ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE

Trenching Generates Significant Nickel-Copper-Cobalt Anomalism & Diamond/RC Drilling Commences at Akjoujt South Project in Mauritania

OreCorp Limited (**OreCorp** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce further significant nickel-copper-cobalt anomalism from trenching at the highly prospective Akjoujt South Project (**Project**) in Mauritania and advise that a diamond and reverse circulation (**RC**) drill program has commenced.

A maiden trenching program recently completed over the Addawser Prospect and follow up program at Anomaly 5 has identified further significant nickel-copper-cobalt geochemical anomalism. Broad zones of anomalism have been encountered up to 50m in width and >300m in strike at Addawser and anomalism has been further extended for 700m to the north of Anomaly 5. The nickel-copper-cobalt anomalism identified at Addawser (6km northeast of Anomaly 5) is coincident with previously announced electromagnetic (**EM**) anomalism and is an exciting development which strongly supports the commencement of a maiden drill program at Addawser.

The drill program which is now underway will test strong late time conductivity EM anomalism defined by the Moving Loop Electromagnetic (**MLEM**) surveys at both the Anomaly 5 and Addawser Prospects. The EM anomalism is coincident with nickel-copper-cobalt mineralisation encountered in previous exploration campaigns at Anomaly 5 and the recent trenching program at Addawser.

The drill program at Addawser is the first program at the prospect and will initially comprise four diamond holes on two traverses to a planned maximum depth of 225m and a total meterage of 725m, testing approximately 500m of strike.

Drilling at Anomaly 5 will test along strike, down dip and down plunge extensions of the thick zones of nickel-copper-cobalt mineralisation returned in the previous program completed in 2017 (such as ASPDD12 63m @ 0.52% Ni and 0.31% Cu). An initial RC hole is planned approximately 650m north of this hole to test the recently identified EM anomalism. Further diamond and RC drilling will be completed at Addawser and Anomaly 5 as warranted.

Drilling will be conducted on other regional MLEM anomalies as geophysical modelling is refined.

The program will be completed on a single shift basis by Capital Drilling and results announced thereafter.

For further information please contact:
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ORECORP LIMITED

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ASX CODE:
ORR

BOARD:
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Alastair Morrison
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Robert Rigo
Non-Executive Director

Luke Watson
CFO & Company Secretary

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

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

Akjoujt South Project

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

Trenching and Detailed Mapping

A trenching program comprising 14 trenches for a total of 2,934m was recently completed at Addawser and Anomaly 5 (***Figure 2***). The program aimed to assess the geology and regolith over the MLEM anomalies and complement detailed surface mapping. A total of 28 pits were also completed at Al Riffa and Al Shamlal Prospects.

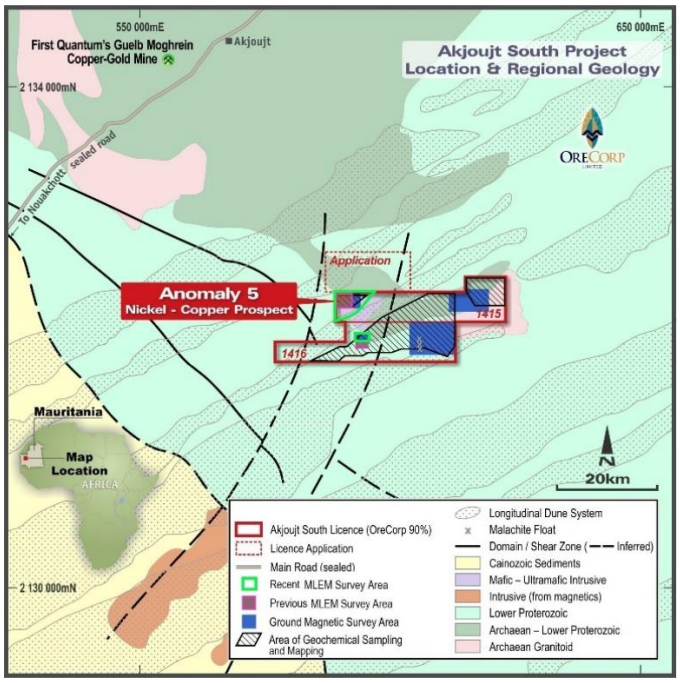

Figure 1: Location of the Akjoujt South Project, Mauritania

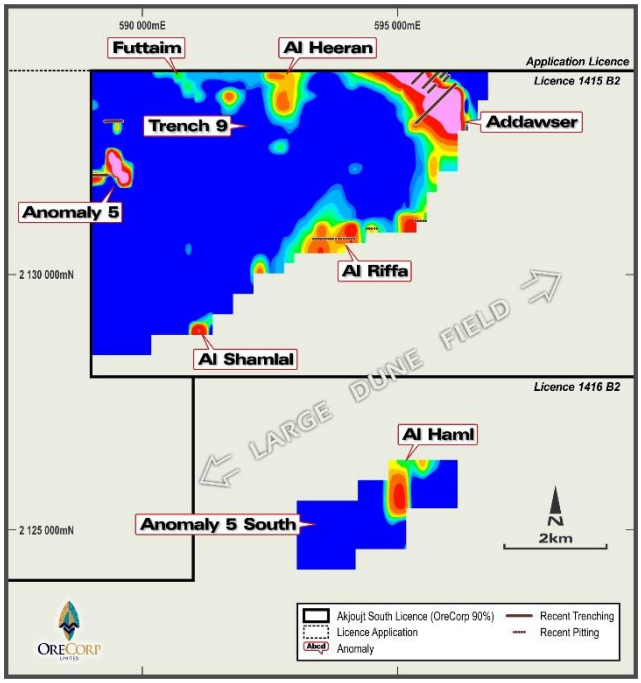

Figure 2: Channel 25Z component MLEM data showing anomalies and trenching

At Addawser, 12 trenches (ADWTR0001 to ADWTR0012) for 2,336m were excavated and a total of 293 composite samples collected and analysed (***Figure 3***). The trenching and mapping at Addawser identified three alteration/ gossanous zones. These are summarised as follows and shown on Figure 3:

- The eastern zone (Zone 1) is a 300m long, 5 - 55m wide zone of gossan and gossanous/ferruginous alteration. This zone strikes northwest-southeast, dips moderately to the west and is open to the south where it is obscured by sand dune cover. This zone corresponds with the surface projection of a shallow to moderate westerly dipping EM plate.
- A central zone (Zone 2), 300m west of the eastern zone comprises steeply dipping, intense sericite-haematite-phengite-garnet-carbonate alteration. The zone is over 1,000m in strike length, 20-70m in width and is open south along strike where it passes under sand cover.
- A third, westerly zone (Zone 3) comprises a narrow (<3m wide) shear zone with garnet-biotite and stringer graphite alteration. The strike length appears limited to less than 300m. Importantly it is not considered the source of the EM anomalism at Addawser as the modelled plates do not correlate with this zone and observed graphite is extremely minor.

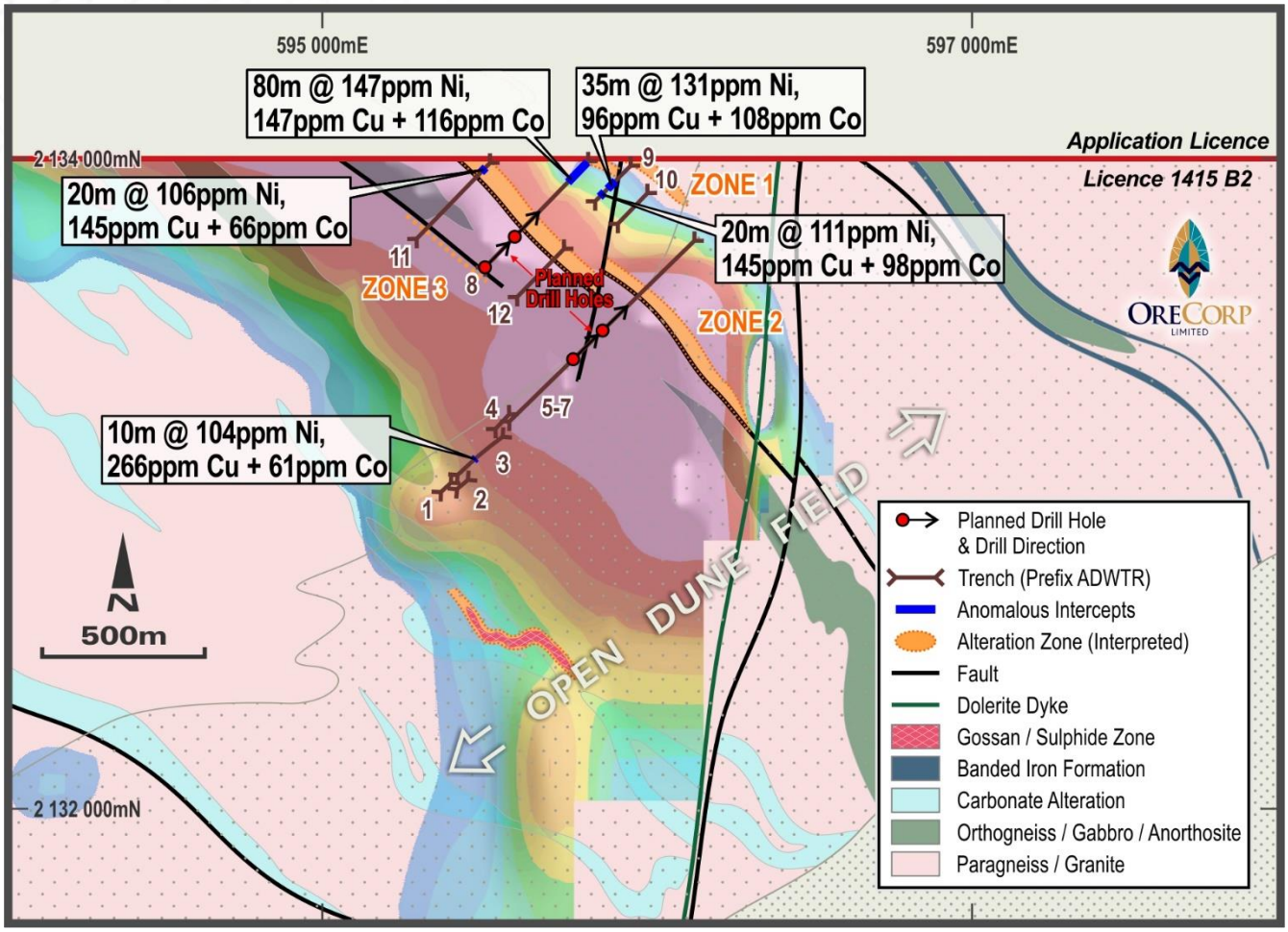

Figure 3: Addawser Prospect – Geology over MLEM data with trenching results and planned drill holes

At Anomaly 5 two trenches (ASPTR11 and 12) were completed for 598m and a total of 64 composite samples collected and analysed (***Figure 4***). Mapping identified a further three areas of gossan float/sub-crop in the north confirming an additional 700m strike extension of the mineralised zone which now extends for approximately 1.4km and remains open in the southeast. A new zone of gossan also occurs 300m west of the main drilled area at Anomaly 5. These new gossans are adjacent to EM anomalism and represent further drill targets.

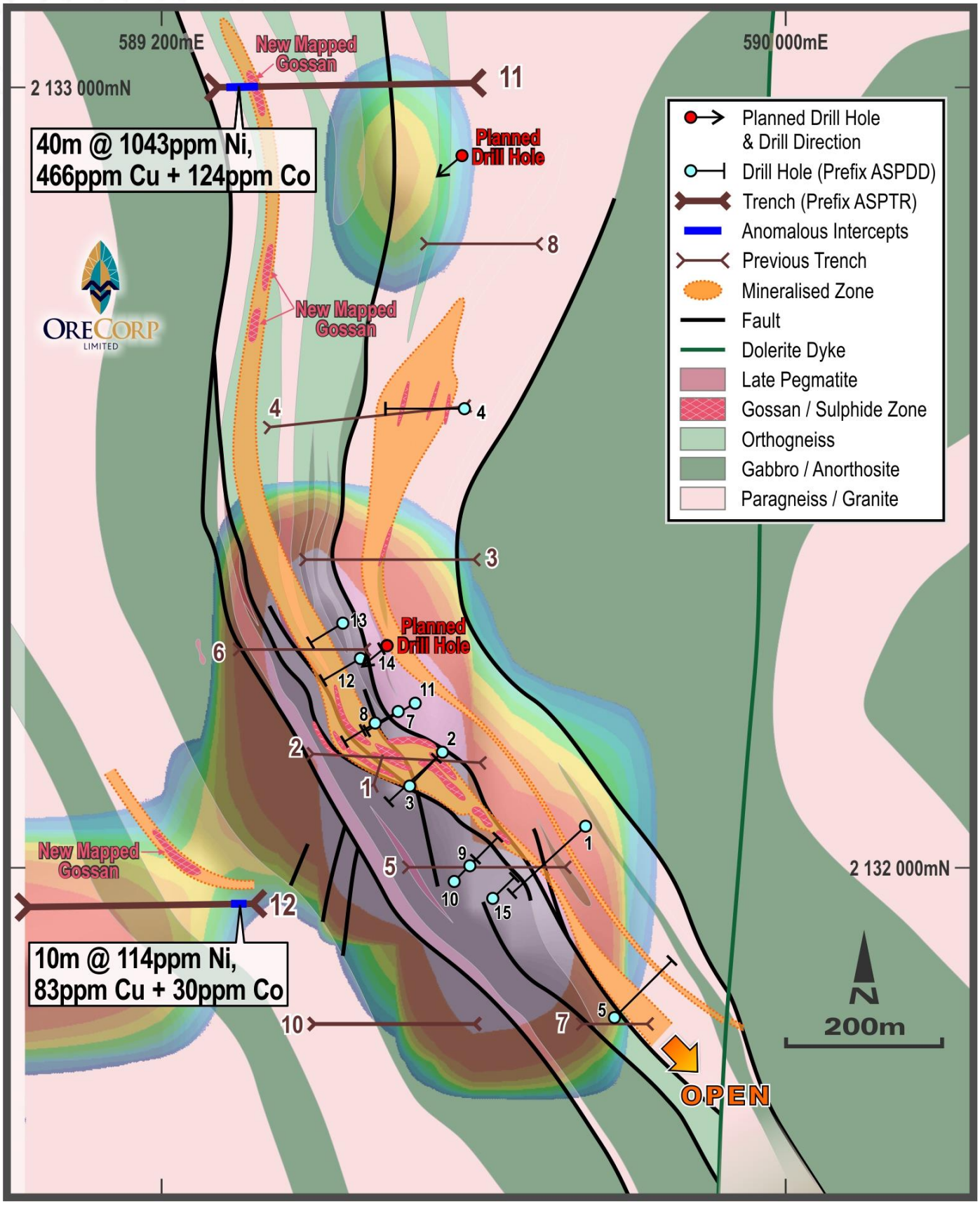

Figure 4: Anomaly 5 Propsect – Geology over MLEM data with trenching results and planned drill holes

Trenching Results

Trenching results are shown in ***Table 1*** below and on ***Figures 3*** and ***4***. Refer to ***Appendix A*** (JORC Table 1) for detailed sampling, analysis and survey parameters.

Table 1: Anomalous Trench Results

Trench ID	East (mE) (Starting Point)	North (mN) (Starting Point)	Azimuth (degrees)	Length (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)
Addawser										
ADWTR0001	595374	2132977	50.0	37				no anomalous result		
ADWTR0002	595426	2132986	49.5	38				no anomalous result		
ADWTR0003	595428	2133030	45.0	176	60	70	10	104	266	61
ADWTR0004	595541	2133171	53.5	55				no anomalous result		
ADWTR0005	595588	2133195	43.5	116				no anomalous result		
ADWTR0006	595682	2133265	45.5	32.5				no anomalous result		
ADWTR0007	595694	2133302	46.5	633				no anomalous result		
ADWTR0008	595507	2133668	44.5	450	360	440	80	147	147	116
ADWTR0009	595855	2133876	44.5	151	10	30	20	111	145	98
					50	85	35	131	96	108
ADWTR0010	595916	2133804	43.5	122.5				no anomalous result		
ADWTR0011	595301	2133754	45.0	325	95	100	5	290	25	30
					140	145	5	101	38	21
					185	190	5	173	279	167
					285	305	20	106	145	66
ADWTR0012	595606	2133577	45.0	200				no anomalous result		
Anomaly 5										
ASPTR0011	589273	2133000	90.0	325	5	45	40	1043	466	124
	including >1000 ppm Ni				***5***	***40***	***35***	***1172***	***520***	***138***
ASPTR0012	589030	2131950	90.0	273	160	170	10	114	83	30

Note: Anomalous results reported using a 100ppm Ni lower cut-off (except where stated otherwise) and a maximum internal dilution of 10m

Diamond and Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Program

A diamond and RC drill program has commenced at the Addawser and Anomaly 5 Prospects.

The drilling program will initially comprise four diamond holes on two traverses at the Addawser Prospect to a planned maximum depth of 225m and a total meterage of 725m testing approximately 500m of strike (***Figure 3***).

Drilling at Anomaly 5 will test along strike, down dip and down plunge extensions of the thick zones of nickel-copper-cobalt mineralisation returned in the previous program completed in 2017 (such as ASPDD0012 63m @ 0.52% Ni and 0.31% Cu). An initial RC hole is planned approximately 650m north of this hole to test the recently identified EM anomalism (***Figure 4***). Further diamond and RC drilling will be completed as warranted.

Further drilling will be conducted on other regional MLEM anomalies as geophysical modelling is refined.

The program will be completed on a single shift basis by Capital Drilling and results announced thereafter.

MLEM and Mapping Results

A summary of the detailed mapping, trenching and pitting at the recently identified MLEM anomalies is included in ***Table 2*** below.

Table 2: Summary of MLEM Anomalies and Associated Geology

Anomaly	Length	Width	MLEM Signature / Remark	Geology
Anomaly 5	600m (Northern Anomaly 250m)	200-250m (Northern Anomaly 150m)	**Extremely strong response** Surveyed with 0.125 Hz data. Additional discrete late time response encountered to the north.	Mapped gossan connects the two areas of MLEM anomalism with three new gossan and gossan sub-outcrops defined in the north. Further gossan mapped 300m west of Anomaly 5.
Addawser	1.8 km	800m	**Extremely strong** late time response. Open to the south east as survey precluded by dune field	Three zones of alteration defined. Eastern Zone of gossan / gossanous ironstone >300m long x 5-55m wide. Dips moderately west and is open to the south. Likely up-dip, seepage signature to the main MLEM anomaly. Priority drill target. Central Zone sericite-haematite-carbonate-spinel alteration. Dips steeply west. Over 1000m strike and between 20-70m wide. Open southwards. Western zone of very narrow, biotite-garnet-graphitic shear. Not considered the source to the EM anomaly.
Futtaim	1.5km	500m	Mid time anomalism over soil geochemistry trends	No source of the MLEM identified.
Al Heeran	1.4 km	200m	Mid time anomalism	Flat area of limited outcrop. Gossan identified to the immediate NW will require drill testing.
Al Riffa	3km	400m	Mid to late time anomalism. Area of anomalism along foot of dune field.	Quartz blows in dune field. Will require drill testing.
Al Shamlal	200m	150m	Mid to late time anomalism	Pitting indicates deep (>3m) sand cover. Will require drill testing.
Al Haml	600m	250m	Mid to late time anomalism. Soil sample of 155ppm Cu	Extensive garnet and localised skarn development. High heat source in area indicated by very coarse recrystallisation of the marbles. Source for the EM response was not recognised. Requires drill testing.

ABOUT ORECORP LIMITED

OreCorp Limited is a Western Australian based company with gold and base metal projects in Tanzania and Mauritania. OreCorp is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) under the code 'ORR'. The Company is well funded with no debt. OreCorp's key projects are the Nyanzaga Gold Project in northwest Tanzania and the Akjoujt South Nickel – Copper-Cobalt 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 Nyanzaga Project currently hosts a JORC 2012 MRE of 3.1Moz at 4.0g/t gold.

JORC 2012 Compliance Statements

Akjoujt South Project

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

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

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

APPENDIX A

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

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Akjoujt South Project		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Comments**
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	**Soil Sampling** Regional soil samples were taken along widely spaced, regional east to west orientated lines at nominal 0.8 x 0.8km. As part of the sampling procedure 1.0 to 1.5kg of -2mm sieved bulk soil sample was taken between a depth of 10 and 30cm. This sample was later sieved down to a 100 to 150g, -80mesh fraction for analysing. Infill soil samples were taken along systematic grids at nominal 0.4 x 0.2km, 0.2 x 0.2km and limited 0.2 x 0.1km triangular grids on east to west orientated lines. As part of the sampling procedure 1.0 to 1.5kg of -2mm sieved bulk soil sample was taken between a depth of 10 and 30cm. This sample is later sieved down to a 100 to 150g, -80mesh fraction for analysing. **Rock Chip and Pit Sampling** Between 1.5 to 3kg of grab or continuous composite channel sample was chipped over a 1 to 2m interval, the sample being taken from exposed outcrop or sub crop. **Trench Sampling** Trench samples were taken over identified areas of alteration coincident with the surface geochemistry and surface geophysics. Between 2.0 to 4.0kg of continuous composite channel sample was chipped over either a 4,5 or 10m interval, the sample being taken from the lower, cleaned side face of the northern trench wall. **Diamond Drill Sampling** Diamond (**DD**) drilling core samples were collected in trays. Core samples are sampled / assayed nominally at 1m intervals; or as 3m composite samples, dependant of the observed geology.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Measures taken to ensure representative samples include adherence to a systematic sampling methodology including preferred site selection, site and sample description, sample depth and the routine cleaning of sieve and sampling equipment between each sample site. A system of regular use of appropriate standards, blanks and duplicates are used in all sampling techniques.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	**Soil Sampling** Standardised field procedures in soil sampling were used to obtain representative samples for precious metal, base metal and multi-element analyses. 100 to 150g soil samples of -80 mesh fractions were pulverised in a low chrome ring mill so that >85% of the sample passes -75 micron. A 30g charge for fire assay of gold and low level, 35 multi-element analyses by an ICP-AES on a 2g charge. **Rock chip and Trenching Sampling** Standardised field procedures in rock chip and pit sampling were used to obtain representative samples for precious metal, base metal and multi-element analyses. 2.5 to 4.0kg rock chip samples were coarse crushed so that >75% passed <2mm, the sample was then split and pulverised in a low chrome ring mill so that >85% of the sample passes -75 micron. A 30g charge for fire assay of gold and low level, 35 multi-element analyses by an ICP-AES on a 2g charge.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Akjoujt South Project		
		Diamond Drilling Core is orientated and then correctly placed in the core boxes prior to sampling to ensure that only one side of the core is sampled consistently. The core is then cut, initially halved, then quartered using a diamond saw and sampled and QA/QC Samples inserted accordingly. Sample lengths vary between 1.0 to 3.0m and only a quarter of the cut core is sent to lab, the other quarter and half core is marked with a sample number interval on the core boxes and stored securely at the Nouakchott Office site.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	Drilling methods employed over the Project in the first round of drilling have included diamond core (DD) drilling. H3 triple tube was used at the start of each hole until competent ground was encountered, then coring reverted to standard HQ core for the majority of the core drilled. Alternatively drilling used PQ pre-collars to 12m; and then HQ core, the rest of the hole. The drill hole depths range from 17.5m (abandoned) to 285m, with an average depth of 125.0m for the cumulative diamond drilling programs at Anomaly 5. A single shot downhole survey measurement was undertaken at 30m intervals with a Reflex EZ-Shot instrument. Erroneous readings from area of significant pyrrhotite mineralisation were discounted A Reflex ACT II instrument was used for core orientation. The drilling contractors presented the core to an Orecorp representative with an orientated crayon mark at the base of each core run. Each core run was re-aligned on a steel wedge 2m in length by an Orecorp representative and then the crayon orientation mark was extrapolated along the entire length of each core run with a permanent marker pen. Arrows, pointing to the base of the drillhole where added at appropriate intervals, along this orientation line.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**Diamond Drilling** All diamond core was orientated and the recovered core lengths recorded against the reported drill interval. Core recovery is generally high (above 90%) in the mineralised areas. In the regolith core recovery could be as low as an average 20-30%. In fresh rock recoveries were between 95 - 100%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	**Diamond Drilling** Protocols for sample collection meet industry standard practice for this type of deposit. All analytical data are verified by geological staff prior to entry into the database.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	**Diamond Drilling** The mineralisation sections in the diamond drilling has high core recoveries. The style of the nickel mineralisation is considered to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain; though copper indicated a weak possible nugget effect.
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 are 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.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Akjoujt South Project		
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	All pit, trench and DD drill holes were logged in 1m intervals using visual inspection of faces 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 half 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 pits, trenches or 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.*	The diamond core was orientated, then cut in half, before one half was further cut with a diamond saw. Quarter core samples were taken over 1m intervals in areas of oxide or sulphide mineralisation; and generally 3m composite quarter core intervals outside areas of observed mineralisation. Quartered core is removed from the core box for assaying. Each sample interval is placed in a calico bag with a sample ticket. The bag is labelled with the sample number using a permanent marker pen.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Only diamond drilling was undertaken on the Project area.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	**Soil Samples** All sample preparation was undertaken in Mauritania at ALS Minerals Laboratory Services, Nouakchott. The sample preparation follows industry best practices in sample preparation involving drying, pulverising in low chrome steel bowls so that the entire sample is down to a size where greater than 85% of the sample passes -75 micron fraction size for analyses. **Rock Chip, Pit, Trench and Diamond Core Samples** All sample preparation was undertaken in Mauritania at ALS Minerals Laboratory Services, Nouakchott. The sample preparation follows industry best practices in sample preparation involving drying, coarse crushing so that >70% passed <2mm, the sample was then split before being pulverised so that >85% of the sample passes -75 micron fraction size for analyses.
	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.	**Soil Samples** Field duplicates were routinely taken from the same sieved fraction collected at the original sample point. **Trench Samples**

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Akjoujt South Project		
		Field duplicates were routinely taken for 10 or 5m composites by collecting duplicate channel samples. **Diamond Drilling Core Samples** Duplicates were routinely taken for 1 or 3m composites by collecting replicating quarter core.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	**Soil Samples** Sample sizes in soil range around 1 to 1.5kg. This sample size is appropriate and reflects industry standards. **Rock Chip and Pit Samples** Sample sizes ranging between 1.5 to 3.0kg are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled **Trench and Diamond Drilling Core Samples** Sample sizes ranging between 2.0 to 4.0kg are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	**Soil Samples** All soil samples from Mauritania were dispatched to ALS Minerals Nouakchott for sample preparation. All samples were prepared before the pulp was dispatched to ALS Ireland for analysis. The samples were assayed for gold by Method Au-ICP21, Fire Assay on a 30g charge (LLD of 1ppb gold) and for a 35 element suite of Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn by method ME-ICP41, aqua regia ICP-AES package. **Rock Chip, Pit and Trench Samples** All rock chip, pit and trench samples were assayed similar to the soils with gold by a fire assay method and ICP_AES methodology for the multi-element suites. **Diamond Core Samples** All core samples from Mauritania were dispatched to ALS Minerals Nouakchott for sample preparation. All samples were prepared before the pulp was dispatched to ALS, Ireland for analysis. The samples were initially assayed for an element suite of Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr by method ME-MS41, using aqua regia digestion and ICP-AES / ICP/MS finish. Where nickel assays were greater than 1% Ni, the sample was re-assayed at ALS, Ireland by method ME_OG46 (aqua regia digest with ICP_AS finish). Selective Pt, Pd, and Au assaying by method PGM-ICP24, Fire Assay on a 50g charge with an ICP-AES finish, were undertaken.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical, spectrometer or handheld XRF instruments were used to determine any element concentrations at this stage in the project. Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken every meter using a Exploranium KT9 on core. For pits, trenches or unconsolidated core this was measured in situ and results recorded in SI units (Kappa) in the assay log sheets.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Akjoujt South Project		
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	The Company implements a standard procedure of QAQC involving alternate appropriate sample medium certified reference standards, company generated blanks and duplicate samples being taken nominally every 1 in 20 sample interval in soils, rock chips and core samples. In addition, laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal laboratory standards and repeats as part of their in-house procedures. Base metal and gold standards values were appropriately selected to reflect the sampling medium and expected levels of detection in each phase of exploration by the company. Standards sachets were acquired from Geostats Pty Ltd, Perth.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Consultants and technical personnel at OreCorp have visually verified the significant intersections in diamond core and results to date from the Project area.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin drilling was undertaken on the Project area.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	Primary data was collected using a set of hardcopy standard Excel templates. The data was subsequently entered into an electronic version of the same templates with look-up codes to ensure standard data entry. The field 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 were made to assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Soil sample points were located with modern, hand-held Garmin GPS units with the accuracy of +/-5m, which is sufficient accuracy for the compilation and interpretation of results. Rock chip, pit and trenches were also located with modern, hand-held Garmin GPS units with the accuracy of +/-5m, which is sufficient accuracy. Topographic control used existing topographic maps and hand-held Garmin GPS units with the accuracy of +/-5m. Geophysical survey data were located with either an integrated Novatel GPS unit with an accuracy of +/-0.5m or a hand-held Garmin GPS units with the accuracy of +/-5m. Diamond drill collars were sited using a handheld Garmin, 62ST GPS unit with an accuracy of +/- 5m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is UTM WGS 84 Zone 28N. A local metric grid, orientated 045°M has established perpendicular to the expected trend of the mineralisation at Anomaly 5 and Addawser Anomalies.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is taken from GPS and Government topographic survey data. The Project area relief is almost flat with very little elevation change in the areas drilled or sampled.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Akjoujt South Project		
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Data spacing is designed to optimise the most economical coverage but will still identify the target footprint. Data collection is still at a reconnaissance to early stage of drill testing of geochemical, trench and geophysical targets.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	**Soil Sampling** Regional soil sampling spacing is wide spaced, but systematic coverage, along with appreciation of the dispersion patterns and overall geological and structural trends, allowed for a degree of geological continuity of the generated, low level geochemical anomalies. The spacing of subsequent infill soil sampling has demonstrated sufficient geological and geochemical continuity. **Rock chip, Pit and Trenching Sampling** Trenching, Rock chip and pitting to date has been very widely spaced, but has identified correlation between surface geochemistry, mineralisation and alteration within bedrock where exposed. **Diamond Drilling** The drill site spacing at Anomaly 5 is at only a reconnaissance and early drilling stage, testing geochemical, trench and geophysical targets.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**Soil Sampling** No composite soil samples were generated. **Trenching** Sample compositing was applied in the trenching over 10 or 5m intervals. **Diamond Drilling** Sample compositing was applied in the DD drilling where quarter core samples were composited over 3m intervals outside areas of recognised, favourable sulphide mineralisation or associated alteration.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	**Soil Sampling** Soil samples are as systematic east to west orientated lines across the regional geological and key structural trends minimising orientation bias. **Geophysical Survey** The ground magnetic and moving loop EM survey lines were orientated east to west orientated lines across the regional geological and key structural trends. For both gradient and sectional IP/resistivity surveys, lines were oriented perpendicular to geological strike (045°M). **Rock Chip Sampling** Rock chip samples are taken perpendicularly across the strike of the vein or alteration zone minimising orientation bias. **Trenching** The orientation of the trenches is variable and was designed to intersect the interpreted geophysical signatures and mineralisation. **Diamond Drilling** Diamond drilling is at a reconnaissance to early drill stage on the Project. The angled drilling is variable and was designed to intersect the interpreted geophysical signatures and mineralisation below trenches.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Akjoujt South Project		
		True mineralisation width is unknown at this time but is interpreted as approximately 50% to 80% of intersection length for those holes drilled in the first round of drilling; and is interpreted to be in the range of 70% to 80% of intersection length for those holes drilled in the second round.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Diamond drilling is at an early, reconnaissance stage on the project. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were removed from the drill site at the end of each day's work program. All samples were stored in secured camp buildings or area before being dispatched to the secured Nouakchott office. Samples were dispatched under OreCorp personnel to ALS Nouakchott laboratory for preparation, ministry inspection and subsequently dispatched to ALS laboratories, Ireland.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audit or review of the various soil and trenching, rock chip or drill sampling techniques has been undertaken. However, the sampling methodology applied to date in the early stages of the Project follow standard industry practices. Where possible, orientation sampling has been undertaken in progressive staged exploration activities by the company. The multi-element database is considered to be of sufficient quality to carry out regional assessments and progressive staged trenching and drilling. A procedure of QAQC involving appropriate standards, duplicates, blanks and also internal laboratory checks were routinely completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results, Akjoujt South Project (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Comments**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	OreCorp Mauritania has a 90% interest in Licences 1415 and 1416. The Akjoujt South Project area comprises two granted licence areas covering 460km^2 of the Proterozoic Mauritanide Belt in central western Mauritania. The licences are Category Group B2 and are held for 29 elements and groups of elements including gold, antimony, arsenic, barium, bismuth, boron, cadmium, cobalt, copper, fluorite, germanium, indium, lead, magnesium, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, platinoids, rare-earths, selenium, silver, strontium, sulphur, tellurium, tin, titanium, tungsten, zinc and zircon.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	There are no known impediments to the licence security.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Key regional data is provided in the Mauritanian government airborne magnetics and radiometrics PRISM data set and regional geological mapping information.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results, Akjoujt South Project (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)		
		Historical exploration drilling was undertaken in the area by SNIM. Mapping was undertaken by the Bureau de Recherche Geologiques et Mineres BRGM. Peak Metals and Mining Technology ("Peaks") undertook reconnaissance mapping and regional geochemical sampling over small portions of the current licence areas.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The licences contain prospective geological structures and lithologies which have the potential to host both orogenic shear zone hosted gold, IOCG type deposits and recently identified potential magmatic copper-nickel sulphide mineralisation. The geological setting is within the boundary between the Archaean aged Reguibat Shield and the Proterozoic – Palaeozoic aged Mauritanide Belt. The country rock suites include high grade metamorphic, deformed and folded paragneiss and quartzites; orthogneiss with mafic and ultramafic suites and banded iron formation units. The region is in part covered by large areas of longitudinal dune systems.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	All drill hole collar locations (easting and northing are given in UTM WGS 84 Zone 28N, dip and azimuth (magnetic) and total depth (m) are given in the tables associated with the release. Reference is also made of the local grid used. Elevations have not been quoted. The area drilled is totally flat with less than 1-2m maximum variation.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Not applicable.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	**Soil, Rock Chip and Pit** When soil results are reported an indication of the element ranges, maximum values, and weighted mean regional background values are also stated to provide an appreciation of the level of anomalism. A summary of soil, rock chip and pit results and average ranges in given in this table, under the section ***other substantive exploration data.*** **Trench and Drilling** For the trench and drilling results, no upper cut is applied. Reporting ranges are set at for intercepts with lower nickel cut-off ranges of 0.2% Ni, (in some reported instances of 0.5% and >1% nickel) and for the other targeted metals within that nickel range. Other ranges used include 0.01%, 0.5% and 1.0%

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results, Akjoujt South Project (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)		
		nickel. Maximum, internal dilution ranges are always 5m or 10m in the trenching; or 2m in core. However, individual values of 1 meter or more going >1% I are also reported.
	Aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	Higher grade intervals internal to broader mineralised zones are reported as included intervals in the provided table and summary of results.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Geological interpretation, field mapping, geophysical interpretations and drill testing suggest that the nickel-copper-cobalt mineralisation is related to shallow to moderate dipping structural features (thrusts).
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	True mineralisation width is unknown at this time but is interpreted as approximately 50% to 80% of intersection length for those holes drilled in the first round of drilling; and is interpreted to be in the range of 70% to 80% of intersection length for those holes drilled in the second round.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	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 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.*	When soil results are reported an indication of the element ranges, maximum values, and weighted mean regional background values are also stated to provide an appreciation of the level of anomalism. In the case of trench and drilling results, all results at the assigned lower cut-offs are given. If no mineralisation is intercepted, then this is also reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential*	**Airborne Geophysics** Use was made of the Mauritanian government Airborne magnetics and radiometrics PRISM data set. **Geophysical Survey** Eight lines of High Resolution Resistivity and IP data (HIRIP) were completed in 2015 by ORR. A total of 1,205 line km of ground magnetics has been completed over 4 areas by ORR in H2, 2016. A Geometrics G-859ASX roving cesium magnetometer and a Geometrics G-856 proton magnetometer base station were utilised to acquire the field data. Lines were orientation west to east,

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results, Akjoujt South Project (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)		
	deleterious or contaminating substances.	with data acquired at 200m line spacing and infill data acquired between 50 to 100m line spacing. Three Moving Loop EM (MLEM) surveys have been completed in Q1 2017, for a total of 8.5-line km. Three areas were surveyed utilising 200m transmitter loops and 4 Hz frequency. A receiver was placed in the center of the loop, and 50m north and south of center. A Zonge ZT-30 battery powered transmitter was used. Down hole EM (Q2, 2017). Two holes were surveyed with down hole EM (ASPDD009 and ASPDD011). A ZT30 transmitter was used with an Atlantis B field probe with receiver. X, Y and Z B field readings were acquired every 5m down hole. The transmitter frequency was 1Hz and a 200m x 200m surface loop was used. A regional moving loop EM survey was completed in Q4, 2017. Specifications were: 200m loops; 200m station spacing; 400m line spacing, infilled to 200m in areas of anomalism; one central measurement per loop; 1 Hz frequency. 112.2 line km were surveyed in this manner, over two survey areas. A ggt-10 Zonge transmitter; a 3 component fluxgate magnetometer and a SMARTem receiver were employed. A very few lines at the end of the survey utilised a ZT-30 transmitter instead of the GGT-10 transmitter. In addition to the above, anomaly 5 was resurveyed using 0.125 Hz frequency and maintaining 200m loops with one central X,Y, Z component receiver location. Four lines were surveyed at 200m line spacing and 100m station spacing for 4 line km. This brings the survey total to 116.2 line km. **Soil Sampling Orientation and Regional / Infill Programs** Initial orientation soil sampling was undertaken that assessed both gold and pathfinder element ranges in -80 mesh, -2mm, +2-5mm, >5mm and LAG sampling medium. The work indicated very low orders of gold anomalism. A total of 1195 regional and infill soil samples have been collected by OreCorp comprising regional samples at nominal 0.8 x 0.4 spacing down to 0.4 x 0.2km and in places 0.2 x 0.1km testing mapped alteration zones and lithological contacts. Assaying returned results ranging from 3 to 2,340ppm Cu (background mean average 21ppm copper-in-soil) and from 3 to 2,550ppm Ni (background mean average 23ppm nickel-in-soil) and from <1 to 50ppb Au (background mean average 1.7 ppb gold-in-soil). **Trenching** A total of 35 trenches for 7,340m have been completed within the Project Area. The results returned values of 2ppm to 3670ppm (0.37%) copper and 3ppm to 5020ppm (0.50%) nickel. **Pit Sampling** A total of 91 pit samples (excluding QAQC) were taken with values ranging from 1 to 270ppm Cu (background mean average 39ppm copper-in-soil) and from 2 to 463ppm Ni (background mean average 46ppm nickel-in-soil) from <1 to 4ppb Au (background mean average 0.5ppb gold-in-soil). **Rock Chip** A total of 24 rock chip samples (excluding QAQC) were taken with values ranging from 2 to 2010 ppm Cu; 5 to 1,990ppm Ni; and from <1 to 70ppb Au.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results, Akjoujt South Project (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)		
		Petrology A total of 23 samples of mineralised and altered core were taken for petrology description. **Diamond Drilling** An initial reconnaissance diamond drill programme was completed with a total of 6 DD holes for 1040.4 metres of diamond core In Q3, 2016. A second diamond drilling program consisting of 9 holes for 834.7m was completed during Q1,2 017.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling)*	Additional ongoing detailed mapping, additional geophysical test work and phased drilling are being planned.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	These are included in the body of the text.

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