ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE

Drilling Confirms Discovery of an Extensive Nickel-Copper Mineralised System at Akjoujt South Project, Mauritania

The Board of OreCorp Limited (**OreCorp** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the results from the second diamond drilling program at the Akjoujt South Project (**Project**) in Mauritania. Significant nickel-copper mineralisation has been intersected at shallow depths over broad widths, confirming the discovery of an extensive nickel-copper mineralised system.

Highlights Include:

- Mineralisation has been confirmed in two zones, over a total of more than one kilometre in strike length, comprising a series of sub-parallel gossan/sulphide zones individually up to 350m in strike length and open along strike and down dip
- Nickel-copper mineralisation was intersected both in oxide and primary sulphide zones from surface to depths of 127m vertically below surface
- Better drill intercepts include:
  - **ASPDD12 - 63m @ 0.52% Ni and 0.31% Cu from 32m** (incl. 1m @ 1.03% Ni and 0.53% Cu from 39m, 1m @ 1.30% Ni and 0.24% Cu from 46m and 5m @ 1.14% Ni and 0.38% Cu from 54m)
  - **ASPDD7 - 47m @ 0.36% Ni and 0.20% Cu from 49m**
  - **ASPDD8 - 15m @ 0.36% Ni and 0.17% Cu from 9m, and 47m @ 0.50% Ni and 0.28% Cu from 28m** (incl. 3m @ 1.20% Ni and 0.48% Cu from 58m)
- Excellent correlation of nickel-copper mineralisation with cobalt and silver
- Satellite imaging indicates further potential gossan with coincident soil geochemistry identified north of the current Moving Loop Electro Magnetic (**MLEM**) survey area that remains untested by drilling, potentially extending strike by over 250m

The current drilling was designed to test two MLEM conductor plates modelled from the recent survey and as follow-up to the 2016 drill campaign. Further work has already commenced with additional drilling, MLEM and downhole EM geophysics planned to begin shortly on this highly prospective Project.

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ASX CODE:
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BOARD:
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CFO & Company Secretary

ISSUED CAPITAL:
Shares: 216.4 million
Unlisted Options:
9.8 million

ABOUT ORECORP:
OreCorp Limited is a Western Australian based mineral company focussed on the Nyanzaga Gold Project in Tanzania & the Akjoujt South Nickel - Copper Project in Mauritania.

Background

The Akjoujt South Project comprises two granted licences (1415 and 1416) covering 460 km^2 and one application covering 136km^2 in northwest Mauritania (***Figure 1***).

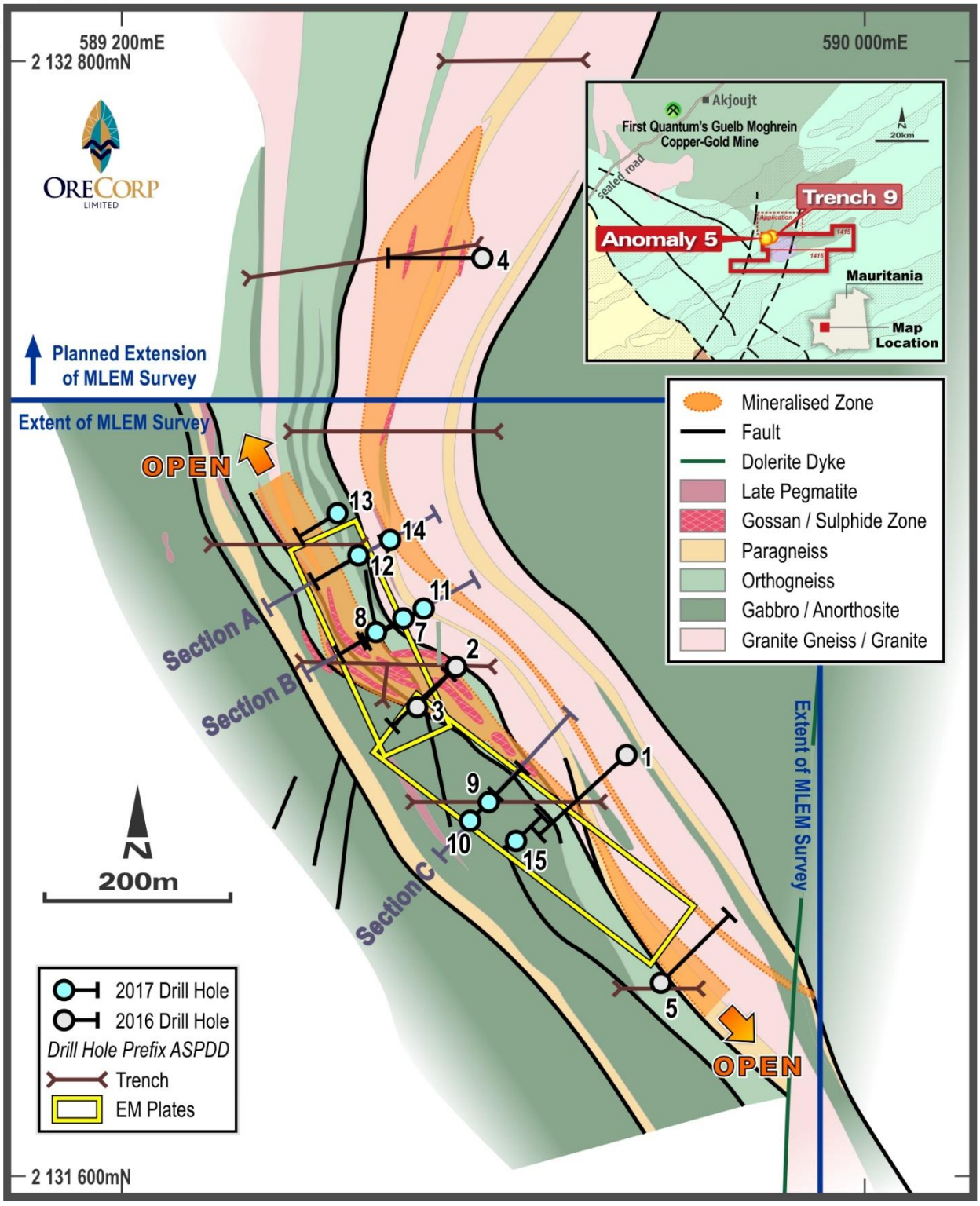

Figure 1: Drill Hole Locations, EM Plates and Geology - Anomaly 5 Prospect, Akjoujt South Project, Mauritania

Previous exploration at Anomaly 5 has included mapping, soil sampling, trenching and ground magnetic, IP and MLEM geophysical surveys. A maiden drill program comprising six diamond drill holes (1,040m) was completed in 2016 with significant nickel-copper mineralised intercepts returned from several holes (refer ASX release dated 2 August 2016). New satellite imaging identifies potential gossan outcrop 250m to the north of current drilling, associated with coincident nickel, copper and cobalt in soil anomalism. This adds potential strike and requires follow up. A second, sub-parallel zone of mineralisation, over 600m in strike length remains untested, other than for two historical trenches and diamond drill hole ASPD4 (see ***Figure 1***).

Results of the Second Drill Program

Nine angled reconnaissance diamond drill holes were completed for a total of 835m. These tested two MLEM conductor plates modelled from the recent survey (refer ASX release dated 24 March 2017) and as a follow-up to the initial six hole program completed in 2016 which tested coincident geochemical, magnetic and IP / resistivity anomalies.

Downhole EM was successfully completed on holes ASPDD9 and ASPDD11 in this program. Data from ASPDD9 identified an off-hole conductor. Hole ASPDD15 was drilled to test this more conductive portion of the southern MLEM plate. This indicates that downhole EM maybe utilised in further programs for target refinement and generation. Full details of the drill program, assay techniques and downhole geophysics are presented in ***Appendix 1***.

The drilling has defined significant nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation in eight of the nine holes (see ***Table 1***). Sympathetic cobalt and minor silver is also noted, with values up to 901ppm and 4.81g/t respectively. Sulphide or oxide mineralisation can be traced over one kilometre in strike length within two parallel zones, from hole ASPDD4 in the north to ASPDD5 in the south. Individual higher grade intercepts of semi-massive to massive primary sulphide breccias at >1% Ni range occur between 1m up to 5m in thickness.

Drilling is encountering consistent, primary sulphide mineralisation beneath a shallow, 16-34m zone of weathering. There is excellent correlation of mineralisation with magnetic, IP, MLEM and downhole EM anomalism indicating significant untested potential and extension to known mineralisation. The mineralisation is hosted within crackle, semi massive to massive sulphide breccia and disseminated zones associated with folded and altered gabbro, mafic, thin ultramafic and orthogneiss country rock. The mineralisation comprises breccia and disseminated textured pyrrhotite (dominant), pentlandite and chalcopyrite primary mineralisation.

The petrology from the previous program indicates that the mineralisation and alteration assemblages identified to date are parts of a magmatic nickel-copper mineralised system (refer ASX announcement dated 26 July 2016). Peak nickel and copper values of 1.39% (56-57 m) and 1.46% (38-39m) respectively were both intersected in hole ASPDD12. The results are summarised in ***Table 1*** below and interpreted drill sections shown in ***Figures 2, 3 and 4***.

Table 1: Significant Assay Results

Hole	Coordinate		Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Intersection (m)			Assay Results	
	Easting	Northing				From	To	Width	Ni%	Cu%
ASPDD7	589470	2132200	-60	241	107.9	1	16	15	0.24	0.11
						22	28	6	0.23	0.07
						39	41	2	0.25	0.17
						49	96	47	0.36	0.2
						103	107	4	0.28	0.13
ASPDD8	589441	2132185	-60	241	95.7	9	24	15	0.36	0.17
						28	75	47	0.50	0.28
					(Incl.	***58***	***61***	***3***	***1.20***	***0.48***
ASPDD9	589562	2132002	-60	44	101.9	52	55.2	3.2	0.52	0.08
					(Incl.	***54.2***	***55.2***	***1***	***1.12***	***0.16***
ASPDD10	589542	2131982	-60	44	77.9	62	74	12	0.44	0.25
ASPDD11	589492	2132211	-60	241	149.7	0	6	6	0.33	0.22
						9	18	9	0.25	0.13
						21	27	6	0.25	0.13
						65	73	8	0.22	0.11
						76	81	5	0.48	0.24
						126	135	9	0.31	0.11
						143	147	4	0.28	0.14
ASPDD12	589422	2132268	-60	241	110.9	32	95	63	0.52	0.31
					(Incl.	***39***	***40***	***1***	***1.03***	***0.53***
					(Incl.	***46***	***47***	***1***	***1.30***	***0.24***
					(Incl.	***54***	***59***	***5***	***1.14***	***0.38***
ASPDD13	589399	2132313	-60	240	95.9	55	58	3	0.21	0.14
ASPDD14	589456	2132285	-60	241	17.5	No Significant Intercepts (Hole Abandoned)				
ASPDD15	589592	2131960	-60	44	77.3	52	70	18	0.39	0.26
					(Incl.	53	55	2	0.73	0.64
					(Incl.	66	68	2	0.56	0.33

NOTE: The results have used a 0.2% lower cut-off for Ni; maximum internal dilution of 2m; quarter core was assigned as 1m in areas of visual sulphide or 3m composite intervals elsewhere; included values use a 1% lower cut-off for Ni. In each case, the entire hole was sampled. Highlighted values as reported on Page 1. (Coordinate datum is UTM WGS84, Zone 28N)

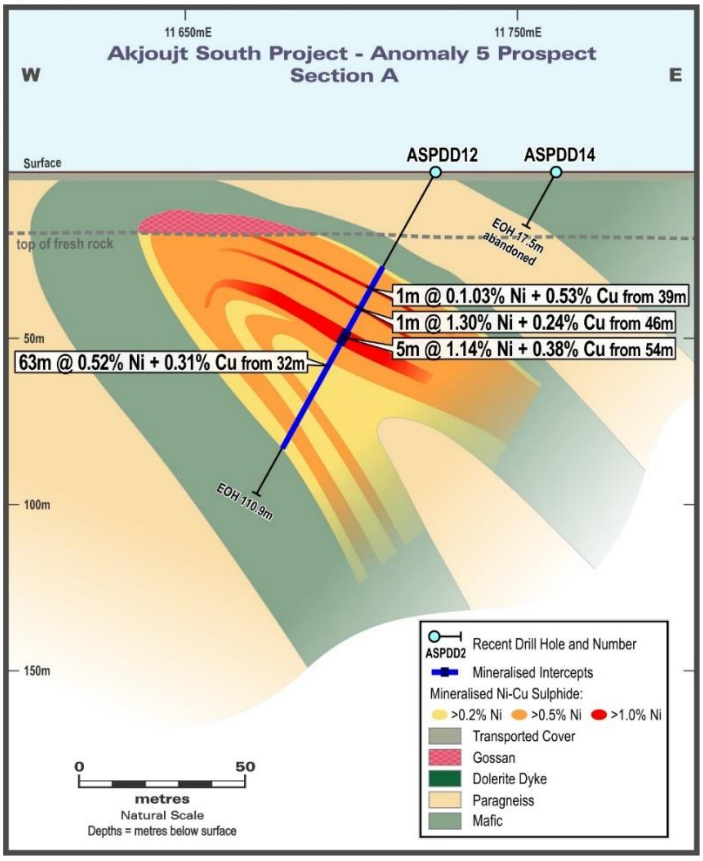

Figure 2: Anomaly 5 Prospect – Drill Section A

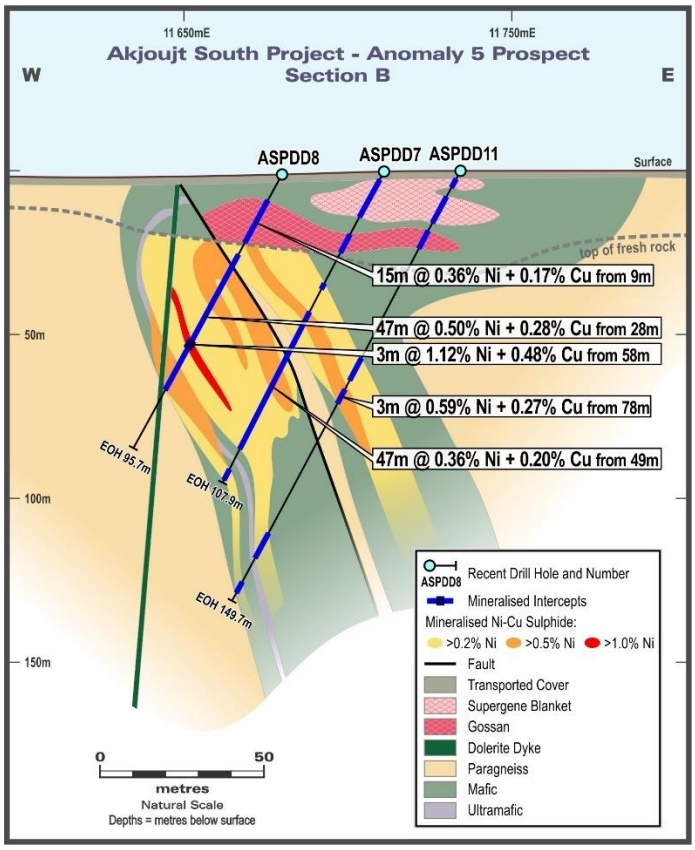

Figure 3: Anomaly 5 Prospect – Drill Section B

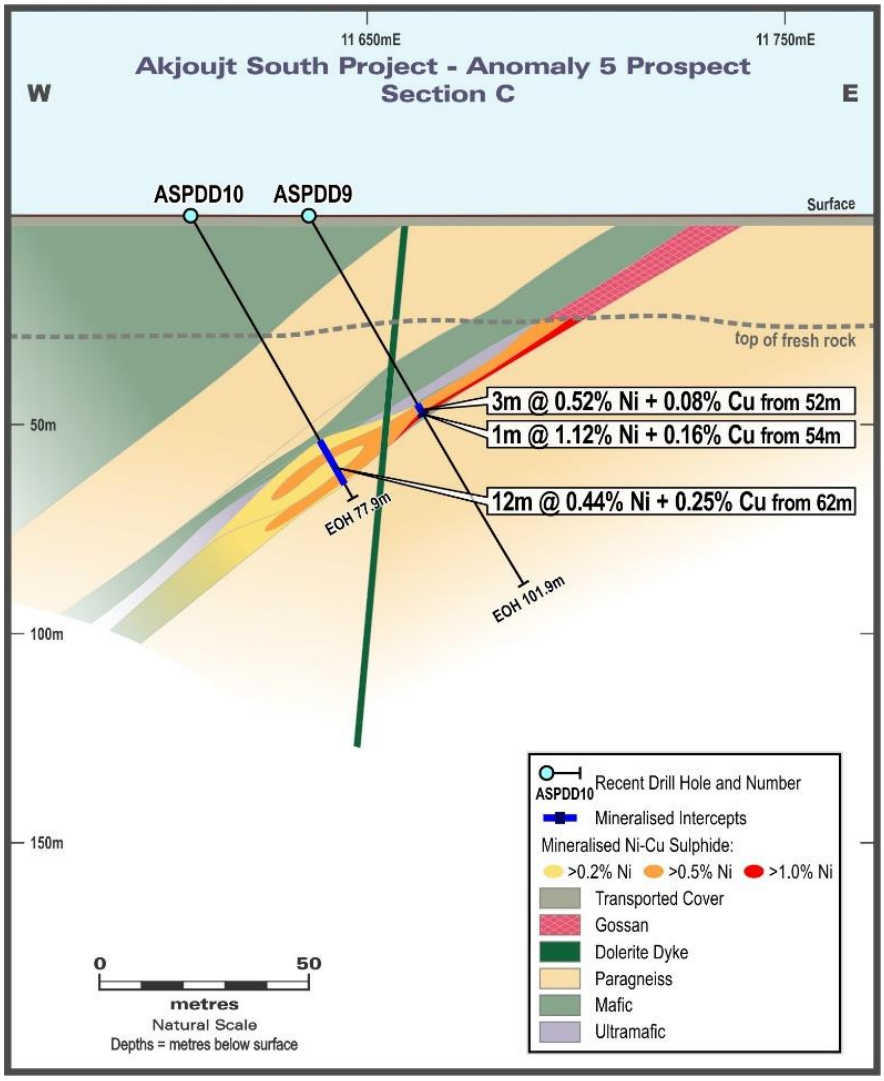

Figure 4: Anomaly 5 Prospect – Drill Section C

Interpretation and Next Steps

The IP/resistivity inversions performed by Terratec in late 2015 will now be constrained by the logged sulphides intersected in drilling and the MLEM plates. The combined inversions of MLEM, magnetic and IP/resistivity data will be used to help target future drilling. It is anticipated that additional MLEM and downhole EM will be undertaken to further assist with drill targeting. The next round of drilling is anticipated to commence late in the September quarter at this highly prospective Project.

ABOUT ORECORP LIMITED

OreCorp Limited is a Western Australian based company with gold and base metal projects in Tanzania and Mauritania. OreCorp is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) under the code 'ORR'. The Company is well funded with no debt. OreCorp's key projects are the Nyanzaga Gold Project in northwest Tanzania and the Akjoujt South Nickel - Copper Project in Mauritania.

JORC 2012 Compliance Statements

Akjoujt South Project

The information in this report that relates to "exploration results" is based on information compiled by Mr Jim Brigden, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Brigden is a Consultant and beneficial shareholder of OreCorp Limited. Mr Brigden has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Brigden consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this release that relates to "geophysical results" for the Akjoujt South Project is based on information compiled or reviewed by Ms Karen Pittard, a competent person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Pittard is a beneficial shareholder of OreCorp Limited. Ms Pittard has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which she is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Ms Pittard consents to the inclusion in this release of the exploration results for the Project in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

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

Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is developed based on assumptions about such risks, uncertainties and other factors set out herein, including but not limited to the risk factors set out in the Company's Prospectus dated January 2013.

This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect our forward-looking information. These and other factors should be considered carefully and readers should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking information. The Company disclaims any intent or obligations to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, estimates or options, future events or results or otherwise, unless required to do so by law.

APPENDIX 1 – Table 1 Appendix 5A ASX Listing Rules (JORC Code)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Akjoujt South Project		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Comments**
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	**Soil Sampling** Regional soil samples were taken along widely spaced, regional east to west orientated lines at nominal 0.8 x 0.8km. As part of the sampling procedure 1.0 to 1.5kg of -2mm sieved bulk soil sample was taken between a depth of 10 and 30cm. This sample was later sieved down to a 100 to 150g, -80mesh fraction. Infill soil samples were taken along systematic grids at nominal 0.4 x 0.2km, 0.2 x 0.2km and limited 0.2 x 0.1km triangular grids on east to west orientated lines. As part of the sampling procedure 1.0 to 1.5kg of -2mm sieved bulk soil sample was taken between a depth of 10 and 30cm. This sample is later sieved down to a 100 to 150g, -80mesh fraction. **Rock Chip and Pit Sampling** Between 2.5 to 3kg of grab or continuous composite channel sample was chipped over a 1 to 2m interval, the sample being taken from exposed outcrop. **Trench Sampling** Trench samples were taken over identified areas of alteration coincident with the surface geochemistry and surface geophysics. Between 3.0 to 4.0kg of continuous composite channel sample was chipped over either a 10 or 4m interval, the sample being taken from the lower, cleaned side face of the northern trench wall. **Diamond Drill Sampling** Diamond (**DD**) drilling core samples were collected in trays. Core samples are sampled / assayed nominally at 1m intervals; or as 3m composite samples, dependant of the observed geology.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Measures taken to ensure representative samples include adherence to a systematic sampling methodology including preferred site selection, site and sample description, sample depth and the routine cleaning of sieve and sampling equipment between each sample site. A system of regular use of appropriate standards, blanks and duplicates are used in all sampling.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g.	**Soil Sampling** Standardised field procedures in soil sampling were used to obtain representative samples for precious metal, base metal and multi-element analyses. 100 to 150g soil samples of -80 mesh fractions were pulverised in a low chrome ring mill so that >85% of the sample passes -75 micron. A 30g charge for fire assay of gold and low level, 35 multi-element analyses by an ICP-AES on a 2g charge. **Rock chip and Trenching Sampling** Standardised field procedures in rock chip and pit sampling were used to obtain representative samples for precious metal, base metal and multi-element analyses. 2.5 to 3kg rock chip samples were coarse crushed so that >75% passed <2mm, the sample was then split and pulverised in a low chrome ring mill so that >85% of the sample passes -

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	submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	75 micron. A 30g charge for fire assay of gold and low level, 35 multi-element analyses by an ICP-AES on a 2g charge. **Diamond Drilling** Core is orientated and then correctly placed in the core boxes prior to sampling to ensure that only one side of the core is sampled consistently. The core is then cut, initially halved, then quartered using a diamond saw and sampled and QA/QC Samples inserted accordingly. Sample lengths vary between 1.0 to 3.0m and only a quarter of the cut core is sent to lab, the other quarter and half core is marked with a sample number tag and stored securely at the Nouakchott Office site.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	Drilling methods employed over the Project in the first round of drilling have included diamond core (DD) drilling. HQ# triple tube was used at the start of each hole until competent ground was encountered, then coring reverted to standard HQ core for the majority of the core drilled. During the current round drilling used PQ collars to 12m; and then HQ core, the rest of the hole. The drill hole depths range from 17.5m (abandoned) to 285m, with an average depth of 125.0m for the cumulative diamond drilling programs at Anomaly 5. A single shot downhole survey measurement was undertaken at 30m intervals with a Reflex EZ-Shot instrument. Erroneous readings from area of significant pyrrhotite mineralisation were discounted A Reflex ACT II instrument was used for core orientation. The drilling contractors presented the core to an OreCorp representative with an orientated crayon mark at the base of each core run. Each core run was re-aligned on a steel wedge 2m in length by an OreCorp representative and then the crayon orientation mark was extrapolated along the entire length of each core run with a permanent marker pen. Arrows, pointing to the base of the drillhole where added at appropriate intervals, along this orientation line.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**Diamond Drilling** The diamond drill core orientations were marked and measured at the drill site by the driller and subsequently checked by the geologists who then drew orientation lines on the core. Core recovery is generally high (above 90%) in the mineralised areas. In the regolith core recovery could be as low as an average 20-30%. In fresh rock recoveries were between 95 - 100%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	**Diamond Drilling** Protocols for sample collection, sample preparation, assaying generally meet industry standard practice for this type of deposit. All analytical data are verified by geologic staff prior to entry into the database.
	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.	**Diamond Drilling** The mineralisation sections in the diamond drilling has high core recoveries. The style of the nickel mineralisation is considered to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain; though copper indicated a weak possible nugget effect.

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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.*	During the first round of drilling diamond core was oriented using a core orientation device where true angles of fabrics were recorded at point depths. The second round of diamond drilling used a Ezy Logger goniometer to record alpha and beta angles for structural point readings. Orientated and marked up diamond core in trays was photographed, wet and dry, held at a constant angle and distance from the camera. Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken after every half metre. For unconsolidated cores this is measured in situ and results recorded in SI units (Kappa) in the assay log sheets.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	Qualitative logging of lithology, oxidation, sulphide mineralogy, alteration, texture, grain size, vein mineralogy and magnetic susceptibility was carried out for pit, trench and drilling. Orientated and marked up diamond core in trays was photographed, wet and dry, at a constant angle and distance from the camera.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The entire diamond drill hole or trench length; or pit depth was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	The diamond core was orientated, then cut in half, before one half was further cut with a diamond saw. Quarter core samples were taken over 1m intervals in areas of oxide or sulphide mineralisation; and generally 3m composite quarter core intervals outside areas of observed mineralisation. Quartered core is removed from the core box for assaying. Each sample interval is placed in a calico bag with a sample ticket. The bag is labelled with the sample number using a permanent marker pen.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Only diamond drilling was undertaken on the Project area.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	**Soil Samples** All sample preparation was undertaken in Mauritania at ALS Minerals Laboratory Services, Nouakchott. The sample preparation follows industry best practices in sample preparation involving drying, pulverising in low chrome steel bowls so that the entire sample is down to a size where greater than 85% of the sample passes -75 micron fraction size. **Rock Chip, Pit, Trench and Diamond Core Samples** All sample preparation was undertaken in Mauritania at ALS Minerals Laboratory Services, Nouakchott. The sample preparation follows industry best practices in sample preparation involving drying, coarse crushing so that >70% passed <2mm, the sample was then split before being pulverised so that >85% of the sample passes -75 micron fraction size.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	**Soil Samples** Whole samples were dried, split and then pulverised in a low chrome ring mill so that >85% of the sample passes -75 micron. Systematic blanks, standard and field duplicate quality control samples have been submitted at a nominal frequency of 1 in 20.

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		Rock Chip, Pit, Trench and Diamond Core Samples Whole samples were coarse crushed so that >70% passed <2mm, the sample was then split before being pulverised so that >85% of the sample passes -75 micron fraction size. Systematic blanks, standard and field duplicate quality control samples have been submitted at a nominal frequency of 1 in 20.
	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.	**Soil Samples** Field duplicates were routinely taken from the same sieved fraction collected at the original sample point. **Trench Samples** Field duplicates were routinely taken for 10m composites by collecting duplicate channel samples. **Diamond Drilling Core Samples** Duplicates were routinely taken for 1 or 3m composites by collecting replicating quarter core.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	**Soil Samples** Sample sizes in soil range around 1 to 1.5kg. This sample size is appropriate and reflects industry standards. **Rock Chip and Pit Samples** Sample sizes ranging between 1.5 to 3.0kg are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled **Trench and Diamond Drilling Core Samples** Sample sizes ranging between 3.0 to 4.0kg are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	**Soil Samples** All soil samples from Mauritania were dispatched to ALS Minerals Nouakchott for sample preparation. All samples were prepared before the pulp was dispatched to ALS Ireland for analysis. The samples were assayed for gold by Method Au-ICP21, Fire Assay on a 30g charge (LLD of 1ppb gold) and for a 35 element suite of Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn by method ME-ICP41, aqua regia ICP-AES package. **Rock Chip, Pit and Trench Samples** All rock chip, pit and trench samples were assayed similar to the soils with gold by a fire assay method and ICP_AES methodology for the multi-element suites. **Diamond Core Samples** All core samples from Mauritania were dispatched to ALS Minerals Nouakchott for sample preparation. All samples were prepared before the pulp was dispatched to ALS, Ireland for analysis. The samples were initially assayed for an element suite of Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr by method ME-MS41, using aqua regia digestion and ICP-AES / ICP/MS finish.

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		Where nickel assays were greater than 1% Ni, the sample was re-assayed at ALS, Ireland by method ME_OG46 (aqua regia digest with ICP_AS finish). Selective Pt, Pd, and Au assaying by method PGM-ICP24, Fire Assay on a 50g charge with an ICP-AES finish, were undertaken.
	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.	No geophysical, spectrometer or handheld XRF instruments were used to determine any element concentrations at this stage in the project.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	The Company implements a standard procedure of QAQC involving alternate appropriate sample medium certified reference standards, company generated blanks and duplicate samples being taken nominally every 1 in 20 sample interval in soils, rock chips and core samples. In addition, laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal laboratory standards and repeats as part of their in-house procedures. Base metal and gold standards values were appropriately selected to reflect the sampling medium and expected levels of detection in each phase of exploration by the company. Standards sachets were acquired from Geostats Pty Ltd, Perth.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Consultants and technical personnel at OreCorp have visually verified the significant intersections in diamond core and results to date from the Project area.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin drilling was undertaken on the Project area.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	Primary data was collected using a set of hardcopy standard Excel templates. The data was subsequently entered into an electronic version of the same templates with look-up codes to ensure standard data entry. The data was regularly sent to Geobase Australia Pty Ltd for validation and compilation into a SQL (Structured Query Language) format on the database server.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were made to 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.*	Soil sample points were located with modern, hand-held Garmin GPS units with the accuracy of +/-5m, which is sufficient accuracy for the compilation and interpretation of results. Rock chip, pit and trenches were also located with modern, hand-held Garmin GPS units with the accuracy of +/-5m, which is sufficient accuracy. Topographic control used existing topographic maps and hand-held Garmin GPS units with the accuracy of +/-5m. Geophysical survey data were located with either an integrated Novatel GPS unit with an accuracy of +/-0.5m or a hand-held Garmin GPS units with the accuracy of +/-5m.

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		Diamond drill collars were sited using a handheld Garmin, 62ST GPS unit with an accuracy of +/- 5m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is UTM WGS 84 Zone 28N. A local metric grid has also been used; established perpendicular to the expected trend of the mineralisation at Anomaly 5.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is taken from GPS and Government topographic survey data. The Project area relief is almost flat with very little elevation change in the areas drilled or sampled.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Data spacing is designed to optimise the most economical coverage but will still identify the target footprint. Data collection is still at a reconnaissance to early stage of drill testing of geochemical, trench and geophysical targets.
	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.	**Soil Sampling** Regional soil sampling spacing is wide spaced, but systematic coverage, along with appreciation of the dispersion patterns and overall geological and structural trends, allowed for a degree of geological continuity of the generated, low level geochemical anomalies. The spacing of subsequent infill soil sampling has demonstrated sufficient geological and geochemical continuity. **Rock chip, Pit and Trenching Sampling** Trenching, Rock chip and pitting to date has been very widely spaced, but has identified correlation between surface geochemistry, mineralisation and alteration within bedrock where exposed. **Diamond Drilling** The drill site spacing at Anomaly 5 is at only a reconnaissance and early drilling stage, testing geochemical, trench and geophysical targets.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**Soil Sampling** No composite soil samples were generated. Soil sampling focused on a strategy of single point sampling on close spaced sample points along lines that were designed to be perpendicular to the stratigraphy and interpreted structural trends in homogenous, largely in situ soils. **Trenching** Sample compositing was applied in the trenching over 10 or 4m intervals. **Diamond Drilling** Sample compositing was applied in the DD drilling where quarter core samples were composited over 3m intervals outside areas of recognised, favourable sulphide mineralisation or associated alteration.
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.*	**Soil Sampling** Soil samples are as systematic east to west orientated lines across the regional geological and key structural trends minimising orientation bias.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Akjoujt South Project		
		Geophysical Survey The ground magnetic surveys lines were orientated east to west orientated lines across the regional geological and key structural trends. For both gradient and sectional IP/resistivity surveys, lines were oriented perpendicular to geological strike. **Rock Chip Sampling** Rock chip samples are taken perpendicularly across the strike of the vein or alteration zone minimising orientation bias. **Trenching** The orientation of the trenches is variable and was designed to intersect the interpreted geophysical signatures and mineralisation. **Diamond Drilling** Diamond drilling is at a reconnaissance to early drill stage on the Project. The angled drilling is variable and was designed to intersect the interpreted geophysical signatures and mineralisation below trenches. True mineralisation width is unknown at this time but is interpreted as approximately 50% to 80% of intersection length for those holes drilled in the first round of drilling; and is interpreted to be in the range of 70% to 80% of intersection length for those holes drilled in the second round.
	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.	Diamond drilling is at an early, reconnaissance stage on the project. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were removed from the drill site at the end of each day's work program. All samples were stored in secured camp buildings or area before being dispatched to the secured Nouakchott office. Samples were dispatched under OreCorp personnel to ALS Nouakchott laboratory for preparation, ministry inspection and subsequently dispatched to ALS laboratories, Ireland.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audit or review of the various soil and trenching, rock chip or drill sampling techniques has been undertaken. However, the sampling methodology applied to date in the early stages of the Project follow standard industry practices. Where possible, orientation sampling has been undertaken in progressive staged exploration activities by the company. The multi-element database is considered to be of sufficient quality to carry out regional assessments and progressive staged trenching and drilling. A procedure of QAQC involving appropriate standards, duplicates, blanks and also internal laboratory checks were routinely completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results, Akjoujt South Project (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Comments**
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.*	OreCorp Mauritania has a 90% interest in Licences 1415 and 1416. The Akjoujt South Project area comprises two granted licence areas covering 460km^2 of the Proterozoic Mauritanide Belt in central western Mauritania. The licences are Category Group B2 and are held for 29 elements and groups of elements including gold, antimony, arsenic, barium, bismuth, boron, cadmium, cobalt, copper, fluorite, germanium, indium, lead, magnesium, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, platinoids, rare-earths, selenium, silver, strontium, sulphur, tellurium, tin, titanium, tungsten, zinc and zircon.
	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 no known impediments to the licence security.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Key regional data is provided in the Mauritanian government airborne magnetics and radiometrics PRISM data set and regional geological mapping information. Historical exploration drilling was undertaken in the area by SNIM. Mapping was undertaken by the Bureau de Recherche Geologiques et Mineres BRGM. Peak Metals and Mining Technology (“Peaks”) undertook reconnaissance mapping and regional geochemical sampling over small portions of the current licence areas.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The licences contain prospective geological structures and lithologies which have the potential to host both orogenic shear zone hosted gold, IOCG type deposits and recently identified potential magmatic copper-nickel sulphide mineralisation. The geological setting is within the boundary between the Archaean aged Reguibat Shield and the Proterozoic – Palaeozoic aged Mauritanide Belt. The country rock suites include high grade metamorphic, deformed and folded paragneiss and quartzites; orthogneiss with mafic and ultramafic suites and banded iron formation units. The region is in part covered by large areas of longitudinal dune systems.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results, Akjoujt South Project (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)		
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.*	All drill hole collar locations (easting and northing are given in UTM WGS 84 Zone 28N, dip and azimuth (magnetic) and total depth (m) are given in the tables associated with the release. Reference is also made of the local grid used. Elevations have not been quoted. The area drilled is totally flat with less than 1-2m maximum variation.
	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.	Not applicable.
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.*	**Soil, Rock Chip and Pit** When soil results are reported an indication of the element ranges, maximum values, and weighted mean regional background values are also stated to provide an appreciation of the level of anomalism. A summary of soil, rock chip and pit results and average ranges in given in this table, under the section ***other substantive exploration data.*** **Trench and Drilling** For the trench and drilling results, no upper cut is applied. Reporting ranges are set at for intercepts with lower nickel cut-off ranges of 0.2% Ni, (in some reported instances of 0.5% and >1% nickel) and for the other targeted metals within that nickel range. Other ranges used include 0.5% and 1.0% nickel. Maximum, internal dilution ranges are always 2m. However, individual values of 1 meter or more going >1% are also reported.
	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.	Higher grade intervals internal to broader mineralised zones are reported as included intervals in the provided table and summary of results.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Geological interpretation and field mapping suggest that the potential gold and base metal mineralisation along the Akjoujt South area associated with moderate to steeply dipping shears, veining and alteration zones and with felsic volcanic and intermediate volcanic interfaces of varying orientation.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results, Akjoujt South Project (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)		
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	True mineralisation width is unknown at this time but is interpreted as approximately 50% to 80% of intersection length for those holes drilled in the first round of drilling; and is interpreted to be in the range of 70% to 80% of intersection length for those holes drilled in the second round.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	. Down hole lengths only are stated as true widths are unknown.
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.*	Suitable summary plans have been included in the body of the report.
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.*	When soil results are reported an indication of the element ranges, maximum values, and weighted mean regional background values are also stated to provide an appreciation of the level of anomalism. In the case of trench and drilling results, all results at the assigned lower cut-offs are given. If no mineralisation is intercepted, then this is also reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	**Airborne Geophysics** Use was made of the Mauritanian government Airborne magnetics and radiometrics PRISM data set. **Geophysical Survey** Eight lines of High Resolution Resistivity and IP data (HIRIP) were completed in 2015 by ORR. A total of 1,205 line kilometres of ground magnetics has been completed over 4 areas by ORR in H2,2016. A Geomatric G-859APX portable caesium magnetometer with a Geomatrics G-856 proton magnetometer base station. Lines were orientation west to east, with data acquired at 200m line spacing and infill data acquired between 50 to 100m line spacing. Three Moving Loop EM (MLEM) surveys have been completed in Q1 2017, for a total of 8.5-line km. Three areas were surveyed utilizing 200m transmitter loops. A receiver was placed in the center of the loop, and 50m north and south of center. A Zonge ZT-30 battery powered transmitter was used. Down hole EM (Q2, 2017). Two holes were surveyed with down hole EM (ASPDD009 and ASPDD011). A ZT30 transmitter was used with an Atlantis B field probe with receiver. X, Y and Z B field readings were acquired every 5m down hole. The transmitter frequency was 1Hz and a 200m x 200m surface loop was used. **Soil Sampling Orientation and Regional / Infill Programs** Initial orientation soil sampling was undertaken that assessed both gold and pathfinder element ranges in -80 mesh, -2mm, +2-5mm, >5mm and LAG sampling medium. The work indicated very low orders of gold anomalism.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results, Akjoujt South Project (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)		
		A total of 1195 regional and infill soil samples have been collected by OreCorp comprising regional samples at nominal 0.8 x 0.4 spacing down to 0.4 x 0.2km and in places 0.2 x 0.1km testing mapped alteration zones and lithological contacts. Assaying returned results ranging from 3 to 2,340ppm Cu (background mean average 21ppm copper-in-soil) and from 3 to 2,550ppm Ni (background mean average 23ppm nickel-in-soil) and from <1 to 50ppb Au (background mean average 1.7 ppb gold-in-soil). **Trenching** A total of 21 trenches for 4,406m have been completed within the Project Area. The results returned values of 2ppm to 3670ppm (0.37%) copper and 3ppm to 5020ppm (0.50%) nickel. **Pit Sampling** A total of 63 pit samples (excluding QAQC) were taken with values ranging from 1 to 270ppm Cu (background mean average 41ppm copper-in-soil) and from 2 to 463ppm Ni (background mean average 55ppm nickel-in-soil) from <1 to 4ppb Au (background mean average 0.5ppb gold-in-soil). **Rock Chip** A total of 18 rock chip samples (excluding QAQC) were taken with values ranging from 2 to 2010 ppm Cu; 5 to 1,990ppm Ni; and from <1 to 70ppb Au. **Petrology** A total of 22 samples of mineralised and altered core were taken for petrology description. **Diamond Drilling** An initial reconnaissance diamond drill programme was completed with a total of 6 DD holes for 1040.4 metres of diamond core In Q3, 2016. Drill intersection results from the drilling included; ASPDD002- 31m @ 0.31% Ni and 0.21% Cu from 11m; and 9m @ 0.21% Ni and 0.10% Cu from 94m ASPDD003 - 13m @ 0.35% Ni and 0.24% Cu from 2m; and 15m @ 0.58% Ni and 0.40% Cu from 19m (incl. 3m @ 1.28% Ni and 0.29% Cu from 29m) ASPDD004 - 16.7m @ 0.40% Ni and 0.22% Cu from 16.3m (incl. 1m @ 1.05% Ni and 0.23% Cu from 31m) ASPDD005- 4.7m @ 0.39% Ni and 0.20% Cu from 116.8m (incl. 0.70m @ 1.00% Ni and 0.15% Cu from 116.8m)
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling)*	Additional mapping, geophysical test work and phased drilling are being considered.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	These are included in the body of the report.

Section 3 (Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources) is not applicable at this stage of exploration in the Akjoujt South Project.