northing (mN)	Magnetic Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (ppm)
KBT01	489308	489392	9583920	90	21	60	39	0.8
				including	22	35	13	1.43
KBT02	489286	489370	9584020	90	24	76	52	2.83
KBT03	489357	489374	9583821	90	10	18	8	2.45
KBT04	489206	489309	9584130	90	98	110	12	3.06
KBT05	489409	489503	9583718	90	16	96	80	1.29
KBT06	489200	489291	9584200	90	0	24	24	1.67
KBT07	489410	489486	9583560	90	56	96	40	0.45
				including	56	68	12	0.72
KBT08	489533	489623	9583398	90				NSI
KBT09	489011	489015	9583571	90				NSI
KBT10	488643	488626	9583624	90				NSI
KBT11	489629	489702	9583318	90				NSI
KBT12	489813	489875	9583332	175	30	40	10	0.6
KBT13	489914	489966	9583377	90				NSI

Table 4 Trench Results received from Kabotshome Exploration Program

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report Kabotshome Gold Prospect

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Due to poor recoveries on the weathered profile of the project area, diamond drillholes were collared as HQ or PQ holes. Once competent core was intersected, NQ diameter drilling commenced until the end of hole. Sampling was carried out using lithological boundaries with a minimum sample length of 0.25m and a maximum of 1m for the NQ drilling. All recovered core was cut in half by diamond saw and the same half consistently submitted for assay. Zones of poor recovery in the weathered profile were sampled to a maximum length of 3m. Average sample weights were in the range of 3 to 4kg. A blank or standard certified reference material) (CRM) was then inserted in to the sample string at a rate of 1 in 20. The samples were submitted to a contract laboratory in Johannesburg, South Africa. Upon receipt the samples were then crushed, split and pulverised in an accredited commercial laboratory in to produce a 30g charge for fire assay with ICP-OES finish.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Of the 15 holes drilled (12 primary holes and 3 re-drills), KBD01 was mud rotary drilled down to 29m, and 4 holes (for a total 91m) were collared using PQ diameter core. All other holes were collared using HQ until competent ground was intersected after which the holes were cased-off before changing to NQ size. A triple tube core barrel was used in the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		oxidised portion of each hole after which a standard double tube barrel was used to maximise core recovery. Core was oriented using a spear.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	All core was fitted and measured at the drill site and recovery measured against driller's recorded depths. Core recovery and loss was recorded in the drill logs. Core recovery was poor in the upper oxidised section of each hole but outside the known or anticipated mineralised sections of each hole. Cores recovery was expected to be greater than 80% but in two instances this fell consistently below the 80% target and these two holes were redrilled. Poor recovery did not eventuate in the mineralised intervals. Holes were cased-off to bedrock to limit contamination.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All drilling was logged geologically and geotechnically for RQD only. Core was marked at metre intervals with orientation and cutting lines marked on each piece of core. All core was photographed with wet samples before being cut. Core logging attributes were lithology, alteration, weathering, colour, texture, mineralisation and veining. Geology logging was qualitative and the geotechnical logging (total core recovery and RQD) were logged quantitatively
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the*	Drilling through the oxidised zone resulted in poor recoveries. Due to the broken nature of this material, samples from these weathered/poor recovery zones were collected as a grab samples out of the tray. The poor recovery of material frequently resulted in sample lengths up to 3m. When solid core was recovered, all core was halved with a diamond saw. Sampling was then conducted to separate on the basis of lithology or to a maximum nominal length of 1m. By length 87% of samples were 1m or less.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	material being sampled.	A standard (certified reference material) sourced from the African Mineral Standards (AMiS) or a blank sample was inserted every 20th sample Each 3 to 4kg sample bag was sent to ALS Chemex laboratories in Johannesburg, South Africa for preparation and analysis according to ALS standard quality control procedures. Samples were crushed to a minimum of 70% passing 2mm diameter, then split and subsequently pulverised to a minimum of 85% passing *75mμ*. A 30g charge was then separated for fire assay with ICP-AES (atomic emission spectroscopy) finish. Sample size, preparation and analysis is considered appropriate for the lithologies and potential presence of coarse gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	All analysis was performed by an independent contract laboratory (ALS Chemex) in Johannesburg, South Africa. Gold analysis was by fire assay, using a 30g charge with ICP-AES finish. This technique is a total analytical technique and is considered appropriate for this style of gold mineralisation. A total of 2,485 core samples were submitted for the two phases of the drilling at the Kabotshome Project. QC procedures included insertion of either a standard (CRM) or blank sample after every 20th drill sample that resulted in a total of 59 standards and 60 blanks being submitted. No material discrepancies were identified. No geophysical tools have been used for elemental analysis on the project. A selection of samples (37) pulps was sent to Intertek, in Johannesburg for assay to test the reproducibility of results reported by ALS Chemex

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		with very good correlation between the 2 laboratories. The correlation shown in Figure 8.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	All holes were logged by geologists under the supervision of the Exploration Manager. Lithological logging and sample data were entered into spreadsheets. Not formal database was created for the information storage. Logging was in standardised templates to record lithological and structural information. All logs were checked for errors or inconsistencies by the Exploration Manager. A review of the sample intervals and core photographs has been undertaken and only 1 discrepancy was identified that has been corrected. This was the only error identified. No twinning or 'scissor' drilling have been undertaken. There have been no adjustments to the assay data
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Drill collar locations were recorded with a Garmin handheld GPS instrument with less than 10m accuracy. The location of selected holes was part of a site visit in September 2016 by Vector consultants who confirmed the location of holes that matched drill records. All holes were set-up with a compass. Downhole surveys were not undertaken for 10 drillholes (7 holes and 3 re-drills). The holes that were not surveyed ranged from 38 to 176m in depth and averaged 97m in depth. All remaining drillholes were surveyed down-hole with a Reflex digital survey single shot camera every 30m As the un-surveyed holes were relatively short and it is considered that any deviation would not materially impact the integrity if the geological interpretation and subsequent Mineral Resource.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The reference system for the coordinates is UTM35S. Currently there is no topographic model (digital terrain model) available
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	The drilling was conducted as follow-up to initial geochemistry data collection that included initially stream sediment sampling followed by soil sampling and trenching. There were 12 trenches completed in 2011 at a nominal spacing of 110m along strike. The trenches were orientated across the strike of the interpreted shear zone and all have intersected near surface mineralisation. The diamond drilling program in two phases was designed to establish mineralisation continuity along strike and at depth as well as assisting in the understanding of structural and lithological controls and establish relationships between mineralisation and geophysical survey results. Data spacing generated by trenching activities and subsequent drilling is sufficient to establish continuity of mineralisation but insufficient to establish high confidence in grade continuity along strike or at depth.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	Drill holes were oriented perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the gold mineralisation that was established from geochemical sampling, prior trenching (Table D) and subsequent exploration activities. Drillhole orientation is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Sample security protocols between field collection and delivery to the laboratory in South Africa have not been fully documented. Discussions with site personnel report that samples were collected under the strict

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		supervision of the senior exploration geologist, bagged, labelled and stored on site in a locked dwelling before transportation in a sealed vehicle under supervision of a contracted logistics company
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	The drilling and sampling process has not been the subject of a 3rd party independent sampling technique audit during the data collection process. An initial review process was undertaken as part of a site visit by Company consultants who were able to confirm locations of drill collars, drill core stored at a nearby facility and the nature of sampling from the drill core. Drilling and sampling protocols are considered industry standard and consistent with existing documentation. As part of the validation process the Company's consultants re-built the drill-hole intersection table, constructed a drillhole database and interrogated the sectional resource model with satisfactory agreement

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	There are seven concessions comprising Exploitation Permits; PR4792, PR4801, PR4803, PR4804, PR4805, PR4806 and PR4812. The relevant concession for the Kabotshome project is PR4804. All concessions are held in good standing under a joint venture agreement between Vector Resources and WB Kasai Investments Congo SARL (WBK). The Company has acquired a 70% interest in the Project from WBK.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Extensive soil geochemistry was conducted by Erongo Energy Ltd, in a joint venture with Afrimines Resources SPRL (tenements 60% owned by Erongo Energy Ltd, and 40% by Afrimines) late 2011 on all concessions. Approximately 6,700 samples were collected from prospective areas surrounding artisanal workings and stream sediment anomalies Five different prospects were delineated from soil sampling, and four of these were then trenched to better define drill targets. This program ultimately defined a geochemical anomaly that initiated a trenching program at Kabotshome. The trenching program completed in early 2011 at Kabotshome (Table 4). Trenches were manually excavated at and involved detailed description of the lithologies encountered and sampling across the full width of each trench. The sampling identified the main mineralised quartz vein and broad mineralised shear zone over a strike distance of 800m Drilling commenced in August 20 2011 and continued in two phases until February 2 2013 with a total program of 17 holes, including 3 re-drills that were drilled along the main target in Kabotshome. The collar data is shown in Table C. The reference system for the coordinates is UTM35S. The holes KBD01 KBD02 and KBD06 were re-drilled because of their poor recovery close to the surface
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Project is situated in the Twangiza-Namoya Belt, in the northern part of the Kibara Belt. The Kibara belt is the result of an extensive orogeny, taking place between 1400 and 950 Ma, and contains a wide variety of deposits, comprising typically shear-related granophile elements including tin, tungsten, lithium, beryllium, tantalum, and gold. Gold occurs in brittle-ductile zones, and seems to have formed at a relatively

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		high litho-stratigraphic level. The source of the gold-bearing fluids is thought to be either from deeply buried Archean greenstone belts, or alternatively Lower Proterozoic mafic rocks buried beneath the Kibaran sedimentary sequence. Gold deposits are generally situated some distance from the Sn-W “tin granites”. The gold appears mostly in quartz veins, either as single, high-grade vein, or as iron-rich gold-bearing breccias. Most of these veins occur typically in clastic Kibaran metasediments, while breccias are restricted to basic metavolcanic rocks. Auriferous quartz veins appear to be associated with shear zones. Sulphide association varies, but the most abundant sulphides associated with the mineralisation are arsenopyrite and pyrite, with secondary pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and galena. The geology in the Maniema prospects consists dominantly of metasediments and lightly metamorphosed mafic rocks, both volcanic and intrusive, from the Kibaran and Rusizian, with large granitic intrusions, generally situated on the edge of the tenement. The Kabotshome Prospect is situated in the Lower Burundian series which consists of: ▪ massive and interbedded quartzite and sandstones in the host metapelite; ▪ metasediments: metapelite, often associated with disseminated sulphide agglomerations, mainly pyrite; ▪ metavolcanic and intrusive mafic rocks; ▪ minor dolerite dykes; ▪ felsic porphyry; ▪ granites and pegmatites, on the periphery of the property

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Metamorphism is of lower greenschist facies. Carbonate is often associated with metavolcanic and mafic intrusive rocks. An interpretation of field data and a close spaced radiometric and magnetic survey suggests the Kabotshome mineralisation is focused in a shear that transgresses the sediment-mafic contact along a NNW orientated fold axis of a major anticlinal fold. Gold mineralisation is associated with pyrite, minor arsenopyrite and quartz veining and silica alteration in host rocks and felsic porphyries which have intruded the shear.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	Drill hole collar data and main intervals are show in Table C (Annexure 1) and all holes are reported. Elevation data was recorded using a Garmin held GPS instrument.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent*	Reported exploration results were defined by a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au with a maximum dilution of 3m at <0.5g/t Au. The results were length weighted to calculate mean grades per sample interval. No gold grade cuts have been applied to the length-weighted averages. No metal equivalent values reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Trenching and drilling has demonstrated that geological continuity of the primary mineralisation is near-vertical, and strikes 340º to 350º. All holes were drilled towards 260^0 and inclined at -50^0 from horizontal except hole KBD07 which was drilled at -60^0 Trenches were developed at an orientation of 90^0 to 175^0 and dug prior to the improved geological understanding of the mineralised trend which was then used to align the drilling program.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Figure 1 shows the trenches and drill collar positions, mineralised intervals are shown in Table C Figures 2 and 3 show representative cross sections of the mineralised structure and significant drill intercepts Figure 4 indicates the position of cross sections perpendicular to the mineralisation trend that was used to construct the sectional resource model.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drill holes in the completed program are shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3 with all results received reported in Table C (Annexure 1) The Competent Person believes the reporting to be fair and representative of what is currently understood of the geology of the deposit.
Other substantive	• *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*	Regional follow-up exploration programs including mapping, trenching and drilling will be planned following a full analysis of soil sampling, trenching and drilling at the other prospects within the JV concessions.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	In addition an investigation of the alluvial mining area adjacent to and part of the Kabotshome prospect will be undertaken with the view to designing a resource definition drilling program
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	▪ Source an appropriate topographical data for the project area to assist with future exploration activities ▪ An updated Mineral Resource estimate is planned incorporating addition data. ▪ Collect bulk density information from the mineralisation ▪ The updated Mineral Resource will be used to identify infill drilling locations to address data density requirements for a resource update ▪ Plan extensional drilling to close off mineralisation along strike and determine continuity at depth ▪ Collect sufficient sample material for metallurgical testwork, gold deportment and recovery assessment ▪ Understand the nature of adjacent alluvial mineralisation; source gauged from composition of boulder conglomerate horizons, variation of gold distribution within the alluvial gravel sequence, designing a resource definition drilling program to test grade and extent of the alluvial channel currently being exploited

1.1 *Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources*

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

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.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	The company's technical consultants have audited the source data during the due diligence process. There was confirmation of drill core and on site GPS collar audit of a representative section of the drill data and auditing of the information obtained in Kinshasa and verifying

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		agreement with the core stored adjacent to the site. The data was collected in a manner considered by the Competent Person to be of an appropriate standard to support a Mineral Resource. Company's consultants have independently constructed a drillhole database, rebuilt the drill-hole intersection table and interrogated the sectional resource model with no material discrepancies having been identified. Assay data was sourced from laboratory comma separated variable (CSV) files. Sample quoted intervals were reviewed against photographs of the marked up core with a single inconsistent interval identified that has been excluded from the data set
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	As part of the due diligence process and data acquisition a site visit was conducted by Company consultants in September 2016. The site visit focussed on confirmation of data collection protocols and procedures, drill-hole locations and inspection of the stored drill core from the Kabotshome programs, and confirmed the method of sampling (entire half cut core). The site visit included detailed discussions with past geological staff to further collect details and information about past exploration programs, methods, management and explanation of aspects of the data files obtained from the joint venture partner.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	The interpretation is considered appropriate given the stage of the project and the nature of activities that have been conducted. The interpretation captures the essential geometry of the mineralised structure and lithologies with drill data supporting the findings from the initial trenching activities. This applies specifically to the upper, near-surface sections of the resource while it is recognised that better

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		definition is required to interpret and understand the context of the deeper mineralised intercepts. There is scope for alternative interpretations However the associated risk is commensurate with the Mineral Resource classification that has been applied. Surface inspection consistently supports the observed geology from trench and drillhole data. The data demonstrate good geological continuity, however grade continuity has not been demonstrated and requires additional testing.
Dimensions	• *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.*	The Mineral Resource is interpreted to be 800m along strike, and projected to extend down between 150m to 450m vertically (averaging 300m vertical depth), with an average true width of 11.4m (14.2m horizontal width). True width is variable ranging from 3.2 to 35.6m).
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *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.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	The reported resource was estimated by classical cross-sectional polygonal method. Given the early stage of the project and resource definition density this is considered appropriate. From the 17 holes drilled, 14 were used to construct a sectional resource model, using Interdex software. Seven sections were constructed perpendicular to the mineralisation (Figure 4) where the mineralised envelope was defined using a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t. The area for each intersection was projected along strike to half way to the next section to estimate the volume. The mean grades were obtained by sub-setting the sample data to this envelope, and calculating the length weighted average intersection grade. Interdex software (Visidata) was used to delineate the mineralisation and calculate the mean grades.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Validation consisted of an independent initial spatial and statistical review of selected samples and intersections that confirmed the 3-dimensional interpretation was appropriate. A 2-dimensional long-section polygonal estimate, constructed from first principles was created for compassion purposes. The comparative estimate reported 1.8% less tonnes at 3% higher grade for a total of 12% additional gold metal. No assumptions regarding SMU, by-product recovery and/or correlations with other variables have been made and no deleterious elements have been estimated. For the mineral resource estimate a top-cut of 20g/t was also introduced to minimise the impact of outlier assays.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages are reported on a dry basis with sampling and analysis having been conducted to avoid water content density issues. Currently there is no data on the natural moisture content and no density determinations
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The mineralised envelope on each section was delineated using a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t with maximum internal dilution of 3m. The Mineral Resource estimate has been reported at 0.5g/t.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *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.*	The Mineral Resource is at a preliminary stage and no mining assumptions have been made, other than the geometry and grade distribution suggests the mineralisation is amenable to open-cut mining methods.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *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 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.*	No metallurgical testwork has been undertaken. Metallurgical sampling, testwork and assessments will form a part of future pre-feasibility
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.*	It has been assumed that there are no significant environmental factors, which would prevent the eventual extraction of gold from the Kabotshome project. Environmental surveys and assessments will form a part of future pre-feasibility
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.* • *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.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	An assumed value of 2.5t/m^3 was used for the Mineral Resource estimate. This is considered appropriate for the geology drilled to date and the preliminary estimate and for the deposit geology that has been observed as a result of these activities.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie 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).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	The resource is classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource. This is considered appropriate given the confidence that can be gained from the existing data density and results from trenching and drilling. The classification is considered appropriate as the mineralisation is well established with good geological continuity within the broad dimensions of the hosting shear zone along the 800m strike length and an average test extent of 300m. This is an initial Mineral Resource estimate with additional work still to be completed. The Mineral Resource classification and results appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit and the current level of risk associated with the project to date.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	No formal audits have taken place. The company's technical consultants have reviewed all work completed by the original project owners and the consultants used in the management of exploration and resource estimation. As part of this process the data has been used to reconstruct the sectional interpretation and resultant resource that reproduced the reported Mineral Resource tonnes and grade. As part of this process a drillhole database was constructed and then interrogation of the model as it stands. No significant or material issues were identified.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *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*	There is good confidence in the data quality, drilling methods and analytical results. The available geology and assay data correlate well and the geological continuity has been demonstrated. The grade continuity however has not been demonstrated to date and closer spaced drilling is required to improve the understanding of the grade continuity in both strike and dip directions. This increased data density is also required to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *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.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	improve the definition of grades across the strike of the mineralised shear zone in an east-west direction. The Kabotshome primary mineralisation has not been mined to date. The Mineral Resource is an initial global estimate only.