

NEW NAMIBIAN PROSPECTING LICENCE AWARDED

ABOUT KOPORE METALS

Kopore Metals Limited is a public company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) and is actively exploring its copper-silver prospects on the emerging world class Kalahari Copper Belt, Republic of Botswana and Namibia.

DIRECTORS & MANAGEMENT

PETER MEAGHER
Non-Executive Chairman

SIMON JACKSON
Managing Director

GRANT FERGUSON
Non-Executive Director

SHANNON COATES
Non-Executive Director

REGISTERED OFFICE

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HIGHLIGHTS

- New exclusive Prospecting Licence awarded over an area of 982.43km² on the Kalahari Copper Belt, Republic of Namibia
- Contiguous to Kopore's eight current Namibian Prospecting Licences
- Kopore now holds a total of approximately 15,136km² on the emerging world class Kalahari Copper Belt
- Historical exploration information includes four percussion holes and extensive soil sampling information
- New licence covers the remainder of the interpreted Otjari Domal Prospect and is located within 2.5km of the Fortuna and Fiesta copper projects
- Kopore is continuing the drilling program over its recently identified coincident regional scale airborne electromagnetic and copper soil anomalies in Namibia and Botswana

Kopore Metals Limited (ASX: KMT, "Kopore" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the approval of its application for a ninth exclusive Namibian Prospecting Licence (PL7264), contiguous with its existing Namibian licenses, in the world class Kalahari Copper Belt with an area of 982.43km². Kopore's Namibian licences are located approximately 290km north-east of the Namibian capital city of Windhoek and are bound by the Namibian border on the eastern and southern boundaries. The addition of the new licence contiguous to the Company's existing Namibian licences, together with its Ghanzi West Licences in Botswana, increases the Company's consolidated tenure to 15,136km² of license area (Figure 1).

TENURE

The Namibian portfolio comprises nine granted Prospecting Licences (Table 1) over a total area of 6,687.58km² on the Kalahari Copper Belt, located in the Omaheke Region of the Republic of Namibia. The new licence PL7264 was granted to Trans Kalahari Copper Namibia (Pty) Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Kopore, for a period of 3 years. As part of the Prospecting Licence granting conditions, an Environmental Impact Assessment scoping study over the area has to be submitted to the Environmental Commissioner for approval. The Company has commenced this process to comply with the condition.

THE PROJECT

Previous explorers of PL7264 over the past 10 years have included Eiseb Exploration and Mining Ltd (Namibian subsidiary of Cupric Canyon) and Antofagasta.

PL7264 has received only minor grass roots exploration by the previous licence holders, with three diamond drill holes totalling 594.96m and one Percussion hole totalling 140m. Approximately 510 soil samples were collected along regional soil lines, with a further 2,790 collected from soil grids. Initial indications of copper mineralisation have been intersected in the previous drilling campaign, along with untested soil anomalies. Technical information is currently being collated and collected from the Namibian Department of Mines.

Kopore is currently working on the data and acquiring regional airborne geophysics through the Namibian Department of Mines and Energy (**MME**) to aid in target generation and program planning.

Commenting, Simon Jackson, Managing Director said *“We are excited to increase our exploration tenure in Namibia. We believe that the Kalahari Copper Belt remains as one of the great underexplored copper districts in the world and Kopore continues to consolidate its position as one of the dominant land holders on the belt. Exploration is ongoing with the aim of finding the next copper deposit on the Kalahari Copper Belt.”*

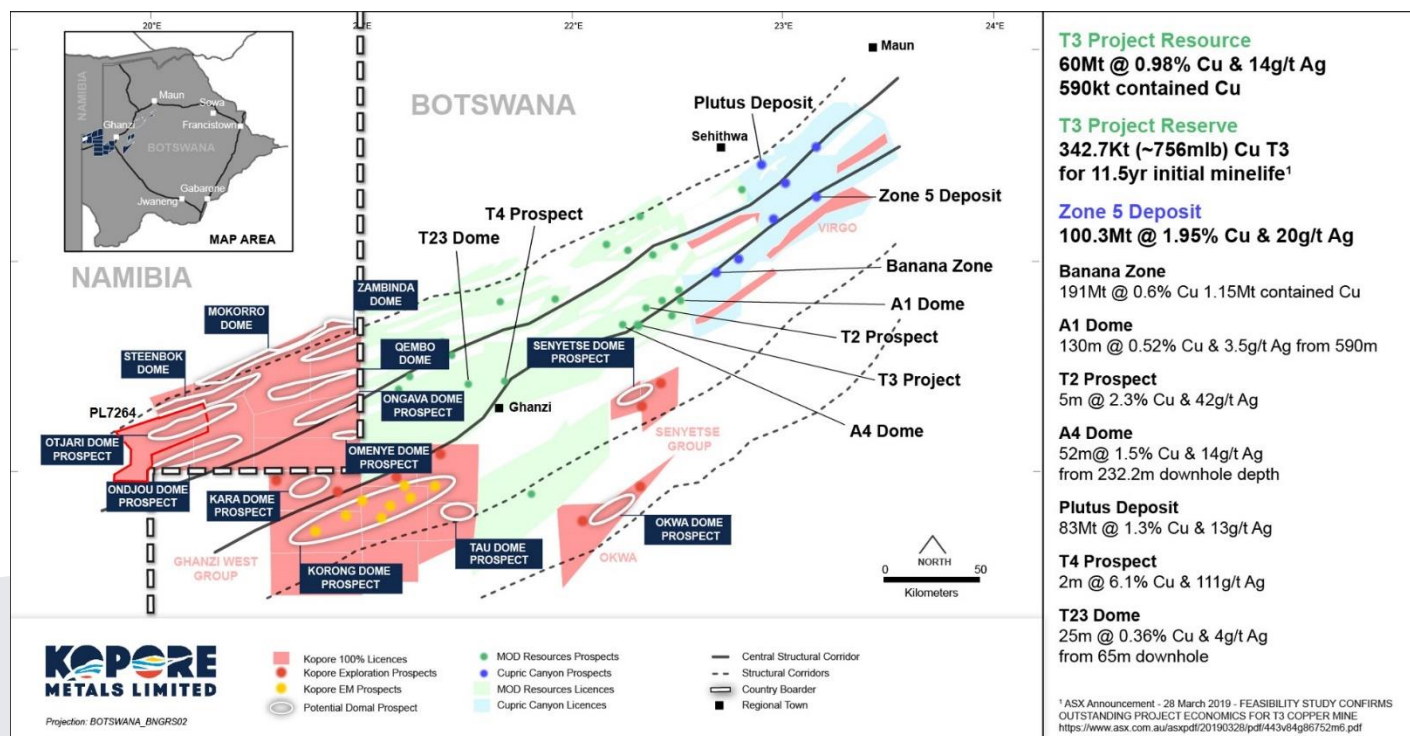


Figure 1 - Kalahari Copper Belt Key Exploration and Resource Development Companies
<https://www.cupriccanyon.com/development-exploration/exploration>

EXPLORATION PROGRAM AND PATH FORWARD

The Company is currently collating all available previous licence holder historical information from the Namibian Department of Mines. Initial planned program activities over PL7264 include the following:

- Engage an EMP stakeholder liaison consultant to initiate the Environmental Clearance Certificate (**ECC**) process as part of EMP approval. Kopore has initiated discussions with a consultancy company in this regard. The ECC process is estimated to take up to a maximum of six months.
- Activities concurrent with the ECC process:
 - Collation and receipt of raw airborne magnetic geophysical data for full reprocessing;
 - Collation of previous prospecting data from the Namibian Department;
 - Development and refinement of a prioritised and fully costed exploration program; and
 - The Company has already engaged local Namibian technical and legal consultants.

Kopore’s priority remains with the current drill program at the Company’s Namibian Ongava Domal Prospect and its Botswana Korong Central Project (Figure 1).

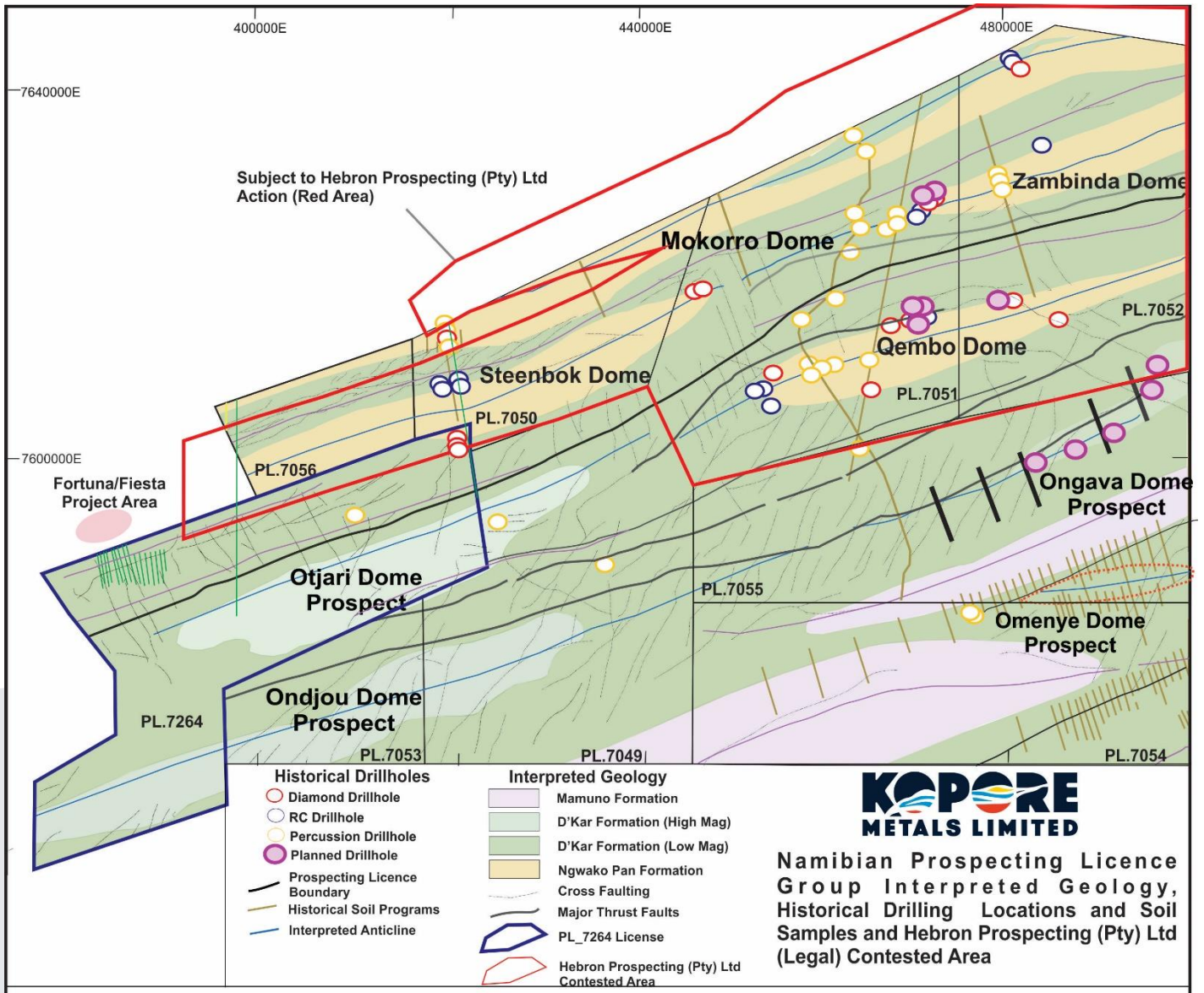


Figure 2 - Trans Kalahari Copper Namibian Tenement Map with Interpreted Geology and Historical Exploration Activities

Table 1 - Historical Drilling Collar Information

Hole_ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH	Dip	Azimuth
EISP-037	Percussion	408352	7591923	1309.8	140	-90	0
GEMD-001	DDH	420860	7602503	1310.6	253.96	-60	359
GEMD-002	DDH	420924	7602223	1310.1	170.06	-60	350
GEMD-003	DDH	420970	7601920	1311.2	170.94	-60	350

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr David Catterall, a Competent Person and a member of a Recognised Professional Organisations (ROPO). David is engaged by Kopore as a consultant Exploration Manager. David Catterall has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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 (JORC 2012). David Catterall is a member of the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions, a recognised professional organisation.

David Catterall consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ABOUT KOPORE

Kopore Metals Limited (ASX: KMT) is a public company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) and is actively exploring its copper-silver prospects on the emerging world class Kalahari Copper Belt, located in the Republic of Botswana and Namibia.

Kopore continues to explore for stratabound copper-silver deposits across its sixteen 100% owned prospecting licenses in Botswana and eight prospecting licences in Namibia, for a total of 14,363 square kilometres on the world class Kalahari Copper Belt. Kopore believes the Kalahari Copper Belt can provide the potential for large scale discovery, as demonstrated by neighbouring resource development companies.

The directors and management of Kopore have strong complimentary experience with over 20 years of Australian and International technical, legal and executive roles in exploration, resource development, mining, legal and resource fields.

Botswana and Namibia are stable, pro-mining jurisdictions, supportive of mineral exploration and development. According to the most recent Fraser Institute Annual Mining Survey, Botswana and Namibia are ranked #1st and #6th respectfully for "investment attractiveness" in Africa, in addition to their highly ranked global position.

Table 2 - Kopore Metals Botswana Tenement Schedule

Prospecting Licence	Holder	Date Granted	Expiry Date	Project Area (km ²)	Ownership
PL203/2016	Icon-Trading Company (Proprietary) Limited CO2016/9359	1/10/2016	30/09/2019	928.6	100%
PL204/2016	Icon-Trading Company (Proprietary) Limited CO2016/9359	1/10/2016	30/09/2019	925	100%
PL205/2016	Icon-Trading Company (Proprietary) Limited CO2016/9359	1/10/2016	30/09/2019	870.6	100%
PL128/2013	Alvis Crest (Proprietary) Limited CO2016/8899* Renewed	1/01/2019	31/12/2020	202.9	100%
PL129/2013	Alvis Crest (Proprietary) Limited CO2016/8899 *Renewed	1/01/2019	31/12/2020	418.3	100%
PL127/2017	Ashmead Holdings (Pty) Ltd CO2016/9358	1/07/2017	30/06/2020	991	100%
PL128/2017	Ashmead Holdings (Pty) Ltd CO2016/9359	1/07/2017	30/06/2020	452	100%
PL129/2017	Ashmead Holdings (Pty) Ltd CO2016/9360	1/07/2017	30/06/2020	163	100%
PL207/2017	Icon-Trading Company (Proprietary) Limited CO2016/9359	1/01/2018	31/12/2020	985	100%
PL208/2017	Icon-Trading Company (Proprietary) Limited CO2016/9360	1/01/2018	31/12/2020	581	100%
PL209/2017	Icon-Trading Company (Proprietary) Limited CO2016/9361	1/01/2018	31/12/2020	164	100%
PL210/2017	Alvis Crest (Proprietary) Limited CO2016/8899	1/01/2018	31/12/2020	1000	100%
PL135/2017	Alvis Crest (Proprietary) Limited CO2016/8899	1/10/2017	30/09/2020	296	100%
PL162/2017	Alvis Crest (Proprietary) Limited CO2016/8899	1/10/2017	30/09/2020	156	100%
PL163/2017	Alvis Crest (Proprietary) Limited CO2016/8899	1/10/2017	30/09/2020	191	100%
PL164/2017	Alvis Crest (Proprietary) Limited CO2016/8899	1/10/2017	30/09/2020	124	100%
Total				8,448	

Table 3 - Kopore Metals Namibia Tenement Schedule

Prospecting Licence	Holder	Date Granted	Expiry Date	Project Area (km ²)	Ownership
EPL7049	Trans Kalahari Copper Namibia (Pty) Ltd	1/07/2018	1/07/2021	936.33	100%
EPL7050	Trans Kalahari Copper Namibia (Pty) Ltd	1/07/2018	1/07/2021	435.85	100%
EPL7051	Trans Kalahari Copper Namibia (Pty) Ltd	1/07/2018	1/07/2021	992.18	100%
EPL7052	Trans Kalahari Copper Namibia (Pty) Ltd	1/07/2018	1/07/2021	942.31	100%
EPL7053	Trans Kalahari Copper Namibia (Pty) Ltd	1/07/2018	1/07/2021	285.32	100%
EPL7054	Trans Kalahari Copper Namibia (Pty) Ltd	1/07/2018	1/07/2021	904.31	100%
EPL7055	Trans Kalahari Copper Namibia (Pty) Ltd	1/07/2018	1/07/2021	996.98	100%
EPL7056	Trans Kalahari Copper Namibia (Pty) Ltd	1/07/2018	1/07/2021	211.87	100%
EPL7264	Trans Kalahari Copper Namibia (Pty) Ltd	14/05/2019	14/05/2022	982.43	100%
Total				6,688	

Appendix A – JORC Code 2012 Edition: Table 1 - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used</i> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This announcement covers confirmation by the MME of Intention to Grant EPL7264 and an update to the review of the Namibian Mines Department supplied additional soil and drilling data. The historical data was published in open file report from the Namibia Department of Mines. Data for four additional drill holes has been acquired and relates to one percussion hole and three diamond drill holes. Approximately 510 soil samples assayed by AA and 2,790 soil samples assayed by XRF will be added to the database. Soil sampling historical information - "sampling traverse positions were selected on the basis of airborne magnetic imagery and the co-ordinates for each sample point generated using ArcGIS 9.1 software. Field teams navigated to sample points by means of hand-held GPS." Sampling depth has been decreased to 10cm based on research by Genalysis showing that anomalies may not be detected below 15cm depth under semi-arid conditions. New information pertaining to EPL7264 contains regional soil sampling lines comprising two lines of 11km and 7.5km spaced 25km apart and samples were collected at 40m spacings Soil grids were orientated across strike, with lines averaging 3.5km in length, and spaced between 200m and 400m with samples collected every 50m. All data reported here is historical in nature and therefore the quality and representivity of sampling cannot be confirmed. The details of drilling and sampling procedures employed by historical explorers to generate the results are outlined in the appropriate sections below, where available

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.*

- This is an update report and no samples have been submitted yet.
- All Percussion & RC samples were geologically logged by a suitably qualified geologist on site.
- Percussion & RC samples were collected at one metre intervals from the drill rig and/or cyclone before splitting using a commercial riffle splitter
- This is an update report and no samples have been submitted yet.
- When samples are to be submitted, QAQC procedures being employed during drilling will include the addition of blanks, standards and field duplicates at a rate of 1 in every 20 samples

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).*

- Percussion drilling and Diamond drilling was performed historically on EPL7264
Reverse Circulation (RC), Diamond (DD) and Rotary Air Blast (RAB) drilling have been performed historically across PL7049, PL7050, PL7051, PL7052, PL7053, PL7054, PL7055 and PL7056
 - A historical collar map covering these licences has an estimated 71 drillholes, with collar information for 51 drillholes to date. Collars identified include 10 Percussion, 25 RC and 16 Diamond holes.
 - Size of diamond and RC drill holes are not documented
 - Documented sampling procedures for percussion drilling is as follows:
 - All samples are taken at 1m intervals.
 - Samples are riffled down to 25%>, with the 75%> fraction kept as reference.
 - The 25%> fractions are composited in 5m intervals.
 - Samples are submitted for 21 element ICP analysis (Bureau Veritas Laboratories).
 - Once anomalous values are received, 1m intervals are re-submitted, for a full suite of analyses.
 - Waste is put back in the hole

Drill sample recovery

- *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*

- Sample recovery was not recorded in the reports

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not detailed in the reports Sample recovery was not detailed in the supplied reports
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percussion, RC chips and diamond core were geologically logged by a qualified geologist using predefined lithological, mineralogical and physical characteristic (colour, weathering etc) logging Method of data recording not provided. Verbal confirmation from geologist stated "Data was recorded manually by hand on paper standard logging sheets (hard copy) and then data captured to Excel logging sheets." A review of the supplied logging sheets indicates that logging uses standard published logging charts for grain size, sorting to maintain a qualitative and semi-quantitative standard based on visual estimation Magnetic susceptibility readings were recorded; however, frequency was not recorded
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unable to confirm
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core was cut, and samples taken from half core
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not recorded in supplied documentation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field sample preparation for percussion documented and industry standard. Other sample procedures not documented
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplied sample sheets demonstrate the use of blanks, standards and duplicates. The frequency is not consistent.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Still to be determined
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample sizes collected are in line with standard practice
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The appropriateness of the assaying technique will be determined, once reproducibility testing and drill twinning occurs.

<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<p><i>technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Not recorded in supplied documentation • • Not recorded in supplied documentation •
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given the age of data reported here, no third-party assay checks have been undertaken or are possible by Kopore Metals. From historical reports, it appears that no independent verification of significant intersections was carried out by historical explorers, or at least has not been described in open file reports. • Primary data is available in open file reports in the form of scanned hard copy geological logs, sections of sampled intervals and assays, and in some cases tabulated geological logs and assays. • Historical data has been compiled and entered into digital format Dashed Database • Historical data is being reviewed by Kopore Metals geologists, however due to the lack of QAQC protocols described by historical explorers, an assessment of data quality is not universally possible. All historical data is considered by Kopore Metals to be an indication of geological and geochemical trends, to be verified in the field by Kopore Metals staff and by planned drilling. • No twinned holes have been undertaken by historical explorers
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collar locations of Percussion, RC and DD holes were surveyed using an electronic distance measurement (EDM) survey method • The location of RAB drill collars was not surveyed but was estimated from the location of surrounding surveyed RC collars. • The grid used is WGS84 UTM 34S <p>It is unclear from historical reports which method of downhole survey was used for RC and DD drill holes, and therefore the accuracy of these cannot be ascertained</p>

<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing was based on geology for initial drilling reconnaissance
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial drilling information is still currently being assessed.
<p><i>Sample security</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No details of historical measures to ensure sample security are available in open file reports Sample bags are logged, tagged and stored at the field office.
<p><i>Audits or reviews</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No reported reviews of the drill chip sampling techniques and geochemical data were undertaken during exploration by historical explorers • Kopore Metals is currently reviewing all historical data and sampling techniques to determine suitability for inclusion in a mineral resource.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information in this release relates to the Namibian Project Portfolio, on prospecting licences EPL7264, EPL7049, EPL7050, EPL7051, EPL7052, EPL7053, EPL7054, EPL7055 and EPL7056, which was recently granted to Kopore Metals Limited 100% owned subsidiary Trans Kalahari Copper Namibia Pty Ltd. • There are no existing impediments to EPL7264, EPL7053, EPL7054, EPL7055 and EPL7056 • There is an application for review by Hebron Prospecting Pty Ltd and the Namibian Department of Mines that covers four of the Company's

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<p>prospecting licenses EPL7049, EPL7050, EPL7051, EPL7052.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited previous exploration on EPL7264, EPL7049, EPL7050, EPL7051, EPL7052, EPL7053, EPL7054, EPL7055 and EPL7056 was conducted by Eiseb Prospecting and Talismanis Prospecting Company Ltd (Eiseb Prospecting & Mining/Antofagasta <Minerals Joint Venture No other historical information identified <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation (RC), Diamond (DD) and Rotary Air Blast/Percussion (RAB) drilling have been performed historically across EPL7264, EPL7049, EPL7050, EPL7051, EPL7052, EPL7053, EPL7054, EPL7055 and EPL7056 A historical collar map covering these licences has an estimated 79 drillholes, with collar information for 63 drillholes to date. The initial 63 holes provided include 1 Percussion, 18 RAB, 25 RC and 19 DDH, with collar and survey information. Size of diamond and RC drillholes are not documented Documented sampling procedures for percussion drilling is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples are taken at 1m intervals. Samples are riffled down to 25%+, with the 75%+ fraction kept as reference. The 25%+ fractions are composited in 5m intervals. Samples are submitted for 21 element ICP analysis (Bureau Veritas Laboratories). Once anomalous values are received, 1m intervals are re-submitted, for a full suite of analyses. Waste is put back in the hole Soil sampling historical information - sampling traverse positions were selected on the basis of airborne magnetic imagery and the co-ordinates for each sample point generated using ArcGIS 9.1 software. Field teams navigated to sample points by means of hand-held GPS. Sampling depth has been decreased to 10cm based on research by Genalysis showing that anomalies may not be detected below 15cm depth under semi-arid conditions. Sample spacing varied between 40m and 50m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regional geological setting underlying all the Licences is interpreted as Neoproterozoic meta sediments, deformed during the Pan African Damaran Orogen into a series of NE trending structural domes cut by local structures. • The style of mineralisation expected comprises stratabound and structurally controlled disseminated and vein hosted Cu/Ag mineralisation
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information relating to the drill holes described in this announcement are listed in this JORC Table 1 and Table 1 Ongava Drillholes, located within the text of this press release.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intersection results will be compiled and reported by Kopore when any samples are dispatched, and assay results received.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Down hole widths are used throughout

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and images demonstrating the licence locations and regional setting together with the continental geo-tectonic setting.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced and representative report.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reprocessing of historical Namibian department of mines airborne geophysics was completed over portions of the Ghanzi-Chobe belt. • Australian geophysicist Kim Frankcombe conducted a review and reprocess of the supplied airborne magnetic data. • Availability of further airborne data is being checked with the MME
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any further work on the Licences will be dependent upon results from the initial orientation and reconnaissance soil sampling and ongoing geological re-interpretation together with the re-processed Government aeromagnetic