ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE

Diamond/RC Drilling Generates Further Significant Nickel-Copper-Cobalt Mineralisation at Akjoujt South Project in Mauritania

OreCorp Limited (**OreCorp** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce further significant nickel-copper-cobalt mineralisation encountered within diamond (**DD**) and reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling at the highly prospective Akjoujt South Project (**Project**) in Mauritania.

The drill program tested strong late time conductivity Electromagnetic (**EM**) anomalism defined by the Moving Loop Electromagnetic (**MLEM**) surveys at both the Anomaly 5 and Addawser Prospects, as well as two regional EM targets (ASX Release 17 January, 2018). The drill program comprised five DD and 15 RC holes to a maximum depth of 263m and a total meterage of 2,989m.

Drilling at Anomaly 5 tested strike, the dip and plunge extensions of the thick zones of nickel-copper-cobalt mineralisation returned in the previous program completed in 2017 (eg. ASPDD012 63m @ 0.52% Ni, 0.31% Cu and 0.03% Co). Further significant mineralisation has been intercepted with better intercepts including:-

- ASPDD016 – 41m @ 0.32% Ni, 0.25% Cu and 0.02% Co from 79m
- ASPRC001 – 2m @ 0.26% Ni, 0.28% Cu and 0.03% Co from 97m
- ASPRC006 – 16m @ 0.30% Ni, 0.21% Cu and 0.02% Co from 12m
- ASPRC011 – 9m @ 0.23% Ni, 0.17% Cu and 0.02% Co from 32m
  7m @ 0.61% Ni, 0.20% Cu and 0.04% Co from 68m

Mineralisation at Anomaly 5 remains open in all directions.

The drilling at Addawser confirmed:

- Multiple layers of zoned, disseminated sulphide over widths up to 110m end of hole (**EOH**)
- Up to 9m intercepts of >100ppm nickel, representing the down dip extension of the gossanous zone encountered in the previous trenching
- Copper anomalism >100ppm thickening to the south west, down dip, with zones up to 30m wide (EOH)

A suite of regional targets and extensions to Anomaly 5 remain untested and will be a focus of future work.

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ORECORP LIMITED

ASX RELEASE:
24 April 2018

ASX CODE:
ORR

BOARD:
Craig Williams
Non-Executive Chairman

Matthew Yates
CEO & Managing Director

Alastair Morrison
Non-Executive Director

Mike Klessens
Non-Executive Director

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.

Background

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***).

Previous exploration at Anomaly 5 and Addawser has included mapping, soil sampling, trenching and ground magnetic, IP and MLEM geophysical surveys. A maiden drill program at Anomaly 5 comprising six DD holes (1,040m) was completed in 2016 and a follow-up drill program comprising nine DD holes (835m) was completed in June 2017.

Results of this Drill Program

A drilling program comprising five DD and 15 RC angled/vertical drill holes for a total of 2,989m was completed at Addawser, Anomaly 5 and two regional EM targets (***Figure 2***). The program aimed to assess the down-dip extension of outcropping gossans, trench results and regional EM anomalies. Full details of the drill program and assay techniques are presented in Appendix 1 (JORC 2012 Table 1).

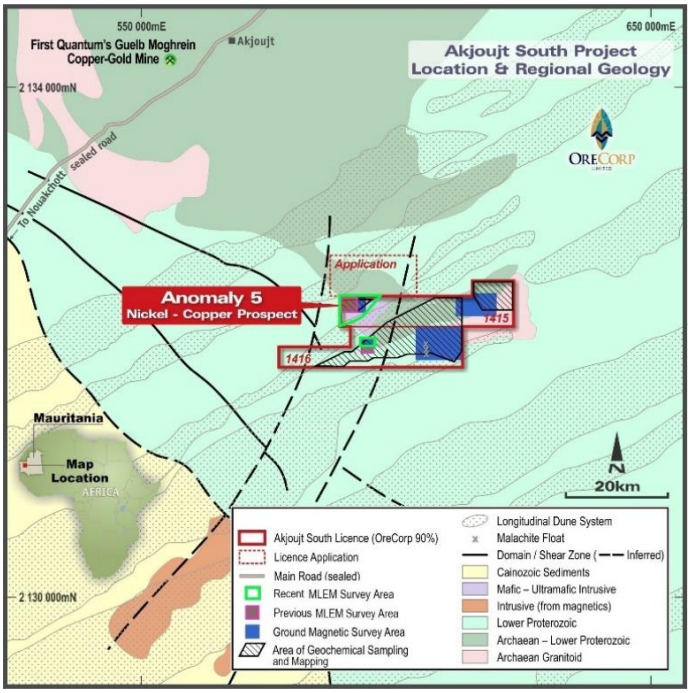


Figure 1: Location of the Akjoujt South Project, Mauritania

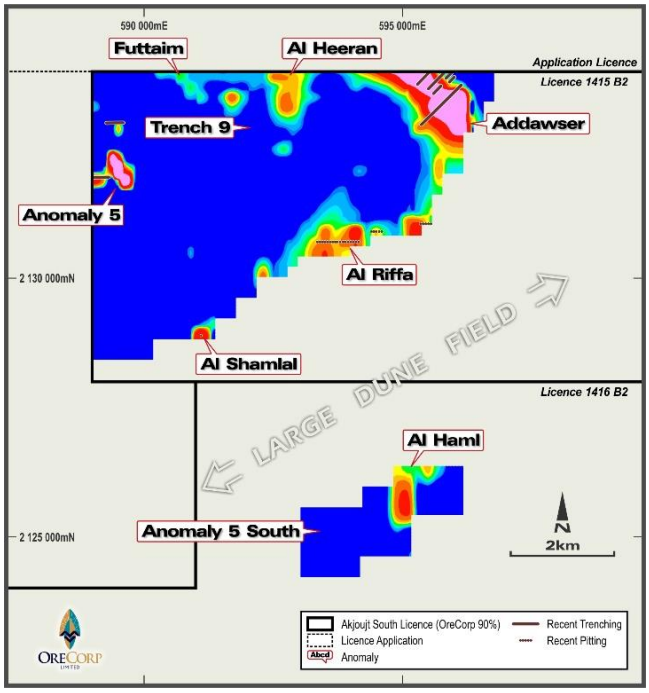


Figure 2: Channel 25Z component MLEM data showing anomalies and prospects

Anomaly 5 Prospect

One DD (ASPDD016) and 12 RC drill holes (ASPRC001-ASPRC012) were completed for a total of 1,749m (***Figure 3***). A total of 1,126 single metre or composite samples were collected and analysed. The drilling tested i) the Anomaly 5 North EM anomaly; ii) an additional 725m strike of the coincident geochemical/surface mapping target between Anomaly 5 and Anomaly 5 North; and iii) down dip and plunge extensions of the thick zones of nickel-copper-cobalt mineralisation returned in the previous program completed in 2017 (ASPDD012 63m @ 0.52% Ni, 0.31% Cu and 0.03% Co).

The drilling encountered further significant nickel-copper-cobalt in four holes (***Figure 3***). Primary sulphide mineralisation was observed in 11 of the 13 drill holes. Interpretation of the geology confirmed that the mineralisation is stacked in several lenses and structurally controlled by a series of north-northwest trending, low angle thrusts that cut a folded stratigraphic sequence.

Significant mineralisation has now been drill intersected over a strike length of 900m and remains open in all directions (***Figure 3***). In addition, gossan and down plunge extensions remain untested (***Figures 4a*** *and* ***b)***.

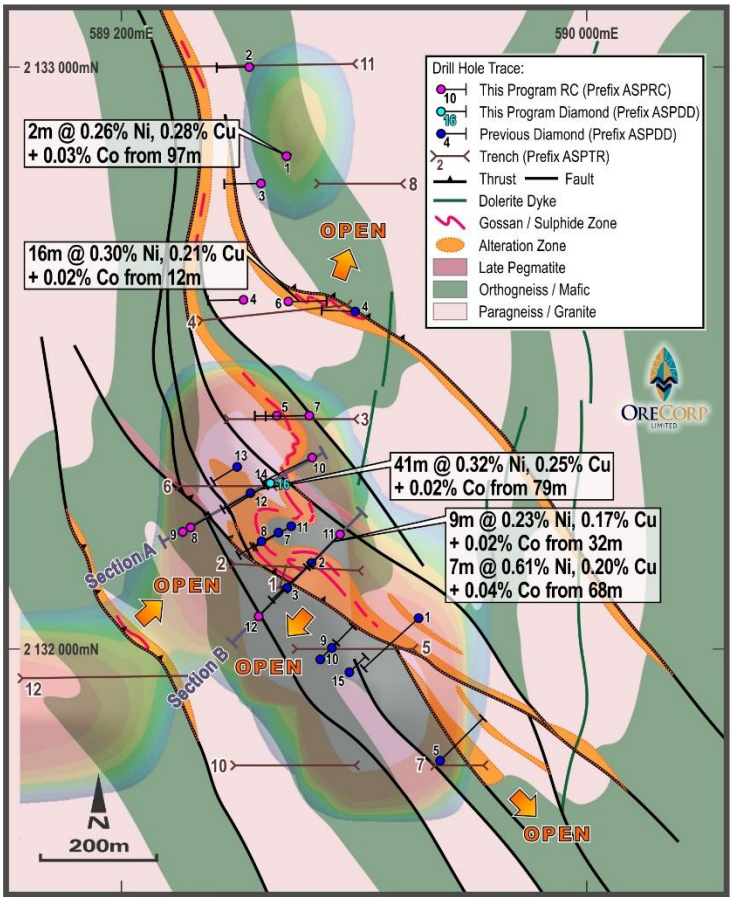
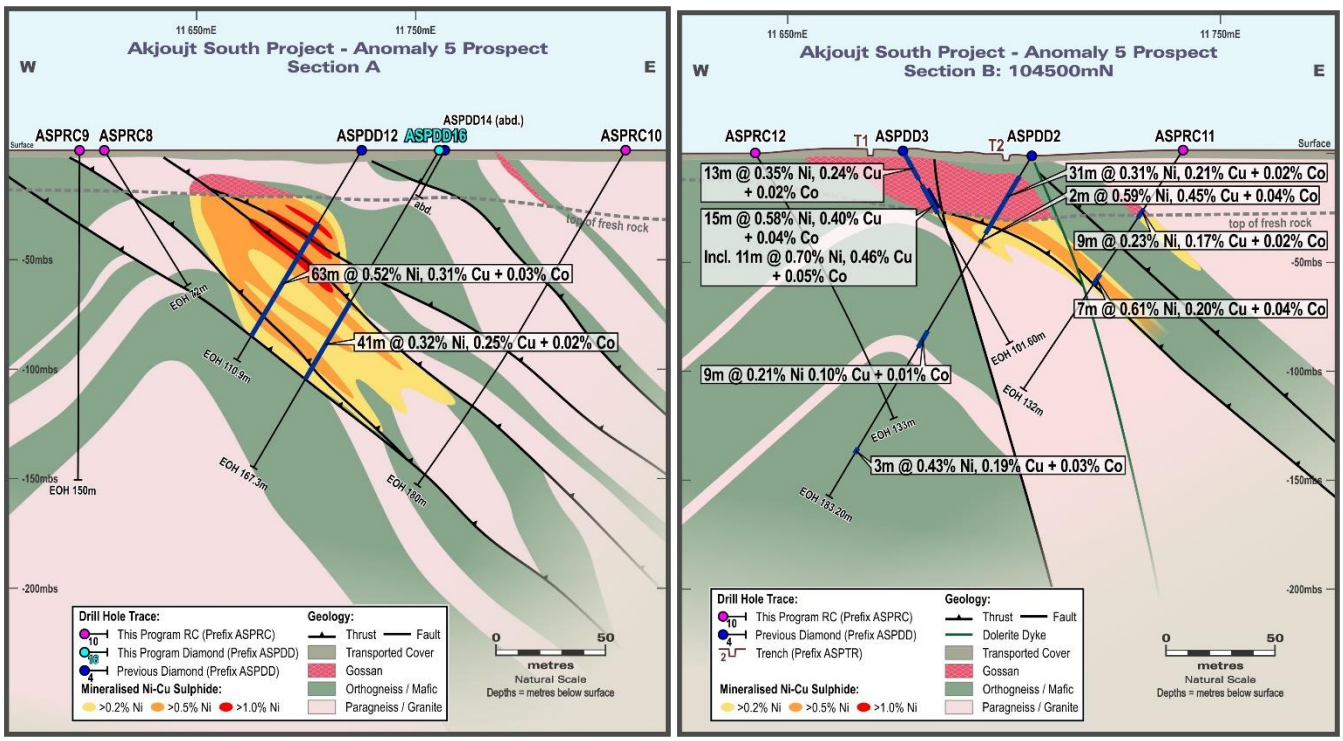


Figure 3: Anomaly 5 Prospect – Geology over MLEM data with trenching and drilling



Figures 4a and b: Anomaly 5 Prospect – Cross Sections A and B

Addawser Prospect

Four DD holes (ADWDD001 to ADWDD004) and one RC hole (ADWRC001) for 982m were completed covering approximately 400m of strike (***Figure 5***). A total of 543 single metre or composite samples were collected and analysed.

The drilling at Addawser identified a stacked lithological sequence of low angle, south westerly dipping thrust planes with associated thick zones of wall rock alteration that contained distinctive sulphide zoning over broad widths up to 110m (EOH) (***Figure 6a*** *and* ***b***). Within this sulphide mineralisation, broad widths of nickel and copper anomalism (>100ppm) were encountered with intercepts of 2-9m for nickel, and 3-30m (EOH) for copper (ADWDD001).

All drill holes encountered a consistent thickness of alteration, with observed down-dip sulphide zonation from distal pyrite, to non-nickel bearing pyrrhotite with nickel enriched pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite sulphide associations (***Figure 6a***). The sulphides occur as disseminated lenses replacing the mafic component of a banded paragneiss from downhole depths of 49m, with maximum drillhole intercepts of up to 110m in thickness. The disseminated sulphide lenses correlate well with the modelled MLEM plates. This alteration remains open down dip to the southwest, as well as along strike to the northwest and southeast, where it is obscured by sand dunes.

A spatial association of nickel-copper-cobalt enriched pyrrhotite and mafic rocks is evident in the Project. The metal zoning and presence of mafic suites below and west of the recently drilled profiles at Addawser make for favourable targets to the west, north and south.

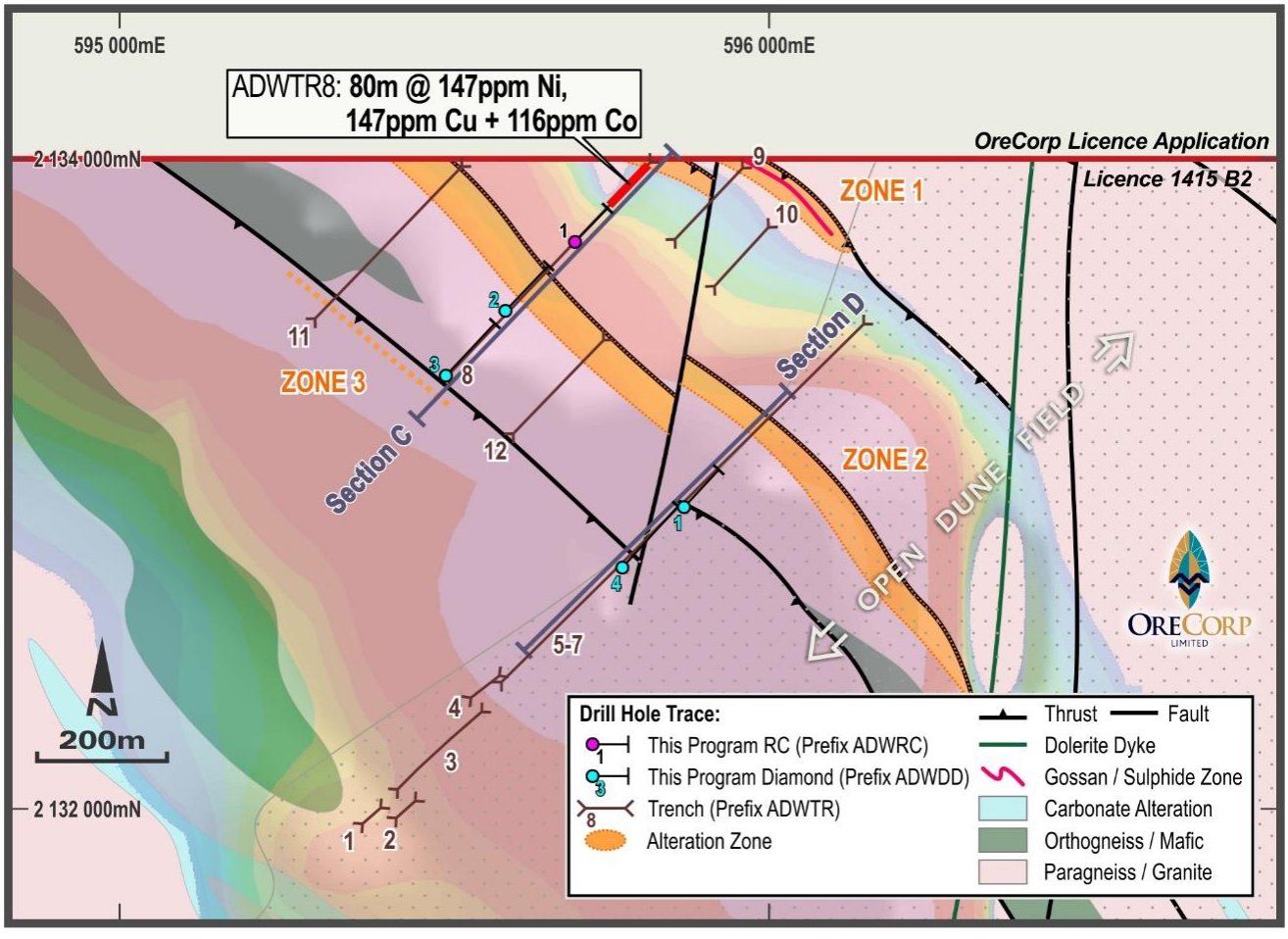


Figure 5: Addawser Prospect – Geology over MLEM Data with Trenching and Drilling

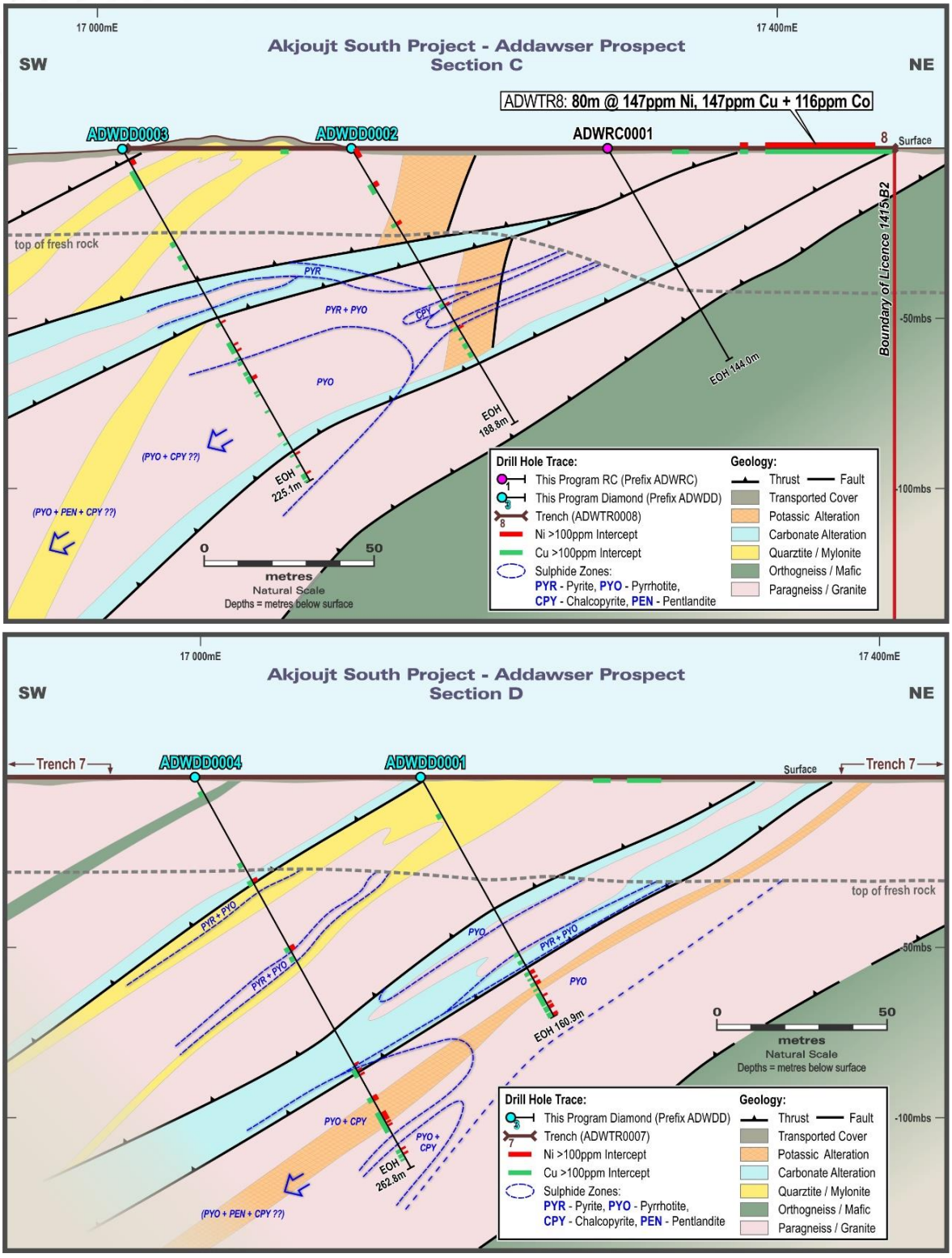


Figure 6a and b: Addawser Prospect – Cross Sections C and D Testing the Addawser MLEM Anomalism

Regional Targets

Only two of the six identified regional EM targets were partially tested during this drill program. Two regional RC holes were completed at Al Heeran (ASRRC0001) and Al Riffa (ASRRC0002) for a total of 258m. A total of 110 single metre or composite samples were collected and analysed.

The targets have not been properly tested. Drilling at Al Heeran was terminated just above the predicted MLEM due to unfavourable drilling conditions. The drillhole at Al Riffa encountered a thin unit of altered mafics within a predominately felsic stratigraphy, at a depth consistent with the predicted MLEM plate. No significant nickel-copper-cobalt mineralisation was intercepted.

Latest Drilling Results

Significant drill results are shown in ***Table 1*** below. Anomalous (>100ppm Ni) intercepts for the drilling are given in Appendix 2.

Table 1: Significant Drill Results

							Intercepts >2,000pppm (0.2%) Ni						Intercepts >5,000ppm (0.5%) Ni					
Hole No	**Easting**	**Northing**	**RL**	**Depth**	**Dip**	**Azimuth**	**From**	**To**	**Interval**	**Ni(ppm)**	**Cu(ppm)**	**Co(ppm)**	**From**	**To**	**Interval**	**Ni(ppm)**	**Cu(ppm)**	**Co(ppm)**
Addawser																		
ADWDD0001	595869	2133464	93	160.9	-60	44	No Significant Intercepts											
ADWDD0002	595594	2133766	95	188.8	-60	44	No Significant Intercepts											
ADWDD0003	595502	2133666	95	225.1	-60	44	No Significant Intercepts											
ADWDD0004	595774	2133371	92	262.8	-60	44	No Significant Intercepts											
ADWRC0001	595701	2133872	76	144.0	-60	44	No Significant Intercepts											
Anomaly 5																		
ASPDD0016	589454	2132284	75	167.3	-60	239	79	120	41	3206	2529	225	104	110	6	5127	3380	367
ASPRC0001	589484	2132847	76	150.0	-90	0	97	99	2	2550	2800	288						
ASPRC0002	589420	2133000	80	120.0	-60	269	No Significant Intercepts											
ASPRC0003	589440	2132800	80	126.0	-60	269	No Significant Intercepts											
ASPRC0004	589410	2132600	80	138.0	-60	269	No Significant Intercepts											
ASPRC0005	589467	2132401	78	84.0	-60	269	No Significant Intercepts											
ASPRC0006	589487	2132597	77	132.0	-60	89	12	28	16	3030	2143	198						
ASPRC0007	589523	2132401	78	160.0	-60	269	No Significant Intercepts											
ASPRC0008	589319	2132209	78	72.0	-55	60	No Significant Intercepts											
ASPRC0009	589309	2132204	80	150.0	-90	0	No Significant Intercepts											
ASPRC0010	589528	2132329	78	180.0	-57	244	No Significant Intercepts											
ASPRC0011	589576	2132197	81	132.0	-57	224	32	41	9	2319	1735	154						
							45	48	3	2220	769	144						
							68	75	7	6054	2012	383	70	74	4	7393	1607	467
ASPRC0012	589436	2132056	78	138.0	-55	44	No Significant Intercepts											
Al Heeran																		
ASRRC0001	593097	2133300	90	138.0	-60	89	No Significant Intercepts											
Al Riffa																		
ASRRC0002	593533	2130900	77	120.0	-60	89	No Significant Intercepts											

Note: Significant results reported using a 0.2% Ni and 0.5% Ni lower cut-off (except where stated otherwise) and a maximum internal dilution of 2m. In the case of diamond holes quarter core was assigned as 1m in areas of visual sulphide or 3m composite intervals elsewhere. The entire drill hole was sampled. (Coordinate datum is UTM WGS84, Zone 28N).

Next Steps

Further work will include:

- Remodelling of the geophysical data based on the latest results of drilling and mapping.
- Extension of soil geochemistry, rock-chip sampling and trenching over untested gossans or remodelled geophysical targets.
- Program development in preparation for the granting of the northern licence application.

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 1

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

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Akjoujt South Project		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Comments**
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	**Soil Sampling** Regional soil samples were taken along widely spaced, regional east to west orientated lines at nominal 0.8 x 0.8km. As part of the sampling procedure 1.0 to 1.5kg of -2mm sieved bulk soil sample was taken between a depth of 10 and 30cm. This sample was later sieved down to a 100 to 150g, -80mesh fraction 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. **Reverse Circulation (RC)** Drill samples were collected through a static cone sampling tower at 1m intervals for the entire length of the hole. Dependant of the observed geology, the 1m sub-samples or a 4m composite sample was dispatched for analysis **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. During the recent drill program at the Anomaly 5 a total of 13 holes for 1,749.3m of diamond and reverse circulation has been undertaken. A total of 1,195 samples have been analysed. At Addawser a total of 5 holes for 981.6m of diamond and reverse circulation has been undertaken. A total of 886 samples have been analysed.
	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 undertaken. 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.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Akjoujt South Project		
	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. **RC Drilling -** All RC drill holes were sampled at 1m intervals for the entire length of the hole. Each bulk sample was collected into a plastic bag large enough to hold approximately 40kg of cuttings, which was held at the base of the static cone sampling tower by a drill helper. At the end of each drillhole, these samples were then transported and securely stored at the within the boundaries of the field camp. 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. Dependant on the observed geology, either; a 1m interval sample was split within the static cone sampling tower and collected within a plastic bag lined metal container placed within the rotary cone splitter, or a 4m composite sample was collected by PVC spear from the four 1m interval bulk sample. Random field duplicate samples were collected using either a second plastic bag lined metal container within the rotary cone splitter or by collecting a second composite sample with the PVC spear. A 3 to 4kg sample was collected in a pre-labeled and tagged plastic bag for dispatch to the assay laboratory. The samples for each meter were weighed and recorded. **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 yard every day. 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.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Akjoujt South Project		
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.).*	Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Drilling methods where used during the recent drill program. For the project, RC drilling using a 5 ½“ face sampling hammer leading a 4 ½” 6m rod string was undertaken. The static cone sampling tower was cleaned before the start of each hole. The RC drill hole depths range from 72m to 180m down hole, with an average depth of 132.7m down hole. For the project, DD core sizes range from PQ2 to HQ with the majority of the core being HQ in size. Drill hole depths range from 17.5m (Abandoned) to 285.0m, with an average depth of 144.0m. PQ2 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. 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. At Anomaly 5 a total of 28 holes for 3624.4m of diamond and reverse circulation, with an average depth of 129.4m has been undertaken. At Addawser a total of 5 holes for 981.6m of diamond and reverse circulation , with an average depth of 196.3m has been undertaken. A single shot downhole survey measurement was undertaken at 30m intervals with a Reflex EZ-Shot instrument within the DD and RC drillholes. No azimuth readings were collected within the RC drillholes. 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.*	**RC Drilling -** Total recovered sample weights for each individual meter sample of RC material are visually checked. Recovery estimated quantitatively and issues also noted qualitatively. **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.	**RC Drilling – the entire static cone sampling tower** and sample containers were cleaned regularly. Protocols for sample collection, sample preparation, assaying generally meet industry standard practice for this type of deposit. **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.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Akjoujt South Project		
	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.	The mineralisation sections in the diamond and RC drilling has high core/sample 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.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	All pit, trench, RC and DD drill holes were logged in 1m intervals using visual inspection of faces, drill chips 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 held at a constant angle and distance from the core boxes. 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.	**RC Drilling** Samples and coarse rejects are collected from the static cone sampling tower by the drill crew in bags provided by the site geologist and the samples are presented to the geologist. Sampling is undertaken on a 1m interval with material being collected into plastic bags by the driller directly from the static cone sampling tower and presented to the geologist. As a general rule the sample bags are laid out in rows of 6 samples representing single drill rod 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.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Akjoujt South Project		
		Samples are split, and sample numbers are allocated at the drill rig. 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 deposit. All analytical data are verified by geological 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. **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, RC 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** Field duplicates were routinely taken for 10 or 5m composites by collecting duplicate channel samples. **Diamond Drilling Core and RC Chip Samples** 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, coarse blanks to ensure the quality of the sample preparation and the use of certified reference materials to ensure accurate analysis. For the latest drilling program, a total of 26 field introduced duplicate samples, 30 coarse blanks and 55 field introduced standards (Certified Reference Material "CRM") were submitted with the program. Field duplicates are inserted at a frequency of approximately 1 in 60 samples. For core sampling, a second quarter of core sample is collected from the same

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		original sample interval. For 1m chip sampling intervals, a duplicate sample is collected in a second plastic bag lined container placed within the rotary cone splitter and for 4m the composite samples, a duplicate sample is collected by PVC spear. Certified Reference Material CRM) are inserted at a frequency of approximately 1 in 30 samples. CRMs alternate through the sequence of Low-High grades, but where anticipated high-grades are present the higher-grade CRMs are used. A coarse blank is inserted at a frequency of approximately 1 in 60 samples which helps identify potential issues with sample contamination at the preparation stage.
	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, RC 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. **RC and 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	No geophysical, spectrometer or handheld XRF instruments were used to determine any element concentrations at this stage in the project.

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	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 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.
	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. The data indicates that overall the analytical results obtained during the reporting period have shown to be both precise and accurate.
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. Field duplicates and standards submitted with the relevant assay batches have been reviewed as well as the laboratory duplicates and laboratory QA/QC data.
	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 unit with the accuracy of +/-5m. Drill collars were sited using a handheld Garmin, 62ST GPS unit with an accuracy of +/- 5m.

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	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.
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. **RC and Diamond Drilling -** The drill site spacing at Anomaly 5 and Addawser 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. **RC drilling -** Sample compositing was applied in the RC drilling where chip samples were composited over 4m intervals outside areas of recognised, favourable sulphide mineralisation or associated alteration. **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.

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		Trenching - The orientation of the trenches is variable and was designed to intersect the interpreted geophysical signatures and mineralisation. **RC and Diamond Drilling** - Drilling is at a reconnaissance to early drill stage on the Project. The angled drilling is variable and was designed to intersect the interpreted geophysical signatures and mineralisation below trenches. True mineralisation width is unknown at this time but is interpreted as approximately 50% to 80% of intersection length for those holes drilled in the first round of drilling; and is interpreted to be in the range of 70% to 80% of intersection length for those holes drilled in the second and third 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.	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	There are no known impediments to the licence security.

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	obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Key regional data is provided in the Mauritanian government airborne magnetics and radiometrics PRISM data set and regional geological mapping information. Historical exploration drilling was undertaken in the area by SNIM. Mapping was undertaken by the Bureau de Recherche Geologiques et Mineres BRGM. Peak Metals and Mining Technology ("Peaks") undertook reconnaissance mapping and regional geochemical sampling over small portions of the current licence areas.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The licences contain prospective geological structures and lithologies which have the potential to host both orogenic shear zone hosted gold, IOCG type deposits and recently identified potential magmatic copper-nickel sulphide mineralisation. The geological setting is within the boundary between the Archaean aged Reguibat Shield and the Proterozoic – Palaeozoic aged Mauritanide Belt. The country rock suites include high grade metamorphic, deformed and folded paragneiss and quartzites; orthogneiss with mafic and ultramafic suites and banded iron formation units. The region is in part covered by large areas of longitudinal dune systems.
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*	**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

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results, Akjoujt South Project (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)		
	be stated.	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% 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% Ni 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 and third 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*	**Airborne Geophysics** Use was made of the Mauritanian government Airborne magnetics and radiometrics PRISM data set.

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	observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	**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, 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

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		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. **Petrology** A total of 23 samples of mineralised and altered core were taken for petrology description. **RC Drilling** No previous RC drilling has been undertaken on the project. **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.

Appendix 2 - Anomalous (>100ppm Ni) Drilling Results, Akjoujt South Project

							Anomalous Intercepts >100ppm Ni					
Site ID	RegEast	RegNorth	RegRL	TDepth	Dip	RegAzim	From	To	Interval	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)
ADWDD0001	595869	2133464	93	160.9	-60	44.1	131	140	9	106	161	48
							152	156	4	101	157	53
ADWDD0002	595594	2133766	95	188.8	-60	44.1	0	6	6	107	44	49
							24	27	3	123	179	64
							51	53	2	198	369	137
ADWDD0003	595502	2133666	95	225.1	-60	44.1	9	12	3	115	33	24
							155	157	2	165	257	85
ADWDD0004	595774	2133371	92	262.8	-60	44.1	69	71	2	138	379	67
							114	117	3	132	143	39
							197	201	4	109	139	55
							215	218	3	130	191	61
							226	235	9	113	181	58
ADWRC0001	595701	2133872	76	144.0	-60	44.1	No Anomalous Intercepts					
ASPDD0016	589454	2132284	75	167.3	-60	239.1	24	36	12	1150	613	100
							27	36	9	1513	772	123
							39	71	32	976	461	82
							42	45	3	1030	544	81
							51	54	3	1430	775	113
							61	65	4	1610	763	131
							76	137	61	2411	1835	174
							79	120	41	3206	2529	225
							128	134	6	1228	587	99
							140	143	3	106	43	24
							149	152	3	148	111	35
ASPRC0001	589484	2132847	76	150.0	-90	0.0	85	114	29	536	589	70
							97	100	3	2100	2240	241
ASPRC0002	589420	2133000	80	120.0	-60	269.1	No Anomalous Intercepts					
ASPRC0003	589440	2132800	80	126.0	-60	269.1	No Anomalous Intercepts					
ASPRC0004	589410	2132600	80	138.0	-60	269.1	68	72	4	233	116	34
							76	102	26	512	393	39
							81	88	7	1313	844	73
ASPRC0005	589467	2132401	78	84.0	-60	269.1	0	16	16	674	386	53
							8	12	4	1220	648	88
							56	70	14	422	228	35
							74	79	5	114	139	24
ASPRC0006	589487	2132597	77	132.0	-60	89.1	0	4	4	1070	1310	90
							8	36	28	2264	1500	143
ASPRC0007	589523	2132401	78	160.0	-60	269.1	52	56	4	126	40	24
							124	132	8	139	32	28
ASPRC0008	589319	2132209	78	72.0	-55	59.6	65	72	7	241	125	46
ASPRC0009	589309	2132204	80	150.0	-90	0.0	0	4	4	114	36	29
							12	16	4	121	78	43
							24	57	33	217	107	46
ASPRC0010	589528	2132329	78	180.0	-57	244.1	0	8	8	114	65	21
							79	81	2	219	10	38
							128	136	8	172	211	32
							139	143	4	1753	1077	128
							149	151	2	1545	1266	109
							167	169	2	124	204	27
							172	180	8	224	210	37
ASPRC0011	589576	2132197	81	132.0	-57	224.1	4	12	8	240	121	31
							16	86	70	1723	897	118
							28	56	28	1810	1255	122
							60	63	3	2475	897	159
							67	79	12	4124	1565	263
ASPRC0012	589436	2132056	78	138.0	-55	44.1	0	16	16	171	86	34
							19	30	11	175	152	59
							33	52	19	506	291	102
							67	97	30	526	408	57
							80	83	3	2290	1527	154
							105	127	22	171	192	28
							133	137	4	126	87	28
ASRRC0001	593097	2133300	90	138.0	-60	89.1	36	44	8	130	157	35
ASRRC0002	593533	2130900	77	120.0	-60	89.1	No Anomalous Intercepts					