Acquisition of Mpokoto Gold Project

Highlights

- **GLA agrees to acquire a majority interest in the advanced Mpokoto Gold Project located approx. 430km west of Lubumbashi in the Democratic Republic of Congo**

- **Mpokoto is considered a near-term gold project with a Pre-Feasibility Study completed in 2016 and JORC (2012) Compliant Resources of 678,000 ozs of gold**

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ASX: GLA

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Gladiator Resources Ltd ("Company") is pleased to announce that it has entered into a binding Heads of Agreement ("HOA") with African Royalty Company Pty Ltd ("ARC") to acquire a controlling 72% interest in the Mpokoto Gold Project ("Project") located in the southeast of Democratic Republic of Congo ("DRC"), which together with exploration tenements surrounding the Project area provide significant expansion potential.

Mpokoto Gold Project

The Mpokoto Gold Project is located approximately 430km west of Lubumbashi in the Lualaba Province in the southeast of the DRC.

It comprises four granted mining leases (PE 13122, 13123, 13124 & 13125), that are valid until 2044 and extend over an area of 146km^2.

Gold exploration commenced in the Project area in 1996 and extensive sampling, geophysical surveys, auger, air-core, reverse circulation ("RC") and diamond drilling programs have been completed, as well as scoping studies, a pre-feasibility study and mining studies and associated pit optimization work focused on the open pit mining of the defined oxide resources.

A total of 210 drill holes for 20,449m of drilling has been completed on the Project, including 103 RC holes totalling 5,892m, and 107 diamond drill holes (including RC pre-collars with diamond core tails) totalling 14,557m.

The most recent 46-hole, 2,307m RC drilling on the Project completed by AIM-listed Armadale Capital Ltd in 2014, led to a material increase in JORC compliant Resources at the time, identified a new zone of continuous mineralization over a strike length of approx 750m to an average depth of 60m down dip, and demonstrated the excellent potential for exploitation of the shallow oxide mineralization.

In addition, further exploration work along strike of the existing JORC compliant Resources and over the mineralised trend on the surrounding 30 exploration licenses, held by the local joint venture company, has identified numerous anomalies and confirmed the potential to expand the resources further.

Project Location

Figure 1 – Location of the Project

The Mpokoto Gold Project area is located near the south-central borders of the DRC with both Zambia and Angola and in the western part of the Lualaba Province.

It is an area of known manganese and gold mineralisation and, the Project area has been the subject of gold exploration since 1996.

Regional and Project Geology

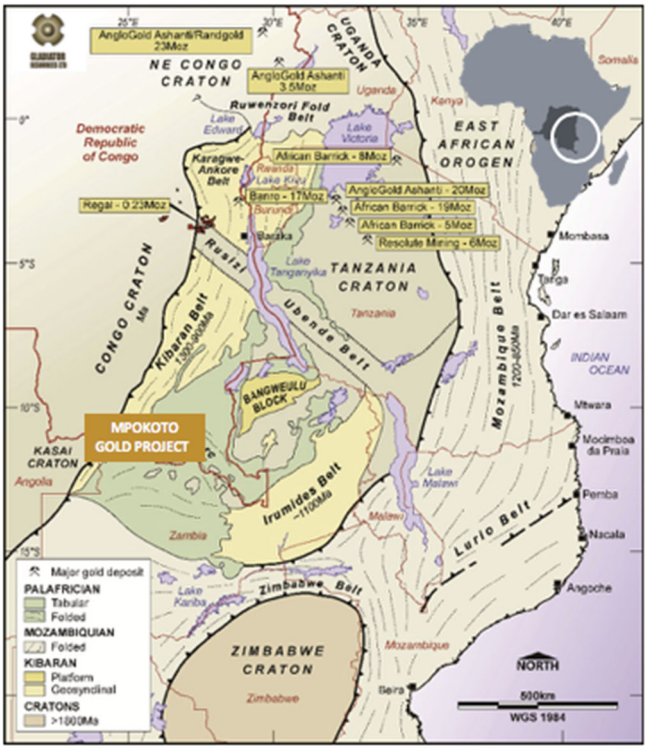

Figure 2 – Regional Geological setting of the Project

The Project area is located over the southern part of the northeast-trending Paleoproterozoic Kibarian mountain belt which hosts several world-class gold deposits in the South Kivu province (Twangiza and Namoya gold mines of Banro Corporation). The Kibarian consists of folded and thrusted greenstones intruded by granites and pegmatites.

The gold mineralisation is hosted in a meta-volcanic and sedimentary rock succession, referred to as the Lukoshi Formation, which was metamorphosed to greenschist facies and overlies metamorphic basement. The Lukoshi Formations consist of upwards-fining cycles (several of 10's of metres thick) of clastic rocks (conglomerates, sandstones and siltstones) interlayered with basaltic lava flows. The rock sequence is interpreted to have been folded into an arc-shaped anticline and offset by a northeast striking fault (Figure 3).

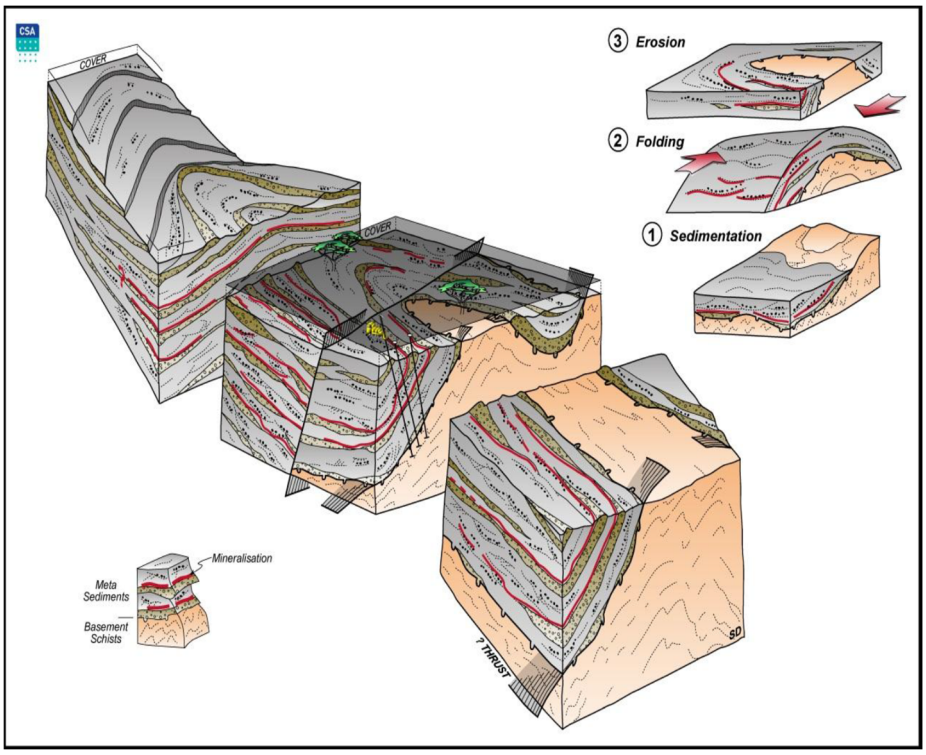

Figure 3 - Geological-stratigraphic relationship of the Mpokoto Gold Deposit

Mineralisation and Mineral Resources

The mineralisation is present as multiple, moderately southwest-dipping, sub-parallel shear bands hosted within inter-layered, conglomeratic sandstone horizons of Palaeoproterozoic age (2.5bn to 1.3bn years) overlying the metamorphosed basement. The mineralised shear bands are associated with intense silica-sericite-pyrite and arsenopyrite alteration typical of orogenic gold mineralisation and a well-developed shear fabric. The mineralised horizons are up to 15m wide but average around 4-8m in width. They are interpreted to be sub-parallel to layering and to pinch and swell along strike. The mineralisation is open at depth and along strike.

The deposits contains oxide ores to a depth of about 45m, as well as transition and fresh un-weathered material.

Historical Mineral Resources

CSA Global Pty Ltd ("CSA") has completed a number of previous Mineral Resource Estimates ("MRE") for the Mpokoto Gold Project. The most recent JORC (2012) compliant Mineral Resource Estimate for the Mpokoto Gold Project was completed in October 2014.

The modelled mineralisation includes several metre-wide gold-rich coarse-grained sandstone horizons within a fine to very coarse layered siliciclastic sedimentary sequence overlying metamorphic schistose basement forming a broad south southwest and west-dipping re-folded fold limb, that was targeted by drilling programs. The modelling was constrained within wireframe solids representing the interpreted geological limits of the gold mineralised sandstone units.

The classified mineralisation model is based on drill spacing which was nominally on 40m sections although the resource model in places incorporates drilling section lines that are up to 100m apart.

The deposit area has been separated into four areas, defined by intensity of drilling and changes in strike of mineralisation (Figure 4).

The classified Mineral Resource Estimation ("MRE") is confined to Areas 4, 3 and 2 as set out below, with Area 1 in the southeast lacking sufficient drilling to currently permit a Mineral Resource estimation.

Wireframe solids were generated based on geological interpretations, based upon lithological domains and a lower cut-off grade of >= 0.2g/t Au. A north-south fault has been interpreted to offset the mineralisation across strike between Areas 3 and 4.

Depth extents of the mineralisation model are limited to approximately 50m down dip of the deepest drill hole intercept, unless drill holes along strike allow the interpretation to continue at depth without drill support on the current section. Strike extent of mineralisation is limited to approximately half the sectional spacing beyond the drill hole limits.

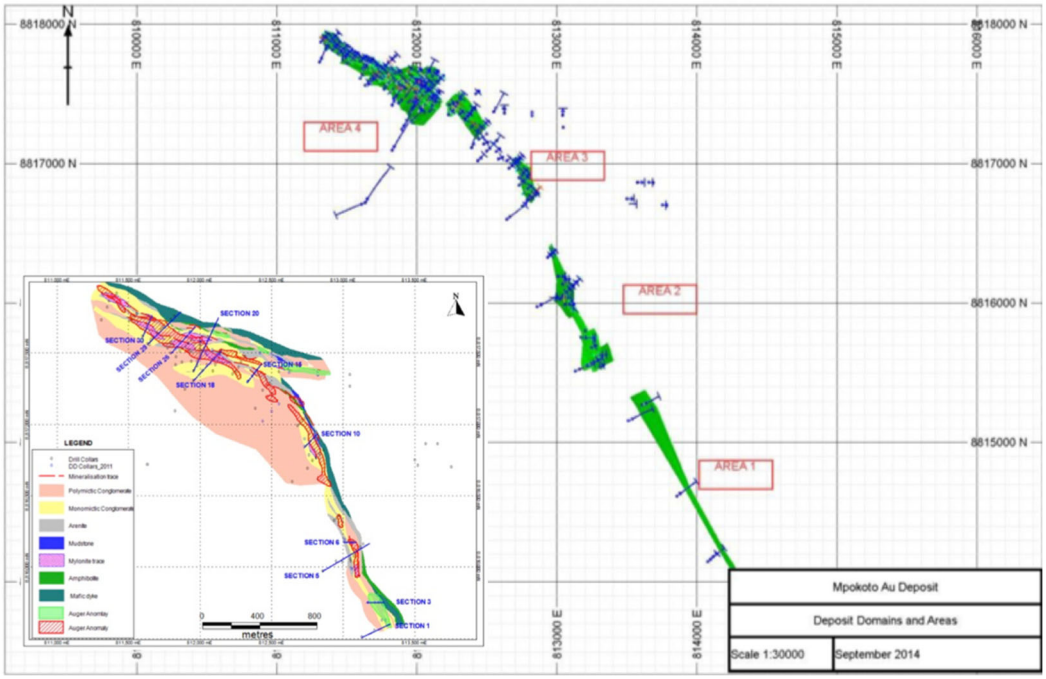

Figure 4 – Geological setting and mineralization wireframes, drilling and AREA definition

The MRE consists of 20 zones of gold mineralisation and three weathering domains (oxide, transitional and fresh). Mineralisation domains were encapsulated by means of 3D wireframed envelopes. Domains were extrapolated along strike or down plunge to half section spacing or if a barren hole cut the plunge extension before this limit. Weathering domains were re-interpreted based upon re-logging of the diamond drill core in early 2014. The oxide and transitional domains are defined as zones of variable weathering intensity as described above.

Strike extent of the mineralisation model in Area 4 is approximately 1,000m and plan width of the mineralized zone is between 100m and 200mwith a drill tested vertical depth of approximately 200m. Mineralisation generally cover below a veneer of soil.

The combined strike extent of the mineralisation model in Area 3 is approximately 650m, plan width of the lens is 20m, vertical depth ranges from 40m to 90m. Mineralisation generally outcrops at surface.

The mineralisation in Area 2 consists of five sub-parallel lenses of mineralisation with a strike length of about 350m which are delineated within 60m from surface.

Grade was interpolated into the block model using ordinary kriging. Density values of 2.2t/m^3 (Oxide zone), 2.65 t/m^3 (transitional zone) and 2.73t/m^3 (fresh zone) were assigned to the block model and used to calculate tonnages as reported in Table 1 below.

The model was classified as a combination of Indicated and Inferred according to JORC (2012) Code reporting guidelines. Geological and grade continuity, QAQC of sample assay data, density data and quality of the block model estimated grade were assessed as part of the classification.

Classification of the Mineral Resource Estimates was carried out taking into account the geological understanding of the deposit, QAQC of the samples, density data and drill hole spacing.

The Indicated Mineral Resources were based upon a higher level of confidence than the Inferred resources, whereby geological and grade continuity are assumed, but not confirmed. All available data was assessed and the competent person's relative confidence in the data was used to assist in the classification of the Mineral Resource.

JORC (2012) MINERAL RESOURCE ESIMATE (Au>0.5g/t cut-off)				
Weathering	**Classification**	**Tonnes**	**Au g/t**	**Ounces**
Oxide	Measured	-	-	-
	Indicated	3,600,000	1.25	144,600
	Sub-total	-	-	-
	Inferred	440,000	1.02	14,400
	Total	**4,030,000**	**1.23**	**159,000**
Transitional	Measured	-	-	-
	Indicated	2,740,000	1.26	110,700
	Sub-total	-	-	-
	Inferred	390,000	1.14	14,300
	Total	**3,130,000**	**1.24**	**125,000**
Fresh	Measured	-	-	-
	Indicated	4,720,000	1.63	248,000
	Sub-total	-	-	-
	Inferred	2,700,000	1.69	146,100
	Total	**7,410,000**	**1.65**	**394,100**
All	**Grand Total**	**14,580,000**	**1.45**	**678,100**

Table 1 – Mineral Resource Estimate of the Mpokoto Gold Project

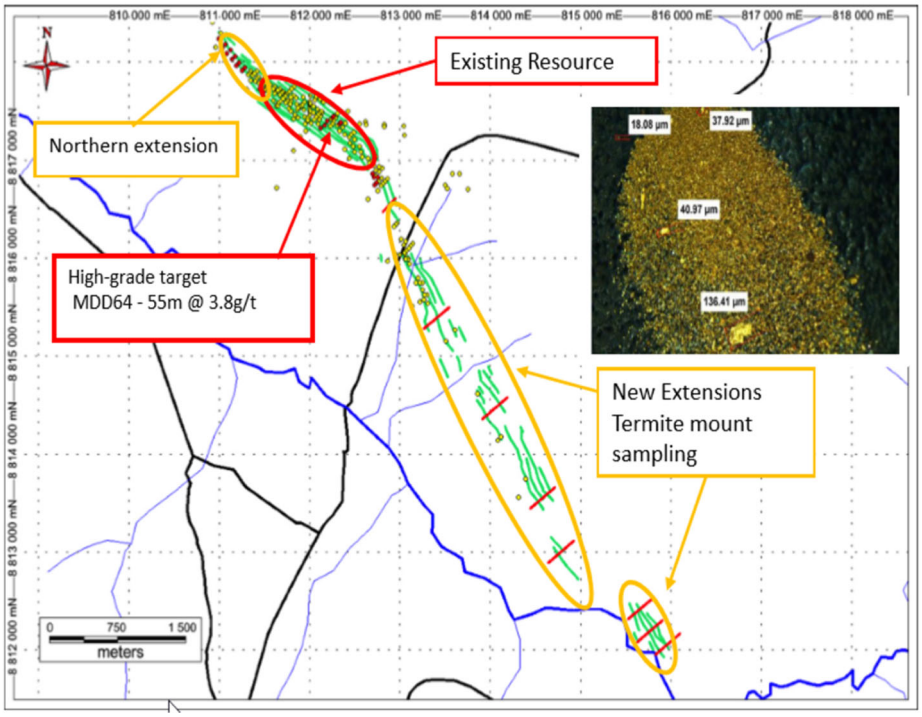

Figure 5 – Further exploration prospects identified north and south-east of the existing resources

Sampling over the Project's mineralised trend has identified numerous anomalies confirming the potential to expand the existing resources, that will be the subject of the Company's next phase of work at the Project.

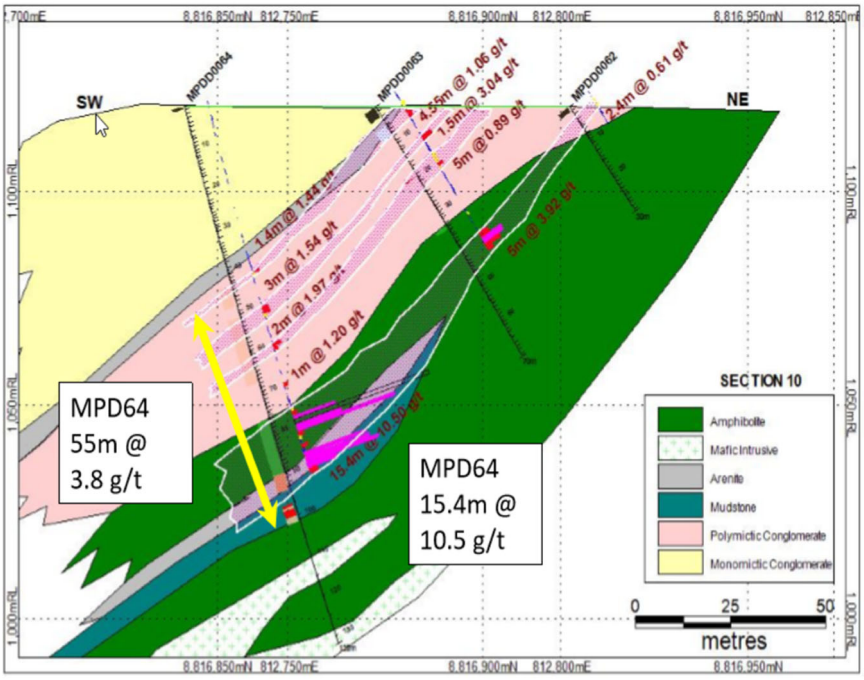

Figure 6 – Section of diamond drill hole MPDD0064

Previous Drilling Programs

A total of 210 drill holes for 20,449m of drilling has been completed on the Project, including 103 RC holes totalling 5,892m, and 107 diamond drill holes (including RC pre-collars with diamond core tails) totalling 14,557m.

In July 2014 Armadale Capital Ltd completed a 2,307m reverse circulation drilling program over a total of 46 holes at the Mpokoto Gold Project. Assays from the results confirmed the mineralisation is open along strike and at depth in all areas tested

Significant assays included:

- MKTO-006 returned 20m @ 2.56g/t Au from 14.0m depth
- MKTO-020 returned 16m @ 1.76g/t Au from 16.0m depth
- MKTO-040 returned 14m @ 2.67g/t Au from 31.0m depth
- MKTO-023 returned 6m @ 4.26 g/t Au from 9.0m depth
- MKTO-037 returned 4m @ 4.42g/t Au from 56.0m depth
- MKTO-011 returned 8m @ 1.65g/t Au from 20m depth

A full table of these results is included in Appendix 1 to this announcement..

In addition a new zone of continuous mineralisation was confirmed over a strike length of approximately 750m to an average depth of 60m down dip.

This last RC drilling program completed by Armadale Capital Ltd, successfully tested exploration targets, extended mineralisation trends and confirmed continuity and now provides the Company with immediate opportunities to follow up on.

Planned Work Programs

There have been a significant number of studies undertaken to date on the Project. These have included, Scoping Studies, Pre-Feasibility Study, Mine Planning, and open pit optimisation studies in addition to extensive metallurgical test work. These studies all point to the Mpokoto Gold Project being a well-advanced project, that provides management with the opportunity to accelerate towards a development decision. In addition, previous owners reported encouraging exploration results that require follow-up work. During its due diligence the Company will review all documents and assess their merits.

Gladiator will, upon completion of its due diligence, implement a series of programs aimed to achieve this and which will involve the following:

1. Infill Drilling

Designed to expand the existing oxide/transition resource base.

A program of resource expansion had commenced in 2014 that resulted in a 45% increase in oxide resources by infill drilling some of the drill lines. The aim is to now complete that program as a number of ore shoots remain open along strike.

The priority here is to define additional resources within the existing mining license.

2. Regional exploration program

The joint venture company is the registered holder of 30 exploration licenses. Whilst these exploration permits are in default for not having paid the renewal fees, the Company will seek to have a number of these permits renewed pending payment of the outstanding fees. Gladiator intends to renew some of the expired leases following a strategic review and undertaking exploration activities to expand the Project further once it has had the opportunity to prioritize.

These licenses have been subject to regional reconnaissance geochemical surveys which have identified a number of anomalies.

3. Heap Leach Scoping Study

The Company will commence this work as an option for developing the Project.

Additional column leach test work will be completed on samples generated from the Company's planned in-fill drilling campaign.

Previous test work carried out by SGS Laboratories on samples taken from the Mpokoto Gold Project indicated excellent recoveries from the Oxide Ores in a 44day leach test and reasonable recoveries from the Transitional ores with the sample still leaching after 44 days. The ores were agglomerated and showed low cyanide consumption (0.16kg/t – 12.5mm crush and 0.2kg/t for the 6.3mmm crushed ores).

SGS Results	Weathering	Crush Size	Au % Recovery	Ag % Recovery
Sample CL1	Oxides	-12.5mm	86.15%	90.27%
Sample CL2	Oxides	-6.3mm	84.90%	84.22%
Sample CL3	Transitional	-12.5mm	53.00%	48.48%
Sample CL4	Transitional	-6.3mm	65.80%	53.39%

Figure 7 – Results of Column Leach Tests over a 44 day leach on Oxide and Transitional ores

The Company will further utilise the previous mine planning, and open pit optimisation studies with this work to form the basis for taking this project through to a Feasibility Study on the known resources at that time and provide the potential for expansion should additional discoveries be made.

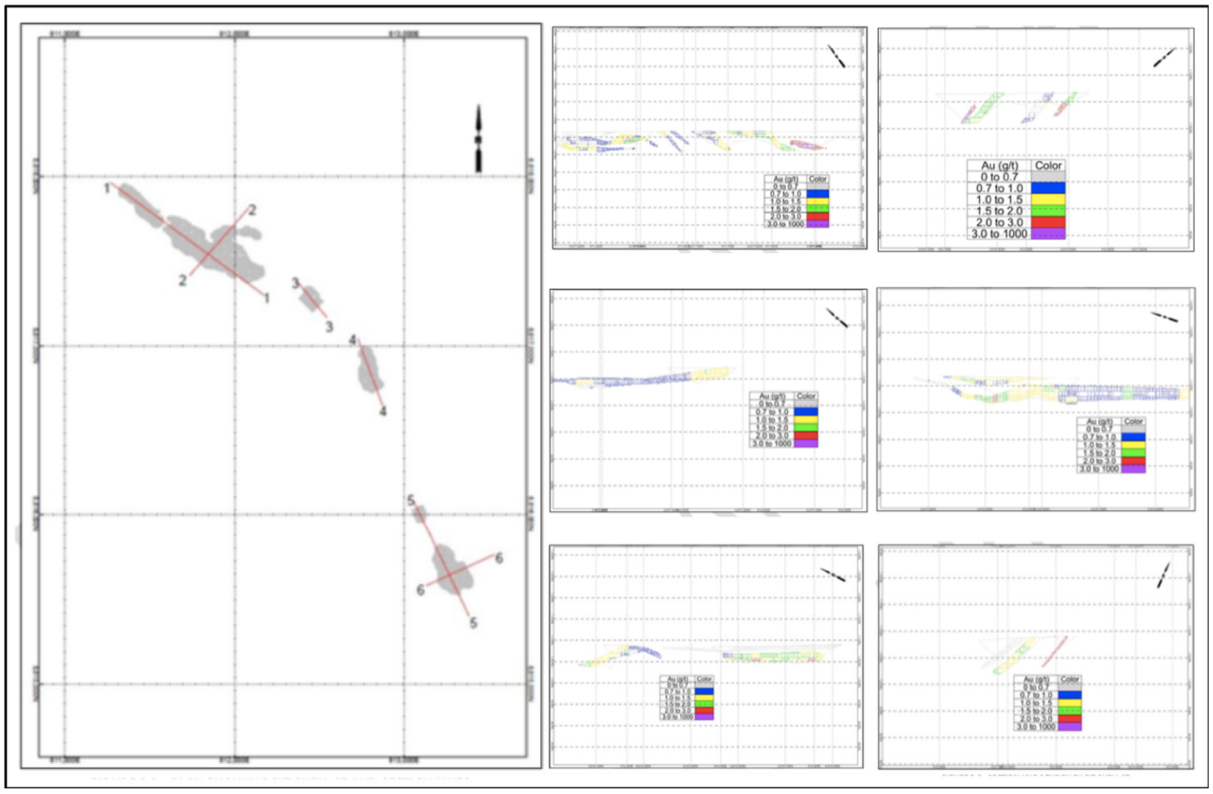

Figure 8 – Mine optimisation studies for the Mpokoto Gold Project

Key Acquisition Terms and Consideration

Under the terms of the HOA, the Company shall acquire a direct 90% interest in the issued capital of Kisenge Ltd ("Kisenge"), a company registered in the British Virgin Islands, which will result in the Company obtaining a controlling 72% interest in the Project.

Kisenge, a wholly owned subsidiary of ARC, holds 100% interest in each of DRC registered companies Netcom Global Ltd and Cluff Mining Congo SARL, which act as the local holding and operating companies respectively.

Netcom is the holder of an 80% joint venture interest in the Mpokoto Gold Project, with the DRC government owned Miniere De Kisenge-Manganese SARL holding the remaining 20% joint venture interest.

The HOA is subject to a number of conditions which must be satisfied or waived, including:

- completion by of satisfactory due diligence by the Company;
- execution of formal agreements as may be necessary to formalise and define the final and agreed terms between the parties;
- receipt of all necessary ministerial, government, regulatory and third-party approval and consents in respect of the Project, if required;
- the Company obtaining all necessary ASX, shareholder, regulatory or Board approvals or consents, if required.

Upon acquisition of the Project, the Company will manage and oversee all exploration and development activities for the Mpokoto Gold Project.

Under the terms of the HOA, the Company has agreed to pay ARC the following milestone consideration:

1. on completion of Legal Due Diligence, a non-refundable option fee of USD$25,000;

2. on signing of formal agreements to acquire its majority interest in the Mpokoto Gold Project, the issue of 80 million fully paid Ordinary Shares in the Company;

3. on commencement of exploration activities, the issue of 80 million fully paid Ordinary Shares in the Company;

4. on renewal of exploration leases specified by the Company, the issue of 80 million fully paid Ordinary Shares in the Company;

5. on reporting a JORC Resource of not less than 1 million ounces at a grade of 1.25 g/tonne from 24.88 million tonnes, the issue of 75 million fully paid Ordinary Shares in the Company;

6. on a decision to mine, the issue of 75 million fully paid Ordinary Shares.

The Company has an obligation under the HOA, to expend a minimum of $500,000 on exploration and feasibility study over the first 18 months of its participation in the joint venture.

To assist the Company in funding its due diligence expenses, the Company has further agreed to place to 1620 Capital Pty Ltd or its nominees 100 million fully paid Ordinary shares at a price of $0.001 per share to raise A$100,000.

Through its association with 1620 Capital Pty Ltd and ARC, the Company will benefit from a team of highly qualified personnel including in-country geologists, mining engineers, and administrative support and management in the DRC that will support the Company's planned activities.

On signing of Formal Agreements Mr. Jason Brewer shall join the Company's Board of Directors.

The parties have a 45 days period to complete the conditions precedent, including for the Company to complete its due diligence. In the event that the conditions precedent are not satisfied within that period or such later date as agreed by the parties, the HOA may be terminated by either party.

Funding

The Company is currently developing funding strategies that will provide the capital required for the Company to:

- meet its milestones under the HOA and advance through the Mpokoto Gold Project (subject to completion of the conditions precedent and execution of formal agreements); and

- ensure that the Company has sufficient working capital to fund ongoing commitments.

The Company is confident that it will be successful in raising additional capital as required, subject to general market conditions and investor sentiment. The Company will provide further details about its funding plans as due diligence progresses and once the funding strategies are finalised.

In addition to the above, subject to shareholder approval, the directors of the Company have also agreed to convert outstanding fees of up to $100,000 to shares in the Company at $0.002 per share in order to free up capital to advance exploration. The amount represents outstanding invoices to date for directors fees, accounting, company secretarial services and corporate advisory services provided by the directors to the Company.

Next Steps

The Company has already commenced its legal and technical due diligence and has previously met with representatives of the Mpokoto Gold Project in the DRC earlier this year.

It is expected that the Company will undertake further site visits in the DRC within the next month to complete its due diligence enquiries following which the parties will exchange formal agreements.

It would then be expected that the Company will look to aggressively commence its on-site exploration work and appoint key in-country and regional consultants and management to commence feasibility

study work in order to accelerate the Mpokoto Gold Project towards a decision to mine as quickly as possible.

The issue of milestone shares under the HOA and the issue of shares to directors for unpaid fees is subject to the Company obtaining all requisite shareholder approvals. Following execution of formal agreements for the Project, the Company will convene a general meeting of shareholders for shareholders to approve the issue of shares in connection with the Project. Further details of the general meeting will be disclosed by the Company at a later stage.

The Company is very pleased to commence activities in the DRC, which it believes has the potential to provide a great opportunity for its shareholders to gain exposure to a world class mining environment.

As previously announced on 28 February 2019, the Company is still considering its position with regards to the North Arunta project, in view of the recent results which have put its future in doubt.

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Competent Persons Statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resource Estimates is based on information prepared by Dr Simon Dorling, a competent person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (No. 3101). Dr Dorling is employed by RockDomain Consulting Pty Ltd, who are consultants to Gladiator Resources Ltd. Dr Dorling has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Dorling consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1

In 2014, the most recent 46-hole, 2,307m RC drilling on the Project was completed by AIM-listed Armadale Capital Ltd on the Mpokoto Gold Project.

The drilling program was designed and conducted with the aim of expanding the then current JORC resources, both along strike and up dip, and to upgrade the classification of the JORC resources by confirming the robustness of the mineralisation model.

This drilling program led to the JORC (2012) Compliant Resource reported by the Company.

The highlights of that drilling program included:

- Results confirmed mineralisation is open along strike and at depth in all areas tested
- Significant assays included:
    - MKTO-006 returned 20m @ 2.56g/t Au from 14.0m depth
    - MKTO-020 returned 16m @ 1.76g/t Au from 16.0m depth
    - MKTO-040 returned 14m @ 2.67g/t Au from 31.0m depth
    - MKTO-023 returned 6m @ 4.26 g/t Au from 9.0m depth
    - MKTO-037 returned 4m @ 4.42g/t Au from 56.0m depth
    - MKTO-011 returned 8m @ 1.65g/t Au from 20m depth
- A new zone of continuous mineralisation was confirmed over a strike length of approximately 750m to an average depth of 60m down dip
- The drill program successfully tested exploration targets, extended mineralisation trends and confirmed continuity

The 46 shallow RC drill holes were completed between June and July 2014 for a total of 2,307m as part of a targeted drilling program that focused on demonstrating the continuity of mineralisation up-dip and along strike.

The drilling program to date, has been highly successful in confirming continuity of mineralisation, substantiating the geometry of mineralisation and concepts used and has demonstrated that good potential exists in the area for shallow economic mineralisation.

The table of all these most recent RC drilling results composited at 0.3g/t economic cut-off, maximum of 2m internal dilution is provided below:

Hole_ID	***From (m)***	***To (m)***	***Interval***	***Lable***
MKTO-002	1.00	7.00	6.00	6.00 @ 0.51 g/t
MKTO-002	10.00	14.00	4.00	4.00 @ 0.55 g/t
MKTO-002	34.00	38.00	4.00	4.00 @ 0.71 g/t
MKTO-003	4.00	6.00	2.00	2.00 @ 0.53 g/t
MKTO-003	6.00	16.00	10.00	10.00 @ 0.64 g/t
MKTO-003	22.00	26.00	4.00	4.00 @ 0.63 g/t
MKTO-003	32.00	35.00	3.00	3.00 @ 0.54 g/t
MKTO-003	35.00	39.00	4.00	4.00 @ 1.90 g/t

MKTO-004	26.00	29.00	3.00	3.00 @ 0.54 g/t
MKTO-004	29.00	39.00	10.00	10.00 @0.83 g/t
MKTO-004	41.00	44.00	3.00	3.00 @0.55 g/t
MKTO-005	17.00	20.00	3.00	3.00 @0.63 g/t
MKTO-006	1.00	5.00	4.00	4.00 @0.58 g/t
MKTO-006	5.00	8.00	3.00	3.00 @0.61 g/t
MKTO-006	14.00	34.00	20.00	20.00 @2.56 g/t
MKTO-006	44.00	48.00	4.00	4.00 @0.56 g/t
MKTO-007	3.00	5.00	2.00	2.00 @0.51 g/t
MKTO-007	27.00	29.00	2.00	2.00 @0.51 g/t
MKTO-007	36.00	48.00	12.00	12.00 @0.80 g/t
MKTO-008	2.00	8.00	6.00	6.00 @0.87 g/t
MKTO-008	17.00	26.00	9.00	9.00 @0.70 g/t
MKTO-009	10.00	16.00	6.00	6.00 @0.55 g/t
MKTO-009	25.00	27.00	2.00	2.00 @0.58 g/t
MKTO-009	29.00	36.00	7.00	7.00 @0.71 g/t
MKTO-010	4.00	7.00	3.00	3.00 @0.52 g/t
MKTO-010	39.00	41.00	2.00	2.00 @0.57 g/t
MKTO-010	46.00	49.00	3.00	3.00 @0.57 g/t
MKTO-010	53.00	59.00	6.00	6.00 @1.06 g/t
MKTO-011	20.00	28.00	8.00	8.00 @1.65 g/t
MKTO-012	18.00	27.00	9.00	9.00 @0.55 g/t
MKTO-012	27.00	34.00	7.00	7.00 @1.03 g/t
MKTO-012	35.00	37.00	2.00	2.00 @0.55 g/t
MKTO-013	4.00	6.00	2.00	2.00 @0.51 g/t
MKTO-013	45.00	50.00	5.00	5.00 @0.57 g/t
MKTO-014	0.00	11.00	11.00	11.00 @0.91 g/t
MKTO-015	1.00	8.00	7.00	7.00 @0.59 g/t
MKTO-015	32.00	35.00	3.00	3.00 @0.65 g/t
MKTO-016	7.00	12.00	5.00	5.00 @0.50 g/t
MKTO-017	2.00	8.00	6.00	6.00 @0.51 g/t
MKTO-017	23.00	27.00	4.00	4.00 @0.67 g/t
MKTO-017	30.00	32.00	2.00	2.00 @0.62 g/t
MKTO-017	33.00	37.00	4.00	4.00 @1.14 g/t
MKTO-018	1.00	11.00	10.00	10.00 @0.53 g/t
MKTO-018	12.00	14.00	2.00	2.00 @0.60 g/t
MKTO-018	16.00	18.00	2.00	2.00 @0.51 g/t
MKTO-018	21.00	25.00	4.00	4.00 @0.72 g/t
MKTO-018	42.00	46.00	4.00	4.00 @0.85 g/t
MKTO-019	0.00	5.00	5.00	5.00 @0.82 g/t
MKTO-019	11.00	14.00	3.00	3.00 @0.50 g/t
MKTO-019	15.00	17.00	2.00	2.00 @0.53 g/t
MKTO-020	0.00	6.00	6.00	6.00 @0.87 g/t
MKTO-020	11.00	16.00	5.00	5.00 @0.51 g/t
MKTO-020	16.00	32.00	16.00	16.00 @1.76 g/t
MKTO-020	37.00	40.00	3.00	3.00 @0.65 g/t
MKTO-021	0.00	13.00	13.00	13.00 @1.10 g/t
MKTO-021	30.00	32.00	2.00	2.00 @0.59 g/t
MKTO-021	32.00	37.00	5.00	5.00 @0.60 g/t
MKTO-021	41.00	45.00	4.00	4.00 @ 0.64 g/t
MKTO-021	46.00	58.00	12.00	12.00 @ 1.14 g/t
MKTO-022	1.00	7.00	6.00	6.00 @ 0.79 g/t
MKTO-022	12.00	15.00	3.00	3.00 @ 0.75 g/t
MKTO-022	17.00	23.00	6.00	6.00 @ 0.93 g/t
MKTO-023	0.00	6.00	6.00	6.00 @ 0.72 g/t

MKTO-023	9.00	15.00	6.00	6.00 @ 4.26 g/t
MKTO-024	0.00	21.00	21.00	21.00 @ 1.21 g/t
MKTO-025	1.00	5.00	4.00	4.00 @ 0.55 g/t
MKTO-026	2.00	7.00	5.00	5.00 @ 0.73 g/t
MKTO-026	9.00	12.00	3.00	3.00 @ 0.52 g/t
MKTO-026	14.00	22.00	8.00	8.00 @ 0.95 g/t
MKTO-027	11.00	16.00	5.00	5.00 @ 0.67 g/t
MKTO-028	21.00	23.00	2.00	2.00 @ 0.56 g/t
MKTO-028	27.00	31.00	4.00	4.00 @ 0.64 g/t
MKTO-028	35.00	43.00	8.00	8.00 @ 0.79 g/t
MKTO-032	47.00	60.00	13.00	13.00 @ 0.83 g/t
MKTO-034	56.00	58.00	2.00	2.00 @ 0.59 g/t
MKTO-037	27.00	39.00	12.00	12.00 @ 0.85 g/t
MKTO-037	56.00	60.00	4.00	4.00 @ 4.42 g/t
MKTO-038	7.00	14.00	7.00	7.00 @ 0.58 g/t
MKTO-039	4.00	17.00	13.00	13.00 @ 0.96 g/t
MKTO-039	36.00	38.00	2.00	2.00 @ 0.68 g/t
MKTO-040	31.00	45.00	14.00	14.00 @ 2.67 g/t
MKTO-040	46.00	48.00	2.00	2.00 @ 0.58 g/t
MKTO-040	49.00	52.00	3.00	3.00 @ 0.63 g/t
MKTO-041	12.00	28.00	16.00	16.00 @ 1.01 g/t
MKTO-041	40.00	44.00	4.00	4.00 @ 0.85 g/t
MKTO-042	1.00	4.00	3.00	3.00 @ 0.77 g/t
MKTO-043	3.00	5.00	2.00	2.00 @ 0.59 g/t
MKTO-044	48.00	53.00	5.00	5.00 @ 0.83 g/t

Table of all Collar positions of the reported RC Drill program

Drill Hole ID	East (UTM)	North (UTM)	RL	Dip	Azimuth (magnetic)	EOH
MKTO-001	811521	8817800	1115	-55	45	40
MKTO-002	811506	8817784	1115	-55	45	45
MKTO-003	811481	8817767	1115	-55	45	50
MKTO-004	811471	8817746	1115	-55	45	49
MKTO-005	811483	8817824	1112.5	-55	35	60
MKTO-006	811460	8817802	1112.5	-55	35	50
MKTO-007	811439	8817786	1112.5	-55	35	50
MKTO-008	811434	8817850	1112.5	-55	35	50
MKTO-009	811416	8817833	1112.5	-55	35	40
MKTO-010	811400	8817810	1112.5	-55	35	60
MKTO-011	811350	8817907	1112.5	-55	35	60
MKTO-012	811334	8817888	1112.5	-55	35	40

MKTO-013	811317	8817870	1112.5	-55	35	50
MKTO-014	811616	8817750	1115.9	-55	45	40
MKTO-015	811598	8817732	1115.9	-55	45	50
MKTO-016	811668	8817731	1115.9	-55	45	35
MKTO-017	811650	8817714	1115.9	-55	45	50
MKTO-018	811615	8817678	1115.9	-55	45	55
MKTO-019	811710	8817703	1115.9	-55	45	35
MKTO-020	811692	8817685	1115.9	-55	45	60
MKTO-021	811674	8817667	1115.9	-55	45	60
MKTO-022	811793	8817646	1117	-55	45	50
MKTO-023	811756	8817607	1117.2	-55	45	40
MKTO-024	811738	8817589	1117.2	-55	45	55
MKTO-025	812008	8817656	1117.1	-55	45	45
MKTO-026	812071	8817649	1118	-55	45	40
MKTO-027	812133	8817643	1121.5	-55	45	35
MKTO-028	812115	8817625	1121.5	-55	45	55
MKTO-029	812170	8817609	1121.5	-55	45	35
MKTO-030	812152	8817592	1121.5	-55	45	55
MKTO-031	812308	8817354	1122	-60	47	55
MKTO-032	812392	8817263	1120.5	-60	47	60
MKTO-033	812569	8817085	1120.5	-60	47	50
MKTO-034	812646	8817020	1119.6	-60	47	60
MKTO-035	812661	8816966	1119.9	-60	47	60
MKTO-036	812713	8816947	1119.6	-60	47	60
MKTO-037	813044	8816133	1082	-60	45	60
MKTO-038	813110	8815942	1092.414	-60	48	49
MKTO-039	813307.2	8815539	1085.458	-60	60	50
MKTO-040	813267.4	8815575	1084.966	-60	60	60

MKTO-041	813249.7	8815678	1088.269	-60	60	50
MKTO-042	813202.6	8815800	1086.979	-60	60	34
MKTO-043	812234.5	8817420	1122.333	-60	60	60
MKTO-044	812444.1	8817174	1120.839	-60	60	60
MKTO-045	812479.3	8817139	1120.839	-60	60	50
MKTO-046	812584.9	8817032	1120.839	-60	60	50

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any*	• The deposit was sampled using both Diamond and Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes over four drilling campaigns. Drill holes were generally drilled 40-100m apart. A total of 107 Diamond holes and 103 RC holes were drilled for a total of 20,449m (14,557m diamond; 5,892m RC). The majority of the holes were drilled towards the northeast with dips varying between -50º and -60º. • RC samples were collected at 1m by riffle splitter. Diamond core provided Netcom with high quality samples. Appropriate QAQC protocols were followed, including submission of field

	measurement tools or systems used. • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	duplicates and insertion of commercial standards • Diamond core in ore was NQ size, sampled every 1m in the ore zone, cut into half, whereas RC samples were obtained by 1m samples from the rig. Preliminary samples from both Diamond and RC programmes were crushed and ground to obtain a representative fraction of greater than 500g. This fraction was then dried to constant mass at 105ºC. The representative fraction was ground to 90% passing 100 micron using a laboratory mill. The samples were weighed. and mixed with a 12:22 Lithium Metaborate/Lithium Tetraborate Flux containing 4% Lithium Nitrate as an oxidising agent. The flux/sample mixture was then fused at 1050ºC. All elements were determined by X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry (XRF). LOI was determined gravimetrically in a muffle furnace at 1000ºC.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond drilling comprises HQ sized core. Drilling involved coring to the end of hole. Hole depths range from ~0 to 454m. Core was oriented using single shot orientation tool. RC drilling comprised a nominal 5 ½ inch diameter face sampling hammer. Hole depths range from 0m to 150m.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Diamond core recovery is logged and recorded in the database. Between 10 to 20% core loss was recorded over parts of the oxide zone. RC recovery was visually assessed and considered to be acceptable within the mineralized zones. • Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs for orientation marking, depths being checked against the depth

	• *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.*	marked on the core blocks. RC samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. A cyclone and splitter were used to provide a uniform sample and these were routinely cleaned. • Sample Recovery is generally very high within the ore zone. No significant bias is expected, and any potential bias is not considered material at this stage of resource development.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Diamond core and RC drill chips underwent detailed logging through the entire hole (at 1m intervals for RC chips), with record kept of colour, lithology, degree of oxidation, water table etc. Diamond core was geotechnically logged for recovery and RQD. Information on structure type and orientation are recorded in the database. Diamond core and RC Chip trays have been stored in Kisenge site for future reference. • Diamond core and RC chip logging included records of lithology, oxidation state, colour, mineralisation, alteration and veining. Core was photographed in both dry and wet form.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Diamond core was sawn in half. • RC samples were collected on the rig using riffle splitters. Samples were generally dry. • Samples were riffle split to obtain a representative fraction of >500g.Samples were then dried and ground to 90% passing 100

	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	microns using laboratory mills for XRF analysis. • Field QAQC procedures included the insertion of field duplicates and commercial standards for DD and RC sampling Standards were inserted at a rate of very 19th and 20th sample. • RC field duplicates were taken from 1m cone split samples at the rig. Diamond holes were sampled at 1m intervals for raw assays samples. • Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate to accurately represent the Au mineralisation at Mpokoto based on the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and the percent value assay ranges for the primary elements.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have*	• The gold analysis was done at the ALS laboratory in S.A. by fire assay which is industry standard for gold. Results provide the total contained amount of gold in the samples. • Not applicable to the project. • Field data were all recorded on hardcopies (geological logging, sampling intervals, etc.) using a set of standard Excel templates, then manually entered into Excel spreadsheets. Data were then

	been established.	sent to Mrs. O. Schuh for validation. Assay files were sent to Mrs. O. Schuh upon receipt from the laboratories.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Several different company personnel visually verified intersections in both diamond core and RC chips. • No Twinned hole was used during any of the programmes. • Field data were all recorded on hardcopies (geological logging, sampling intervals, etc.) using a set of standard Excel templates, then manually entered into Excel spreadsheets. Data were then sent to Mrs. O. Schuh for validation. Assay files were sent to Mrs. O; Schuh upon receipt from the laboratories. • No adjustments were made, other than for values below the assay detection limit which have been entered as the negative of the detection limit.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collars were surveyed by differential GPS with horizontal accuracies of about 0.1m. A downhole survey point was taken every 50m by means of a single shot camera tool by the drilling contractor. • The grid system is WGS_UTM84 Zone 32 • The topographic surface has been generated from 2m topographic contours obtained during a topographic survey completed in 2013 by SD Géomatique. All collar locations have been picked up by means of differential GPS.
Data spacing and	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drill holes were generally drilled 10-100m apart in the area of the classified resource.

distribution	• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate spatial and grade continuity of the mineralised horizon to support the definition of Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resources under the 2012 JORC code. • No composite have been applied for Diamond and RC drilling.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling sections are orientated Northeast - to Southwest with respect to geographic north. This orientation is perpendicular to the strike of the host-meta-sediment strata units observed at Mpokoto. The majority of the drilling is angled to the Northeast, dipping between -50 and -60º to return mineralisation intervals with thickness as true as possible. Diamond core observation confirmed the pertinence of this hole orientation. • Diamond drilling confirmed that drilling orientation did not introduce any bias regarding the orientation of the gold mineralisation unit.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of Custody was managed by the various owners of the project. Samples were stored on site and delivered to the assay laboratory in Johannesburg by DHL and by transporter Palma sprl of Lubumbashi (DRC). Samples submission sheets were in place to track the progress of every batches of samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques are consistent with industry standards. Consistency of data was validated by Mrs. O; Schuh while loading into the database (Depth from < Depth to; interval is within hole depth, check for overlapping samples or intervals,

		etc.). Any data which fails the database constraints and cannot be loaded is returned to field crew for validation, etc.). Global consistency was also checked later on by plotting sections using the database and reconciling assays against geology.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The deposit is located in exploration licence PE12897. Armadale Capital Plc, through its 100% ownership of Kisenge Limited, owns an 80% interest in the Mpokoto Gold project • The tenement is in good standing with no known impediment to future grant of a mining lease
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The tenement has been explored for Au in the past. The project was established by Cluff Mining Limited in 1998, Goldfields acquired Kisenge Limited from Cluff Mining in 2003, sold to Casa in 2007 and to Armadale Capital Plc in 2014.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Mpokoto gold mineralisation occurs in a stratified low-metamorphic siliciclastic sedimentary sequence resting on metamorphosed basement of Proterozoic age. The mineralisation occurs stratiform and occurs preferentially in coarse-sandy facies.

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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• • At this stage in the release of information it has been important to summarise the data in terms of its resources and historical assessment. A full report detailing significant intersections, metallurgical work and other material information will be prepared for release once due diligence is complete.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not reporting exploration results. • Not applicable • Not applicable

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill hole angles of between -50^{o} and -60^{o} toward the northeast are adequate to drill the moderately dipping to south west units. • Not reporting exploration results. • Not reporting exploration results.
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.*	• Refer to diagrams in body of text
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.*	• Not reporting exploration results.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Surface sampling and mapping were completed over different field campaigns by Cluff, Goldfields and CASA. Jigsaw Geoscience was contracted to complete detailed mapping of the project. An aeromagnetic survey of the project was completed in 2005 giving further insight over the geometry of deformed host units.

Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Metallurgical test work will be completed on recently drilled resource area. Some more DD drilling is planned in untested areas to upgrade the resource, reduce spacing and test mineralisation extensions. • Refer to diagrams in body of text

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Data used in the Mineral Resource estimate is sourced from a data base dump, provided in the form of an MS Access database. Relevant tables from the data base are exported to MS Excel format and converted to csv format for import into Datamine Studio 3 software for use in the Mineral Resource estimate. Validation protocols for the data entered to the Data Shed database are described in Section 1. • Datamine has inbuilt and operator coded drill hole validation features that test for overlapping sample intervals, differences between collar elevations and the adjacent DTM elevation, down hole survey readings with significant deviations over nominated down hole intervals. Drill holes were loaded into 3D space and visually checked for any obvious errors in survey measurements.

Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• • A CSA representative of the Competent Person (CP) visited site on several occasions prior to this resource estimation. The CP's representative has extensive experience in sediment-hosted and orogenic gold deposits and has a strong structural background to be able to evaluate and interpret the deposit geology and mineralisation data based on his experience. The CP's representative inspected geological exposure, drill sites, logging and sampling procedures and site security and general surroundings, and found all to be satisfactory and of adequate quality to support the Mineral Resource estimate.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• A geological model was constructed based upon measured and observed structural and lithological data. The Competent Person has high confidence in the geological interpretation supporting the Mineral Resource. • 46 RC holes were drilled in 2014, to complement the pre-existing 77 RC holes • 21 diamond drill holes were completed in the past two years to complement the pre-existing 63 diamond holes. • Drill hole logs, samples and assays, plus surface geological outcrop mapping form the basis of the geological interpretation.

		• Previous Mineral Resource estimates (x2) were based upon geological interpretations with much less underlying geological factual support. The interpretations generally used the same strike and dips for the geological models as the current Mineral Resource model. • Lithological logs of the conglomerates hosting the mineralisation controlled the widths and extents of the mineralisation envelopes. • Mineralisation occurs in tabular and laterally extensive stratigraphic horizons. A north-south fault has been observed in drill core and outcrop cutting the mineralisation along strike between Areas 3 and 4. Depth extents of the mineralisation model are limited to approximately 50m down dip of the deepest drillhole intercept, unless drill holes along strike allow the interpretation to continue at depth without drill support on the current section. Strike extent of mineralisation is limited to approximately half the sectional spacing beyond the drill hole **limits.**
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Strike extent of the mineralisation model in Area 4 is approximately 1,000m, plan width of the lenses and intervening waste zones pinches and swells between 100m and 200m, vertical depth of approximately 200m. Mineralisation generally outcrops at surface. • Strike extent of the mineralisation model in Area 3 is approximately 650m, plan width of the lens 20m, vertical depth ranges from 40m to 90m. Mineralisation generally outcrops at surface. • Strike extent of the mineralisation model in Area 2 is approximately 350m, plan width of the lens 30 m, vertical depth to 200 m. Mineralisation generally outcrops at surface.

Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*	• CAE Studio 3 (Datamine) software was used for all geological modelling, block modelling, grade interpolation, MRE classification and reporting. GeoAccess Professional and Snowden Supervisor were used for geostatistical analyses of data. The Au interpretation was based upon a lower cut-off of 0.2g/t Au and a lithological envelope (conglomerates). The MRE consists of 20 zones of Au mineralisation and two weathering domains (oxide and fresh). Mineralisation domains were encapsulated by means of 3D wireframed envelopes. Domains were extrapolated along strike or down plunge to half a section spacing or if a barren hole cut the plunge extension before this limit. • Top cuts were used to constrain extreme grade values. A top cut was set to 20g/t. All samples in Area 2 and 4 were composited to 1m intervals, whilst drill hole data in Area 3 were composited to 2m intervals, based upon raw drill hole sample lengths. All drill hole data (RC and Diamond) were utilised in the grade interpolation.

	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• A block model was constructed using all mineralisation domains and weathering profiles, capped by a topographical DTM. Block sizes of 20m (X) by 20m (Y) by 10m (Z) were selected based upon typical drill hole spacing (40m along strike). The model was not rotated. • Grade estimation was by Ordinary Kriging (OK) with Inverse Distance Squared (IDS) estimation concurrently run as a check estimate. A minimum of 12 and maximum of 40 samples were used in any one block estimate. A maximum of 4 composited samples per drill hole were used in any one block estimate. Cell Discretisation of 5 x 5 x 5 was used. Grade interpolation was run within the individual mineralisation domains, acting as hard boundaries. Weathering profiles were used as soft boundaries and did not control grade interpolation. • The grade model was validated by 1) creating slices of the model and comparing to drill holes on the same slice; 2) swath plots comparing average block grades with average sample grades on nominated easting, northing and RL slices; and 3) mean grades per domain for estimated blocks and flagged drill hole samples. The current Mineral Resource was checked against the previously reported Mineral Resources and shown to be of an increased tonnage but similar grade.

		• No by products were modelled. • No selective mining units were assumed in this model. • Only Au was modelled therefore no correlation between other variables was required.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The reporting cut-off grade of 0.5g/t was selected due to it being the same cut-off used to report previous Mineral Resources.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• It is assumed the deposit, if mined, will be developed using open pit mining methods. No assumptions have been made to date regarding minimum mining widths or dilution.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and*	• Metallurgical test work since 2010 suggest the oxide mineralisation is amenable to cyanidation with good gold recoveries on CIL bottle roll tests. Recent test work has indicated heap leach as a potential processing route for

	parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	achieving acceptable gold recoveries of up to 86%. • Metallurgical test work since 2010 suggest the transition zone mineralisation is amenable to cyanidation with reasonable gold recoveries on CIL bottle roll tests. Recent test work has indicated heap leach as a potential processing route for achieving acceptable gold recoveries of up to 60%. • Sulphide mineralisation metallurgical test work has suggested that CIL gold recoveries are at 51%. It has been recommended by previous workers that a heap leach based processing flowsheet with an appropriate sulphide mineralisation pre-treatment method (such as bio-heap leach) may be a processing method. • No detailed metallurgical test work has been completed to date on the project.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No environmental baseline studies have been completed to date on this project. • The project area's topography consists of gentle hills and valleys, with elevation ranging between 900m and 1200m. Vegetation is mainly indigenous savannah, open woodland, grassland plains and minor agricultural plots. Several rivers flow through the project area. • The climate in the project's region is tropical to sub-tropical with an annual rainfall of up to 1500mm. • The topography around the Mpokoto deposit has space for potential tailings storage areas, waste disposal, heap leach pads

		and processing plants.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Density measurements were taken from diamond drill core, for which there are no detailed records regarding method of measurement. It is assumed the measurements were taken using conventional wet immersion techniques (weight in air, weight in water). No information available regarding any coating of core prior to immersion. • Density values were added to drill hole file and statistical analyses conducted based upon weathering profiles. Density values of 2.2t/m3 (Oxide zone), 2.65 t/m3 (transitional zone) and 2.73t/m3 (fresh zone) were assigned to the block model and used to calculate tonnages.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Classification of the Mineral Resource estimates was carried out taking into account the geological understanding of the deposit, QAQC of the samples, density data and drill hole spacing. The Indicated Mineral Resources were based upon a higher level of confidence than the Inferred resources, whereby geological and grade continuity are assumed, but not confirmed. • All available data was assessed and the competent persons relative confidence in the data was used to assist in the classification of the Mineral Resource. • The current classification assignment appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates*	• No audits or review of the Mineral Resource has been carried out to this time.

Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• An inverse distance estimation algorithm was used in parallel with the ordinary Kriged interpolation, with results very similar to the Kriged results. • No other estimation method or geostatistical analysis has been performed. • The Mineral Resource is a local estimate, whereby the drill hole data was geologically domained above a nominated Au cut-off grade, resulting in fewer drill hole samples to interpolate the block model than the complete drill hole dataset, which would comprise a global estimate. • Relevant tonnages and grade above a nominated cut-off grade are provided in the introduction and body of this report. Tonnages were calculated by filtering all blocks above the cut-off grade and sub-setting the resultant data into bins for weathering and classification. The volumes of all the collated blocks were multiplied by the dry density value to derive the tonnages. The gold metal value (g) for each block was calculated by multiplying the Au grade (g/t) by the block tonnage. The total sum of all metal (g) for the deposit for the filtered blocks was divided by the total tonnage to derive the reportable Au grade (g/t). • No production data is available to reconcile results with.