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ISSUED CAPITAL
(As at – 07 March 2017)
733.8m Ordinary Shares
ASX Code: K2P

Further Excellent Sylvinite Intersections in drill-holes at Kola; Drilling about to commence at the very High Grade Dougou Extension Prospect

Summary:

- **Drilling at Kola, as part of refining resource for recently started DFS, completed ahead of schedule.**
- **High grade, thick intersections of sylvinite[1] in third hole (EK_51):**
  - **Upper seam of 4.72 m grading 36.84% KCl *and***
  - **Lower seam of 5.34 m grading 28.23% KCl**
- **Results will be incorporated into the Kola resource update planned for completion in the June quarter.**
- **Drilling to commence at Dougou Extension to follow up on previous holes ED_01 and ED_03 which both intersected over 4 m grading 55 to 60% KCl[2].**

Perth, Australia, 7 March 2017 - Kore Potash Limited (ASX:K2P) (Kore or the Company) is pleased to announce the successful completion of the three drill holes at its Kola potash project that were aimed at expanding and adding confidence to the Kola resource for the DFS.

Following the exceptional results in the first hole, EK_49 (see ASX announcement dated 23 January 2017), holes EK_50 and EK_51 have also both been successful in intersecting sylvinite mineralisation of mineable widths in areas that were previously not modelled (in the 2012 mineral resource) as containing sylvinite.

These intersections will positively impact on the Kola resource update, expected to be completed early in the June quarter. Core will also provide material for DFS geotechnical test work. A fourth 'extra' hole (EK_52) was drilled to test an area for sylvinite in the Hangingwall Seam. The hole intersected the seam but it is of carnallitite[3] rather than sylvinite. Consideration will be given to completing additional seismic surveys of the area as a precursor to follow-up drilling.

Comment by Kore Managing Director Sean Bennett: *"All three of the planned holes at Kola have been successful and will allow us to build sylvinite tonnes in areas where none was modelled previously. This drilling marks the last of the holes for the update to the Kola resource which we plan to complete in the June quarter. We now shift the drilling rigs to the Dougou Extension Prospect where we will drill several holes to test follow up on the >4 m thick seam grading 55 to 60% KCl intersected previously."*

[1] Sylvinite: a rock comprising predominantly of the potash mineral sylvite (KCl) and halite (NaCl) and the most commonly mined potash ore type.
[2] Announcement dated 20 October 2014: Elemental Minerals Announces Exceptional Results from Dougou-Yangala Drilling
[3] Carnallitite: rock comprised primarily of the potash mineral carnallite ($KMgCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$) and halite (NaCl) and is not widely mined as an ore of potash.

Table 1. All recent sylvinite intersections of the targeted seams (other narrow sylvinite and carnallitite intersections are not reported) at Kola. All are reported as true thickness; intersections in EK_51 have been corrected for a 15 degree angle of dip. HWS = Hangingwall Seam, US = Upper Seam, LS = Lower Seam. Table 2 provides all sylvinite intersections at Kola to date. Grade was determined from calibrated gamma data as described in text.

Drillhole	Depth from m	Depth to m	true thickness m	Seam	grade K2O%	grade KCl%
EK_49[1]	255.85	259.91	4.06	HWS	37.19	58.90
EK_50	252.57	254.43	1.86	US	17.01	26.94
EK_51	267.45	272.35	4.72	US	23.26	36.84
EK_51	276.1	281.63	5.34	LS	17.83	28.23
EK_52	no sylvinite					

[1] previously reported in announcement dated 23 January 2017.

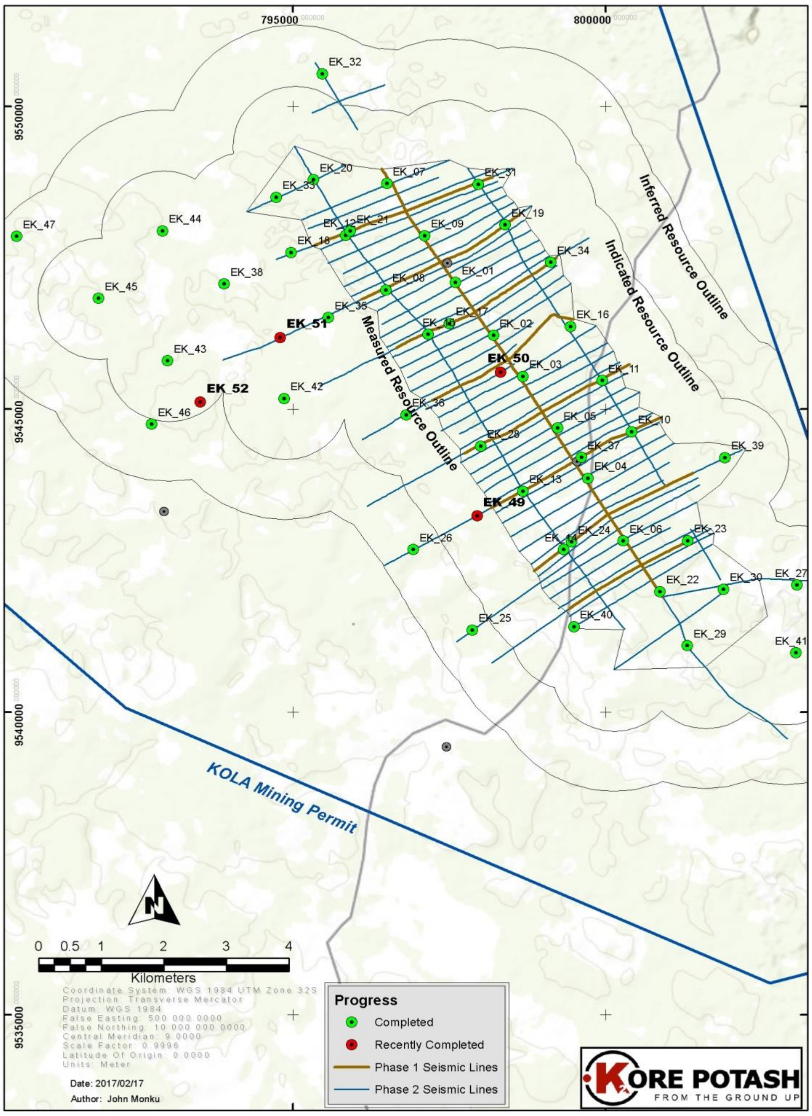

Figure 1. Map showing the position of all Kola holes highlighting those drilled recently

Observations from the Kola Drilling Results

- Figure 1 shows the location of the recently completed holes, including previously reported hole EK_49. Table 3 provides the locations of the recent holes.
- In the 2012 (current version) resource estimate, no sylvinite was modelled at these locations (see Figs. A3 and A4 of Appendix 1). The presence of sylvinite, in particular, that in EK_51 which contained upper and lower seams sylvinite, should bolster the updated Kola resource.
- The intersections of the targeted seams are in excess of the minimum thickness required for the planned mining method.
- A fourth hole, EK_52 drilled outside of the current Measured and Indicated resource area intersected the Hangingwall seam at the anticipated depth but in this case the seam is of carnallitite. The result confirms the preservation of the seam but more work is required to identify areas where it is likely to be sylvinite, specifically using additional seismic data.
- The recent drilling brings the total number of resource related holes drilled at Kola to 50 (excluding geotechnical holes) of which the vast majority contain high-grade sylvinite of mineable thickness (Table 2).
- To add further support to the drilling data and potentially aid the delineation of an expanded resource, Kore is also assessing further seismic work at Kola, to extend and infill outer areas of the existing seismic grid. More details will be provided on this work once the assessment and plan is finalised.

Drilling About to Commence at Dougou Extension

- Drilling of DX_01 at Dougou Extension (previously named Yangala) is expected to commence during March, the first hole of several planned to follow up on some of the best intersections reported globally in potash exploration:
- Kore has drilled two holes at Dougou Extension which both intersected sylvinite in the HWS. ED_01 drilled in 2012 contained 4.47 metres grading 57.66% KCl from a depth of 421.93. ED_03 drilled in 2014, returned 59.48% KCl over a thickness of 4.21 metres, from a depth of 398.95 metres. In both the potash seam is close to horizontal and is comprised entirely of sylvinite.
- Sites for drillholes DX_01 to DX_03 are ready (Fig. 2). These holes are widely spaced to test a significant strike length of the Prospect and are positioned on historic (oil industry) seismic lines that have been interpreted by the Company.
- The modelled depth to the HWS is between 400 and 500 metres.

KCl grade determination from API data

Due to the requirement that whole core is used for geotechnical testwork and so is not available for conventional laboratory analyses, the KCl grade of the intersections in EK_49 to EK_52 were determined using a factor for the conversion of API values (generated from downhole gamma-ray logging) to KCl%, established by the Company's independent geophysical provider, Wireline Workshop of South Africa, as described in section 6 of Appendix 1. The grades are considered to be very accurate.

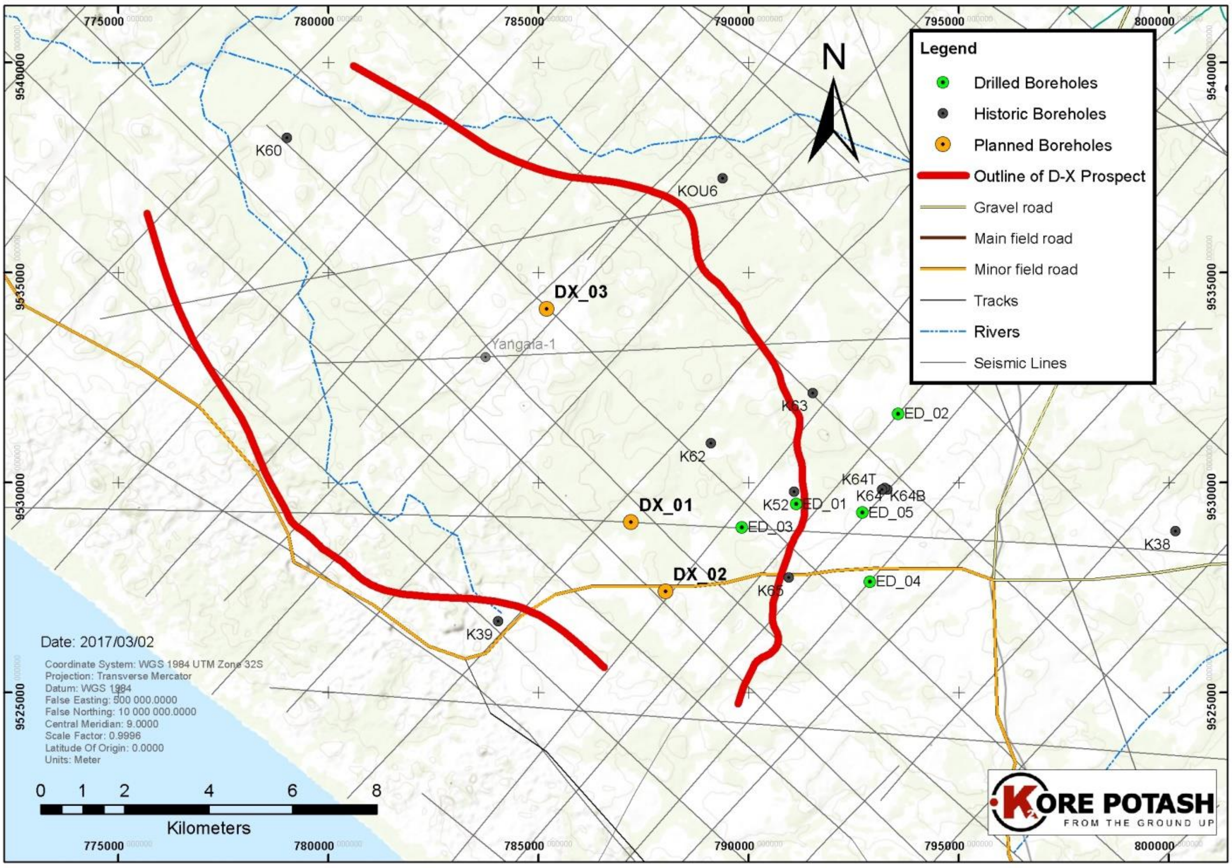

Figure 2. Map showing the position of planned holes DX01 to DX_03 at the Dougou Extension Prospect

Table 2. Results of all boreholes drilled at Kola to date, also identifying holes where the seam was absent or the hole stopped short of the target depth. Thicknesses have been corrected for dip where necessary so that they are provided as being within 90% of true thickness.

Drillhole	Depth from m	Depth To m	True Thickness m	Seam	K2O %	KCl %	Mg %	Insol %
EK_01	273.53	277.7	4.17	US	26.28	41.62	0.05	0.08
EK_01	281.07	283.9	2.83	LS	24.08	38.14	0.27	0.07
EK_02	274.77	276.32	1.55	LS	5.30	8.39		
EK_03	hole stopped short of Salt Member							
EK_04	285.97	290.5	4.53	US	21.42	33.92	0.03	0.10
EK_04	293.58	294.45	0.87	LS	23.01	36.44	1.13	0.08
EK_05	274.65	279.08	4.43	US	23.49	37.19	0.07	0.08
EK_06	275	282	6.18	US	24.47	38.76	0.03	no data
EK_07	238.44	243.64	5.20	US	21.46	33.99	0.03	no data
EK_07	248.66	249.85	1.19	LS	17.83	28.24	0.03	no data
EK_08	246.7	247.7	1.00	US	20.48	32.43	0.05	no data

EK_08	257.56	258.92	1.36	LS	14.10	22.32	0.57	no data
EK_09	246.31	252.61	4.45	US	21.72	34.40	0.03	no data
EK_09	257	258.5	1.27	LS	21.32	33.77	1.34	no data
EK_10	275.06	279.25	3.88	US	26.48	41.93	0.02	no data
EK_10	282.25	288.16	5.71	LS	19.39	30.71	0.10	no data
EK_11	293	302.07	9.07	FWS	15.96	25.27	0.04	no data
EK_11	233.12	236.03	2.44	LS	15.76	24.95	0.03	no data
EK_12	247.2	251.71	4.51	US	24.86	39.37	0.01	no data
EK_12	255.74	260.65	4.91	LS	18.13	28.72	0.04	no data
EK_13	258.74	262.47	3.73	HWS	34.35	54.41	0.11	no data
EK_14	294.71	299.05	4.34	US	21.91	34.69	0.13	no data
EK_15	265.83	269.8	3.21	US	22.56	35.72	0.03	no data
EK_16	298.39	300.92	2.53	FWS	12.08	19.13	0.03	no data
EK_17	326.42	329.1	2.68	FWS	unsampled			
EK_17	256.85	261.03	3.20	US	22.65	35.87	0.02	0.17
EK_17	263.93	269.07	4.21	LS	19.79	31.34	0.01	0.10
EK_18	286.59	299.82	13.23	FWS	19.24	30.48	0.08	1.77
EK_19	278.22	282.76	4.54	US	21.59	34.19	0.02	0.09
EK_19	285.9	288.29	2.39	LS	20.96	33.20	0.03	0.07
EK_20	245.85	249.96	4.11	US	23.90	37.85	0.05	0.11
EK_21	hole stopped short of Salt Member							
EK_22	no sylvinite seams							
EK_23	296.32	300.36	4.04	US	23.51	37.24	0.02	0.08
EK_24	261.22	267.48	6.05	US	24.85	39.36	0.03	0.11
EK_25	no sylvinite seams							
EK_26	261.05	261.6	0.55	HWS	unsampled			
EK_26	311.25	313.68	2.39	US	17.93	28.40	0.04	0.15
EK_27	306.32	310.22	3.90	US	25.34	40.13	0.01	0.13
EK_27	313.15	318.09	4.94	LS	18.89	29.92	0.03	0.09
EK_28	241.68	249.82	6.75	US	22.17	35.11	0.02	0.12
EK_28	255.14	262.97	6.49	LS	20.03	31.72	0.03	0.11
EK_29	291.2	292.87	1.67	US	15.05	23.83	0.06	0.18
EK_30	hole stopped short of Salt Member							
EK_31	no sylvinite seams							
EK_32	290.67	295.32	4.65	FWS	18.02	28.54	0.03	1.35
EK_33	214.9	217.79	2.89	HWS	33.61	53.22	0.02	0.14
EK_33	274	277.54	3.54	US	20.30	32.16	0.03	0.20
EK_34	hole stopped short of Salt Member							
EK_35	264.03	269.3	4.95	FWS	17.86	28.29	0.04	1.21
EK_36	281.1	285.75	4.65	US	19.17	30.37	0.02	0.14
EK_37	geotechnical hole (stopped above Salt Member)							
EK_38	209.6	212.06	1.77	HWS	30.60	48.46	0.03	0.17
EK_38	265.8	268.79	2.99	US	22.73	36.00	0.03	0.19
EK_39	342.08	344.92	2.84	FWS	13.10	20.74	0.33	1.36

EK_39	286.82	290.5	3.68	US	21.94	34.75	0.03	0.19
EK_39	293.49	298.63	5.14	LS	17.94	28.40	0.05	0.17
EK_40	279.14	286.11	6.97	LS	17.80	28.19	0.01	0.09
EK_41	319.85	325.8	5.95	FWS	20.30	32.15	0.03	1.43
EK_41	267.38	269.92	2.24	LS	14.42	22.84	0.02	0.11
EK_42	287.4	291.71	4.00	US	23.45	37.13	0.01	0.10
EK_42	294.96	298.37	3.16	LS	22.09	34.99	0.01	0.08
EK_43	222.58	225.69	3.11	HWS	37.82	59.89	0.04	0.14
EK_44	296	305.25	9.25	FWS	16.91	26.79	0.04	1.14
EK_44	231.65	235.5	3.46	LS	20.25	32.07	0.03	0.18
EK_45	196.48	200.23	3.75	HWS	34.22	54.19	0.04	no data
EK_46	218.95	220.03	1.08	US	16.90	26.76	0.03	0.16
EK_46	227	231.92	4.92	LS	23.60	37.38	0.02	0.09
EK_47	216.83	219.34	2.51	US	24.49	38.78	0.03	0.12
EK_47	224.33	226.26	1.93	LS	25.50	40.39	0.06	0.08
EK_48	geotechnical hole (stopped above Salt Member)							
EK_49	255.85	259.91	4.06	HWS	37.19	58.90	no data	no data
EK_49	318.3	319.57	1.27	US	16.23	25.70	no data	no data
EK_50	252.57	254.43	1.86	US	17.01	26.94	no data	no data
EK_51	267.45	272.35	4.72	US	23.26	36.84	no data	no data
EK_51	276.1	281.63	5.34	LS	17.83	28.23	no data	no data
EK_52	no sylvinite seams							

Table 3. Collar positions for recent holes. Projection: UTM zone 32 S Datum: WGS 84. All holes were drilled vertically. [1] previously reported in announcement dated 23 January 2017

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Depth
EK_49[1]	797950	9543242	48.3	349.78
EK_50	798331	9545613	27.16	322.8
EK_51	794794	9546172	21.6	326.5
EK_52	793524	9545124	15	328.85

Competent Person Statement

This exploration result information has been compiled and reviewed by Mr. Andrew Pedley, Chief Geologist for Kore Potash. Mr. Pedley is a Competent person in the field of potash exploration and mineral resource estimation. He is a registered scientist (Pr. Sci. Nat) with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (reg No. 400311/13) and is a member of the Geological Society of South Africa.

The information relating to Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, and the results of economic studies, is extracted from previous public reports, as referred to in footnotes herein. The Company is undertaking an updated resource estimate to incorporate the reported drilling results and expects to complete this work in the June Quarter. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any other information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Forward-Looking Statements

This news release contains statements that are "forward-looking". Generally, the words "expect," "potential", "intend," "estimate," "will" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. By their very nature, forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements, to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any of our forward-looking statements, which are not guarantees of future performance. Statements in this news release regarding the Company's business or proposed business, which are not historical facts, are "forward looking" statements that involve risks and uncertainties, such as resource estimates and statements that describe the Company's future plans, objectives or goals, including words to the effect that the Company or management expects a stated condition or result to occur. Since forward-looking statements address future events and conditions, by their very nature, they involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual results in each case could differ materially from those currently anticipated in such statements. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date they are made.

- ENDS -

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APPENDIX 1. Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria in the format of Table 1 of the JORC code 2012 edition

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

JORC Criteria	JORC Explanation	Commentary
1. 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.*	• No sampling of the core has taken place as it is to be used for metallurgical and/or geotechnical testwork. The grade is determined from conversion of calibrated API data as discussed in section 6 below.
2. 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).*	• The holes were drilled by rotary Percussion to the anhydrite layer above the salt member, then the hole cased and grouted before continuing in PQ (85 mm) diamond coring through the salt and potash layers. Coring was by conventional diamond drilling methods with the use of tri-salts (K, Na, Mg). In EK_50, the coring diameter was reduced to HQ (63.5 mm diameter) from a depth of 254.44 to the end of hole.
3. 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. .*	• Core recovery is recorded at the drill site as a percentage volume of core recovered vs the drilling advance. Recovery is over 95% for all sylvinite intersectons. • The use of tri-salts in the drilling fluid is essential in achieving excellent recovery. After the core reaches surface it is wrapped in cellophane wrap within minutes.
4. 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.	• The entire length of the holes were logged in detail, from rotary chips in the 'cover sequence' and core in the evaporite. • Logging is qualitative and supported by quantitative downhole geophysical data including gamma, acoustic televiewer, density, caliper data which correlates extremely well with the quantitative logging. Figure A1 below shows an example of downhole geophysical data.

JORC Criteria	JORC Explanation	Commentary
5. SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND SAMPLE PREPARATION	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The core has not been sampled as it will be used for metallurgical and geotechnical testwork. • As is described in section 6, the gamma ray logging provides a representative 'sample' of the side-wall of the hole.
6. 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.*	• No laboratory assays have been carried out as whole core is required for metallurgical and/or geotechnical testwork. • The KCl grade was determined by converting gamma-ray data to API units which were then converted to KCl % by the application of a conversion factor known as a K-factor. • The geophysical logging was carried out by independent downhole geophysical logging company Wireline Workshop (WW)of South Africa, and data was processed by WW. Data collection, data processing and quality control and assurance followed a stringent operating procedure. • API calibration of the tool was carried out at a test-well at WW's base in South Africa to convert raw gamma ray CPS to API using a coefficient for sonde NGRS6569 of 2.799 given a standard condition of a diameter 150mm bore in fresh water (1.00gm/cc mud weight). • To provide a Kola specific field based K-factor, log data were converted via a K factor derived from a comparison with laboratory data for boreholes EK_13, EK_14 and EK_24. In converting from API to KCl (%), a linear relationship is assumed (no dead time effects are present at the count rates being considered). • In order to remove all depth and log resolution variables, an 'area-under-the-curve' method was used to derive the K factor (Fig. A2). This overcomes the effect of narrow beds not being fully resolved as well as the shoulder effect at bed boundaries. • To calculate a K-factor, it was necessary to convert the laboratory data to a wireline log and to zero all values between ore zones. A block was created (Fig. A2) that covered all data and both wireline gamma ray log (GAMC) and laboratory data log were summed in terms of area under the curves. • From this like-for –like comparison a K factor of 0.074 was calculated. In support if this factor, it compares well with the theoretical K-factor derived using Schlumberger API to KCl conversion charts which would be 0.0767 for this tool in hole of PQ diameter (125 mm from caliper data) • As a check on instrument stability over time, EK_24 is logged frequently. No drift in the gamma-ray data is observed.

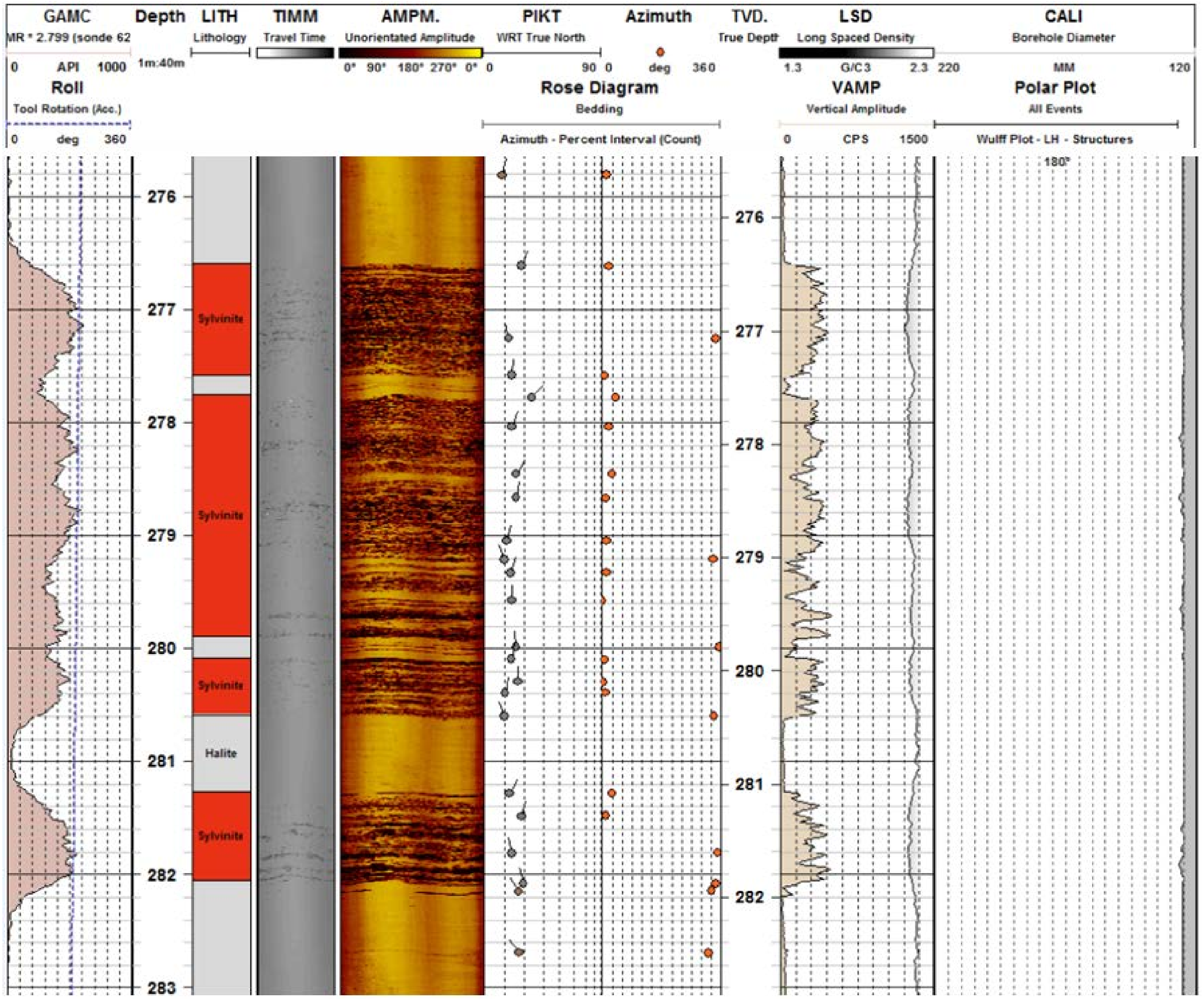

Figure A1. Extract of downhole geophysical data for EK_50. Acoustic televiewer data is at centre. Gamma ray data as API is shown on the left. Density and caliper data to the right.

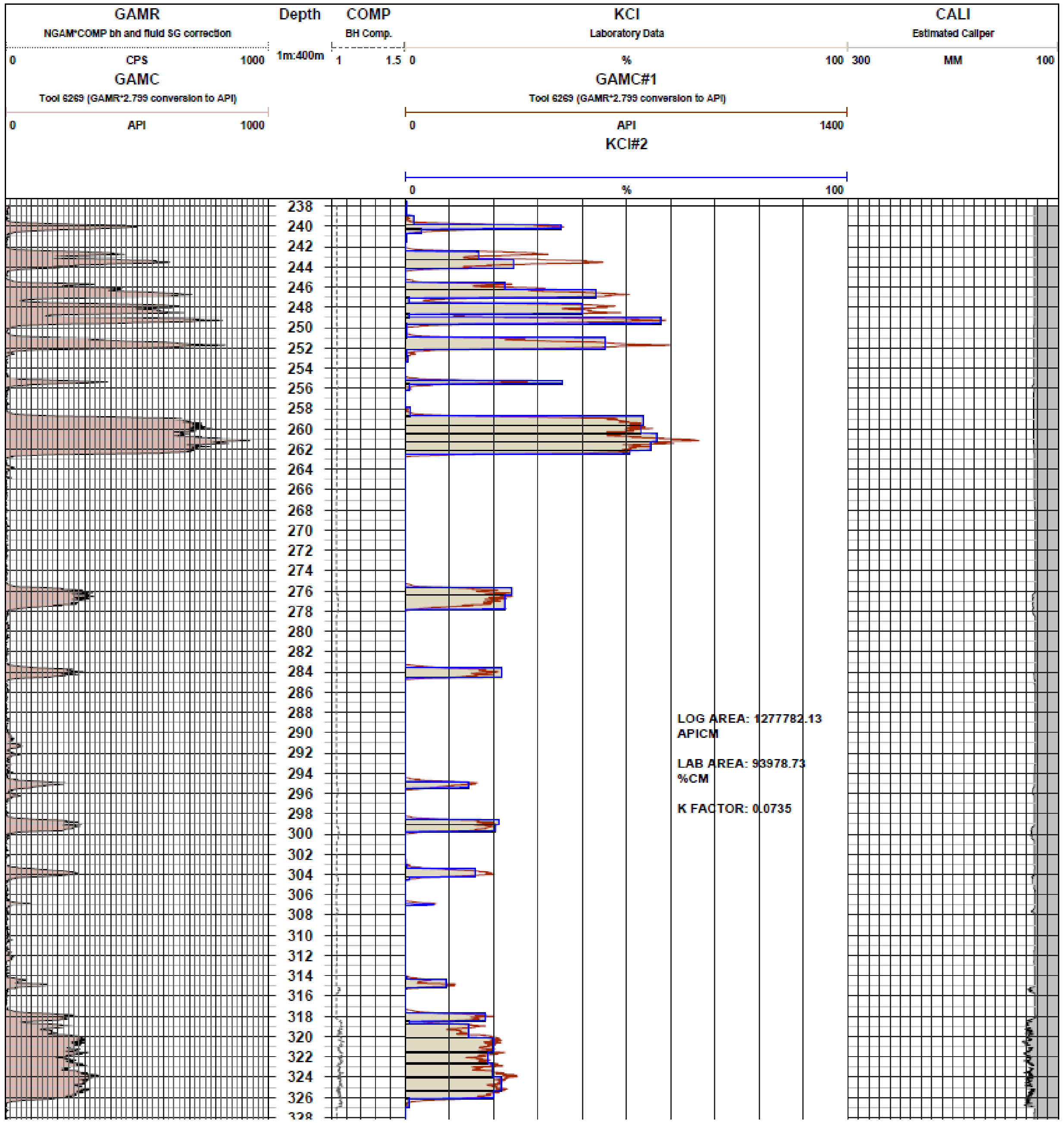

Figure A2. Extract from work by Wireline Workshop comparing assay KCl% (grey bars) with API data (brown line) and the resulting API-derived KCl% (blue lines) for previous drillholes. This work is for the determination of the K factor for the conversion from API to KCl (0.074)

JORC Criteria	JORC Explanation	Commentary
7. 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.*	• As described in section 6, the API derived KCl data was determined by an independent consultant after a stringent process of verification. • The core photographs and the acoustic televiewer data provides validation of the intensity of the sylvite abundance of the seam and the thickness of the seam.
8. 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.*	• The holes were positioned using a handheld GPS and so is likely to be accurate to within 5-10 m. The elevation of the collar was taken from LIDAR data and so is likely to be accurate to within 0.2 m as the drill site is flat. • The positions are given in UTM zone 32 S using WGS 84 datum (Table 3 of the announcement). • A DGPS survey is in progress to determine the precise positions.
9. 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.*	• Figure 1 of the announcement shows the location of the drillholes. Figure A3 and A4 below show the holes in relation to the 2012 sylvinite resource. • No sample compositing has been applied as the API derived KCl grade is for the full thickness of the seam.
10. 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.*	• Downhole survey data shows that holes were close to vertical. The logging and acoustic televiewer data shows that the seams in EK_50 are close to being horizontal (layering is perpendicular to the core axis). Therefore the reported intersection for that hole is considered the true thickness. In EK_51, the seam is dipping approximately 15 degrees and a correction for this to determine true thickness (the reported thickness) has been made. No bias in sampling is likely.
11. SAMPLE SECURITY	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All core is stored at the Koutou core shed at the project field camp/office. Core is wrapped in plastic film and sealed tube bags, and within an air-conditioned room (17-18 degrees C) to minimize deterioration.
12. AUDITS OR REVIEWS	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The KCl grade were determined by an independent consulting company Wireline Workshop of South Africa. The data and the grade determination was reviewed by Andrew Pedley, Chief Geologist for Kore Potash.

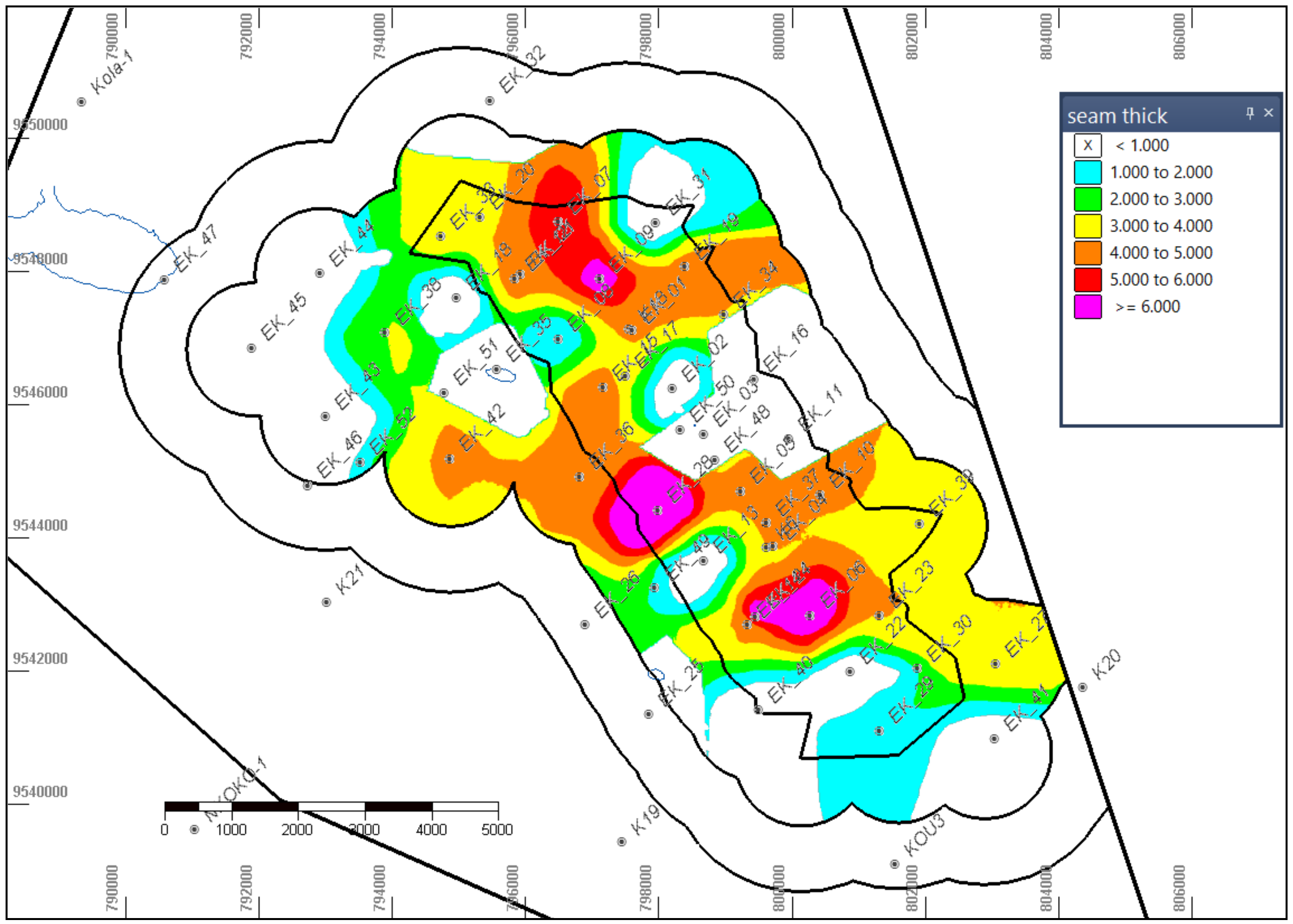

Figure A3. Upper Seam sylvinite isopach map showing thickness of sylvinite within the 2012 Measured and Indicated resource outlines. All drillholes including EK_50 and EK_51 are shown.

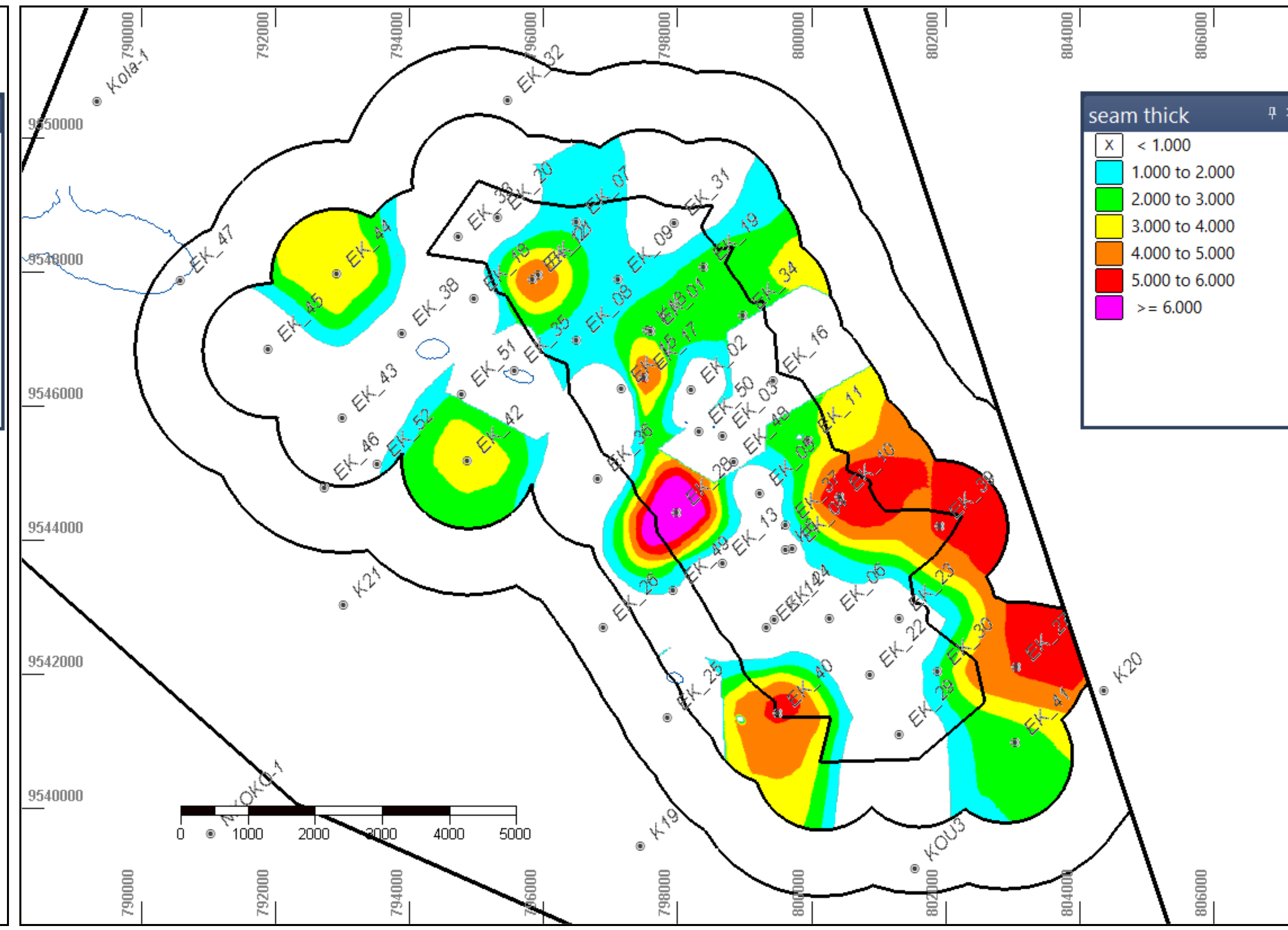

Figure A4. Lower Seam sylvinite isopach map showing thickness of sylvinite within the 2012 Measured and Indicated resource outlines. All drillholes including EK_50 and EK_51 are shown.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

JORC Criteria	JORC Explanation	Commentary
13. 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 license to operate in the area.*	• The Kola deposit is within the Kola Mining Lease which is held 100% under the local company Kola Mining SARL which is in turn held 100% by Sintoukola Potash SA RoC, of which Kore Potash holds a 97% share. • which is The lease was issued August 2013 and is valid for 25 years. • There are no impediments on the security of tenure.
14. EXPLORATION DONE BY OTHER PARTIES	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Potash exploration was carried out in the area in the1960's by Mines de Potasse d' Alsace S.A in the 1960's. Holes K6, K18, K19, K20, K21 are in the general area. K6 and K18 are within the deposit itself and both intersected sylvinite of the Upper and Lower Seam; it was the following up of these two holes by Kore Potash (then named Elemental Minerals) that led to the discovery of the deposit in 2012.
15. GEOLOGY	• The potash seams are hosted by the 300-900 m thick Lower Cretaceous aged (Aptian) Loeme Evaporite formation These sedimentary evaporite rocks belong to the Congo (Coastal) Basin which extends from the Cabinda enclave of Angola to southern from approximately 50 km and extending some 200-300 km offshore. The evaporites were deposited between 125 and 112 million years ago, 'proto Atlantic' sub-sea level basin following the break-up of Gondwana into the Africa and South America continents. • The evaporites formed by the seepage of brines unusually rich in potassium and magnesium chlorides into the basin and evaporation resulting in precipitation of evaporite minerals, principally halite (NaCl), carnallite ($KMgCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$) and bischofite ($MgCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$), which account for over 90% of the evaporite rocks. The mineral sylvite (KCl) forms by replacement of carnallitite in areas that have been affected by gentle undulation of the salt as at Kola. • The evaporite is covered by a thick 'cover sequence' (Fig. A5) of carbonate rocks and clastic sediments of Cretaceous age (Albian) to recent, which is between 170 and 270 over the Kola deposit. At the top of the evaporite formation, above the 'salt member, is an impermeable layer of anhydrite and clay typically between 5 and 15 m thick (the anhydrite member). • The Kola deposit is comprised of the sylvinite (sylvite and halite) and carnallitite (carnallite and halite). The sylvinite forms flat or gently dipping seams at depths of between 200 and 300 m below surface and are present over an area of approximately 12 km by 8 km. The area is one of gently undulating stratigraphy and overall elevation of the evaporite rocks forming a 'high', thought to be an important control on sylvinite formation. Sylvinite formed by the replacement of carnallitite by gradual movement of brine through the upper part of the evaporite. The process was very efficient; when converted no residual carnallite remains within the sylvite and the contact between the two is abrupt and within the seam, carnallitite is always below the sylvinite. • The contact between the anhydrite member and the underlying salt is an unconformity; the thickness of the salt member beneath this contact varies and is the main control on the extent and distribution of the seams at Kola and is the reason why the uppermost seams such as the Hangingwall Seam are sometimes absent, and the lower seams such as the Upper and Lower Seam are preserved over most of the deposit. • The most widely distributed sylvinite seams at Kola are the Upper and Lower Seams (Fig. A5) which grade between 30% and 35% KCl and average 4 m thick. These seams are always separated by 3-4 m of rock salt. Sylvinite Hangingwall Seam is extremely high grade (55-60% KCl) but is not as widely preserved as the Upper and Lower Seam. Where it does occur it is approximately 60 m above the Upper Seam. The Footwall Seam is different to the other seams forming lenses of sylvinite up to 13 m thick but only in localized settings, 45 to 50 m below the Lower Seam. The Top Seams are a collection of narrow high grade seams 10-15 m above the Hangingwall Seam but are not considered for extraction at Kola as they are absent in most holes.	

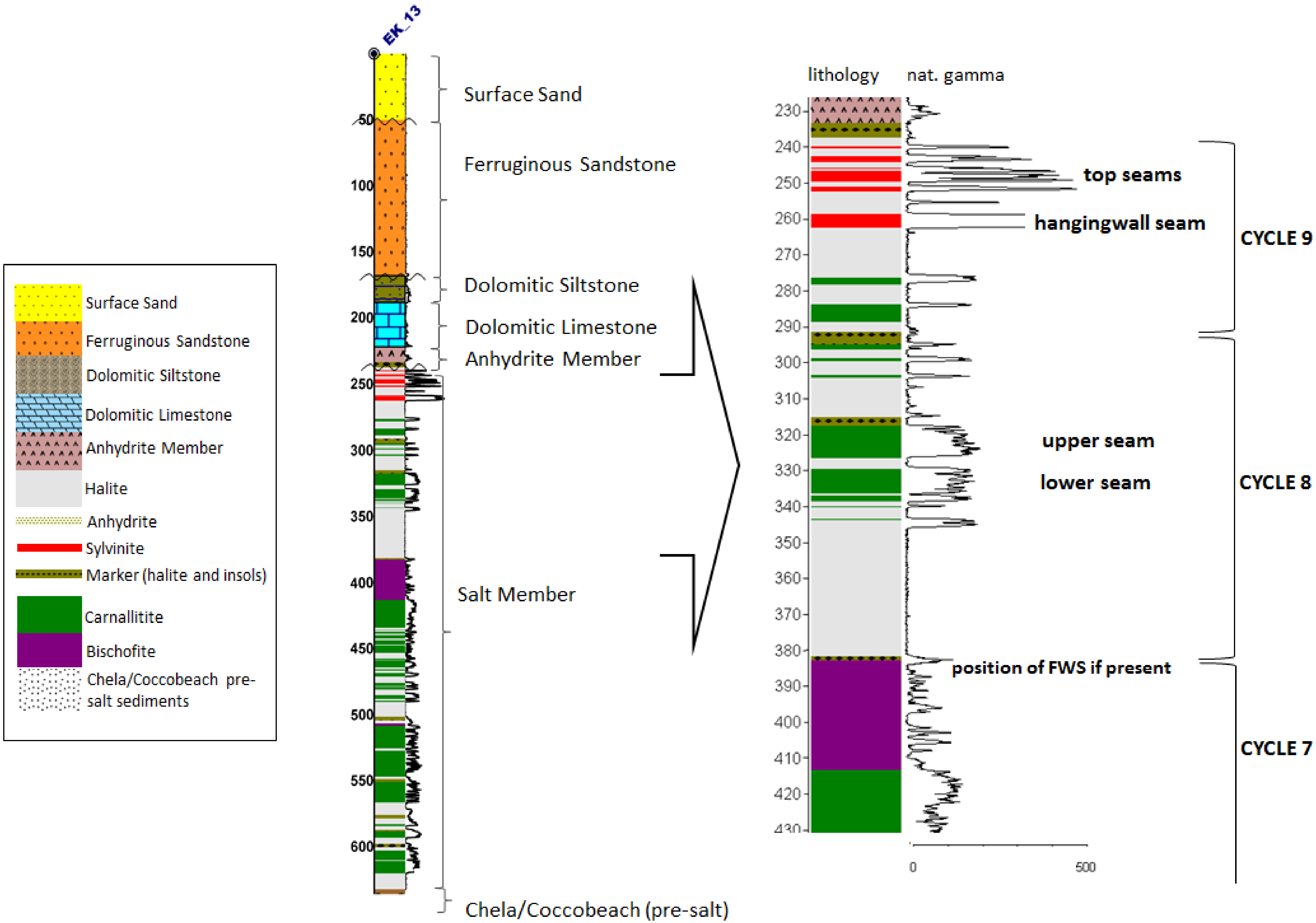

Figure A5. Typical geological column for the area from surface to the (Chela/Coccobeach) sediments below the evaporite rocks, as intersected in EK_13 at Kola. On the right is a close-up of the upper part of the 'salt' hosting the important seams discussed in text. Note: in this hole the Hangingwall seam is also preserved and is sylvinite. The Upper and Lower seams are carnallitite.

JORC Criteria	JORC Explanation	Commentary

16. DRILL HOLE INFORMATION	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ◦ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ◦ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ◦ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ◦ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ◦ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• The borehole collar positions of the holes are provided in Table 3 of the announcement, along with the final depth. Holes were drilled vertically and no significant deviation was reported in drillhole surveys. Positions of the hole in relation to other holes is shown in Figure 1 of the announcement.

17. 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.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• The grade of the intersections were determined using an area-under-the curve method of conversion of API data for the full width of the mineralised zone (as described in section 6) so no weight averaging was required. • No selective cutting of high or low grade material was carried out. • No metal equivalents were calculated.
18. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MINERALISATION WIDTHS AND INTERCEPT LENGTHS	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The sylvinite in EK_50 is effectively perpendicular to the core axis and therefore the intersection is within 5% of the true width and so is reported as the true width. As stated in section 10 above, for EK_51 the reported interval has been corrected for an observed 15 degree dip of the seam.
19. 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 of the announcement shows the position of the holes in relation to other holes drilled at Kola. Table 2 provides the intersections of all boreholes to date. Figure A3 and A4 show the new holes in relation to the 2012 sylvinite resource.
20. 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 relevant exploration data is reported. The reporting is balanced and not misleading in any way.

JORC Criteria	JORC Explanation	Commentary
21. 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.*	• There are no other meaningful or material observations relevant to this announcement.
22. 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.*	• An update of the Kola mineral resource update is underway and is planned to be completed during Q2 2017, incorporating all new drillhole data.