ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE

Mineral Resource Estimate Update for the Nyanzaga Project in Tanzania Increasing Category and Grade

3.07 Million Ounces at 4.03g/t Gold

OreCorp Limited (**OreCorp** or **Company**) is pleased to announce the updated JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE** or **Resource**) for the Nyanzaga Gold Project (**Nyanzaga** or **Project**) in Tanzania of 23.7Mt at 4.03g/t for 3.07Moz gold.

The MRE was updated by independent consultants CSA Global Pty Ltd (**CSA**) following completion of the 2016/2017 infill drilling program which aimed to lift the MRE categories and improve grade. The Resource replaces the previous MRE included within the 13 March 2017 Pre Feasibility Study (**PFS**) announcement.

The highlights of the MRE are as follows:

- Resource grade has increased to 4.03g/t gold (an increase of 16%);
- 88% of the MRE (both tonnage and metal) is in the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource categories, an increase of 5% from the March 2017 MRE;
- The amount of contained gold in the Measured category has doubled to 738kozs (up from 371kozs).
- The Resource maintains significant scale with 3.07Moz at the cut-off grade of 1.5g/t gold;
- This MRE covers a strike length of approximately 600m, with mineralised widths of individual mineralised zones ranging from 2 to 20m;
- Mineralisation is open at depth leaving scope for future additional resources to be delineated; and
- The orientation and continuity of mineralisation, coupled with the high gold grade, confirms potential for a combined open pit (**OP**) and underground operation (**UG**).

The updated MRE better defines the higher grade zones, linking gold mineralisation continuity based on nominal drill hole intercepts which exceed 2.0g/t gold over 3m downhole widths. Nine distinct high grade mineralised zones within the Nyanzaga deposit have been defined. This high grade mineralisation is supported by extensive interpretive geological and geostatistical work completed by OreCorp and CSA.

The mineralised zones average 5m in true width, to a maximum of 20m true width; 600m in strike length and over 450m down dip. Several zones are still open at depth below 800m from surface and represent an excellent opportunity for future exploration upside. The distance between the high grade mineralisation varies laterally from 10 to 70m.

OreCorp LIMITED

ASX RELEASE:
12 September 2017

ASX CODE:
Shares: ORR

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

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

Ground Floor, 516 Hay Street, Subiaco, WA 6008
Tel: +61 (8) 9381 9997 • Fax: +61 (8) 9381 9996 • ABN: 24 147 917 299

WWW.ORECORP.COM.AU

The updated MRE will form the basis of the Definitive Feasibility Study (**DFS**). The DFS is in progress but will not be completed by December 2017 as originally envisaged.

In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8, please refer to JORC Table 1 (**Appendix 2**) for further technical details regarding the MRE.

For further information please contact:

Matthew Yates
CEO & Managing Director
Mobile: +61 (08) 9381 9997

Introduction

On 22 September 2015, the Company announced that it had entered into a conditional, binding earn-in and joint venture agreement (**JVA**) with Acacia Mining plc (**Acacia**) to earn up to a 51% interest in the Project in the Lake Victoria Goldfields of Tanzania (***Figure 1***).

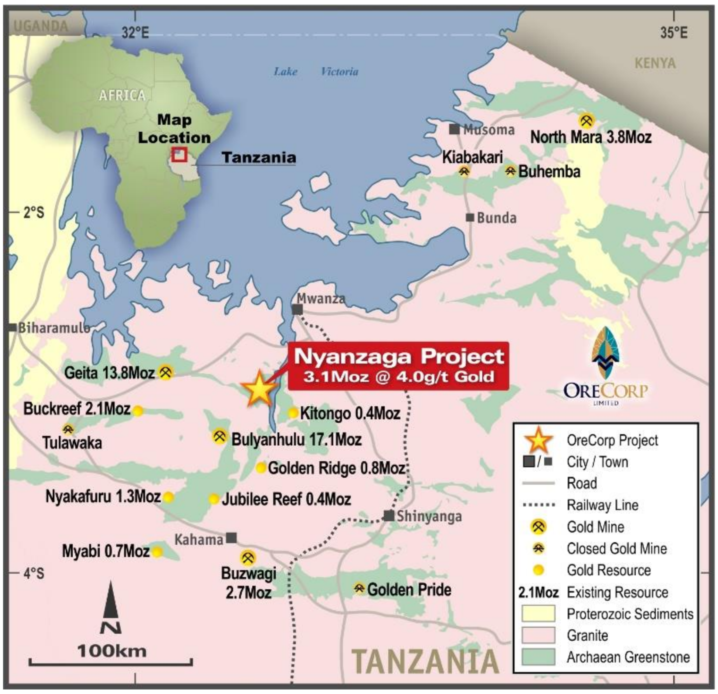

Figure 1: Lake Victoria Goldfields, Tanzania – Nyanzaga Project Location

Nyanzaga is situated in the Archean Sukumaland Greenstone Belt, part of the Lake Victoria Goldfields of the East African Craton. The Geita Gold Mine lies approximately 60km to the west of the Project, along the strike of the greenstone belt and the Bulyanhulu Gold Mine is located 36km to the southwest.

The MRE, compiled by CSA, has been classified and is reported as Measured, Indicated and Inferred based on guidelines recommended in the JORC Code (2012). ***Table 1*** presents the updated MRE for the Project as at 12 September 2017. ***Table 2*** and ***Figure 2*** present the grade tonnage tabulation and graph of the resource model based on a range of gold cut-off grades.

Table 1: Nyanzaga Project - Mineral Resource Estimate, Reported at a 1.5g/t Au cut-off

OreCorp Limited – Nyanzaga Gold Project – Tanzania Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) as at 12 September, 2017			
JORC 2012 Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (Moz)
Measured	4.63	4.96	0.738
Indicated	16.17	3.80	1.977
Sub-Total M & I	**20.80**	**4.06**	**2.715**
Inferred	2.90	3.84	0.358
Total	**23.70**	**4.03**	**3.072**
Reported at a 1.5g/t gold cut-off grade. MRE defined by 3D wireframe interpretation with subcell block modelling. Gold grade for high grade portion estimated using Ordinary Kriging using a 10 x 10 x 10m estimation panel. Gold grade for lower grade sedimentary cycle hosted resources estimated using Uniform Conditioning using a 2.5 x 2.5 x 2.5m SMU. Totals may not add up due to appropriate rounding of the MRE.			

Table 2: Nyanzaga Gold Project – Grade and Tonnage Tabulation

Grade and Tonnage Tabulation Nyanzaga Gold Project – 12 September 2017				
Gold g/t Cut-off	Tonnage (Million)	Gold g/t	Gold koz	In Situ Dry Bulk Density
2.75	12.9	5.75	2,389	2.83
2.50	14.3	5.46	2,504	2.82
2.25	15.7	5.18	2,609	2.82
2.00	17.3	4.89	2,723	2.81
1.75	19.6	4.54	2,858	2.81
1.50	23.7	4.03	3,072	2.82
1.25	30.3	3.45	3,366	2.82
1.00	45.0	2.69	3,897	2.82
0.75	65.3	2.13	4,469	2.83
0.50	103.7	1.57	5,246	2.83
0.45	111.5	1.50	5,366	2.83

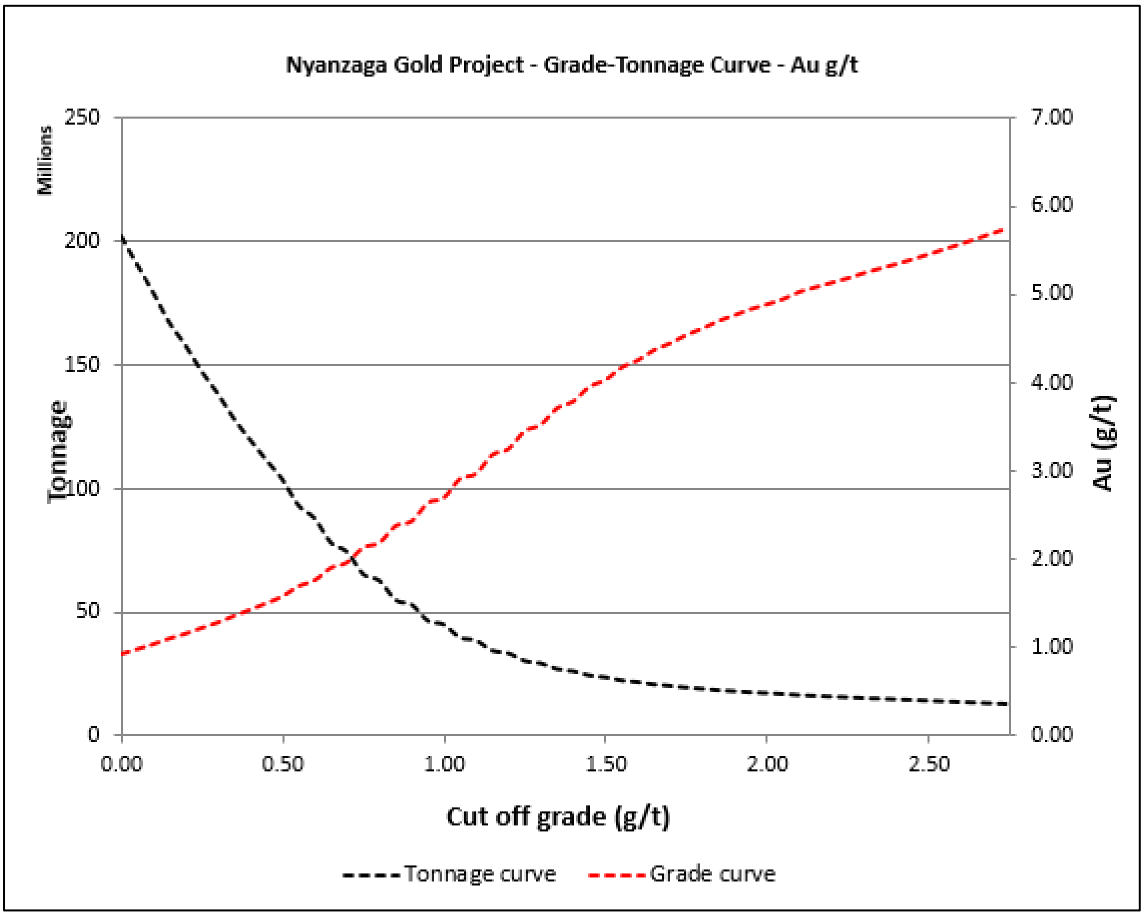

Figure 2: Grade Tonnage Curve – Nyanzaga Deposit

The table below compares the March 2017 MRE with this update. It shows that gold grade has lifted (increased 16%) with similar ounces (slight decrease of 8%) and reduced tonnes (decrease of 20%). The contained metal in the Measured category has doubled to 738kozs (up from 371kozs).

Table 3: Nyanzaga Gold Project – Comparison of Updated MRE with Previous MRE

Nyanzaga Gold Project	Mineral Resources as at 12 September 2017			Mineral Resources as at 13 March 2017		
JORC 2012 Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (Moz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (Moz)
Measured	4.63	4.96	0.738	3.08	3.75	0.371
Indicated	16.17	3.8	1.977	21.63	3.44	2.39
Sub-Total M & I	**20.8**	**4.06**	**2.715**	**24.7**	**3.49**	**2.761**
Inferred	2.9	3.84	0.358	5.07	3.48	0.568
Total	**23.7**	**4.03**	**3.072**	**29.78**	**3.48**	**3.33**

Deposit Geology

The Nyanzaga Deposit occurs within a sequence of folded Nyanzian sedimentary and volcaniclastic rocks. A sequence of three mappable units has been recognised at Nyanzaga from drill core and outcrop mapping, listed below in stratigraphical order:

- Nyanzaga Upper Volcaniclastic Formation
- Nyanzaga Central Formation (formerly Mine Formation)
- Nyanzaga Lower Volcaniclastic Formation

These three units are folded into the north-northwest plunging Nyanzaga Anticline.

The Nyanzaga Central and Nyanzaga Lower Volcaniclastic Formations contain nine distinctive silica flooding cycles, numbered C1-9. Each cycle is characterised by the silica input taking the form of either thin haematitic cherts; thin white cherts interbedded at the top of cycles in the chlorite-magnetite mudstones; or spherulite precipitation developed dominantly in the chlorite-magnetite mudstones and siltstones. Sandstone with minor siltstones and chert layers are dominant towards the base of the Nyanzaga Central Formation. In the lower cycles, thick chert, sulphidic siltstones and semi-massive to massive pyrite lenses are present (***Figure 3***).

In summary:

- C9 defines the top of the Nyanzaga Central Formation. It comprises chlorite-magnetite mudstone and haematitic chert.
- C4-9 Mudstone Member of the Nyanzaga Central Formation. It comprises chlorite-magnetite mudstone, siltstone, spherulite nodules and minor chert bands.
- C2-4 Sandstone Member of the Nyanzaga Central Formation. It comprises sandstone, siltstone and minor chlorite (+/-) magnetite mudstone and some syngenetic sulphidic siltstone. Strong dolomitisation occurs in part.
- C1 Chert Member is divided into Upper and Lower units. These define the top of the Nyanzaga Lower Volcaniclastic Formation. It comprises thick, non-magnetic, banded light grey chert, minor sandstone, sulphidic siltstone and massive sulphide lenses.

The Nyanzaga deposit is a hybrid orogenic gold deposit of a brittle pipe-like nature with overprinting marginal and internal brittle-ductile higher gold grade zones and also with lateral stratabound replacement character.

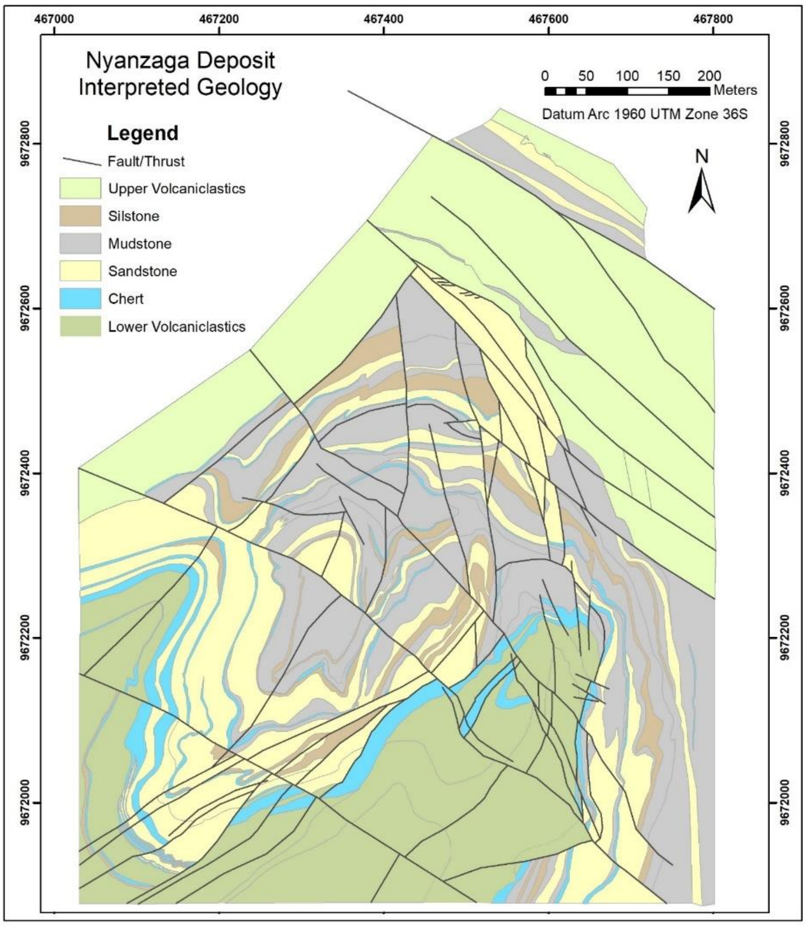

Figure 3: Geological Interpretation Map of the Nyanzaga Deposit

Drilling and Sampling

A total of 1,054 holes (Diamond (**DD**), Reverse Circulation (**RC**), Aircore (**AC**) Rotary Air Blast (**RB**)) totalling 212,803m of drilling lie within the general area of the MRE (refer ***Appendix 1 – Table 1***). From this drilling a total of 179,338 samples were assayed. For the MRE gold grade estimation only RC and DD assays were used.

QA/QC

Acacia, it's previous entities and OreCorp maintained a comprehensive QA/QC programme for the Project. Adequate validation and comparative analysis was completed to ensure the historical drilling was equally representative of the gold grade distribution. Sample preparation, security and analysis meet mining industry requirements and are acceptable for resource estimation.

Sample batches with QC failures were re-assayed with all failures addressed and documented in the database. Standards were included in external checks to assist in ensuring laboratory accuracy and precision.

Some poor precision noted with RC and DD core duplicates observed in the 2010/2012 data can be attributed to the inherent variability within the deposit. Precision estimates for both preparation and pulp duplicates were good, indicating that the primary source of the poor precision must lie with the duplication of the field samples. While inconsistent and/or inappropriate sampling techniques may have played a role it is likely that the variability of the deposit is primarily responsible for the poor precision (nugget effect). An increase in frequency of duplicates was implemented for the high grade mineralised zones of the deposit to better understand the precision issues.

Malcolm Titley, Principal Consultant, CSA and Competent Person (**CP**) for the Nyanzaga MRE estimate was responsible for: review of the drill and other data used for the MRE; review of the geological interpretation completed by Jim Brigden (Principal Consultant, Leader Geoscience) and OreCorp site staff; implementation of the 3D geological and mineralisation model; construction of the 3D block model; estimation of gold grades and MRE classification based on the guidelines defined in JORC 2012.

Mr Titley visited the Project on three occasions from the 13 to 15 November 2015, from the 26 to 29 January 2016 and from the 1 to 7 February 2017. The purpose of the site visits was to: validate digital data against original hard copy logs; review drill collars and surface geology on the site; review diamond core intercepts; review progress of the 2017 drilling and adjust the plan as required; review the geological interpretation and ensure appropriate procedures and standards were in place to complete the MRE.

Geology Model

Micromine software was used for geology and mineralisation modelling. The geology model was created based on 2D interpretation of the chert rich zone, sandstone rich zone (Cycles 2 to 4) and siltstone/mudstone rich zone (Cycles 5 to 9). Lower and upper intermediate to felsic volcaniclastics are the lower and upper bounds of the mineralisation hosting cycles, respectively.

Fault bound blocks based on north-south trending Axial and Central Fault Zones and northwest-southeast trending East and Far East faults all hosting mineralised fault breccia, are offset by later northwest faults named W1 to W4 (***Figure 4***). The fault blocks were defined from extensive drill hole re-logging and surface mapping converted to west-east 80m cross sections and level plans. Detailed computer interpretations were completed, bounded within each fault block, using 2D north facing 20m sections. 3D wireframes were created from these 2D interpretations.

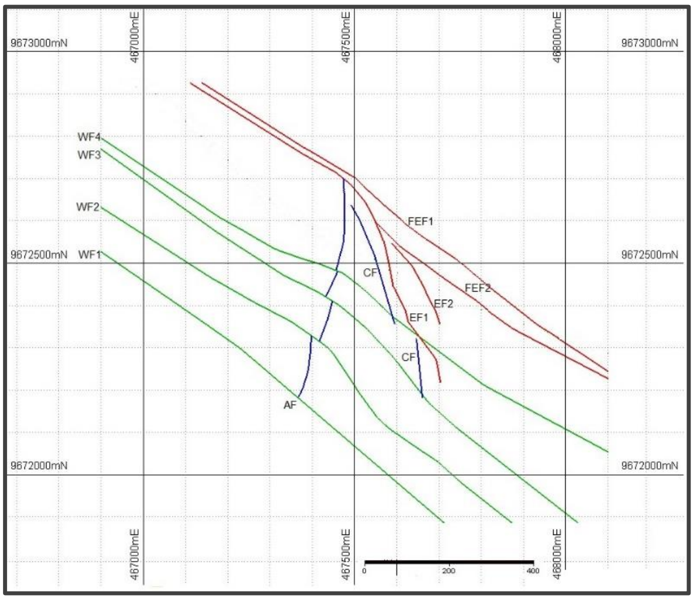

Figure* 4: Plan View of the Nyanzaga Fault *Zones*. AF= Axial Fault, CF = Central Fault, EF = East Fault, FEF = Far East Fault, WF = West Fault*s

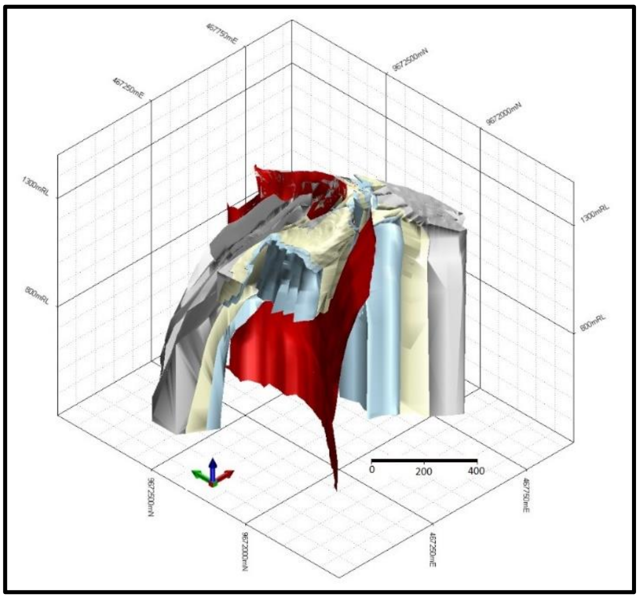

Figure 5: 3D Geology Model. Chert = Light Blue, Sandstone Member = Yellow, Siltstone Member = G*rey, Axial Fault* Zone = Red

Wireframes defining gold mineralisation were interpreted using drill hole composites defining at least 2g/t gold over 3m downhole thickness. Mineralisation was defined as either cycle lithology or fault/breccia hosted, with fault hosted overprinting sedimentary hosted.

The geology cycle interpretation was used to guide the cycle mineralisation orientation in 3D, as mineralisation is believed to be deposited/re-mobilised into dilation zones formed at lithology contacts due to competency contrast during folding (***Figure 5***). The fault wireframes were used to guide the fault mineralisation in 3D. Mineralisation is associated with two roughly north-south trending Axial and Central Fault Zones and two roughly northwest-southeast trending Eastern and Far Eastern Faults Zones.

Mineralisation was interpreted on 2D sections looking north, spaced at 20m intervals (***Figure 6***). Minor zones of material with gold grades less than 2g/t over 3m downhole lengths were included to ensure mineralisation continuity. Wireframes were extended half way between drill holes in both elevation and between sections where mineralisation terminated. This equates to approximately 20m extensions, however due to the variable drill spacing some zones were terminated at shorter distances to honour drilling.

Where cycle mineralisation reached the edge of a fault block it was terminated. Fault mineralisation, except for the Axial Fault Zone, was not constrained to fault blocks. The Axial Fault Zone was terminated against the West Faults, as it was offset by these faults.

The lower grade (LG) mineralisation halo was modelled into blocks within a broad mineralisation shell using Uniform Conditioning, at a range of cut-offs and using an SMU size of 2.5mN x 2.5mE x 2.5mRL. The mineralisation volume was based on intercepts where gold exceeds a cut-off gold grade of approximately 0.8 g/t with a true thickness >4m. This formed the basis of the extents of the broad mineralisation envelope, but in terms of the data flagged by the wireframe, approximately 0.3 g/t gold is the nominal cut-off, due to lower grade data falling within the broad mineralisation zone.

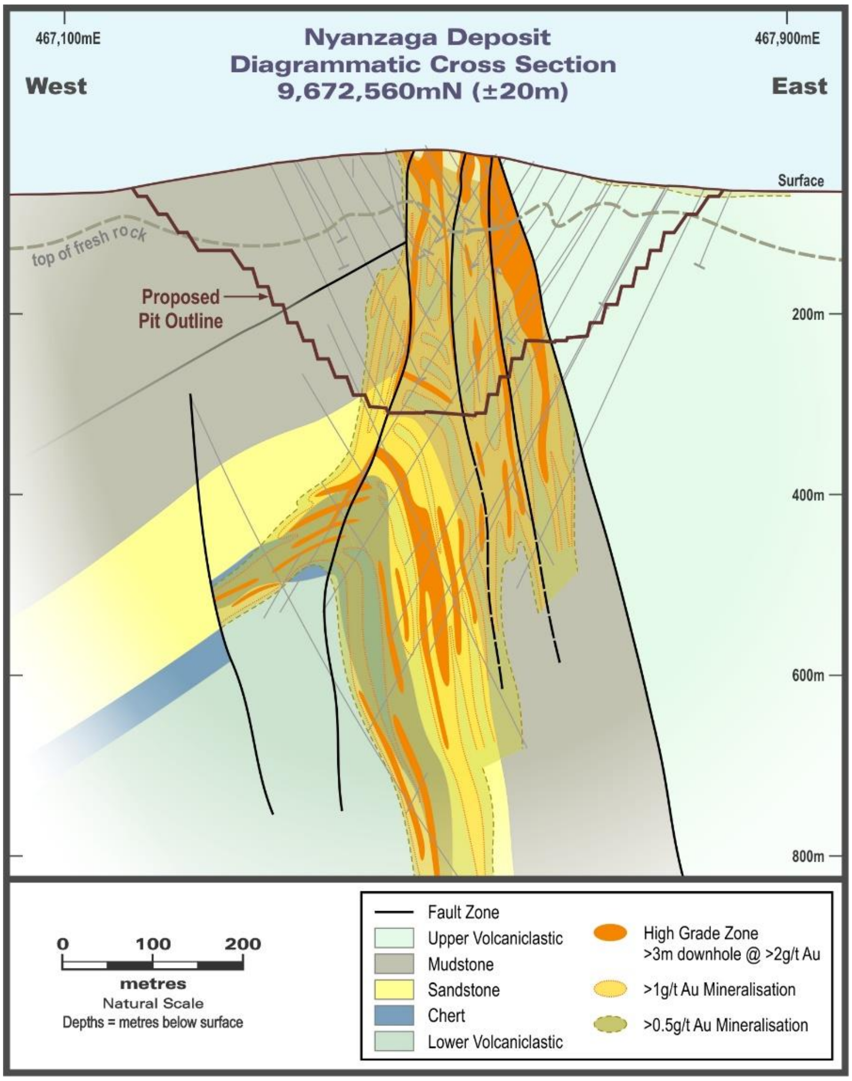

Figure 6: Diagrammatic Cross Section 9,672,560mN

Statistics and Variography

Statistical analysis was completed using Snowden Supervisor software. Mineralisation data was grouped by fault type, cycle type and HG/LG domain. Samples were composited to 1m lengths, the most common sample interval length. Top cuts were applied to reduce local high grade bias due to very high grade samples (***Appendix 1 – Table 2***).

Variography was completed for each domain, with appropriate parameters modelled to estimate gold grade using Ordinary Kriging (**OK**), refer ***Appendix 1 – Table 3***.

Kriging Neighbourhood analysis was used to determine the appropriate grade estimation block size and search neighbourhood parameters. The grade estimation panel size of 10 x 10 x 10m was optimum for the deposit. Panel sizes of 2.5 x 2.5 x 2.5 through to 20 x 20 x 10m were evaluated based on Kriging efficiency tests (***Appendix 1 – Table 4***).

In situ dry bulk density data was obtained from analysis of core samples using the water immersion method. Oxide/transition samples were wax coated. Data was coded by material type, domain and oxide state. Statistical analysis of the density data demonstrated minimal variance based on host rock, mineralisation or stratigraphic unit. The key variable in determining density is the intensity of weathering (***Appendix 1 – Table 5***).

Grade Estimation and Validation

Gold grade was estimated for both the High Grade (**HG**) and Low Grade (**LG**) domains using OK and hard boundaries. The geology boundary surfaces were used to assign dip and dip directions to model blocks. These were applied during grade estimation through the process of dynamic anisotropy. Validation of the gold grade estimate was completed by visual checks, swath plots and comparison between the input composite grades and output model grades (***Appendix 1 – Table 6, Figures 1 & 2***). Note that the drilling and complex mineralisation orientations make this comparison difficult as the data does not fall into a simple grid, so clustering and volume variance issues affect this comparison.

Estimation of recoverable resources in the LG mineralisation was completed using Uniform Conditioning (**UC**). Selective Mining Unit (**SMU**) sized blocks (2.5mN x 2.5mE x 2.5mRL) were Kriged and the resultant SMUs were ranked from 1 to 64 (highest to lowest grade), with the actual grades being discarded and only the ranking remaining. Grades were then read off the panel grade-tonnage curve for each SMU (from highest to lowest grade) and assigned based on the estimated ranking, through a process called Localised Uniform Conditioning (**LUC**). The result is the assignment of single grades to SMU sized blocks so that the 64 SMUs in each panel achieve a grade-tonnage tabulation matching that of the panel estimated through UC.

The location of the high and low grades in each panel is an estimate based on the spatial distribution of high and low grade samples surrounding the panel, but exact locations of the SMUs are a statistical estimate. The LUC LG model was combined with the HG model.

Classification and Resource Reporting

The MRE is reported at a gold cut-off grade of 1.5g/t, which is suitable for this style of deposit, potential mining method and gold recovery process based on nearby production and feasibility studies. The mineralisation interpretation was based on a minimum grade of 2g/t and downhole width of 3m, which is considered suitable for either underground or open pit mining methods. If the DFS study defines an Open Pit Reserve, the gold cut-off grade for the potential open pit mining will be lower than 1.5g/t.

CSA classified blocks in the HG resource model as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources based on:

- Geological continuity and volume models.
- Drill spacing and drill data quality.

- Estimation properties including search strategy, number of composites, average distance of composites from blocks and kriging quality parameters such as slope of regression.

The following criteria was used for Measured Mineral Resources:

- Blocks within the HG cycle and fault mineralisation;
- Blocks estimated in search pass 1, with a slope of at least 0.6 and a minimum distance of samples used in estimate of no greater than 0.5.

The following criteria was used for Indicated Mineral Resources:

- Blocks estimated in search pass 1 and using at least 15 composites to estimate or;
- Blocks estimated in search pass 2 and using at least 20 composites to estimate.

A wireframe was created to broadly delineate the blocks that match the criteria. Blocks with an estimated gold grade, but falling outside the Measured and Indicated criteria were assumed to be of lower confidence and classified as Inferred Mineral Resources.

The reported MRE and its classification are consistent with the Competent Person's (**CP**) view of the Deposit. The CP was responsible for determining the resource classification. An example of the classified block model is presented in ***Figure 7***, with the MRE presented in ***Table 1***.

Table 4 presents the MRE sub-divided by oxide type and classification.

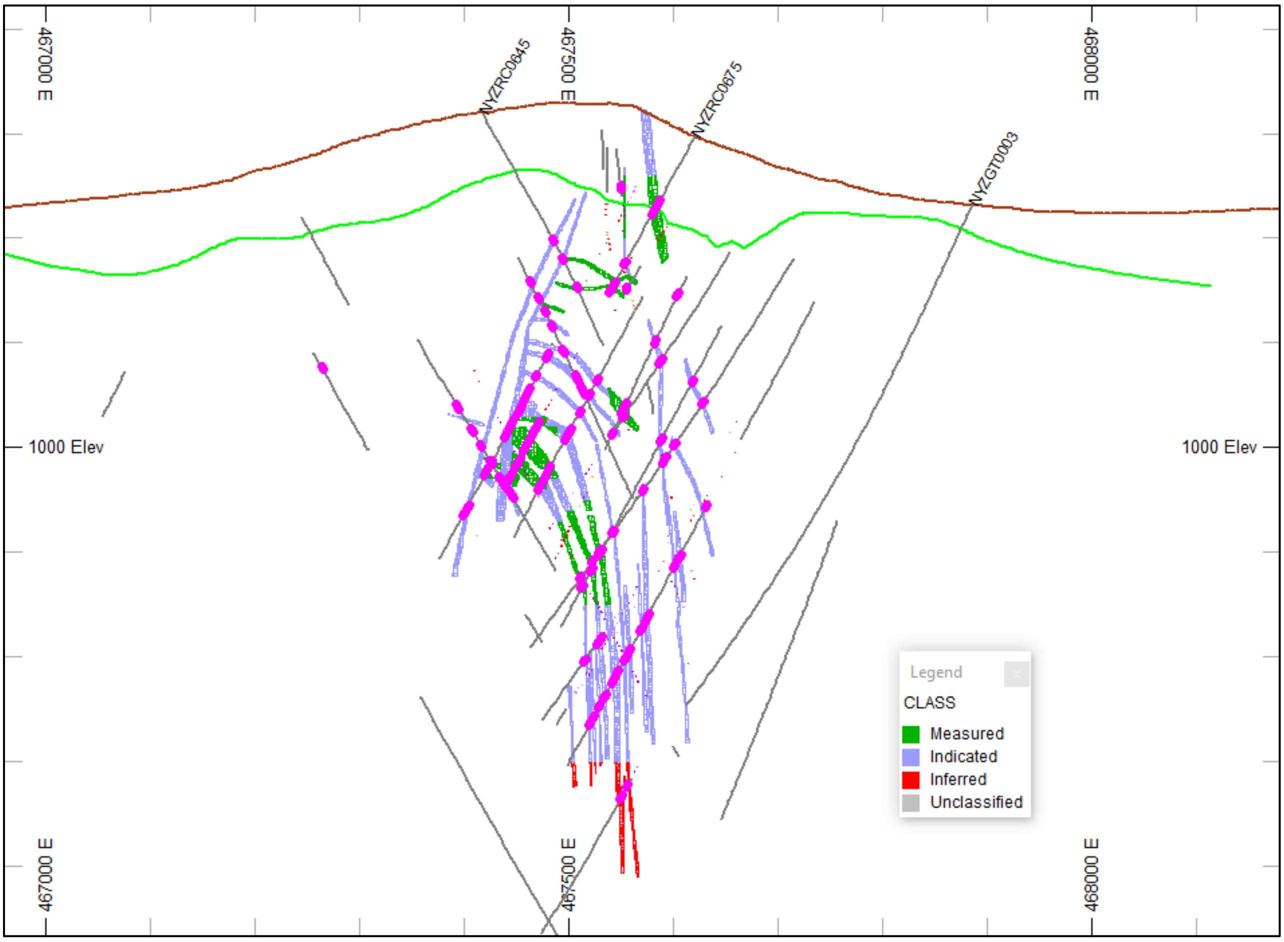

Figure 7: Example of MRE blocks coloured by Classification. W-E section +/- 20m on 9672420mN.

Table 4: Nyanzaga MRE Sub-divided into Oxide Type and MRE Classification

OreCorp Limited – Nyanzaga Gold Project – Tanzania MRE Subdivided by Oxide Type						
JORC 2012 Classification	**Oxide Type**	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Gold Grade (g/t)**	**Gold Metal (koz)**	**Gold Metal (Ton)**	**In Situ Dry BD (t/m³)**
Measured	Oxidised	0.71	3.13	71	2.2	2.02
	Fresh	3.92	5.29	667	20.7	2.89
Measured Total		**4.63**	**4.96**	**738**	**23.0**	**2.71**
Indicated	Oxidised	0.39	2.63	33	1.0	2.02
	Fresh	15.78	3.83	1,943	60.4	2.87
Indicated Total		**16.17**	**3.80**	**1,977**	**61.5**	**2.84**
Inferred	Oxidised	0	2.27	0	0	2.02
	Fresh	2.90	3.84	357	11.1	2.87
Inferred Total		**2.90**	**3.84**	**358**	**11.1**	**2.86**
Total		**23.70**	**4.03**	**3,072**	**95.6**	**2.82**

Note: Totals may not add up due to appropriate rounding of the MRE.

Competent Person's Statements

The information in this release that relates to "Mineral Resources" is based on information compiled by Mr Malcolm Titley, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Titley is a Principal Consultant with CSA Global (UK). Mr Titley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Titley consents to the inclusion in this release of the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Project in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Titley confirms that the information contained in Appendix A of this release that relates to the reporting of Mineral Resource Estimates is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the Project.

ABOUT ORECORP LIMITED

OreCorp Limited is a Western Australian based mineral 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.

On 13 March 2017, the Company announced that it had completed the third stage of its earn-in and JVA with Acacia Mining plc to earn up to a 51% interest in the Nyanzaga Project in the Lake Victoria Goldfields of Tanzania. The Project currently hosts a JORC 2012 MRE of 3.1Mozs at 4.0g/t gold.

Forward Looking Statements

This report 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 – Drilling and Statistics Validation Tables &Figures

Table 1: Summary of Drill Hole Data Used for the Nyanzaga MRE

Drill hole data used for the Nyanzaga MRE				
Development Company	Drill Method	No of Holes	Metres Drilled	Samples Assayed
Sub Sahara Resources	DD	6	2,673	2,273
(1996 - 2003)	RB	30	1,446	377
	RC	37	3,642	1,870
Sub-total		**73**	**7,761**	**4,520**
Indago	DD	8	1,423	1,017
(2009 - 2010)	RC	53	7,111	6,907
Sub-total		**61**	**8,534**	**7,924**
Barrick Exploration	DD	301	124,819	110,284
Africa Ltd (BEAL)	RB	116	5,545	1,511
(2004 - 2014)	RC	345	43,490	42,908
Sub-total		**762**	**173,854**	**154,703**
OreCorp	AC	74	4,955	1,267
(2016-2017)	DD	27	9,059	4,362
	RC	57	8,640	6,562
Sub-total		**158**	**22,654**	**12,191**
Grand Total		**1,054**	**212,803**	**179,338**

Note: Drill Types DD – Diamond, AC Aircore, RB – Rotary Air Blast, RC – Reverse Circulation

Table 2: Mineralisation Domains Showing Gold Sample 1m Composite Statistics and Applied Top-cuts

Gold Assay Composites Un-cut and Top cut				
Domain	**Number of samples**	**Un-cut Au (g/t)**	**Top Cut Au (g/t)**	**Top Cut Au (g/t)**
Lower Intermediate Volcaniclastics	51	4.07	8	3.07
Chert Rich Cycle	2,253	7.73	250	4.90
Sandstone Rich Cycle	1,720	6.23	150	5.11
Mudstone Rich Cycle	1,010	5.08	60	4.09
Upper Felsic Volcaniclastics	7	2.89	-	2.89
Axial Fault Zone	864	3.58	35	3.54
Central Fault Zone	1,032	3.27	-	3.27
Eastern Fault Zone	362	3.87	10	2.75
Far Eastern Fault Zone (Area 1)	814	3.37	30	3.32
Far Eastern Fault Zone (Area 2)	27	9.14	40	8.39
Low grade Lower Intermediate Volcaniclastics	2,609	0.38	7	0.37
Low grade Chert Rich Cycle	7,768	0.69	7	0.68
Low grade Sandstone Rich Cycle	15,863	0.58	6	0.55
Low grade Mudstone Rich Cycle	23,139	0.63	6.5	0.61
Low grade Upper Felsic Volcaniclastics	6,018	0.46	7	0.45

Note: Top cuts applied are like those used for the MRE reported in 13 March 2017.

Table 3: Variogram Parameters by Mineralisation Domain

Variogram Parameters							
Domain	Variable	Rotation (ZYZ)	Nugget	Structure 1		Structure 2	
				Partial Sill	Range	Partial Sill	Range
Chert	Au	Based on interpolated local dip and dip directions into each 10x10x10m panel derived from fault and fold dtm surfaces	0.33	0.52	24	0.15	123
					24		92
					16		32
Sandstone	Au		0.33	0.55	24	0.12	135
					11		42
					16		37
Mudstone	Au		0.70	0.15	31	0.15	119
					137		211
					58		73
Axial Fault Zone	Au		0.38	0.46	75	0.16	191
					12		67
					17		22
Central Fault Zone	Au		0.29	0.61	38	0.10	108
					18		102
					21		32
Eastern Fault Zone	Au		0.19	0.37	16	0.43	75
					70		95
					6		30
Far Eastern Fault Zone	Au		0.25	0.48	40	0.27	68
					41		70
					23		121

Table 4: Gold Grade Estimation Parameters Derived from the KNA Results

Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) Results									
Domain	Variable	Block size (XYZ)	Rotation (ZYZ)	Range			Min samples	Max samples	Max per hole
				Strike	Across Strike	Down Dip			
Lower Intermediate Volcaniclastics	Au	10	Based on interpolated local dip and dip directions into each 10x10x10 m panel derived from fault and fold dtm surfaces	62	46	16	15	35	5
		10							
		10							
Chert	Au	10		62	46	16	15	35	5
		10							
		10							
Sandstone	Au	10		68	21	19	15	40	5
		10							
		10							
Mudstone	Au	10		60	106	37	15	35	5
		10							
		10							
Upper Felsic Volcaniclastics	Au	10		60	106	37	15	35	5
		10							
		10							
Axial Fault Zone	Au	10		96	34	11	15	35	5
		10							
		10							

Domain	Variable	Block size (XYZ)		Strike	Across Strike	Down Dip	Min samples	Max samples	Max per hole
Central Fault Zone	Au	10		54	51	16	15	30	5
		10							
		10							
Eastern Fault Zone	Au	10		38	48	15	15	35	5
		10							
		10							
Far Eastern Fault Zone	Au	10		34	35	60	15	35	5
		10							
		10							

Table 5: In-situ Dry Bulk Density factors used to estimate Rock Tonnage

Material	Oxidation State	Domain	Number of samples	Median In-Situ Dry Bulk Density
Mineralised	Oxide	All	196	2.02
	Fresh	Axial Fault Zone	290	2.89
		Central Fault Zone	136	2.86
		East Fault Zone	35	2.94
		Far East Fault Zone	73	2.88
		Lower Intermediate Volcaniclastics	23	2.79
		Chert	1,664	2.87
		Sandstone	1,002	2.87
		Mudstone	452	2.91
		Upper Felsic Volcaniclastics	4	3.05
		Low grade Lower Intermediate Volcaniclastics	1,820	2.81
		Low grade Chert	5,365	2.87
		Low grade Sandstone	10,188	2.84
		Low grade Mudstone	9,617	2.88
		Low grade Upper Felsic Volcaniclastics	986	2.87
Waste	Oxide	All	51	2.33
	Fresh	Lower Intermediate Volcanics	4,170	2.81
		Chert	963	2.87
		Sandstone	4,440	2.83
		Mudstone	6,008	2.86
		Upper Felsic Volcaniclastics	4,789	2.81

A total of 54,327 density measurements have been reviewed. The in-situ dry bulk density values determined from the review were applied to the MRE per weathering intensity and geological domain as shown in ***Table 5*** Material between the surface and Base of Complete Oxidation (**BOCO**) is termed Oxide, material below BOCO is termed Fresh Rock.

Table 6: Comparison of MRE Model Gold Grade with Drill Hole Composite Grade

Material	Domain	ESTZON	Raw Composite Mean	Declustered Composite Mean	Model Block Mean	% Difference
High Grade	Axial Fault Zone	10	3.54	3.5	3.64	**4%**
	Central Fault Zone	20	3.27	3.33	3.33	**0%**
	Eastern Fault Zone	30	2.75	2.8	2.88	**3%**
	Far Eastern Fault Zone	40	3.33	3.34	3.63	**9%**
		41	9.14	9.1	10.11	**11%**
	Lower Intermediate Volcaniclastics	100	3.07	2.99	3.03	**1%**
	Chert	101	5.63	5.68	6.02	**6%**
	Sandstone	104	5.11	5.44	5.68	**4%**
	Mudstone	109	4.09	4.63	4.92	**6%**
	Upper Felsic Volcaniclastics	110	2.89	2.83	2.9	**2%**
Low Grade	Lower Intermediate Volcaniclastics	200	0.37	0.35	0.37	**6%**
	Chert	201	0.68	0.67	0.72	**7%**
	Sandstone	204	0.55	0.54	0.55	**2%**
	Mudstone	209	0.61	0.6	0.59	**-2%**
	Upper Felsic Volcaniclastics	210	0.45	0.4	0.44	**10%**

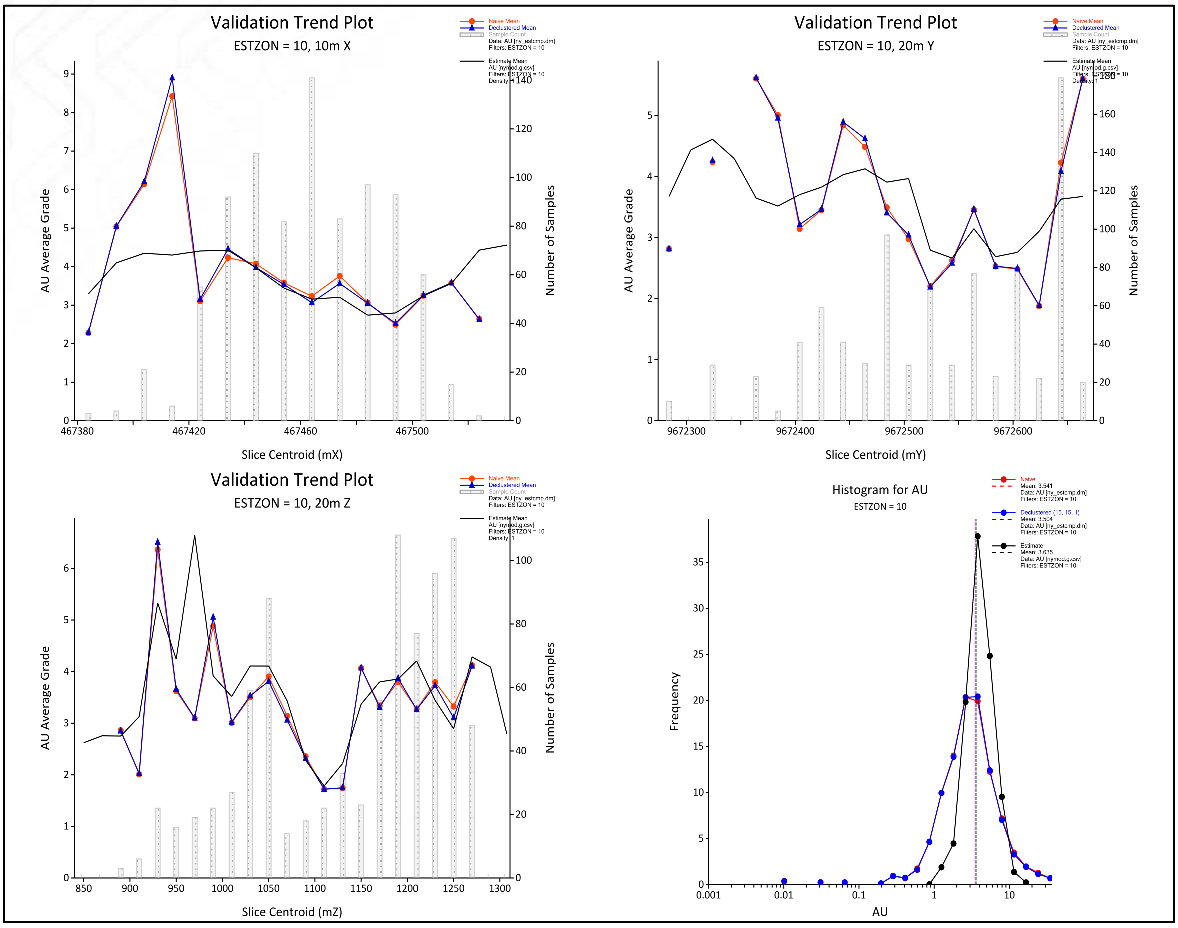

Figure 1: Example Swath Plot of Grade Trends by Northing (Ym) and Depth (Zm) for Axial Plane Mineralisation Domain

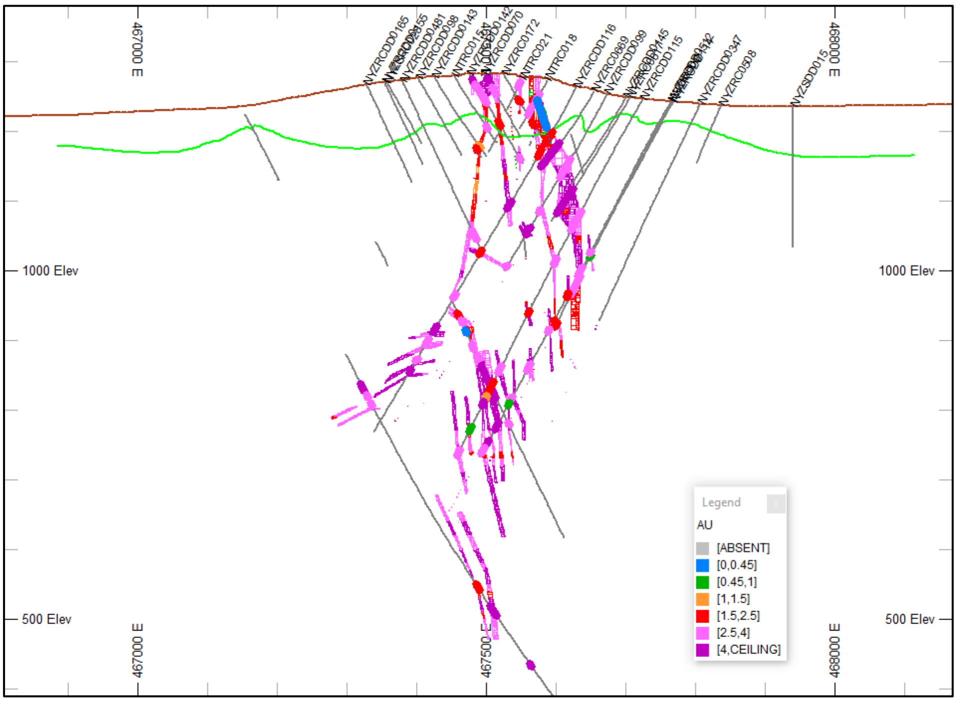

Figure 2: West to East Cross Section +/-20m 9672560mN Showing Drill Hole Composites and Block Gold Grade

APPENDIX 2 - Table 1 Appendix 5A ASX Listing Rules (JORC Code)

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Nyanzaga 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.*	**Surface, Rock Chip and Trench Sampling**. Samples are taken as point samples, of between 1-2kg. **RAB and Aircore Drilling**. Details of the historical sampling technique of Rotary Air Blast (**RAB**) and Aircore (**AC**) drilling are largely not detailed. Recent RAB and AC samples were collected as composite sample over 3 metres with selective samples re-sampled over 1 metre. RAB drilling is open hole while AC drilling uses a face sampling blade. **Reverse Circulation** (**RC**) drill samples were collected through a cyclone at 1m intervals for the entire length of the hole. **Diamond (DD) drilling** core samples were collected in trays. Core samples were assayed nominally at 1m intervals. During the recent resource infill drill program at the Nyanzaga Deposit a total of 74 holes for 13,742m of diamond and reverse circulation has been undertaken. A total of 7,008 samples have been analysed. RAB and AC drilling are not used in the MRE. Other Drilling. **Sterilisation RAB / AC / RC Drilling**. During the recent resource infill drill program at Nyanzaga Deposit a total of 377 combined RAB / AC / RC sterilisation drilling holes for 17821m were drilled. **Hydrology / Water Monitoring Drilling**. During the recent resource infill drill program at Nyanzaga Deposit a total of 6 hydrology holes for 1089m were drilled, bringing to a total 11 hydrology holes for 1867.3 metres in the project area. **Geotech Drilling**. During the recent resource infill drill program at Nyanzaga Deposit a total of 10 geotechnical holes for 3956.65m were drilled, bringing to a total of 23 geotechnical holes for 10866.2 metres in the project area. The total drilling over the last 20 years of recent exploration at the Nyanzaga Project (including Regional Prospects) 2,665 drill holes (Diamond, RC, AC and RB) for 276,911m drilled and 259,474 drill assays of all types. The database provided for the MRE consists of 1,054 drill holes (Diamond, RC, RB and AC), for 212,803 m drilled and 179,338 gold assays. For the MRE gold grade estimation only RC and DD assays were used.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Documented sampling procedures, including appropriate standards, blanks and duplicates for all RC, DD and QA/QC were used for all work carried out since 2004. No documentation of QAQC procedures or sample representivity was evident for work carried out pre-2004. Spacing is variable with the overall drill spacing within this area of infill drilling approximately 20m x 20m, to 50x50m in the MRE drilled area.

	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 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Documentation for work pre-2004 is not available, practices are assumed to have followed industry standards. **2004 – 2006** **RC Drilling** - Samples were collected at 1m intervals in plastic bags and their weight (25-35kg) was recorded. Wet samples were collected in polythene bags and allowed to air dry before splitting. Prior to September 05, the samples were combined into 3m composites by taking a 300gm scoop from 10-15kg 1m interval, then mixing it with 300gm scoops from each of two adjacent samples. The 1kg composite sample was then submitted to SGS for preparation and analysis. The individual 1m samples were stored for gold assaying if positive results were obtained from the 3m composite. After September 2005, 1m split samples of 1kg weight were submitted directly to SGS for analysis and the remaining sample of approximately 15-20kg was stored on site. Samples were placed in plastic bags, labeled and stacked on plastic sheets. Samples were catalogued in a register so that samples could be retrieved, and sample stacks were covered with plastics and secured. **Diamond Drilling** - Core is correctly fitted in the core boxes prior to sampling to ensure that only one side of the core is consistently sampled. The core was split using a diamond saw and sampled with QA/QC samples inserted accordingly. Sample length vary between 0.5-1.0m with half of the cut core sent to lab, the remaining half is marked with a sample number and stored in racks at Nyanzaga site. **2007** Documentation for drilling completed in 2007 is not available, practices are assumed to have followed industry standards. **2009** **RC Drilling** - Bulk samples for every 1m interval were collected via a cyclone into a plastic bucket which was then weighed prior to sampling using a triple tier riffle splitter. **Diamond Drilling** - Diamond core was cut using a simple brick saw into equal halves; one half of the core was collected for each 1m interval. No sample interval was less than 20cm or exceeded 1.5m. **2010 onwards** **RC Drilling -** All RC drill holes were sampled at 1m intervals for the entire length of the hole, where possible. Each sample was collected into a plastic bag large enough to hold approximately 40kg of cuttings, which was held below the cyclone spigot by a drill helper. To avoid sample contamination after a drill run was completed, blow-backs were carried out at the end of each of the 6.0m runs by the driller whereby the percussion bit was lifted off the bottom of the hole and the hole blown clean. If water was encountered in the hole, the driller was directed to dry out the hole by increasing air pressure into the hole and lifting and lowering the rods prior to continuing the drilling. The sample cuttings for each meter were weighed and recorded. The sample contents from the bag are disgorged into a Gilson riffle splitter. A sample is collected on one side of the splitter as a reject. The material collected in the residue bags on the other side of the splitter are poured back into the splitter and a 4 to 5kg sample is collected from the second split in a pre-labeled and tagged plastic bag for dispatch to the assay laboratory. **Diamond Drilling** - Diamond core was extracted using standard wire line methods. Core runs and core blocks were placed in boxes by the

		drillers and verified by the geologists at the drilling rigs. The cores were transported from drilling site to camp core shed every day.
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 Deposit have included RAB, AC, RC and DD drilling. The RAB and AC drilling was undertaken with depths ranging from 15m to 87m, with an average depth of 65.4m The 2004-2006 RC drilling was undertaken using a 6" diameter hammer with the cyclone cleaned before the start of each hole. The 2010-2012 drilling used a standard 5 ½" face sampling hammer leading a 4 ½" 6m rod string. The RC drill hole depths range from 15m to 288m, with an average depth of 130.9m. The RC drilling was undertaken using a 5 ½" face sampling hammer leading a 4 ½" 6m rod string. The cyclone was cleaned before the start of each hole. The RC drill hole depths range from 30m to 270m down hole, with an average depth of 151.6m down hole. Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drilling methods where used during the recent drill program. DD core sizes range from HQ to NQ with most of the core being NQ. DD drill hole depths range from 75m to 1147.8m, with an average depth of 455.5m. During the latest MRE drilling DD tail core sizes range from HQ3 to PQ3 with most the core being HQ3 drill hole depths range from 123.8m to 450.8m down hole, with an average depth of 300.1m down hole. A variety of core orientation devices have been used. These include Reflex act, Easy Mark, Spear or Ball Mark. 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.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**RAB / AC Drilling**. No record is evident of the quality of sample recovery in RAB or AC drilling within the supplied database; **RC Drilling.** Total recovered sample weights for each individual meter sample of RC material was weighed and recorded. Sample recoveries are recorded in the database and are generally >90%. Recovery estimated quantitatively and issues also noted qualitatively. **DD Drilling** All diamond core was orientated and the recovered core lengths recorded against the reported drill interval. Core recovery is generally high (above 90% - 95%) in the mineralised areas though recoveries within narrow zones at the base of the regolith dropped to as low as 40%. Cavities are known to exist in the oxide zone, through which recovery is poor.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Drilling. Recovery estimated quantitatively and issues also noted qualitatively. Cyclone, splitters and sample buckets cleaned regularly. Protocols for sample collection, sample preparation, assaying generally meet industry standard practice for this type of gold deposit.

		All analytical data are verified by geological staff prior to entry into the database. Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) were utilised at a frequency of no greater than 1 in 20 samples. Prior to dispatch to the preparation laboratory collected field samples are stored in a secure facility at the field base camp. Pulp and coarse rejects duplicates and other non-assayed materials are stored at this facility.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No apparent relationship has yet been recognised or documented between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
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.*	Drilling logs digitally entered into standard templates which use file structures, lookup tables and logging codes consistent with the Azeva.XDB SQL-based exploration database developed by Azeva Group. The drill hole data is compiled, validated and loaded by independent Data Management company, Geobase Australia Pty Ltd.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	All DD and RC drill holes were logged in 1m intervals using visual inspection of washed drill cuttings in chip trays and drill core. Qualitative logging of lithology, oxidation, alteration, colour, texture and grain size was carried out. Quantitative logging of sulphide mineralogy, quartz veining, structure, density, RQD and magnetic susceptibility was carried out. All core was oriented with Alpha and Beta angles of fabrics recorded at point depths. Orientated and marked up diamond core in trays was photographed, wet and dry, using a camera mounted on a framed structure to ensure a constant angle and distance from the camera. Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken after every meter. For unconsolidated core this is measured in situ and results recorded in SI units (Kappa) in the assay log sheets.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes have been logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	For the diamond core a line is drawn 90 degrees clockwise from the orientation line along the length of the core to indicate where the core must be cut. This is to ensure that each half of the core will be a mirror image of the other. Where there is no orientation, a line is chosen at 90 degrees to the predominant structure so that each cut half of the core will be a mirror image. Core cutting by diamond saw was conducted in a dedicated core saw shed. Core is cut in half and a 1m half core is removed from the core box for assaying. Each sample interval is placed in a plastic bag with a sample ticket. The bag is labeled with the hole and sample numbers using a marker pen.

	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Sample is collected from the cyclone by the drill crew in bags provided by the site geologist and the sample is presented to the geologist. Sampling is undertaken on a 1m interval with material being collected into plastic bags by the driller directly from the cyclone and presented to the geologist. As a general rule the sample bags are laid out in rows of 20 samples representing a 20m interval with a one sample bag gap between rows during the day of drilling. All sample material is collected at the end of the day and taken to the sample yard for preparation. No sample is left at the drill site. Samples are split and two sample numbers are allocated at the drill rig or if necessary at the bag farm in Nyanzaga Camp. A physical hand-written sample register is maintained filled out according to the printed template sequence for QAQC sample variation.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	OreCorp continually reviews and, when necessary, modifies to improve sample integrity during the drilling program. Protocols for sample collection, sample preparation, assaying generally meet industry standard practice for this type of gold deposit. All analytical data are verified by geologic staff prior to entry into the database used for modeling and resource estimation. Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) were utilized. Prior to dispatch to the preparation laboratory collected field samples are stored in a secure facility at the field base camp. Pulp and coarse rejects duplicates and other non-assayed materials are stored at this facility.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Umpire quality control samples have been systematically submitted. QA/QC protocols and a review of blank, standard and duplicate quality control data conducted on a batch by batch basis. Laboratory introduced QAQC samples are assessed.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate /second-half sampling.	Post 2010 field duplicates comprised of 1,520 RC samples and 1,128 diamond core sample which equates to about 1 duplicate for every 40 primary samples. Results for paired field duplicates were monitored by producing a series of charts, graphs, including scatter charts, relative difference graphs and Thompson-Howarth precision estimates. The precision of the duplicate field samples is quite poor attributed to the small sample size (half NQ core). For the latest MRE drill phase, a total of 346 field introduced Duplicate samples and 493 field introduced Standards (Certified Reference Material "CRM") were submitted with the program. OreCorp sample protocols stipulate the frequency in which QAQC samples are introduced in the field which includes the use of Field Duplicates that test the repeatability of samples and the use of certified reference materials to ensure accurate analysis. A field duplicate sample is collected at a frequency of approximately 1 in 20, for core sampling an empty bag and ticket, with an instruction to the preparation laboratory to create the sample during the first phase of sample crushing preparation. For chip sampling, a duplicate

		sample is collected as a riffle split. Resource drilling frequency value of +/- 5% of the total samples and or +/- 10% for exploration drilling, done on a batch sequence. Certified Reference Material CRM) are inserted at a frequency of approximately 1 in 20 samples. CRMs alternate through the sequence of Low-High grades, but where anticipated high-grades are present the higher-grade CRMs are used. A sample blank (NYZB1) is inserted at the beginning and end of each drill hole, as the first and last sample in the sequence, and also at subsequent 50m intervals which helps identify potential issues with sample contamination. All assaying was undertaken by SGS Laboratories in Mwanza, Tanzania with sample preparation undertaken by SGS Laboratory in Mwanza to minimise different laboratory bias.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	For RC and DD drilling, sample sizes of around 3 to 5kg 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.*	Core samples are submitted as half core to the preparation laboratory. The entire sample for both RC and core samples for resource drilling programs are crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75µm (Genalysis Intertek lab code SP13). The chosen sample preparation lab for the first 27 holes of the infill program was Intertek Genalysis, Johannesburg. A 200g sub sample was dispatched for analysis by Intertek Genalysis (Perth). Resource Drilling samples for diamond core and reverse circulation are assayed for gold using a 50g lead collection fire-assay and read by ICP-OES (code FA50/OE04) with a 5ppb detection limit. The Tanzanian Government imposed a concentrate export ban on 3 March 2017. The remaining 47 holes of the infill resource program were prepared at ALS, Mwanza. These were crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75µm (ALS code PREP-31B). The samples were then analysed by SGS, Mwanza for gold using a 50g charge by fire-assay, AAS (code FAA505) with a 0.01ppm detection limit.
	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.	Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken every half meter and then averaged for the meter length using a KT9. For unconsolidated core this was measured in situ and results recorded in SI units (Kappa) in the assay log sheets. **Regional surface sampling**. In recent soil sampling of the Project undertaken by OreCorp, an XRF Niton instruments was used to determine any element concentrations (excluding Au)
	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.	Standard CRM's at a frequency of 1 in 20 samples. This should be of a known, consistent grade (and reflect the expected grade in the sample). A sample blank at the beginning and end of the drillhole, as the first and last sample in the sequence, and at 50m intervals. A duplicate sample is inserted during sample preparation at a frequency of +/- 5% of the total samples done on a batch sequence. Laboratory QC measures include; grind checks (Crusher; report 85% passing 2mm and pulp; report 90% passing 75µ) a crusher (preparation), and pulp duplicate (AuR1) and a pulp repeat.

		Laboratory Introduced Quality Control Measures are routinely report by the laboratory and assessed on a batch by batch basis and over time. This includes the laboratory's internal certified standards (14 different standards used), repeat samples selected taken after from the first stage Sample Prep, assay repeatability Tests that test repeatability of sample assay, reproducibility tests and grind checks. These test the various stages of the analytical process. The data indicates that overall the analytical results obtained during the reporting period have shown to be both precise and accurate. A few inconsistencies have been identified within a limited number of batches however when interrogated further there has not been any consistent problems on a batch level to warrant further checking.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The significant intersections have been verified by alternative company personnel and external consultants. Field duplicates and standards submitted with the relevant assay batches have been reviewed as well as the laboratory duplicates and laboratory QA/QC data supplied. The cuttings and sample ledgers from these intervals have also been inspected.
	The use of twinned holes.	There do not appear to be any recorded specifically twinned holes at Nyanzaga. Drilling in several areas has drill holes within 2 to 10 metres of each other. These shows acceptable correlation though there is evidence of substantially increased variability, as grade increases.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	Procedures of historical pre-2004 primary data collection are not documented. Primary data was collected using paper and then subsequently direct electronic entry on to Toughbook recorders. Barrick entered all historical and their subsequent primary data into an acQuire® system of an electronic version of the same templates with look-up codes to ensure standard data entry. The supplied data was checked by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd for validation and compilation into a SQL (Structured Query Language) format on the database server Currently, primary data was collected on paper, then transferred electronically using a set of standard digital templates supplied. The drill hole data is compiled, validated and loaded by independent data management company, Geobase Australia Pty Ltd. The data is exported into appropriate formats for use by the company. The QAQC implemented for each assay batch has been interrogated using Azeva.X software with no issue identified.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	All drill hole collars have been surveyed by Nile Precision Surveys by DGPS techniques. Check surveying was carried out against previous DGPS surveys undertaken by Ramani Geosystems in July and September 2012. Historical Acacia holes were very accurate (<10cm) in N and E, but the RL's were generally +/- 1-2 metres, and several were in the 4-6m range, due to RL's being derived from a 2011 DTM surface. By going back to Acacia's original DGPS data (checked on the ground by Nile Surveys where possible) all drillholes in the MRE area now have DGPS RL's accurate to +/-10cm.

	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is UTM Arc 1960, Zone 36S.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	All drill hole collars have been surveyed by Nile Precision Surveys by DGPS techniques in 2017. The surveyor also checked the mine datum pillars established by Acacia using Ramani Surveys, and found them to be very accurate for the mine grid purpose, but due to the particular ARC 1960 transform used, there will be a shift of about 2.5m SE with respect to government topography and cadastral maps. There is an opportunity once all the DFS drilling is completed, to re-establish the Ramani mine datum pillars to a more accurate ARC1960 transform, and align the Ramani mine grid to the district maps (removing the 2.5m offset). As such the database has been updated using the following protocols. • The Ramani (2 x2012 surveys) x,y,z coordinates are now loaded and prioritised over previous collar locations. • Niles (2017) x,y,z pickups for the new holes are loaded and supersede the GPS surveys • Where Niles (2017) x,y,x pickups of the old holes have been completed these are now loaded as “check surveys”
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reconnaissance RAB and AC drilling was undertaken in widely spaced traverses, variably spaced along lines of 800 x 300/200/100m centres designed to cross and test soil and interpreted stratigraphic and structural targets. The infill drilling focussed specifically on the early years of open pit production, with the intention of converting JORC categorised Inferred material to Indicated and Measured material. The overall drill spacing within this area of infill drilling is now approximately 20m x 20m.
	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.	The drill sections at Nyanzaga give a high degree of confidence in the geological continuity. The style of the replacement mineralisation provides evidence of grade continuity over significant distances along strike and at depth.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No composite sampling occurred in surface geochemistry Sample compositing was applied in the RAB and AC drilling where samples were composited over 3m intervals. Composting also occurred in the MRE drilling in areas outside the projected mineralisation model. If composite grades were greater than nominally 0.5 g/t Au, then individual 1m samples coarse fractions were re-split and submitted for analyses. No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The angled drilling is variable and was designed to intersect the interpreted mineralisation. The drill intercepts are at a moderate angle to the mineralisation. True mineralisation width is interpreted as approximately 50% to 70% of intersection length for most holes drilled dipping at 60^o to 90^o at 220^o to 280^o magnetic and intersecting the eastern limb of the folded mineralised sequences. True mineralisation width is interpreted as

		lower, at approximately 40% to 60% of intersection length for those holes drilled on easterly azimuths intersecting the western limb of the fold closure. In the northern end of the fault related mineralisation area, or in the immediate core of the fold, hinge zone true mineralisation width is interpreted as lower, at approximately 30% to 50% of intersection length for those holes.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were removed from the field at the end of each day's work program. Drill samples were stored in a guarded sample farm before being dispatched to the laboratories in sealed and code locked containers.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Audit review of the various drill sampling techniques and assaying have been undertaken. The sampling methodology applied to data follow standard industry practices. A procedure of QAQC involving appropriate standards, duplicates, blanks and internal laboratory checks is and has been routinely employed in all sample types.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results, Nyanzaga Project
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)</th></tr>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>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.</td><td>
The Project is in north-western Tanzania, approximately 60 kilometres south-south west of Mwanza in the Sengerema District.
The Project is made up of 27 granted Licences covering 268.8km^2 and two applications covering 21.73km^2. The Nyanzaga Deposit lies within licence PL 4830/2007 covering 16.9 km^2.
<table>
<tr><th>Holder</th><th>Licence Number</th><th>Expiry Date</th><th>Status</th></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 4830/2007</td><td>8/11/2017</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 5069/2008</td><td>20/07/2018</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 6493/2010</td><td>12/08/2018</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 6922/2011</td><td>27/02/2018</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 7129/2011</td><td>2/08/2018</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 7476/2011</td><td>18/12/2018</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 8592/2012</td><td>23/12/2016</td><td>Under Renewal</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 8635/2012</td><td>23/12/2016</td><td>Under Renewal</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 9016/2013</td><td>26/03/2017</td><td>Under Renewal</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 9065/2013</td><td>26/03/2017</td><td>Under Renewal</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 9236/2013</td><td>30/06/2017</td><td>Under Renewal</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 9237/2013</td><td>30/06/2017</td><td>Under Renewal</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 9446/2013</td><td>31/10/2017</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 9656/2014</td><td>31/03/2018</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 9661/2014</td><td>31/03/2018</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 9662/2014</td><td>31/03/2018</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 9663/2014</td><td>31/03/2018</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 9664/2014</td><td>31/03/2018</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 9673/2014</td><td>23/04/2018</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 9770/2014</td><td>4/06/2018</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 9919/2014</td><td>7/07/2018</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>PML</td><td>PL 4730/2007</td><td>19/09/2015</td><td>Under Extension</td></tr>
<tr><td>PML</td><td>PL 7120/2011</td><td>5/07/2018</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>PML</td><td>PL 7121/2011</td><td>5/07/2018</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>OTL</td><td>PL 10911/2016</td><td>22/09/2020</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>OTL</td><td>PL 10877/2016</td><td>6/10/2020</td><td>Granted</td></tr>
<tr><td>MGM</td><td>PL 9720/2014</td><td>11/5/2018</td><td>Granted (pending transfer)</td></tr>
<tr><td>OTL</td><td>PLA11559/2016</td><td></td><td>Application</td></tr>
<tr><td>OTL</td><td>PLA11961/2017</td><td></td><td>Application</td></tr>
</table>
NMCL – Nyanzaga Mining Company Limited
PML – Pangea Minerals Limited – Licences pending transfer to NMCL
OTL – OreCorp Tanzania Limited
MGM – Moonstan Gemstone Mining Company Limited – Pending transfer to OTL
On 22 September 2015 the Company announced that it had entered into a binding agreement with Acacia Mining plc (formerly African Barrick plc) to earn an interest in the Nyanzaga Gold Project in northwest Tanzania. OreCorp subsequently made a cash payment of US$1M to Acacia in
</td></tr>
</table>

		consideration for a 5% initial interest in the Project, and has commenced work on a staged earn-in programme to earn a 25% interest in the Project upon completion of a Definitive Feasibility Study. Please refer to the Company's ASX Announcement dated 22 September 2015 for details of all earn-in, expenditure and payments pursuant to the JV. Under the new Tanzanian legislative changes which have been approved by the Tanzanian Parliament statutory royalties of 6% are payable to the Tanzanian Government, based on the gross value method. This is in addition to the 0.3% community levy and 1% clearing fee on the value of all minerals exported from Tanzania from 1 July 2017. Also under the new legislative changes the Tanzanian Government shall take not less than a 16% free carried interest in all mining operations under a mining licence or special mining licence. Subject to the structure and practical implementation of a Government free carried interest, this change may result in a pro rata reduction in OreCorp's potential attributable share of earnings from the Nyanzaga joint venture. For further information regarding the legislative changes refer to OreCorp's ASX announcements dated 10 July, 3 July and 30 June 2017. Chalice Gold Mines Limited is entitled to a payment of A$5M upon commercial production at Nyanzaga (PL 4830/2007). The Company has lodged two new applications, one on the west and one on the east of the Project area. The Company has been advised that one of these applications has been recommended for grant. The Company has also entered into an earn-in agreement for licence PL 9720/2014 with Moonstan Gemstone Mining Company Limited (Moonstan). The agreement is currently being registered with the MEM. Under the terms of the agreement, OreCorp paid US$15,000 upon the lodgement of the transfer documents for the licence. Once the transfer is complete the Company will pay a further US$15,000 to hold a 51% interest in the licence. The Company may then expend US$50,000 to advance to 70% and a further expenditure of US$50,000 to 85%, at which point Moonstan will be free carried to a decision to mine any mineralisation discovered on the Moonstan licence PL 9720/2014.
	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.	The Project was registered with the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) in May 2016 with baseline surveys being completed during the remainder of 2016 and H1 2017. These surveys set the Scope of Works and Terms of Reference for the EIA which were approved by NEMC on 3 January 2017. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), carried out by MTL Consulting Tanzania with the guidance and supervision of PaulSam Geo-Engineering, was completed in May 2017. The reporting of the EIA activities and the baseline studies over the dry and the wet seasons will form the basis of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The EIS has been lodged with NEMC. The EIS will be reviewed by NEMC and upon approval, should result in the issuance of an Environmental Certificate (EC). An EC is a condition for the grant of a Special Mining Licence (SML). The Company currently plans to lodge an SML application in Q3 2017, covering an area of approximately 23 square kilometres, ahead of the expiry of the key Prospecting Licence (PL4830/2007) in November 2017. The SML approval process is expected to take several months. The grant of the SML will be required before any form of financing for the construction of the Project can be concluded.

Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	1996 – Maiden Gold JV with Sub Sahara Resources – Acquired aerial photography, Landsat imagery and airborne magnetic and radiometric survey data. Completed soil and rock chip sampling, geological mapping, a helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey and a small RC drill program. 1997 to 1998 – AVGold (in JV with Sub Sahara) – Completed residual soil sampling, rock chip and trench sampling and a ground magnetic survey. 1999 to 2001 – Anglovaal Mining Ltd (in JV with Sub Sahara) – Conducted further soil sampling, rock chip sampling, trenching, ground magnetic survey, IP and resistivity survey and limited RC and Diamond drilling. 2002 – Placer Dome JV with Sub Sahara Resources – Completed trenching, structural mapping, petrographic studies, RAB/AC, RC and diamond drilling. 2003 – Sub Sahara Resources – Compilation of previous work including literature surveys, geological mapping, air photo and Landsat TM analysis, geophysical surveys, geological mapping, geochemical soil and rock chip surveys and various RAB, RC and DDH drilling programs. 2004 to 2009 – Barrick Exploration Africa Ltd (BEAL) JV with Sub Sahara Resources - Embarked on a detailed surface mapping, re-logging, analysis and interpretation to consolidate a geological model and acceptable interpretative map. They also carried out additional soil and rock chip sampling, petrographic analysis, geological field mapping as well as RAB, CBI, RC and diamond drilling. A high resolution airborne geophysical survey (included magnetic, IP and resistivity) was flown over the Nyanzaga project area totaling 400 square kilometers. To improve the resolution of the target delineation process, BEAL contracted Geotech Airborne Limited and completed a helicopter Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) survey in August 2006. Metallurgical test work and an independent resource estimation was also completed (independent consultant). 2009 to 2010 – Western Metals/Indago Resources – Work focused on targeting and mitigating the identified risks in the resource estimation. The main objectives were to develop confidence in continuity of mineralisation in the Nyanzaga deposit to a level required for a feasibility study. The independent consultant was retained by Indago to undertake the more recent in-pit estimate of gold resources per JORC code for the Nyanzaga Project which was completed in May 2009. Drilling was completed on extensions and higher grade zones internal to the optimized pit shell. 2010 to 2014 – Acacia undertook an extensive step out and infill drilling program and updated the geological and resource models.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Nyanzaga Project is located on the northeastern flank of the Sukumaland Archaean Greenstone Belt. It is hosted within Nyanzian greenstone volcanic rocks and sediments typical of greenstone belts of the East African craton. The Nyanzaga deposit occurs within a sequence of folded Nyanzian sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Current interpretation of the Nyanzaga deposit has recognised a sequence of mudstone, sandstone and chert that are interpreted to form a northerly plunging antiform. The Nyanzaga deposit is an orogenic gold deposit. It is hosted by a cyclical sequence of chemical and clastic sediments (chert/sandstone/siltstone) bound by footwall and hanging wall volcanoclastic units.

		Three key alteration assemblages have been identified; Stage 1, Crustiform carbonate stockwork; Stage 2, Silica – sericite - dolomite breccia replacement overprint; and Stage 3, Silica-sulphide-gold veins. The distribution of the gold mineralisation is related to dilation associated with; 1) competency contrast near the sedimentary cycle boundaries resulting in stratabound mineralisation; and 2) sub-vertical faulting, fracturing and brecciation related to the folding and subsequent shearing along the NE limb of the fold.
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 given in UTM 1960, Zone 36N), collar elevations (m), dip (°) and azimuth (° Grid UTM) of the drill holes, down hole length (m) and total hole length. This information has been the subject of ASX releases on 22 September 2015 and 11 May 2017.
	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.	Information is included – see above. 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.*	Significant intercepts reported based on a minimum width of 2m, a maximum consecutive internal dilution of no more than 2m, no upper or lower cut, and at composited grades of 0.5, 1.0 and 10 g/t Au. All previous drill results were reported in the Company's 22 September 2015,11 May 2017 and 30 June 2017 ASX releases.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	This is stated as a footnote in the appendices of the Company's 30 June 2017 ASX release.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal	Not applicable. Gold only is being reported.

	equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Geological interpretation, field mapping and the drill testing of both the regional and resource areas suggest that the gold mineralisation within the Nyanzaga deposit is related to dilation associated with: 1) competency contrast near the sedimentary cycle boundaries resulting in stratabound mineralisation; and 2) sub-vertical faulting, fracturing and brecciation related to the folding and subsequent shearing along the NE limb of the fold.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Drilling results are quoted as downhole intersections. True mineralisation width is interpreted as approximately 50% to 70% of intersection length for holes drilled dipping at 60° to 90° at 220° to 280° magnetic and intersecting the eastern limb of the folded mineralised sequences. True mineralisation width is interpreted as lower, at approximately 40% to 60% of intersection length for those holes drilled on easterly azimuths intersecting the western limb of the fold closure. In the far northern part of the drilled area, true mineralisation width is interpreted as lower, at approximately 30% to 50% of intersection length for those holes.
	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').	Not applicable. Stated above.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Suitable summary plans and type sections have been included in the body of the release.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All significant and non-significant intercepts have been tabled in the appendices of the previous ASX releases on 22 September 2015,11 May 2017 and 30 June 2017.
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;*	Airborne and ground magnetics, radiometric, VTEM, gravity and IP geophysical survey work was carried out that defines the stratigraphy, structures possibly influencing mineralisation and chargeability signatures reflecting the extent of disseminated sulphide replacement at depth. Additionally, satellite imagery (GeoImagery) and meta data images were procured. Bulk Density was carried out on 54,327 core samples for the Nyanzaga MRE project area, collected every 1m interval down hole in selected DD drill holes.

	potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling)*	A Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) has commenced, primarily focusing on optimisation of the process flow sheet to optimise gold recovery and reduce operating and capital costs. The DFS will also provide additional definition to the projects infrastructure requirements such as power and water supply and logistics. The DFS is in progress but will not be completed by December 2017 as originally envisaged. OreCorp believes there is potential to further optimise the Project prior to implementation through optimising the metallurgical process, validation of the gold and silver recoveries and reagent optimisation.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Diagrams are within the body of the text

Section 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources, Nyanzaga Deposit (Criteria listed in the preceding section 1, and where relevant in Section 2, also apply to this section.)		
Criteria	***Explanation***	**Comments**
Database integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.*	Various independent consultants have previously undertaken Mineral Resource Estimates for the Nyanzaga deposit since 2006. The data was originally provided to OreCorp by Acacia using acQuire® software. The drill hole data for the Nyanzaga project is currently stored in a secure SQL server hosted centralised database (Azeva.XDB) managed by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd. Import validation protocols are in place and database validation checks are run routinely on the database. The process adopted provided sufficient confidence in the database contents to state that it reasonably accurately represents the drill information. The original database provided by Acacia has been incorporated into the Azeva.XDB structure and as part of this process was interrogated for accuracy. The dataset was provided to CSA as extracts in MS Access format as direct exports from the central database. The datasets were checked by CSA for internal consistency and logical data ranges prior to using the data for mineral resource estimation.
	Data validation procedures used.	CSA and OreCorp have undertaken checks of the electronic sample database.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	Site visits and examination of the property was carried out by Mr Jim Brigden, Consulting Geologist for OreCorp, in May 2014; October-December 2015, January to March 2016, January to February 2017. During the site visits, sufficient opportunity was available to examine sample storage and inspect diamond drill core as well as to obtain a general overview of the property, including selected drill sites. Malcolm Titley, CP and Principal Consultant of CSA visited the Nyanzaga gold project on three occasions from the 13 to 15 November 2015, from the 26 to 29 January 2016 and from 1 to 7 February 2017. The purpose of the site visits was to: validate digital data against original hard copy logs; review drill collars and surface geology on the site; review diamond core intercepts; review the geological interpretation and ensure appropriate procedures and standards were in place to complete the Nyanzaga MRE; review OreCorp infill drilling and sampling procedures; field fit the infill drilling program and assist in validation of the MRE model against new drilling results.
	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	Not applicable. Site visits were undertaken.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	Confidence in the geological interpretation is good and is based on a substantial amount of historical drilling and mapping supplemented by extensive re-logging and reinterpretation in 2015-2016 by OreCorp geologists. Infill drilling completed during 2016/2017 confirmed the geological model and high-grade intercepts. This increased confidence of modelled material and tested areas of the geological model.

	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	Geophysics, geochemistry and geological logging have been used to assist identification of lithology and mineralisation.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	The Nyanzaga deposit extends over 0.6km in length. A significant amount of close spaced infill drilling has supported and refined the model and the current interpretation is considered robust.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation	Micromine software was used to create a 3D geology model. Based on 2D interpretation of the Lower mafic volcaniclastics, Chert rich zone (Cycle 1), Sandstone rich zone (Cycles 2 to 4) and Siltstone/Mudstone rich zone (Cycles 5 to 9), Upper mafic volcaniclastics. Fault bound blocks based on N-S trending Axial and Central fault zones and NW-SE trending East and Far East faults all hosting mineralised fault breccia, are offset by later NW faults names W1 to W4. For HG mineralisation, wireframes were interpreted using drill hole composites defining at least 2 g/t gold over 2 to 3 m down hole thickness. Mineralisation was defined as either cycle lithology or fault/breccia hosted, with fault hosted overprinting sedimentary hosted. Mineralisation was interpreted on 2D sections looking north, spaced at 20m intervals. Limited amounts of internal dilution were included when required to ensure mineralisation continuity. Wireframes were extended half way between drill holes in mRL and Northings at the end of mineralisation. This resulted in roughly 20m extensions to the north and south of mineralisation, however the varied drill spacing resulted in some wireframes being terminated at shorter distances to honour drilling. A wireframe was constructed to model the broad zone of lower grade mineralisation based on intercepts where Au exceeds approximately 0.8 g/t gold with a true thickness >=4m. This formed the basis of the extents of the broad mineralisation envelope, but in terms of the data flagged by the wireframe, approximately 0.3 g/t gold is the nominal cut-off, due to lower grade data falling within the broad mineralisation zone. The geology cycle interpretation was used to guide the cycle mineralisation orientation in 3D, as mineralisation is believed to be deposited/re-mobilised into dilation zones formed at lithology contacts due to competency contrast during folding. The Fault wireframes were used to guide the fault mineralisation in 3D. Mineralisation is associated with 2 roughly N-S trending Axial, Central; and 2 roughly NW-SE trending Eastern and Far Eastern faults. Cycle mineralisation was terminated against the NW trending faults (WF1 – WF4 and EF3). The axial fault was terminated against the Western faults, as it was offset by these faults.
	The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	The Nyanzaga project has been subjected to extensive faulting. These faults have been modelled to within ±20m as planar structures, however they are probably fault zones of varying width. Faults are thought to offset mineralisation and geology by up to 20–50m.
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along*	The Nyanzaga deposit area extends over a north - south strike length of 0.6km (from 9,672,735mN – 9,672,110mN), has a maximum width of 0.44km and extends 800m vertically from 1,300mRL – 500mRL.

	strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	A 3D HG geological model and LG mineralisation model was created using Micromine™ software. The HG estimation was undertaken using in Datamine Studio 3™ software using Ordinary Kriging, while the LG estimation was undertaken in ISATIS™ software using Uniform Conditioning. The following methodology was used for the HG MRE: Hard boundaries were used between the mineralisation and waste, as well as between the mineralised domains, which is consistent with the geological interpretation. Eight estimation domains were defined – Lower Mafic Volcaniclastics, Chert, Sandstone, Mudstone, Upper Mafic Volcaniclastics, Axial Fault Zone, Central Fault Zone, Eastern Fault Zone and Far Eastern Fault Zone. Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate gold for each individual mineralised domain (ESTZON). All block estimates were based on estimation into 10mN x 10mE x 10mRL parent cells, sub-celling to 1mN x 1mE x 1mRL. Block discretisation points were set to 4(Y) x 4(X) x 4(Z) points. Variograms were modelled for Au within each kriging domain. Any changes in dip or dip direction was considered by applying dynamic anisotropy, with searches employed in comparison to variogram ranges to limit the influence of samples that were further away. Grade was estimated in three search passes, with the search ranges in pass two aligning with the maximum range modelled in variography. The first search pass for each of the estimation domains had search ellipse ranges and minimum/maximum samples defined as follows: • Lower intermediate Volcaniclastics - 62m x 46m x 16m; 15/35 • Chert - 62m x 46m x 16m; 15/35 • Sandstone - 68m x 21m x 19m; 15/40 • Mudstone - 60m x 106m x 37m; 15/35 • Upper felsic volcaniclastics - 60m x 106m x 37m; 15/35 • Axial Fault Zone - 96m x 34m x 11m; 15/35 • Central Fault Zone - 54m x 51m x 16m; 15/30 • Eastern Fault Zone - 38m x 48m x 15m; 15/35 • Far Eastern Fault Zone - 34m x 35m x 60m; 15/35 The second search pass used the same minimum/maximum samples, but the search ellipse was factored by 2, which aligns broadly with the variogram ranges. The third search pass expanded the search ellipse to five times the first, and relaxed the minimum/maximum samples required to 5/10. The exception was the third search pass for the Axial Fault zone, which was expanded to six times the first. In all the domains, a maximum number of samples per hole was set at 5, except far eastern fault where it was set to 8. The following methodology was used for the LG mineralisation grade estimation: Variography was completed on 1m composites within the LG domain. Extreme grade outliers were excluded from the analysis because they were considered outliers and while values are real, cannot be considered representative of the underlying dataset.

		Au grades in the panels within the LG mineralisation zone were estimated using OK with the variance of estimated Au (variance z*) was written out to each block in the model for use in UC. As per the HG MRE, dynamic anisotropy was utilised to control the orientation of the search neighbourhood. The first search pass for each of the estimation domains had search ellipse ranges and minimum/maximum samples defined as follows: • Lower intermediate Volcanoclastics - 92m x 57m x 15m; 15/35 • Chert - 124m x 64m x 62m; 15/35 • Sandstone - 87m x 58m x 66m; 15/35 • Mudstone - 20m x 57m x 37m; 15/35 • Upper felsic volcaniclastics - 74m x 31m x 56m; 15/35 The second search pass used the same minimum/maximum samples, but the search ellipse was factored by 2, aligning broadly with the variogram ranges. The third search pass expanded the search ellipse to ten times the first, and relaxed the minimum/maximum samples required to 10/25. In all the domains, a maximum number of samples per hole was set at 5. Discretisation was set to 4(X) x 4(Y) x 5(Z). Estimation of recoverable resources in the LG mineralisation was completed using UC. SMU sized blocks (2.5mN x 2.5mE x 2.5mRL) were Kriged and the resultant SMUs were ranked from 1 to 64 (highest to lowest grade), with the actual grades being discarded and only the ranking remaining. Grades were then read off the panel grade-tonnage curve for each SMU (from highest to lowest grade) and assigned based on the estimated ranking, through a process called Localised Uniform Conditioning (LUC). The result is the assignment of single grades to SMU sized blocks so that the 64 SMUs in each panel achieve a grade-tonnage tabulation matching that of the panel estimated through UC. An IJK index number is assigned to each set of 64 SMUs in a panel, which allows the identification of the parent panel to which the 64 SMUs belong. The exact location of the high and low grades in each panel is an estimate based on the spatial distribution of high and low grade samples surrounding the panel but exact locations of the SMUs remains unknown. The LUC model was combined with the HG model in Datamine Studio 3™.
	The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.	The most recent publicly reported JORC compliant (2012 Edition) MRE was completed as at the 12 September 2017 and reported by OreCorp to the ASX. This MRE incorporates drilling results from the infill program completed in 2016/2017 by OreCorp Limited. No mining reconciliation information is available as the deposit has not been mined. No check estimates have been provided to OreCorp to-date.
	The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.	No assumptions were made regarding recovery of by-products.
	Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage	Weighted head grade analysis of five core samples of primary mineralisation from Nyanzaga (with a weighted intercept grade of 2.47 g/t gold) returned 3.96 g/t gold, 5.21% S_{total} and 690 ppm As.

	characterisation).	
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.	A grade estimation panel cell size of 10mE by 10mN by 10mRL was used, with sub-celling to 1mE by 1mN by 1mRL to ensure volume resolution of the mineralisation interpretation. The block size follows optimisation during KNA and is appropriate given the slope/kriging efficiency achieved during KNA, drill hole spacing (nominally 40m x 40m and infilled to 20m) and style of mineralisation.
	Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.	The mineralisation at Nyanzaga is characterised by a low grade halo surrounding higher grade mineralisation associated with fault breccia zones, brittle / ductile fracture zones and along sheared and altered bedding parallel zones. HG mineralisation is nominally defined as a zone of at 2 to 3m down hole at a grade of at least 2 g/t gold with both horizontal and vertical continuity. Gold grades were estimated by OK using 10 m x 10 m x 10 m panels. LG mineralisation gold grades were estimated using UC / LUC for an SMU size of 2.5 m x 2.5 m x 2.5 m, based on anticipated OP mining selectivity, following discussions with mine planning engineers.
	Any assumptions about correlation between variables.	Gold was the major element of interest. Limited correlation analysis was undertaken primarily to investigate the relationship of elements related to alteration and gold mineralisation.
	Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.	The geological interpretation was used as the foundation of the mineralisation model, with HG and LG mineralisation within cycles interpreted separately to HG fault and breccia hosted mineralisation modelled within separate faults. For the HG MRE, the deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 2.0 g/t gold cut-off grade. Lower grade mineralisation was included to ensure continuity of interpreted zones. Mineralisation wireframes were constrained to interpreted geological units, controlled by fault structures. The lower grade mineralisation halo was modelled into blocks within a broad mineralisation shell using UC, at a range of cut-offs and using an SMU size of 2.5mN x 2.5mE x 2.5mRL. This shell was based on intercepts where Au exceeds a cut-off gold grade of approximately 0.8 g/t with a true thickness >=4m. This formed the basis of the extents of the broad mineralisation envelope, but in terms of the data flagged by the wireframe, approximately 0.3 g/t gold is the nominal cut-off, due to lower grade data falling within the broad mineralisation zone. The modelled surfaces were used to assign dip and dip directions to model blocks. These were applied during grade estimation through the process of dynamic anisotropy. Hard boundaries for estimation were used between mineralised domains.
	Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.	CSA used histograms, log-transformed probability plots, percentile analysis and sensitivity analysis to identify population outliers. Spatial location of the outliers was also taken into consideration for the application of cutting of high grade assays.

		A high grade assay cut applied to the composite data for the estimation domains were as follows: • Lower Intermediate Volcanoclastics - 8 g/t Au • Chert - 250 g/t Au • Sandstone - 150 g/t Au • Mudstone - 60 g/t Au • Upper felsic Volcanoclastics - No top cut considered necessary • Axial Fault Zone - 35 g/t Au • Central Fault Zone – No top cut considered necessary • Eastern Fault Zone - 10 g/t Au • Far Eastern Fault Zone – 30/40 g/t Au (this domain was split into two for estimation purposes) • Low grade lower intermediate Volcaniclastics - 7 g/t Au • Low grade chert - 7 g/t Au • Low grade sandstone - 6 g/t Au • Low grade mudstone – 6.5 g/t Au • Low grade upper felsic Volcaniclastics - 7 g/t Au
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Validation checks included slicing analysis (swath plots), visual inspection and average comparisons between the model and composites (top cut and declustered). These checks show adequate correlation for Au between estimated block grades and drill sample grades. Spatially, the model validates well in areas of good drill support. The reliability of the Kriged grades drops off in areas of low data support. The tonnages associated with these areas are relatively small. A review of cross sections show that estimated grades reflect the grade tenor of input composite grades. No reconciliation data is available as no mining has taken place.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnages have been estimated on a dry in-situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The Mineral Resource Estimate was reported at a cut-off of 1.5 g/t gold, which OreCorp considered appropriate given the market conditions at the time of reporting, coupled with the cost and metallurgical models developed for the deposit thus far.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral*	OreCorp has assumed that the deposit could potentially be mined using both OP, UG and a combination of both mining scenarios given the thickness and grade of the resource model. Whilst modifying factors for mining have not been applied, the current orientation and continuity of mineralisation coupled with the high gold grade would suggest potential for both near surface OP and deeper UG mining.

	Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	The previous Project owner carried out preliminary metallurgical test work on five core samples from Nyanzaga. These samples were sent to AMMTEC (now known as ALS) laboratory of Western Australia for metallurgical analysis. Standard metallurgical investigative test work, consistent with good industry practice, was carried by the metallurgical laboratory. This resulted in reports which detail metallurgical properties to a sufficient standard for OreCorp to prepare a conceptual flow sheet with indicative metal recoveries and circuit power and reagent requirements. The original testwork was reviewed by Competent Persons from Lycopodium, who were the Project Manager and Lead Metallurgical Advisors for the Scoping Study. The Scoping Study recommended a conventional gold recovery process route. OreCorp committed to completing a detailed metallurgical testwork programme to support a Pre-Feasibility (PFS) and Definitive Feasibility DFS. OreCorp geological personnel selected a wide range of representative Nyanzaga drill core samples which were sent to SGS Perth in Western Australia for comminution and metallurgical testwork The PFS testwork included confirmatory drill core sample head assay, bulk leach extractable gold (BLEG) testwork to investigate variability in the Nyanzaga samples, comminution testwork to enable comminution circuit modelling and design and a staged detailed programme on composites of the four main mineralisation types to assess preg-robbing and grind size sensitivity. The PFS confirmed the Scoping Study process route. The Nyanzaga plant will utilise conventional CIL for all mineralisation types, augmented by gravity concentration for recovery of coarse gold which will be recovered by intensive cyanide leach. Gold recovery from CIL is by conventional elution, electrowinning and smelting. The plant design also includes an arsenic precipitation stage and a mercury handling circuit due to the low level presence of several deleterious elements (arsenic, antimony and mercury). As part of the DFS additional metallurgical test work will be completed in the areas of optimising gold leaching, ore variability, mineralogy, and specific process engineering design parameters with input information being used to optimise the plant flow sheet.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental*	The Project was registered with the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) in May 2016 with baseline surveys being completed during the remainder of 2016 and H1 2017. These surveys set the Scope of Works and Terms of Reference for the EIA which were approved by NEMC on 3 January 2017. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), carried out by MTL Consulting Tanzania with the guidance and supervision of PaulSam Geo-Engineering, was completed in May 2017.

	impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	The reporting of the EIA activities and the baseline studies over the dry and the wet seasons will form the basis of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The EIS has been lodged with NEMC. Geochemical characterisation of waste rock (fresh waste samples only) was performed during the Pre-Feasibility Study. The test results indicated that 50% of the samples tested were classified as uncertain or potential acid forming (PAF). Further testwork is recommended during the DFS to determine the proportion of fresh rock that will comprise PAF. This initial assessment of fresh waste rock indicates that the PAF waste will need to be identified, segregated and managed appropriately during operations. The PFS has identified locations for waste dumps and tailings storage facilities, including monitoring boreholes and sediment control dams as downstream monitoring and control structures from these facilities. The project is in a region of Tanzania with a well-established gold mining industry. The local area is already impacted by subsistence farming and the impact of the project on the local environment appears unlikely to be a barrier to development. Being within the watershed of Lake Victoria will be a consideration when developing the water management plans. Once construction commences there will be some relocation of the local population.

Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	Bulk density values for the Nyanzaga area were assigned based on weathering intensity and geological domain, as defined by interpreted geological surfaces and solids. Drilling since 2016 resulted in an additional 785 density measurements from 20 drill holes. These were used to verify BEAL measurements.
		
		In general, the OreCorp density measurements supported BEAL in which case all data was used to derive the density assigned to blocks. The only exception to this was for oxide, where density from the OreCorp data was lower than that for the BEAL data. Oxide material is made up of variably silicified material which would be higher density. CSA Global reviewed the density measurement procedures for oxide material, and confirms they are representative. Therefore, OreCorp data has been used for oxide material.
		
		The oxide density for ore was discounted by 11% to account for cavities observed during drilling. Downhole recovery data was reviewed to derive the discount factor.
		
		A total of 54,327 density measurements have been reviewed. The in-situ dry bulk density values determined from the review were applied to the Mineral Resource Estimate per weathering intensity and geological domain as follows:
		• Oxide
		    o Ore = 2.02 t/m3
		    o Waste = 2.33 t/m3
		• Fresh Ore
		    o Axial fault = 2.89
		    o Central fault = 2.86
		    o East fault = 2.94
		    o Far east fault = 2.88
		    o Lower IntermediateVolcaniclastics = 2.79 t/m3
		    o Chert = 2.87 t/m3
		    o Sandstone = 2.87 t/m3
		    o Mudstone = 2.91 t/m3

		• Fresh Waste
		  ○ Lowere Intermediate Volcaniclastics = 2.81 t/m3
		  ○ Chert = 2.87 t/m3
		  ○ Sandstone = 2.83 t/m3
		  ○ Mudstone = 2.86 t/m3
		  ○ Upper Felsic Volcaniclastics = 2.81 t/m3

	The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.	Where bulk density values were available within the oxide material it was likely to be from competent drill core and may not be totally representative of all the oxide material. Core samples were measured dry and measurements were separated for lithology and mineralisation. Density, or the specific gravity, is determined by the water immersion method and defined by the formula: $\text{Density (g/cm}^3\text{)} = \frac{\text{Weight in air}}{(\text{Weight in air - Weight in water})}$ *(weights in grams)*
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	Data has not yet been evaluated to make this assumption.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	The CSA Nyanzaga Mineral Resource Estimate was classified per guidelines defined in JORC (2012 edition). CSA classified blocks in the HG resource model as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources based on: - Geological continuity and volume models. - Drill spacing and drill data quality. - Estimation properties including search strategy, number of composites, average distance of composites from blocks and kriging quality parameters such as slope of regression. The following criteria was used for Measured Mineral Resources: - Blocks within the HG cycle and fault mineralisation; - Blocks estimated in search pass 1, with a slope of at least 0.6 and a minimum distance of samples used in estimate of no greater than 0.5. The following criteria was used for Indicated Mineral Resources: - Blocks estimated in search pass 1 and using at least 15 composites to estimate or; - Blocks estimated in search pass 2 and using at least 20 composites to estimate. A wireframe was created to broadly delineate the blocks that match the criteria. Blocks estimated, but falling outside that criteria were assumed to be of lower confidence and classified as Inferred Mineral Resources.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values,	The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on a moderate level of geological understanding. Validation of the block model shows reasonable correlation of the input data to the estimated grades.

	quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The MRE appears to be a good representation of the mineralisation defined at Nyanzaga.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	An updated JORC compliant (2012 Edition) MRE as at 12 September 2017 was reported by Orecorp. No audits or reviews have been undertaken.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	Most of the Nyanzaga MRE is classified as Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources. CSA's confidence in the MRE is reflected in the classification. When using the UC part of the model for mine planning, the SMUs should be considered in the context of the parent cell extents so that pits and stopes do not focus specifically and unrealistically on small numbers of high grade SMUs. Infill and / or de-risking drilling is recommended to improve the confidence of certain areas, particularly at the extremities and at depth, with a focus on those isolated areas of higher grade.
	The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.	Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources is relevant for technical and economic evaluation which comprises 20.8 Mt at 4.06 g/t gold for 2,715 koz metal.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	Not applicable. There has been no mining production.