KORE POTASH LIMITED
Level 3, 88 William Street,
Perth,
Western Australia 6000
Telephone: +61 (8) 9463 2463
Facsimile: +61 (8) 9463 2499

EMAIL AND WEBSITE
info@korepotash.com
www.korepotash.com

ISSUED CAPITAL
(As at – 8 September 2017)
768.2m Ordinary Shares
ASX Code: K2P

Dougou Extension Prospect Sylvinite intersections up to 8.8 m thick within a zone of 8 by 5 km, open laterally

Highlights:

- The Company's drilling follows up on two previous drill-holes ED_01 and ED_03 (drillled in 2012 and 2014) both of which contained intersections of Sylvinite Hangingwall Seam ("**HWSS**"), of 57.7% and 59.5% KCl over thickness of 4.5 and 4.2 m respectively[1];
- Since March 2017, four additional widely spaced (2 to >4 km) holes have been completed containing Sylvinite intersections of the 'Top Seam' between 4.9 and 8.8 m thick grading between 27 and 30 %KCl (Table 1). These holes bring the total by Kore at the Prospect to six;
- Of the total six holes drilled by the Company, five contain Sylvinite intervals grading between 27% and 62% KCl, supporting the Kore's view that Dougou Extension has the potential to host a second Sylvinite deposit to add to the nearby Kola deposit (508 Mt Measured and Indicated Resource grading 35.4% KCl)[2];
- The Sylvinite intersections are within zone of approximately 8 by 5 km which is open laterally. More exploration is required with two holes currently in progress, DX_05 and DX_06 (Fig 2); and,
- In addition to the Sylvinite, two of the recent holes at Dougou Extension contain very thick (13 m), pure and flat-lying Carnallitite seam (Fig. 1) with grades of 24.6 and 26.6% KCl (the latter with minor Sylvinite content).

Perth, Australia, 11 September 2017 - **Kore Potash Limited** (ASX:K2P) ('**Kore'** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update for its ongoing exploration programme at its Dougou Extension Prospect ("**Dougou Extension**"), in the Republic of Congo ("**RoC**"). Drilling has yielded more significant Sylvinite intersections from widely spaced boreholes supporting the view that this area has the potential to host a second high-grade Sylvinite deposit which would add to the Company's flagship Kola Potash Project ("**Kola**"). In addition to the Sylvinite, the boreholes contain the thickest Carnallitite intersections encountered to date, two holes with 13 m thick intervals comprised over 90 % Carnallite.

[1] Announcement dated 20 October 2014: Elemeantal Minerals Announces Exceptional Results from Dougou Yangala Drilling
[2] Announcement dated 6 July 2017: Updated Mineral Resource for the High Grade Kola Deposit

Sean Bennett, CEO of Kore, commented:

"These intersections at Dougou Extension are very positive news for the Company. Although we had hoped to find more 50-60% KCl Sylvinite Hangingwall Seam, the Sylvinite Top Seam intersections are of an excellent grade and are within a broad area that is open laterally. This supports our view that there is potential to define a high-grade Sylvinite deposit; to accompany our flagship Kola deposit. The Top seam and Hangingwall seam are 12 m apart and could potentially be mined separately by conventional underground methods. In addition, the thick Carnallitite intersections at this prospect add to the wealth of potash at Kore's disposal – the intersections of 13 m grading between 24.6 and 26.6 % KCl are exciting."

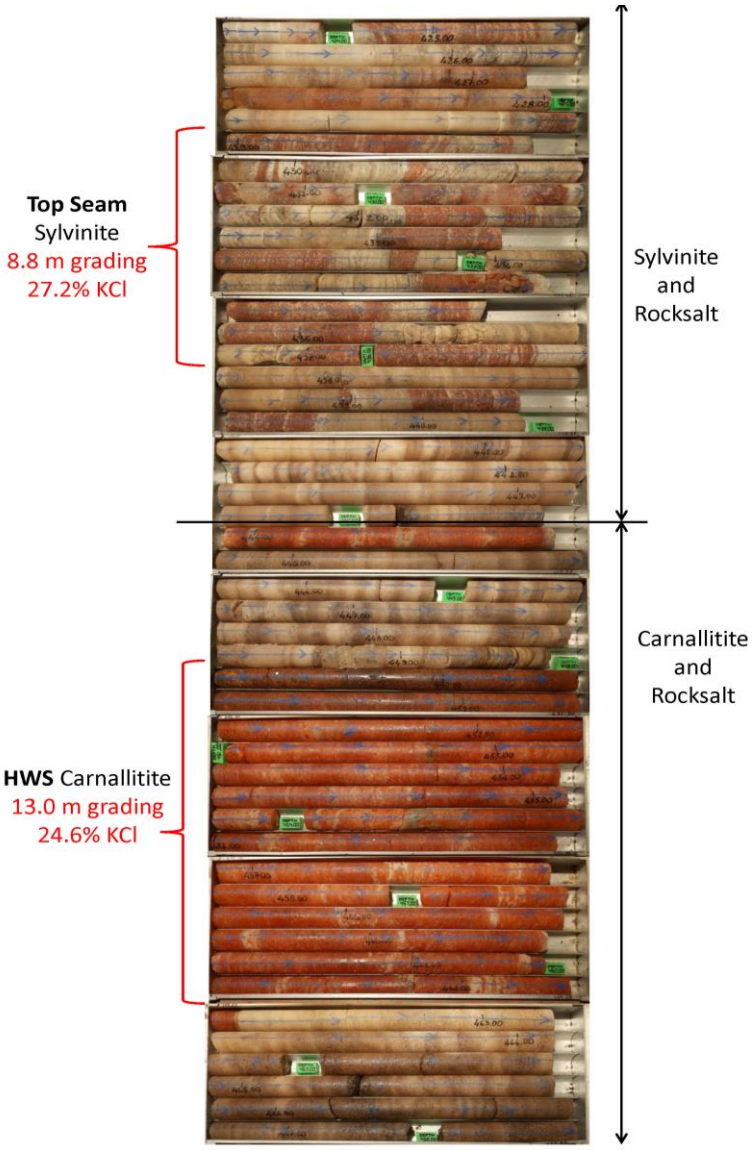


Figure 1. Photograph of Sylvinite and Carnallitite intersected in DX_01. Note the clear contacts and flat-lying nature of the seams (the hole was drilled vertically), and the purity of the potash layers. Trays are 1.0 m wide.

Table 1. Summary of potash in all holes at the Dougou Extension Prospect, including historical drill-holes and previously reported Kore drill-holes (indicates previously reported). These are not highlights but a listing of all intersections, excluding only those within the evaporite cycles below the Hangingwall Seam.*

Borehole	Seam	Mineralogy	From (m)	To (m)	Measured Thickness (m)	True thickness (m)	KCl % by assay
ED_01*	Top Seam	Sylvinite	403.98	409.14	5.16	**5.16**	**31.8**
	Hangingwall Seam	Sylvinite	421.93	426.40	4.47	**4.47**	**57.7**
ED_03*	Top Seam	*absent*					
	Hangingwall Seam	Sylvinite	398.95	403.16	4.21	**4.21**	**59.5**
DX_01	Top Seam	Sylvinite	428.84	437.59	8.75	**8.75**	**27.2**
	Hangingwall Seam	Carnallitite	449.40	462.35	12.95	**12.95**	**24.6**
DX_02	Top Seam	*absent*					
	Hangingwall Seam	Sylvinite	429.40	430.43	1.03	**0.93**	**61.6**
DX_03	Top Seam	Sylvinite	309.43	314.30	4.87	**4.87**	**29.9**
	Hangingwall Seam	Carnallite with 0.61m Sylvinite layer at its top (see below)	323.90	336.90	13.00	**13.00**	**26.8**
	including	Sylvinite	323.90	324.51	0.61	**0.61**	**62.9**
DX_04	Top Seam	Carnallitite	447.04	458.54	11.50	**11.50**	**17.1**
	Hangingwall Seam	Carnallitite	463.92	472.49	8.57	**8.17**	**24.4**
K62 Historic potash hole	*Top Seam*	*Carnallitite*	*440.41*	*449.10*	*8.69*	***8.69***	***19.1***
	Hangingwall Seam	*Carnallitite*	*455.42*	*461.98*	*6.56*	***6.56***	***24.3***
K52 Historic potash hole (twinned by ED_01)	*Top Seam*	Sylvinite	*406.15*	*411.02*	*4.87*	***4.87***	***31.9***
	Hangingwall Seam	Sylvinite	*423.55*	*427.16*	*3.61*	***3.61***	***57.5***
Yangala-1 Historic oil hole		*numerous narrow sylvinite seams between 619 to 674 metres, interpreted to be leached cycles 7, 8, 9*					

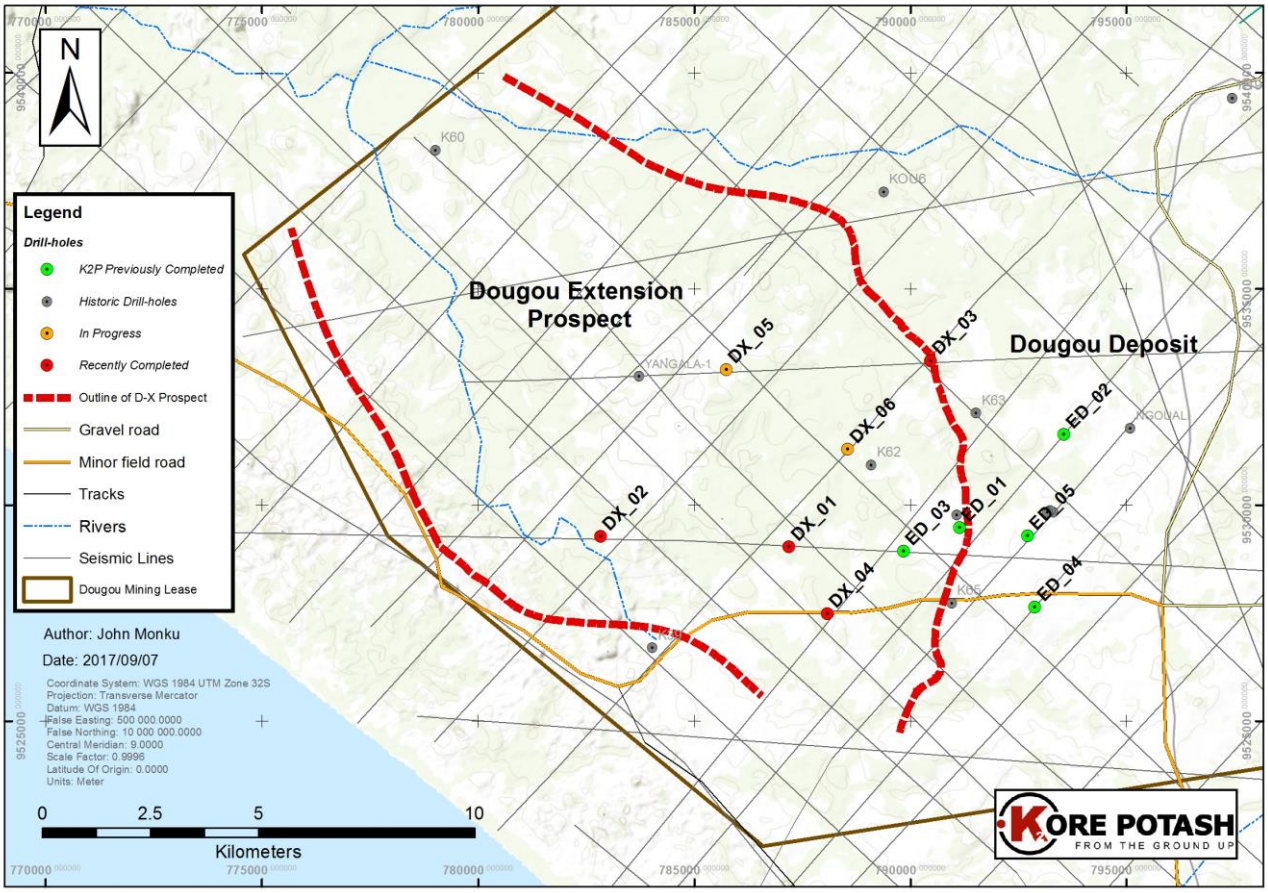


Figure 2. Map showing the interpreted extent of the Dougou Extension Prospect and all drill-holes.

Large area with Sylvinite identified, open laterally

Similar to the setting at Kola, the host evaporite rocks at Dougou Extension (previously referred to as Yangala) are slightly elevated and undulating over a broad area (approximately 10 by 15 km in extent), relative to stratigraphy of the surrounding areas. This setting is conducive to the formation of Sylvinite by the replacement of the precursor Carnallitite layers in the upper parts of the Salt Member.

Sylvinite is hosted by the Top seam and/or the HWSS as summarized in Table 1, which includes the previous holes ED_01 and ED_03. Five of the of six widely spaced holes drilled by Kore (since 2012) contain Sylvinite of between 27% and 62% KCl, and all except DX_02 contain Sylvinite of the Top Seam and/or HWSS in excess of 4.2 metres thick.

The intersections support Kore's view that Dougou Extension has the potential to host a high grade Sylvinite deposit. To date the area interpreted as containing Sylvinite Top Seam or HWSS is approximately 8 by 5 km in size and open to the north and west.

Within this area, 'internal' zones where the seams are absent due to truncation, or are of Carnallitite should be expected. Historic drill-hole K62 contained Top Seam and Hangingwall Seam of Carnallitite. Such zones are common to many Sylvinite deposits and are best delineated using high quality seismic data.

As at Kola, the Sylvinite at Dougou Extension has the advantage of being shallow relative to operating potash mines - in DX_03 the intersection is at a depth of 309 metres below surface. The seams are flat or gently dipping and contain very minor amounts insoluble material (<0.1 to 0.2%) relative to deposits elsewhere. Problematic minerals such as bischofite do not occur in proximity (>100 m vertically) to the seams.

Further work

An assessment will be made as to the requirement for additional work once drill-holes DX_05 and DX_06 are complete and results available; completion of these holes has been delayed due to difficulties in drilling the mud rotary section of the holes.

The Exploration Target* for Dougou Extension announced in January 2015, of 235 to 470 Mt grading between 55% and 60% KCl[3], was based on the interpretation that only HWSS would be included. The recent intersections indicate the Sylvinite of the Top Seams may be of equal or greater importance than HWSS. A review of the Exploration Target will be made once the current programme ends and a full interpretation has been completed.

*Note: the potential quantity and grade of an Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, that there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Carnallitite of 13 m thickness and excellent grade and purity

The intersections in DX_01 and DX_04 highlight the favourable characteristics of the Carnallitite Hangingwall Seam (Fig. 2). At the Dougou Deposit located to the east of the Dougou Extension Prospect (Fig. 2 and Fig. 4) this seam alone accounts for 311 Mt of the Measured and Indicated Mineral resource[4], grading 24.6% KCl and averages 10 m thick. The high grade for Carnallitite is attributed to the fact that the seam is comprised consistently of over 90% of the mineral carnallite. In DX_01 and DX_03 the Carnallitite Hangingwall Seam is 13 m thick and in the latter includes a 0.6 m thick layer of Sylvinite grading 62.9% KCl. These intersections highlight the significance of the Carnallitite, and in particular that of the HWS. A scoping Study for the Dougou deposit was completed in 2015[5].

[3] Announcement dated 27 January 2015: Elemental Minerals Announces an Exploration Target for the High Grade Sylvinite Hangingwall Seam at the Yangala Prospect

[4] Announcement dated 9 February 2015: Elemental Minerals Announces Large Mineral Resource Expansion and Upgrade for the Dougou Potash Deposit.

[5] Announcement dated 17 February 2015: Results for the Dougou Potash Project Scoping Study

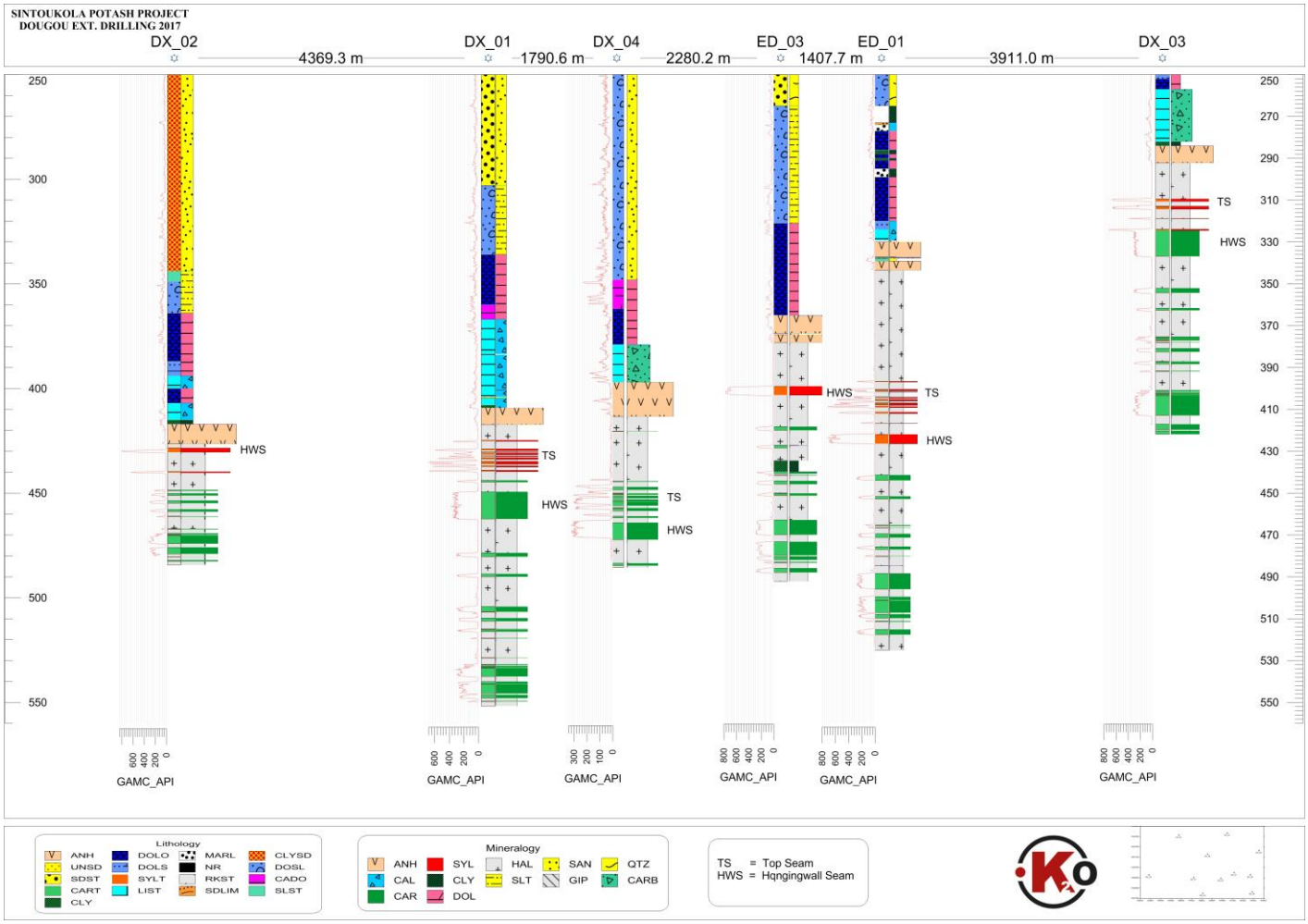


Figure 3. Strip logs for all of the Company's holes at the Dougou Extension Prospect – note the distances between holes are between 1.7 and >4 km, as indicated.

*Table 2. Collar positions of all completed drill-holes at the Dougou Extension Prospect, shown on Fig. 2. *Note K52 is 50 m from ED_01. Projection and datum is UTM WGS84 32 S. All holes were drilled vertically.*

Company	BH ID	East m	North m	Elevation m	Depth m	Survey method
Kore Potash	ED_01	791144.8	9529491	55.29	525.15	DGPS
Kore Potash	ED_03	789848.8	9528941	62.94	492.15	DGPS
Kore Potash	DX_01	787204	9529046	54.08	550	DGPS
Kore Potash	DX_02	782841	9529280	46	600	handheld GPS
Kore Potash	DX_03	790477	9533344	55	550	handheld GPS

Kore Potash	DX_04	788090	9527490	77	550	handheld GPS
Historic	K52*	791162.8	9529489	56.57	1050	DGPS
Historic	K62	789179.2	9530654	59.79	531	DGPS
Historic	Yangala-1	783735.7	9532985	102.57	1110.6	handheld GPS

About Kore Potash's Projects

Kore Potash (ASX: K2P) is an advanced stage mineral exploration and development company whose primary asset is 97%-owned Sintoukola Potash SARL (SP) in the RoC. SP has 100% ownership of the Kola Mining Lease within which the Company's lead project, the Kola Sylvinite deposit is located. SP also has 100% ownership of the Dougou Mining Lease within which the Dougou Carnallitite Deposit and the Dougou Extension Prospect are situated.

These projects are easily accessed, being located approximately 80 km to the north of the city of Pointe Noire and 15 to 30 km from the Atlantic coast. The Projects have the potential to be among the world's lowest-cost potash producers and their location near the coast offers a transport cost advantage to global fertilizer markets.

The Kola Deposit has a Measured and Indicated Sylvinite Mineral Resource of 508 Mt grading 35.4 % KCl[6]. A Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) which is underway, being conducted by a consortium of world class engineering and construction companies consisting of Technip FMC, Vinci Construction Grands Projects, Egis International and Louis Dreyfus Armateurs (the "French Consortium"). The DFS contract was signed on 28 February 2017 and the study is scheduled to be completed in Q2 2018.

The Dougou Deposit is 15 km southwest of Kola and is a very large Carnallitite deposit with a Measured and Indicated Potash Mineral Resource of 1.1 billion tonnes grading 20.6% KCl (at a depth of between 400 and 600 metres) hosted by 35-40 metres of Carnallitite within 4 flat-lying seams[7]. A Scoping Study was completed by ERCOSPLAN of Germany in February 2015[8]. This Study indicated that a low capital cost, low operating cost (Life of Mine operating cost of US$68 per tonne MoP), and quick to production carnallite solution mine could be established at Dougou, taking advantage of the deposit quality and availability of low cost energy in the RoC.

The Dougou Extension Prospect (previously referred to as Yangala) lies immediately west of the Dougou Deposit.

[6] Announcement dated 6 July 2017: Updated Mineral Resource for the High Grade Kola Deposit
[7] Announcement dated 9 February 2015: Elemental Minerals Announces Large Mineral Resource Expansion and Upgrade for the Dougou Potash Deposit.
[8] Announcement dated 17 February 2015: Results for the Dougou Potash Project Scoping Study

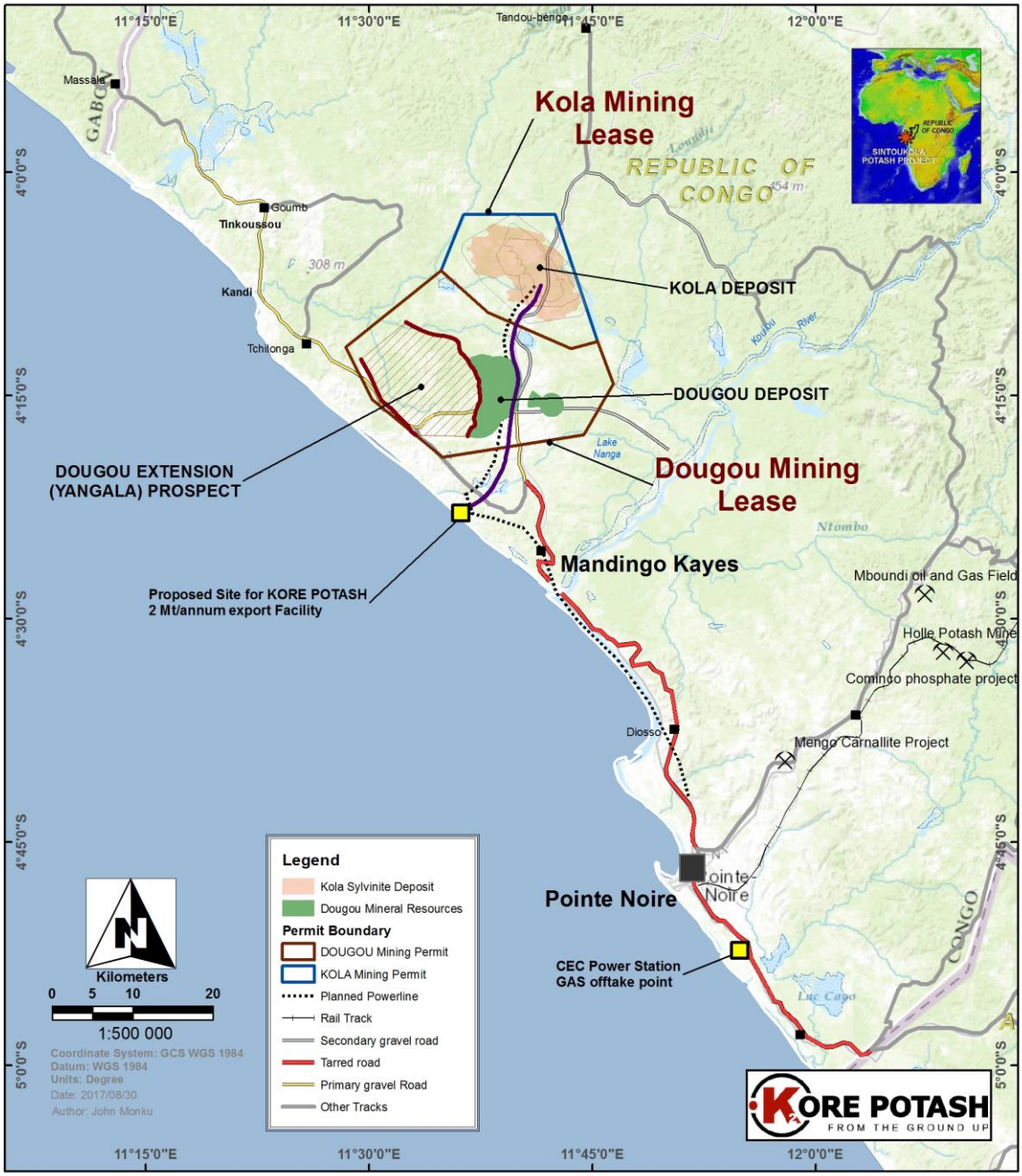


Figure 4. Map showing the location if the Company's projects within the Republic of Congo

Kore Potash's Mineral Resources

		Potash Mineral Resources	
Potash Deposit	**Category**	**Million Tonnes**	**Grade KCl %**
Kola Sylvinite (July 2017)	Measured	216	34.9
	Indicated	292	35.7
	Inferred	340	34.0
Kola Carnallitite (July 2017)	Measured	341	17.4
	Indicated	441	18.7
	Inferred	1,266	18.7
Dougou Carnallitite (February 2015)	Measured	148	20.1
	Indicated	920	20.7
	Inferred	1,988	20.8

Notes: *The Mineral Resource estimates are reported in accordance with the JORC code 2012 edition. The Kola Mineral Resources were reported on the 6 July 2017, and was prepared by Met-Chem division of DRA Americas Inc., a subsidiary of the DRA Group. Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 10% KCl. The Dougou Mineral Resource was prepared by ERCOSPLAN Ingenieurgesellschaft Geotechnik und Bergbau mbH ("ERCOSPLAN") and reported in the ASX announcement dated 9 February 2015. The form and context of the Competent Person's findings as presented in this document have not materially changed since the resource was first reported. Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, marketing, or other relevant issues. The Mineral resources are considered to have reasonable expectation for eventual economic extraction using underground mining methods.*

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement 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 and whilst there is a reasonable basis for making such statements regarding the proposed placement described herein; 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 announcement 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.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves at the Dougou Extension Prospect, is based on information compiled by Mr. Andrew Pedley, the Chief Geologist for Kore Potash and a full time employee of the Company. Mr Pedley 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. Mr. Pedley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person, as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code). Mr. Pedley consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information relating to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, and the results of economic studies for the Kola and Dougou Deposits, is extracted from previous reports, as referred to in footnotes herein, and available to view on the Company's website. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new 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.

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.*	Sampling was carried out according to a strict quality control protocol beginning at the drill rig. Holes were drilled to HQ size (64.5 mm core diameter) core. Sample intervals were between 0.1 and 2.0 metres and sampled to lithological boundaries. All were sampled as half-core and cut using an Almonte© core cutter without water and blade and core holder cleaned down between samples. Sampling and preparation was carried out by trained geological and technical employees. Samples were individually bagged and sealed.
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).*	Holes were drilled by 12 and 8 inch diameter rotary Percussion through the 'cover sequence', stopping in the Anhydrite Member and cased and grouted to this depth. Holes were then advanced using diamond coring with the use of tri-salt (K, Na, Mg) mud to ensure excellent recovery. Coring was HQ (64.5 mm core diameter) as standard and HQ.
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 was recorded for all cored sections of the holes by recording the drilling advance against the length of core recovered. Recovery is between 95 and 100% for the evaporite and all potash intervals. Figure 1 of the announcement provides an image of the core illustrating typical recovery. The use of tri-salt (Mg, Na, and K) chloride brine to maximize recovery was standard. A fulltime mud engineer was recruited to maintain drilling mud chemistry and physical properties. Core is wrapped in cellophane sheet soon after it is removed from the core barrel, to avoid dissolution in the atmosphere, and is then transported at the end of each shift to a de-humidified core storage room where it is stored permanently.
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 each hole was logged, 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 images, density and caliper data which correlates well with the geological logging. Due to the conformable nature of the evaporite stratigraphy and the observed good continuity and abrupt contacts, recognition of the potash seams is straightforward and made with a high degree of confidence. Core was photographed to provide an additional reference for checking contacts at a later date.

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.*	• Samples were sawn as described above, into two halves. On half was retained at site as a record, and one half sent as a in a batch of samples to Intertek-Genalysis in Perth. • Care was taken to orient the core before cutting so that the retained and submitted halves are as similar as possible. For at least 1 in 20 samples both halves were submitted, as two separate samples – an original and (field) duplicate sample. The results of the duplicate analyses indicate no observable bias. • The field duplicates and the laboratory duplicate data supports the adequacy of the sample size and the sub-sampling procedures. This partially a reflection of the massive layered nature of the mineralisation, with layering that is generally close to perpendicular to the core axis.
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.*	• At the laboratory, samples were crushed to nominal 2 mm then riffle split to derived a 100 g sample for analysis. K, Na, Ca, Mg. S were determined by ICP-OES. Cl is determined volumetrically. Insolubles (INSOL) were determined by filtration of the residual solution and slurry on 0.45 micron membrane filter, washing to remove residual salts, drying and weighing. Loss on drying by Gravimetric Determination (LOD/GR) was also competed as a check on the mass balance. • A full QA-QC programme of insertion of blanks, duplicates and standards to assess repeatibilty of the sampling procedure and the precision and accuracy of the laboratory preparation and analyses. QA-QC data has been assessed and is found acceptable. • Charts for blanks, field duplicates and one of the CRMSs are provided below in figure A1 to A3, with those results belonging in the DX_01 to DX_04 batch indicated.

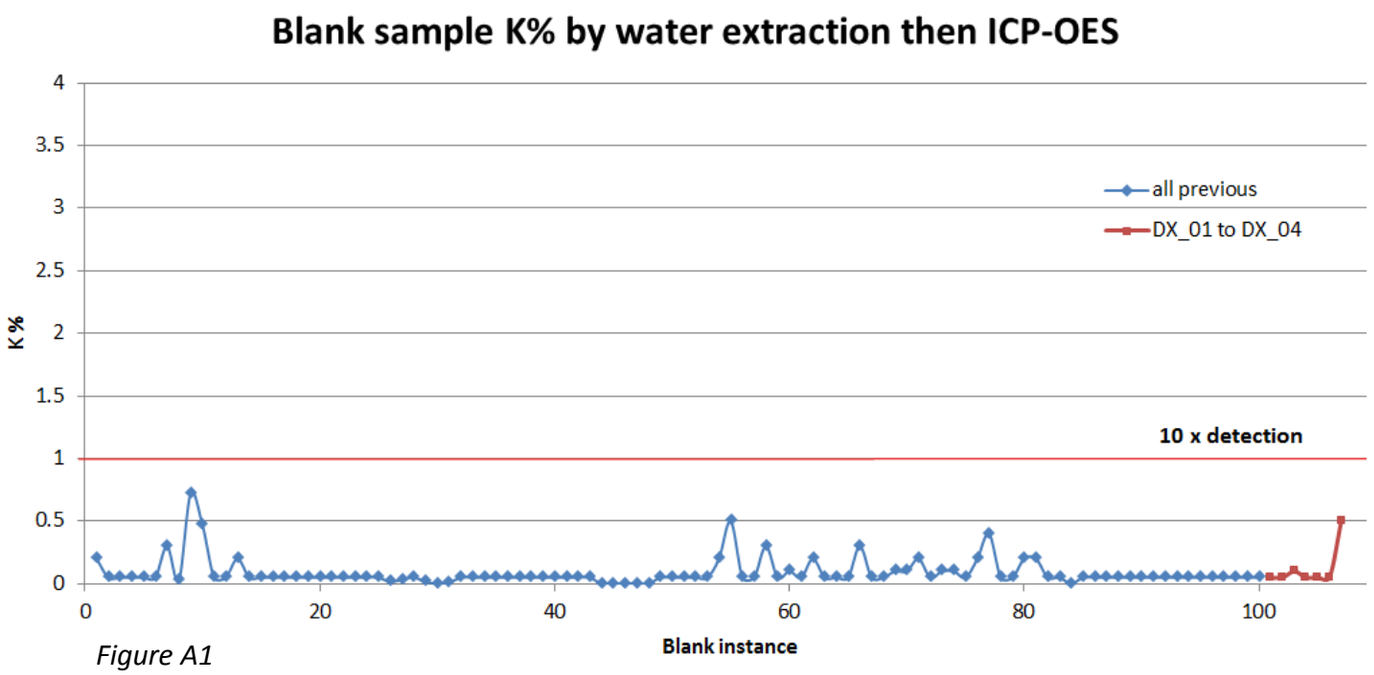


Figure A1

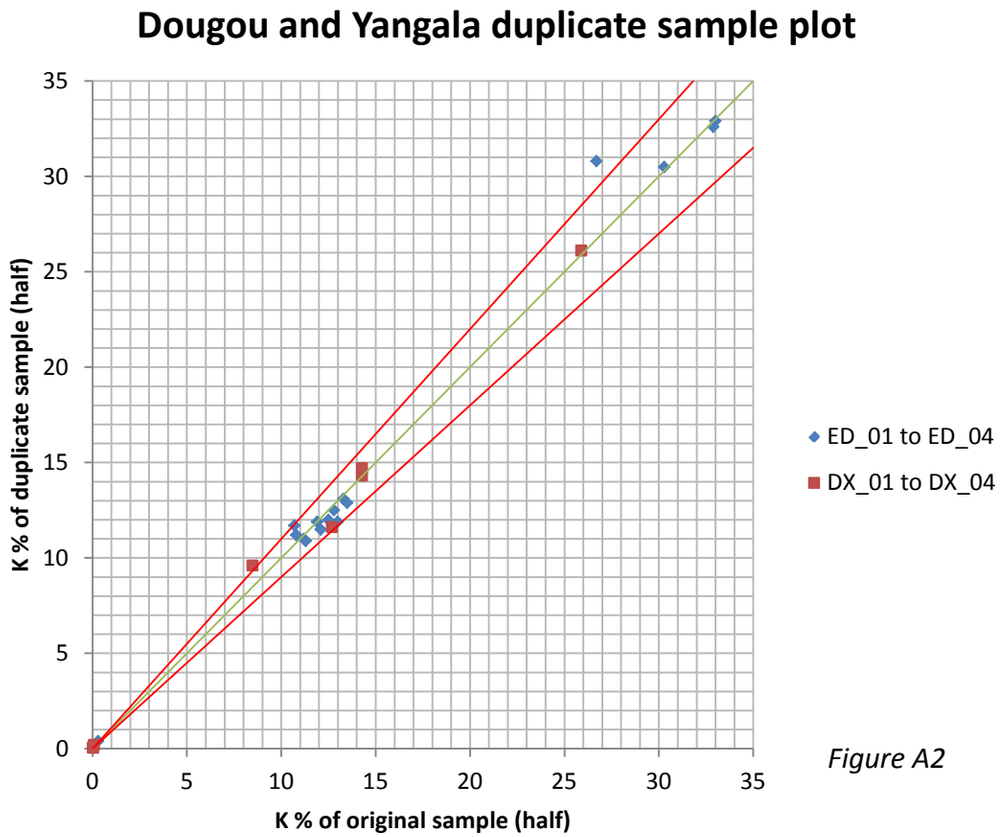
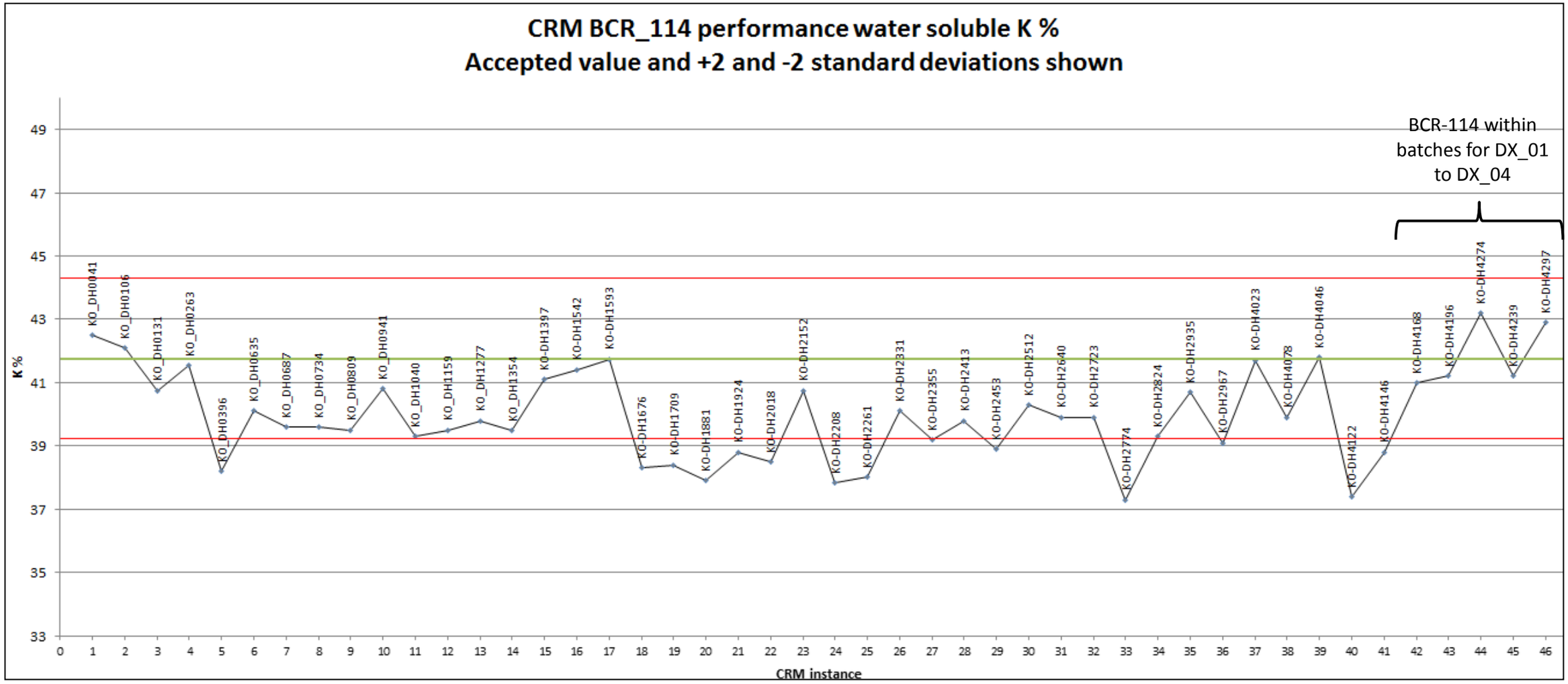


Figure A2

JORC Criteria	JORC Explanation	Commentary

6. QUALITY OF ASSAY DATA AND LABORATORY TESTS CONT'D

Figure A3



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.*	• KCl was also determined using converted gamma-ray data by independent geophysical contractor. That data also supports the reported grades. • An downward adjustment of KCl grade using a factor of 0.92 was made to the carnallitite intersections to account for a quantified loss on drying error attributed to the hygroscopic nature of the mineral carnallitite.
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 laterally and 10-20 m vertically. The positions are given in UTM zone 32 S using WGS 84 datum (Table 2 of the announcement).
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 2 of the announcement shows the location of the drillholes which are spaced between 1.4 and 4 km apart. • No compositing has taken place.
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.*	• All seams have sufficiently low degree of dip, and drillholes are vertical so correction of thickness for apparent thickness is not warranted, except for the Hangingwall seam in DX_02 which has a dip of approximately 25 degrees and so has been adjusted. • The potash layers are massive and even in DX_02 do not present the possibility of sampling bias due to the moderate dip of the seam and there being no structures are present.
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 Kore sampling procedure has been audited on several occasions by external parties but not the sampling or data specifically relating to DX_01 to DX_04 except by the Company's Chief Geologist

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 Dougou Extension Prospect is within the Kola Mining Lease which is held 100% under the local company Dougou Mining SARL which is in turn held 100% by Sintoukola Potash SA RoC, of which Kore Potash holds a 97% share. • 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 K52, K62 are within the Prospect area (intersections summarised in Table 1 of the announcement). High quality geological logs are available for these holes. Hole K52 intersected Sylvinite Hangingwall Seam (referred to as seam 3 of cycle 9) and was the initial reason for Kore's interest in the area, beginning with the twin-hole drilling of K52 in 2012 by ED_01. • Oil exploration well Yangala-1 was drilled in 1961 by Societe des Petrole d'Afrique Equatoriale (SPAFE) for which limited geological information is available. • Seismic data was acquired by oil exploration company's British Petroleum Congo and Chevron during the 1980's and by Morel et Prom in 2006. The Company acquired SEG-Y files for these surveys and this data has guided the exploration at Dougou Extension.
15. GEOLOGY		• The potash seams are hosted by the 300-900 m thick 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 during the Aptian of the Lower Cretaceous, between 125 and 112 million years ago, 'proto Atlantic' seepage-fed sub-sea level basin following the break-up of Gondwana into the African and South America continents. The sedimentation was in a post-rift setting leading to the development of evaporite layers with significant continuity; the evaporite is of the basin-wide 'mega-halite' *(Warren 2010)* • The evaporite is covered by a thick 'cover sequence' (Fig. A4) of carbonate rocks and clastic sediments of Cretaceous age (Albian) to recent, which is between 290 and approximately 450 m at the Dougou Extension Prospect. At the top of the evaporite formation, above the salt dominated part (Salt Member) is an impermeable layer of anhydrite, gypsum and clay typically between 5 and 15 m thick (the Anhydrite Member). • The evaporites formed by the cyclic evaporation of marine-water sourced and seepage-fed brines in an extensive subsiding basin, each cycle generally following the expected brine evolution and resultant mineral precipitation model: dolomite then gypsum then halite then the bitterns of Mg and K as chlorides (as opposed to sulphates). Bittern minerals form when the brine is 60-95 times concentrated (over sea-water concentration). To precipitate the thick potash beds the system experienced prolonged periods within that range of brine concentration, when water inflows equaled losses. • Reflecting the chloride-Mg-K dominated brine composition, halite (NaCl), carnallite ($KMgCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$) and bischofite ($MgCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$) 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 was deposited in a cyclic manner; 10 cycles have been recognised, of which most are preserved at Dougou Extension, the important 'Top Seam' and 'Hangingwall Seam' potash seams are within the mid to upper part of cycle 9 (Fig. A4) • Similar to Kola but to a greater degree, at the Dougou Extension Prospect the evaporite stratigraphy is elevated over a broad area affected by horst formation, interpreted to have taken place during the rift phase pre-dating the evaporite (lowermost Cretaceous, pre-125 Ma) (Teisserenc and Villemin, 1989). Horst affected sediments were largely buried prior to the evaporite deposition which is considered post-rift (during a transitional phase between rift and drift). Some later reactivation if the underlying structures probably took place from the Oligocene onwards in response to uplift of the West African margin at this time (Spathopoulos, 1996). It is likely that this uplift gives rise to the relatively elevated situation of the evaporites at Dougou Extension. • The relative elevation of the evaporite and moderate tilting of the stratigraphy at Dougou Extension is thought to have promoted the formation of Sylvinite by the replacement of carnallitite by gradual movement of brine into and 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, as observed at the top of the Hangingwall Seam in DX_03. • 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 a principal control on the extent and distribution of the seams in the upper part of the Salt Member.

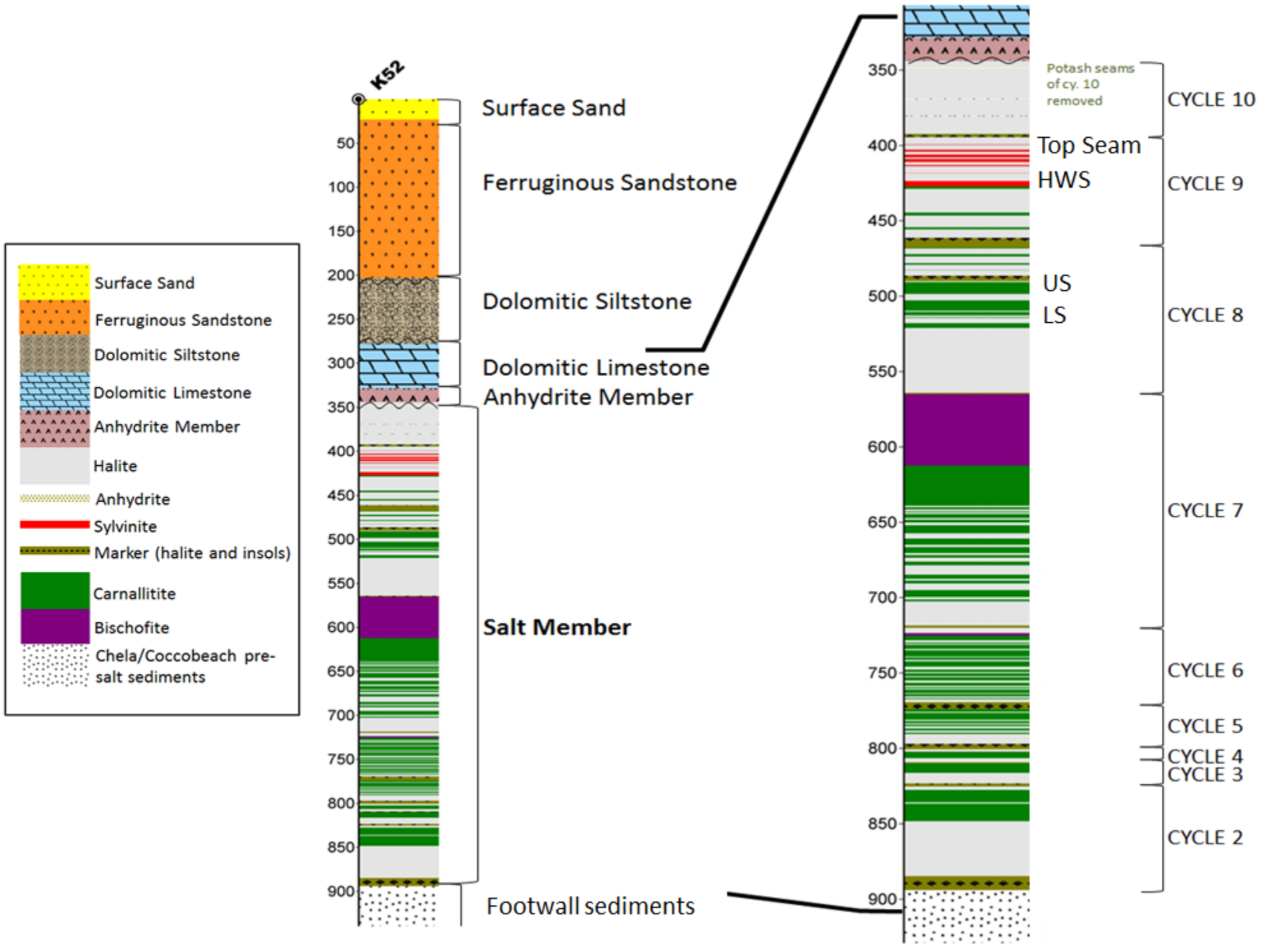


Figure A4. Typical geological column for the area from surface to the (Chela/Coccobeach) sediments below the evaporite rocks, as intersected in historic hole K52 at Dougou Extension. This hole was 'twinned' by ED_01 by Kore in 2012. On the right is a close-up of the upper part of the 'salt' hosting the important seams discussed in text. Note: in this hole the Hangingwall and Top Seam are present and of sylvinite. The Upper and Lower seams are carnallitite.

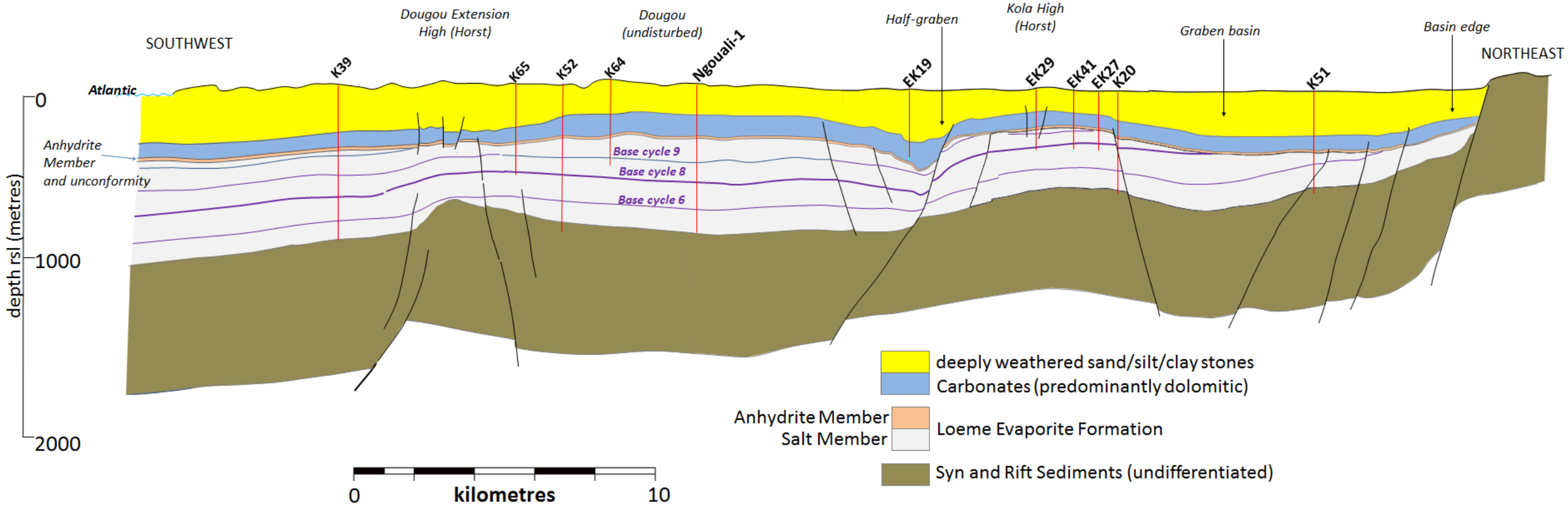


Figure A5. Cross section through the Dougou and Kola areas showing the various horsts (highs) such a Kola and Dougou Extension, graben features, and 'flat' zones (Dougou deposit). Note 5 x vertical exaggeration.

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 2 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. All boreholes at the Prospect are shown on the map and the intersections (or absence of) for all holes including historic are listed in Table 1 of the announcement. No information is excluded.

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.*	• For the calculation of the grade over the full thickness of the seams, the standard length weight average method was used to combined results of each sample. • The full intersection in DX_03 (from 323.90 m to 336.90 m) includes 0.61 m of Sylvinite grading 62.9% KCl at its top. It is the view of the CP that the combined interval is the most valid for reporting as it can be expected to exhibit significant lateral extension . • If the narrow Sylvinite is excluded the intersection is 12.39 m grading 25.1% KCl from 324.51 m depth. None of the other intersections reported include a combined narrow high grade with a thick lower grade interval. • No selective cutting of high or low grade material was carried out as is deemed unjustified given the flat to gently dipping layered massive nature of the potash and absence of localised high grade patches. • 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').*	• Core and acoustic televiewer images provide a reliable measurement of dip (and the latter provides azimuth). Seams have sufficiently low degree of dip, and drillholes are vertical so correction of thickness for apparent thickness is not warranted, except for the Hangingwall seam in DX_02 which has a dip of approximately 25 degrees and so has been adjusted (Table 1 of the announcement).
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.*	• All relevant diagrams are provided, including maps, tables, lithological logs.
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.

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.*	• Drill-holes DX_05 and DX_06 are underway; both have been delayed due to difficulties experienced in drilling the mud rotary section of the hole. • These holes would provide additional information required to assess the Prospect and the nature of possible future work. As assessment will include a review of the current Exploration Target for the area. • If it is decided to carry out further work it would involve the acquisition of new seismic data and the interpretation of that data followed by the drilling of additional holes aimed at defining a mineral resource.

REFERENCES

Spathopoulos, F., 1996. An insight on salt tectonics in the Angola Basin, South Atlantic. In: Aslop, G.I., Blundell, D.J., Davison, I. (Eds.), Salt Tectonics. Geological Society, London, pp. 153–174

Teisserenc, P., Villemin, J., 1989. Sedimentary basin of Gabon—geology and oil systems. In: Edwards, J.D., Santogrossi, P.A. (Eds.), Divergent/Passive Margin Basins. American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Tulsa, pp. 177–199.

Warren, J. K., 2010, Evaporites through time: Tectonic, climatic and eustatic controls in marine and non-marine deposits: Earth-Science Reviews, v. 98, p. 217-268*).*