ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE

Kilimani Mineral Resource Estimate and New Targets Identified Within Nyanzaga Special Mining Licence Application Area - Tanzania

The Directors of OreCorp Limited (**OreCorp** or the **Company**) are pleased to announce that additional mineral resources have been estimated at the Company's wholly owned Nyanzaga Gold Project in Tanzania (**Nyanzaga** or **Project**).

CSA Global UK Ltd (**CSA Global**) has completed a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**), classified and reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) for the Kilimani Prospect (**Kilimani MRE**) located ~450m northeast of the Nyanzaga Deposit and within the Special Mining Licence (**SML**) application area.

The Kilimani MRE is 5.64Mt @ 1.21g/t Au for 220Kozs of gold and is in addition to the Nyanzaga deposit.

The Directors believe that the Kilimani MRE further enhances the Nyanzaga Project and the Company may include the Kilimani MRE in the Project Financing Definitive Feasibility Study (**DFS**) that is currently underway.

OreCorp's geologists interpret that the Nyanzaga and Kilimani deposits occur in similar lithological and structural settings with diagnostic geochemical and geophysical features. A review of geophysical, geochemical and geological data to identify other potential target areas within the SML application area that may represent analogues to Nyanzaga and Kilimani has identified three priority targets that will require drill testing (**Kilimani NW1**, **Kilimani West 2** and **Kilimani West 3**). In addition, twelve other historical or new potential targets have been identified within the SML application area for further evaluation.

The Directors are delighted with the progress that has been made, potentially enhancing the economics of the Project through the definition of additional mineral resources, as well as identifying targets with the potential for significant further discoveries within the SML application area.

For further information
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ASX RELEASE:
2 June 2020

ASX CODE:
Shares: ORR

BOARD:
Craig Williams
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Non-Executive Director

Mike Klessens
Non-Executive Director

Robert Rigo
Non-Executive Director

Dion Loney
Group Accountant & Company Secretary

ISSUED CAPITAL:
Shares: 316.9 million
Unlisted Options:
4.6 million

ABOUT ORECORP:
OreCorp Limited is a Western Australian based mineral company focussed on the Nyanzaga Gold Project in Tanzania and the Eastern Goldfields in Western Australia. OreCorp is seeking a Joint Venture partner for the Akjoujt South Nickel - Copper - Cobalt Project in Mauritania.

TANZANIA

Nyanzaga Project (Gold)

The Nyanzaga Project is situated in the Archean Sukumaland Greenstone Belt, part of the Lake Victoria Goldfields (**LVG**) of the Tanzanian Craton. The greenstone belts of the LVG host several large gold mines (***Figure 1***). The Geita Gold Mine lies approximately 60km to the west of the Project along the strike of the greenstone belt and the Bulyanhulu Gold Mine is located 36km to the southwest of the Project. The Nyanzaga Project currently comprises 25 contiguous Prospecting Licences (**PLs**) and applications covering a combined area of 520km^2 (***Figure 2***). An SML application has been lodged over the Nyanzaga deposit and parts of the surrounding licences covering 23.4km^2.

Figure 1: Lake Victoria Goldfields, Tanzania – Existing Resources

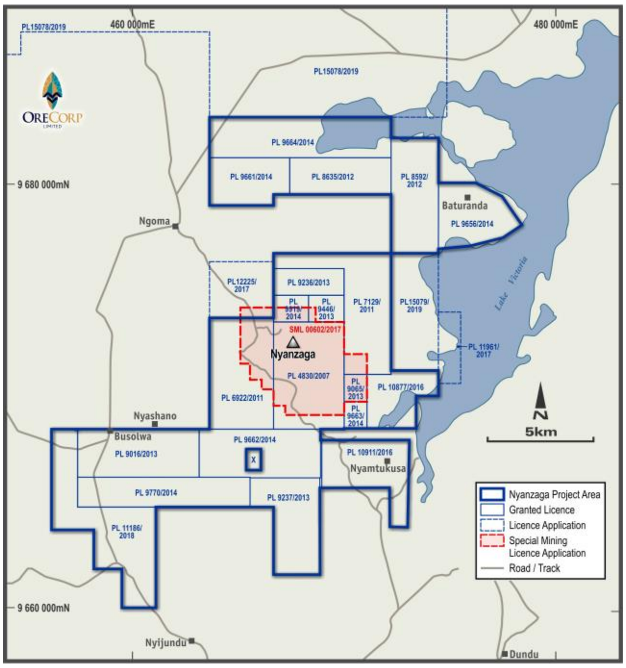

Figure 2: Nyanzaga Project Licences

Kilimani Geology and Mineralisation

The Kilimani deposit is located approximately 450m to the northeast of the Nyanzaga deposit (***Figure 3***). The Kilimani deposit lies beneath the lower southerly slopes of the Kilimani Ridge and is covered by a veneer of shallow (1-5m thick), ferruginised talus. The weathering is deep, with the base of weathering up to 220m below surface.

Gold mineralisation appears to be preferentially hosted within the oxidised zones of a distinctive 50 - 150m thick sequence of altered coarse grained sandstones with interbedded narrow siltstones, mudstones and chert units termed the Kilimani Central Formation. Folding at Kilimani is interpreted as a double plunging, northwest striking, open to slightly overturned anticlinal structure (***Figure 3***).

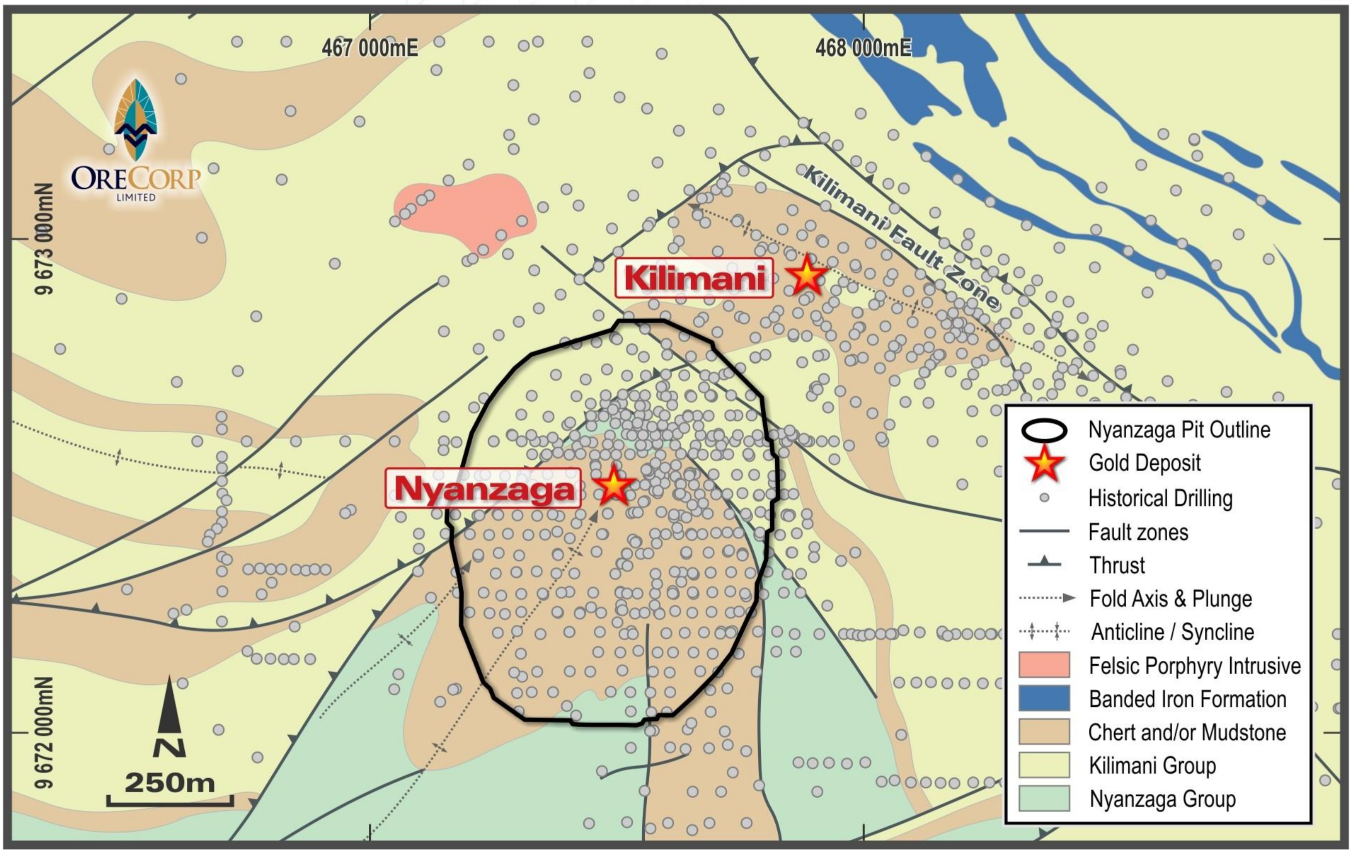

Figure 3: Nyanzaga and Kilimani Deposits Geology with Drilling

The mineralisation is associated with quartz veins and disseminated sulphide/carbonate zones within a larger silica-sericite-carbonate alteration halo. Mineralisation has a gold-silver signature and occurs in two preferred sites:

i) the potentially double plunging antiformal fold closure of the Kilimani Mudstone Member, and
ii) in secondary fault zones controlled by the Kilimani Fault Zone.

The mineralisation style, alteration (including magnetic destruction generating demagnetised zones) and geochemistry is similar to the fault controlled, early stage carbonate replacement mineralisation observed at Nyanzaga. It is reasonable to assume that the mineralising fluids between the two are related.

Kilimani MRE

The Company engaged CSA Global to complete a MRE on the Kilimani deposit, prepared in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition). This MRE may be included in the DFS and provide further opportunity to enhance the Project longevity and economics.

The Kilimani MRE is presented in ***Table 2.*** The grade tonnage graph and tabulation of the resource model based on gold cut-off grades are presented in ***Figure 4*** and ***Table 3***. Given the mineral resource is classified as Inferred, confidence in grades and tonnages listed is low. In accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.8, please refer to JORC Table 1 (***Appendix 1***) for further technical details regarding the Kilimani MRE.

Table 2: Mineral Resource Estimate, Kilimani Deposit Reported at 0.4 g/t Au cut-off

Kilimani Gold Deposit
Mineral Resource Estimate
As at 2 June 2020

Classification	Oxidation	Tonnes (kt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)
Inferred	Oxide/Transitional	5,630	1.21	219
	Fresh	10	2.69	1
	Total	**5,640**	**1.21**	**220**

Reported at a cut-off grade of 0.40 g/t Au and classified in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition)
MRE defined by 3D wireframe interpretation with sub-cell block modelling to honour volumes
Gold grade estimated using Ordinary Kriging using a 5 m x 5 m x 2 m parent cell
Totals may not add up due to appropriate rounding of the MRE (nearest 5,000 t and 1,000 oz Au)
Reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction supported by pit optimisation generated using a gold price of US$1500/oz

Figure 4: Kilimani Grade-Tonnage curve – Au g/t

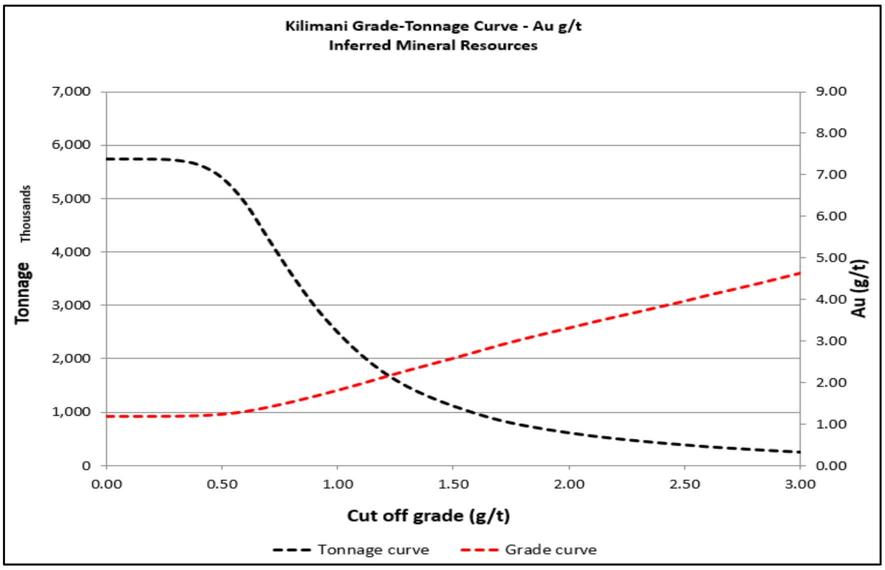

Table 3: Grade-tonnage relationships at Kilimani at a variety of cut-offs

Cut-off	KTonnes	Grade Au (g/t)	Koz
0	5,810	1.18	221
0.1	5,750	1.19	221
0.2	5,750	1.19	221
0.3	5,730	1.20	221
0.4	**5,640**	**1.21**	**220**
0.5	5,400	1.24	216
0.6	4,925	1.31	208
0.7	4,250	1.42	194
0.8	3,590	1.54	178
0.9	2,990	1.68	161
1	2,495	1.82	146

A total of 321 holes for 41,290 metres of drilling was used in the Kilimani MRE comprising 286 RC holes for 33,656 m, 28 DD holes for 7,181 m and seven water bore holes for 453 m with an average hole spacing of 40 x 40m. A total of 41,941 assay results were used with assay data composited to 1m, given the vast majority of raw sample intervals were approximately 1m in length (due to the predominance of RC drilling). CSA Global completed a high-level review of the Quality Control data for the Kilimani deposit and concluded that the overall accuracy and precision of the sample assay results were acceptable and therefore suitable for use in the Kilimani MRE**.**

Mineralisation wireframing undertaken by CSA Global used geological sectional interpretations provided by OreCorp. These were georeferenced in Micromine and were used to guide interpretation of the mineralisation (***Figure 5***).

The wireframes were constructed where continuous mineralisation was defined by two or more drillholes. Mineralisation in single drillholes was not modelled and may be targeted by infill drilling to confirm continuity. The mineralised wireframes were extended halfway between drill holes along strike and 50m down dip.

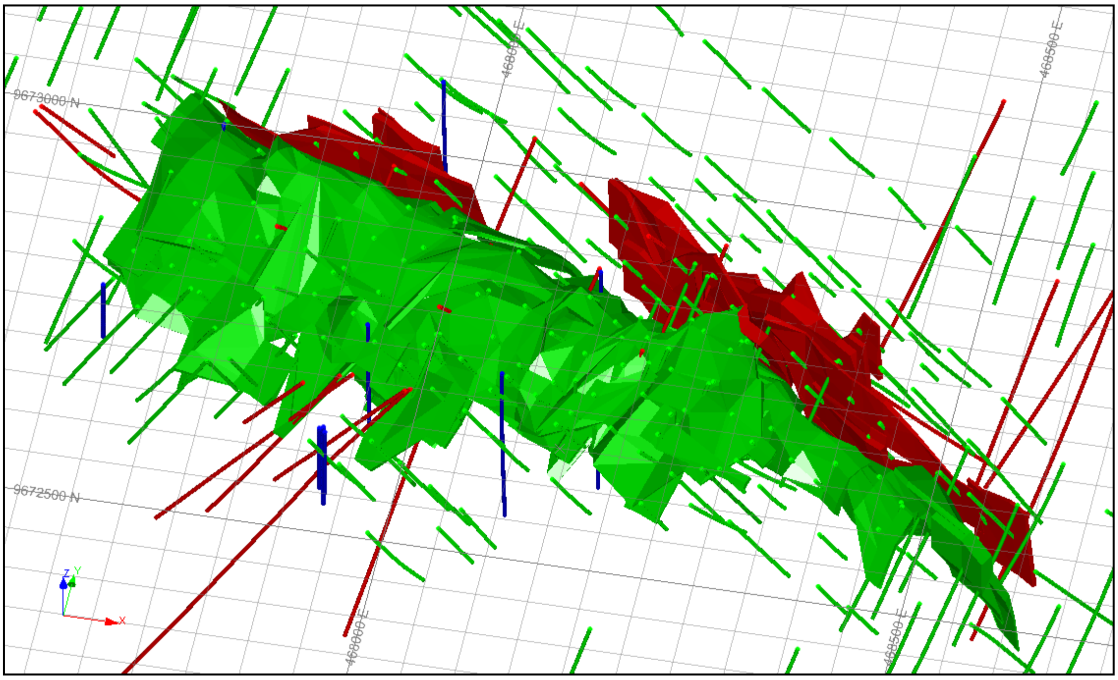

Figure 5: Oblique view of the Kilimani Deposit showing mineralisation wireframes, Stratigraphic mineralisation domains=green, structural mineralisation domains=red, Drill holes coloured by hole type, diamond drilling (red), reverse circulation drilling (green), water bore drilling (blue).

Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis was completed using Supervisor™ software to inform block size and search neighbourhoods, using the variograms derived from stratigraphic and structural domains. The average drill spacing is 40 m x 40 m. Due to the oblique nature of the strike of the mineralisation a block size of 5m x 5m x 2m was required to estimate grades, and validated well against input grades. Gold grade was estimated using Ordinary Kriging.

CSA Global Conclusions and Recommendations

CSA Global concluded that;

- QA/QC data reviewed by CSA Global had no fatal flaws. Assay results should accurately and precisely reflect the samples as analysed.
- The mineralisation model was based on the interpretation of stratigraphy hosted and fault bound mineralisation, with wireframes based on a nominal 0.4 g/t Au cut-off and minimum 2 m downhole length.

- Density measurements indicate a high degree of variability in the oxide mineralisation, reflecting the physical variability of this material.
- The Kilimani MRE is 5.64Mt @ 1.21g/t Au for 220 Kozs of gold.
- The Kilimani MRE is classified as Inferred, where the tonnage and grade are estimated with a low level of confidence.
- CSA Global has reported the Kilimani MRE using a US$1500/oz gold price.

CSA Global recommended that;

- Drill spacing is adequate to establish a degree of geological and grade continuity to classify the resource as an Inferred Mineral Resource (i.e. to infer geological and grade continuity). Increased drill density is required to confirm the mineralisation interpretation to merit classification into higher categories due to interpreted structural complexity.
- The geological and mineralisation model is interpreted to be structurally and stratigraphically controlled, which is similar to the neighbouring Nyanzaga deposit. This interpretation will require drill testing for verification.
- A verification of the drill collar co-ordinates is required to ascertain whether the draping of collars onto the 2019 drone survey topography surface is appropriate.
- Mineralisation is present between the Kilimani and Nyanzaga deposits that has not been included in either this model, or the current Nyanzaga model. This saddle between the two pits should be investigated with further drilling.
- Future pit optimisations should include Nyanzaga and Kilimani, as the two pits may overlap, and the addition of Kilimani may reduce the stripping ratio and alter the pit design for Nyanzaga.
- Future drilling should incorporate accurate oriented drill core data to help ascertain the true nature of mineralisation orientations to guide future interpretations.
- Densities have been assigned based on oxidation state only and a mean value applied. This does not reflect the high degree of variability seen in the density measurements. Verification of the bulk density is recommended, through a small program of diamond drilling.
- Cavities, which would reduce tonnage, have not been quantified to-date. CSA Global suggest an analysis of the cavity data is completed to ascertain any possible effects on the Kilimani MRE.
- The Kilimani MRE should be updated following drilling and updating of the geological and mineralisation interpretation.

Geological Targeting of Nyanzaga/Kilimani Analogues Within the SML Application

The lithostratigraphic sequences at the Nyanzaga and Kilimani deposits include the earlier Nyanzaga Group and later Kilimani Group (***Figure 6***). The deposits are dominated by a metasedimentary sequence of rhythmic cycles of sandstone, mudstone, chert and volcanoclastic rocks. The upper parts of the deposits are dominated by sandstones, with the deeper parts of the deposit dominated by chert. The Nyanzaga and Kilimani deposits are considered to be part of a sub-basin sedimentary sequence that has undergone polyphase deformation and metamorphosed to greenschist facies, with the introduction and focus of auriferous fluids. The key characteristics of the two deposits include:

- A chert-mudstone lithological association;
- A strong carbonate, variable sulphide and gold-silver mineral association, often within preferentially orientated fault zones along or adjacent to antiformal structures; and
- An accompanying demagnetisation geophysical signature.

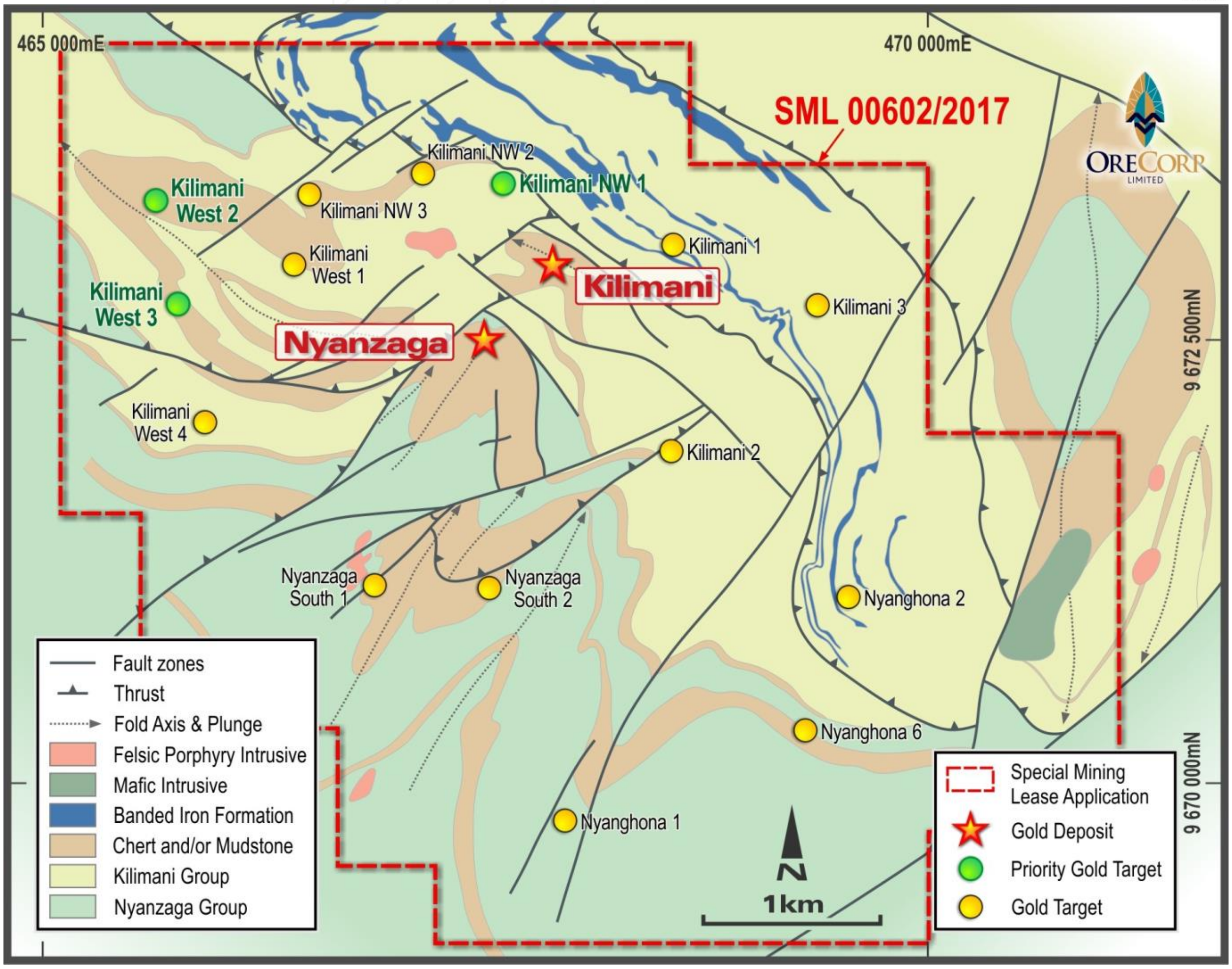

Figure 6: Geology of the Nyanzaga SML Application Area

Recent geological targeting has utilised the knowledge of both Nyanzaga and Kilimani to look for geological analogues within the boundary of the SML application. This has identified three priority targets (Kilimani NW 1, Kilimani West 2 and Kilimani West 3) that require drill testing once the SML has been granted, as well as twelve other new or historically identified potential targets that require further evaluation (***Figure 6*** & ***Appendix 2***).

The Company believes that the additional targets identified have the potential for significant new discoveries within the SML application area and provide further opportunities to enhance the Nyanzaga Project.

ABOUT ORECORP LIMITED

OreCorp Limited is a Western Australian based mineral company with gold and base metal projects in Tanzania, Western Australia and Mauritania. OreCorp is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) under the code 'ORR'. The Company is well funded with no debt. OreCorp's key projects are the Nyanzaga Gold Project in northwest Tanzania and the Hobbes Project in the Eastern Goldfields of WA. OreCorp is seeking a joint venture partner for the Akjoujt South Nickel-Copper-Cobalt Project in Mauritania and has an active project acquisition program globally.

JORC 2012 Competent Persons Statements

The information in this release that relates to "Mineral Resources" for Kilimani is based on information compiled by Maria O'Connor, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (#307704) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (#5931). Ms O'Connor is a Principal Resource Geologist with CSA Global (UK) Ltd. Ms O'Connor has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Ms O'Connor consents to the inclusion in this release of the Mineral Resource Estimate for Kilimani in the form and context in which it appears. Ms O'Connor confirms that the information contained in Appendix 1 of this release that relates to the reporting of Mineral Resource Estimates for Kilimani is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the Project.

The information in this release that relates to "Exploration Results" is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Jim Brigden, a competent person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Brigden is a consultant to and beneficial shareholder of OreCorp Limited. Mr Brigden has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Brigden consents to the inclusion in this release of the Exploration Results for the Nyanzaga Project in the form and context in which they appear.

Appendix 1: JORC Table 1-Kilimani Deposit

JORC Table 1 Section 1 – Key Classification Criteria

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sampling techniques</td><td><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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i></td><td>The drilling and sampling practices employed at Kilimani by African Barrick Gold Exploration (ABGE) were identical standards as applied at the immediately adjacent Nyanzaga Deposit. Information for pre-2010 drilling - 1636m of diamond drilling (DD) and 4501m reverse circulation (RC) were not systematically documented.

For the post-2010 RC and DD pre-collar drill samples were collected through a cyclone at 1m intervals for the entire length of the hole.

For the post-2010 DD drilling core samples were collected in trays. Diamond collars were drilled at PQ or HQ, then changing to NQ once fresh rock was encountered. Core samples were assayed nominally at 1m intervals.

Details of the sampling technique of Rotary Air Blast (RAB) and Aircore (AC) drilling are largely not detailed. RAB and AC samples were collected through a cyclone and composite samples were collected using a riffle splitter to make a 1.5-3kg composite sample over 3 metres. RAB drilling is open hole while AC drilling uses a face sampling blade. Selective samples were taken from generally 3m composite intervals and re-sampled over 1 metre.

The Kilimani database provided consists of 311 drill holes (28 Diamond and 283 RC), for 42,412.38 m drilled and 41,941 gold assays.
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Company</th><th colspan="2">Diamond</th><th colspan="2">RC</th></tr>
<tr><th>Holes</th><th>Metres</th><th>Holes</th><th>Metres</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sub Sahara (Pre 2010)</td><td></td><td></td><td>8</td><td>810</td></tr>
<tr><td>Indago (Pre 2010)</td><td>5</td><td>672.70</td><td>14</td><td>1,888</td></tr>
<tr><td>BEAL (Post 2010)</td><td>23</td><td>7,480.68</td><td>261</td><td>31,561</td></tr>
<tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>28</td><td>8,153.38</td><td>283</td><td>34,259</td></tr>
</table>
Rotary Air Blast (RAB) and Air Core (AC) drilling have not been used in the Mineral Resource Estimate prepared by CSA Global</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></td><td>QAQC practices are given in the draft NI43-101 Report, 2014 by ABGE. A further QA/QC report was prepared by Geobase in 2020.

Spacing of QC data is variable for DD holes and spaced every 10th sample for RC holes, and includes Field Duplicates, Blanks and Standards. The applied procedures at the immediately adjacent Nyanzaga Deposit are:

RC - A standard, blank or duplicate were inserted in every 10th sample interval for each hole. A duplicate was taken as the third QA/QC sample. A blank was inserted in the interval after visual mineralisation is observed. It was at the discretion of the geologist whether or not additional standards should be added in broad zones of mineralisation.
The cyclone was cleaned before the start of each hole.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		DD - Core was correctly fitted in the core boxes prior to sampling to ensure that only one side of the core is sampled consistently. The core was then split using a diamond saw and sampled and QA/QC samples inserted accordingly. Sample length vary between 0.5-1.0 m and only half of the cut core is sent to lab, the other half is marked with a sample number tag and stored in racks at Nyanzaga site. The CP is satisfied that the measures taken to ensure representivity are suitable for this level of confidence.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	**RC Drilling** RC-drilling program on Nyanzaga-Kilimani targets was executed concurrent with diamond drilling during the 2005-2006 drilling program. A large diameter hammer about 6" was used throughout the RC drilling program. The cyclone was cleaned before the start of each hole. Samples were collected at 1 meter intervals in plastic bags and their weight (25-35kg) was recorded in a log-book. Wet samples were collected in polythene bags and allowed to air dry before splitting. Prior to September 2005, the samples were combined into 3 metre composites by taking a 300gm scoop from 10-15kg one metre interval, then mixing it with 300gm scoops from each of two adjacent samples. The 1kg composite sample was then submitted to SGS for preparation and analysis. Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken every metre. The individual 1 metre samples were stored for future assaying in case of positive results obtained by 3 metre composite. After September, 2005, 1 metre split samples of 1kg weight were submitted directly to SGS for analysis and the remaining weight approximately 15-20 kg was stored on site. Samples were placed in plastic bags, labelled and stacked in order on plastic sheets. Samples were catalogued in a register so that samples could readily be retrieved, and sample stacks were covered with plastics and secured. **Diamond Drilling** Diamond drilling commenced at Nyanzaga and Kilimani in August 2005 and continued until September 2006. Stanley Mining Services completed all the RC pre-collars and diamond core drilling. Core sizes range from HQ to NQ with the majority of the core being NQ. HQ was employed to penetrate the soil, laterite and saprolite horizons for metallurgical holes and NQ was used consistently whenever fresh rock was encountered. Core recovery is generally high (above 90%) in the mineralised areas, and particularly if these mineralised zones were intersected in fresh rock. If the ore zones are intersected in the regolith like in metallurgical holes, core recovery can be as low as 40%, but every attempt was made to recover above 80%. Initially the bottom of the core was marked using a spear and ballmark orientation. However, the spear marks proved to be unreliable, as such the use of spear was stopped and all subsequent orientation marks were made using the ballmark tool. BEAL-technicians transported the core to camp site, then checked the validity of ball marks, fit the cores using a 6m long angle-liner fitted in a horizontal plane and join the orientation marks by drawing a line with an arrow pointing down hole. The core was then photographed; a Geo- Technician completes a geotechnical data log

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		that includes (Interval, core recovery, RQD and fracture frequency etc). Magnetic susceptibility readings are taken every metre. Core logging was completed on paper until late 2005, when digital logging was introduced concurrent with the implementation of acQuire as the data management software system. The logs captured included lithology, alteration, structure, mineralisation and sample numbers. All the data are relayed electronically to the main data base at Bulyanhulu office. Core is correctly fitted in the core boxes prior to sampling to ensure that only one side of the core is sampled consistently. The core is then split using a diamond saw and sampled and QA/QC samples inserted accordingly. Sample length vary between 0.5-1.0m and only half of the cut core is sent to lab, the other half is marked with a sample number tag and stored in racks at Nyanzaga site. Prior to storing the core, Apparent Relative Density (ARD) measurements are taken (every metre) and the data incorporated into the database. The Au assay values received are posted in red permanent ink on the corresponding core intervals. The deposit style lends itself to this kind of sampling and no issues are anticipated based on what is known about procedures in place at the time of drilling.
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.).*	Pre 2010 drilling methods employed included RAB, RC and DD drilling, with depths ranging from 28m to 650.2 m, for an average depth of 134.67 m. No details are available for the earlier (pre 2005) RC drilling or any of the DD drilling. Pre 2010 Drilling The RC drilling was undertaken using a 6” diameter hammer. DD core sizes ranged from HQ to NQ. DD hole depths range from 110.1m to 170.1m with an average depth of 134.5m. Post 2010 Drilling The RC drilling used a standard 5.5” diameter hammer. DD core sizes ranged from HQ to NQ. DD hole depths range from 88m to 650.2m with an average depth of 325.2m. Oriented core drilling has been performed on 12 DD holes at Kilimani using Reflex act, Easy Mark, Spear or Ball Mark core orientation systems.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sub Sahara completed 8 reverse circulation and Indago completed 14 reverse circulation and 5 diamond drill holes. BEAL completed 261 reverse circulation and 23 diamond drill holes. Sample protocols detailed in sections 10.6.1 and 10.6.2 of the NI43-101 report were applied. Diamond core was orientated for the DD holes, and the recovered core lengths were recorded for 10 of these. Core recovery is generally moderate to high (above 90% - 95%) in the mineralised areas though recoveries within narrow zones at the base of the regolith dropped to as low as 70%. Cavities are known to exist in the oxide zone, through which recovery is poorer (c. 70%). 32 instances of no sample due to poor recovery is documented in the geology logs, <1% of the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		ABGE geologists were responsible for general supervision of all activities at the drill site, including safety, positioning of the drill holes, quality control of sample collection, including ensuring the hole is sealed so no air or water is leaking out of the collar, splitting, mixing, bagging, chip logging at the drill site and to assure quality of the information between field and office computer section A 1 metre sample were collected, of which 1 kg were sent to the lab for analysis. All sample data were entered digitally at the rig using the Acquire data entry program on the Toughbooks. Sample numbers, including QAQC sample numbers were prepared before the day of drilling. The geologist, technician and sampler had copies of the sample sheet. The samples were weighed on a spring scale and the sample weight was written down immediately after being weighed. The samples collected were disgorged into the Gilson splitter. The materials collected in the residue buckets on either side of the splitter were poured back into the splitter to ensure the homogeneity of the sample. The splitter and sample collection boxes were cleaned after every metre drilled. After the 2nd split a 4 to 5kg sample was collected from one of the buckets in a small pre-labelled and tagged plastic bag. The bag was folded over several times and stapled to prevent sample leakage. The contents of the second bucket were poured into a pre-labelled plastic sample bag, containing the sample interval marked on an aluminium or plastic tag, for storage at the Nyanzaga camp. Representative sieved/washed samples were also taken from each metre drilled and kept in chip trays for loggings and reference. After completion of every hole, a check was done between the geologist and the technician in charge of the sampling, to confirm; the final depth of the hole, number of samples collected, sample number intervals and QAQC sample insertion/duplicates including number and sample numbers, at the rig. In the fourth 10m sample interval the duplicate samples were taken. The duplicate was taken at the same time and from the same bucket as the original sample. The pre-prepared sample sheet clearly indicated the type and interval where the QAQC sample was to be inserted. A standard, blank or duplicate were inserted in each 10 sample interval for each hole. Sample numbers were sequential. QAQC samples were inserted randomly within the 10 sample interval. A duplicate was taken as the third QAQC sample. A blank was inserted in the interval after visual mineralisation is observed. It was at the discretion of the geologist whether or not additional standards should be added in broad zones of mineralisation. Diamond Drilling Core runs and core blocks were placed in boxes by the drillers and verified by ABGE geologists at the drilling rigs. As a separate practice, core orientations were measured at the drill site by the driller and checked by the geologists who then drew orientation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		lines on the core. The cores were transported from drilling site to camp core shed every day. Upon receipt in the Camp core shed, cores were cleaned or washed (if required) and core blocks were re-checked by ABGE staff. Orientation lines were also cross-checked at the core yard by the logging crew. The core was reportedly photographed, wet and dry, using a camera mounted on a framed structure to ensure a constant angle and distance from the camera but not all photographs is in the provided database. Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken after every metre. For unconsolidated cores this is measured in situ and results recorded in SI units (Kappa) in the assay log sheets. Geotechnical logging records the casing sizes, bit sizes, depths, intervals, core recovery, weathering index, RQD, fracture index, jointing and join wall alteration, and a simple geological description. All cores were oriented with Alpha and Beta angles of fabrics recorded at point depths. The line is drawn 90° clockwise from the orientation line along the length of the core to indicate where the core must be cut. This is to ensure that each half of the core will be a mirror image of the other. Where there is no orientation, a line is chosen to at 90° to the predominant structure so that each cut half of the core will be a mirror image. Core cutting by diamond saw is conducted in a dedicated core saw shed, while unconsolidated material is split using spoons or trowels. Core is cut in half, or in the case of unconsolidated material. A 1m half core is removed from the core box for assaying. Each sample interval is placed in a plastic bag with a sample ticket. The bag is labelled with the hole and sample numbers using a marker pen. Bulk density readings, where available, were taken at every 1 m interval within the same lithology whereby a piece of core with a length of not less than 10cm is used. Density is measured using the buoyancy method. For earlier drillholes, measurements were carried out on half core, later whole core was used.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Recovery estimated quantitatively and issues also noted qualitatively. Cyclone, splitters and sample buckets were cleaned regularly. Protocols for sample collection, sample preparation and assaying generally meet industry standard practice for this type of gold deposit. Diamond core was extracted using standard wire line methods, with the exception of the geotechnical drilling which incorporated the triple tube system to maximise recovery.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and	No correlations have been recognised between sample recovery and grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Oxide material exhibits lower recoveries within mineralisation (85% recovery) and in waste (86% recovery). Better recoveries are in the fresh waste at 97%. No recovery data exists for fresh mineralised material. This represents less than 1% of the mineral resource, and therefore is not material.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	Drill holes have been logged to the nearest cm for DD and every metre for RC. Geological logging has included lithology, lithological contact type, texture, minerals present, and percentage of minerals. Geotechnical logging records the casing sizes, bit sizes, depths, intervals, core recovery, weathering index, RQD, fracture index, jointing and joint wall alteration, and a simple geological description. 12 of the DD cores were oriented with Alpha and Beta angles of fabrics recorded at point depths. This represents 50% of the DD drill holes. Data available supports low confidence mineral resource estimation, at this stage due to modifications in the geological interpretation and mineralisation model that needs drill testing and uncertainly over density in the oxide.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.	Logging is qualitative in nature, in the form of logging codes. Photographs of DD core are also documented, though this record is not complete.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Total length of drilling used in the MRE is 42,412.38 m. All drill holes have been logged in full.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	As at Nyanzaga, for the diamond core at Kilimani, a line is drawn 90 degrees clockwise from the orientation line along the length of the core to indicate where the core must be cut. This is to ensure that each half of the core will be a mirror image of the other, as much as possible. Where there is no orientation, a line is chosen at 90 degrees to the predominant structure so that each cut half of the core will be a mirror image. Core cutting by diamond saw was conducted in a dedicated core saw shed. Core is cut in half and a 1m half core is removed from the core box for assaying. Each sample interval is placed in a plastic bag with a sample ticket. The bag is labelled with the hole and sample numbers using a marker pen.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	RC samples were split 50:50 through a riffle splitter. Moisture/water content was not recorded. Reports were seen that some samples were moist / wet. From experience at Nyanzaga, such wet samples usually occurred at the base of the oxide / transitional zones. The 2014 NI43-101 report for Nyanzaga, which describes exploration techniques at both Nyanzaga and Kilimani, stated that "Wet samples were collected in polythene bags and allowed to air dry before splitting."
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation technique, in so far that it is known for historical data, is appropriate for the style and type of mineralisation at Kilimani.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Umpire quality control samples have been systematically submitted. QA/QC protocols and a review of blank, standard and duplicate quality control data conducted on a batch by batch basis. Laboratory introduced QAQC samples are assessed.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Duplicate samples were inserted every 30th sample for RC drilling. For 41,941 original samples, 1,474 field duplicate samples were submitted. DD field duplicates were also included. CSA Global compared field duplicate results against original results. Relative precision errors (CV(AVR)) were calculated for each type of field duplicate and acceptable precision for a moderate nugget gold deposit was observed.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Field duplicate precision analysis results are within acceptable limits for a nuggety gold body, indicating that results are repeatable and therefore the sample sizes are likely appropriate. For RC and DD drilling, sample sizes of around 3 to 5kg are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The laboratories have reported the following internal Quality Control Measures: • Laboratory Introduced Standards – 106 different standards have been used by the laboratories. • Coarse Reject Repeats – Repeat samples selected from the first stage sample preparation by the laboratory. • Assay Repeatability Tests – Designed to test repeatability of samples, undertaken by the laboratory during the main assay run and sourced from the primary pulp sample. • Assay Reproducibility Tests – Designed to test the reproducibility of the sample analysis, undertaken by the laboratory as a separate batch, run with samples sourced from the primary pulp sample. Alternative Lab Checks – Repeat analysis of pulp samples at different laboratory/s. Overall, the analytical results obtained during the reporting period have shown to be both precise and accurate. A few inconsistencies have been identified within a limited number of batches, however, there has not been any consistent problems on a batch level to warrant checking.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken using a KT9 Kappameter and results were recorded in SI units (Kappa). No handheld XRF instrumentation was used.
	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.	Field QC measures included inserting standards, blanks and field duplicate samples. Laboratory Introduced Quality Control Measures were routinely reported by the laboratory and include; the laboratory's internal certified standards, repeat samples selected taken after from the first stage sample prep, assay repeatability tests that test repeatability of sample assay, reproducibility tests and grind checks. These test the various stages of the analytical process. The data indicates that overall the analytical results obtained during the reporting period have shown to be both precise and accurate. A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		few inconsistencies have been identified within a limited number of batches however when interrogated further there has not been any consistent problems on a batch level to warrant further checking. CSA Global reviewed the QC sample results and noted that no indications of cross contamination were observed, precision was acceptable, and no significant assay bias was noted. Instances of apparent misidentified QC material were noted which should be corrected in the database. No external laboratory check assaying results (umpires) were available for the Kilimani data.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	No specific external verifications have been completed at the Kilimani Deposit since the 2014 Nyanzaga Project NI 43-101 report. During site visits to Nyanzaga by the CP for the Nyanzaga MRE, Malcolm Titley (Associate Principal Consultant, CSA Global), he had the opportunity to examine random Kilimani core boxes, to get an idea of the style of mineralisation. At the time no effort was made to verify core observations against geology logs, but he can confirm that the core was stored in an orderly fashion and readily accessible if required.
	The use of twinned holes.	There are no recorded twinned holes at Kilimani.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Procedures of primary data collection are not documented. The supplied data was checked by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd for validation and compilation into a SQL (Structured Query Language) format on the database server
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	All drill hole collars at Nyanzaga were surveyed by Nile Precision Surveys by DGPS techniques in 2017. The surveyor also checked the mine datum pillars established by Acacia using Ramani Surveys, and found them to be very accurate for the mine grid purpose, but due to the particular ARC 1960 transform used, there will be a shift of about 2.5m SE with respect to government topography and cadastral maps. This shift applies to the Kilimani drill holes as well. There are still some issues with a small proportion (2%) of the Kilimani drill collar survey data relative to the latest mine datum pillar. Downhole surveys were completed using Reflex or Flexi It Single Shot at a rate of one test for every 50m with additional Gyro downhole surveys, when deemed necessary, for all RC and DD holes.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is UTM Arc 1960, Zone 36S.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	A drone survey, to resurvey the Nyanzaga trig base station was undertaken in 2019. Data from this was used to create a surface DEM of the area. This data was used to assign RL's to the drilling as the DTM from the drone survey was deemed more accurate than the existing DTM.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reconnaissance and sterilisation RAB and AC drilling was undertaken in widely spaced traverses, variably spaced along lines of 800 x 300/200/100m centres designed to cross and test soil and interpreted stratigraphic and structural targets.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		At Kilimani the infill RC/DD drill spacing is approximately 40m x 40m.
	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.	Drill spacing is adequate to assume a degree of geological and grade continuity to support the classification of Inferred Mineral Resources (defined in the JORC Code as the ability to infer geological and grade continuity). An increased drill density is required to confirm the mineralisation interpretation to merit classification into higher categories due to interpreted structural complexity. Drill directions were largely perpendicular to mineralisation trends.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No composite sampling was applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The majority of drilling is oriented towards the NE at -60°, with the interpreted mineralisation trends striking WNW dipping towards the SW. The largest mineralisation wireframes dip to the SW where drilling oriented to the NE has best angle of intersection and is optimal. However, as the stratigraphy folds around the fold axis the optimum angle of intersection is oriented from the SW. This angle has been tested by scissor holes on a number of drill sections.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No sampling bias has been identified on the basis of drill orientation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were removed from the field at the end of each day's work program. Drill samples were stored in a guarded sample farm before being dispatched to the Laboratories in sealed containers.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Audit review of the various drill sampling techniques and assaying have been undertaken by BEAL and Geobase. The sampling methodology applied to data follow standard industry practice. A procedure of QAQC involving appropriate standards, duplicates, blanks and internal laboratory checks is and has been employed in all sample types.

JORC 2012 Table 1 Section 2 – Key Classification Criteria

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td>
<td><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></td>
<td>
<p>The Project is in north-western Tanzania, approximately 60 kilometres south-south west of Mwanza in the Sengerema District.</p>
<p>The Project is made up of 20 granted Licences covering 199.4km^2 and four applications covering 321.7km^2. The Kilimani Deposit lies within licence PL 4830/2007. An SML application covering 23.4km^2 has been lodged over PL4830/2007 and several surrounding licences.</p>
<table>
<tr><th>Holder[1]</th><th>Licence Number</th><th>Expiry Date</th><th>Status</th></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 4830/2007</td><td>8/11/2017[2]</td><td>Active</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>SML00602/2017</td><td></td><td>Application</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 6922/2011</td><td>27/02/2020</td><td>Pending Expiry</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 7129/2011</td><td>2/08/2020</td><td>Active</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 8592/2012</td><td>23/12/2019</td><td>Pending Renewal</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 8635/2012</td><td>23/12/2019</td><td>Pending Renewal</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 9016/2013</td><td>26/03/2020</td><td>Pending Renewal</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 9065/2013</td><td>26/03/2020</td><td>Pending Renewal</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 9236/2013</td><td>30/06/2020</td><td>Active</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 9237/2013</td><td>30/06/2020</td><td>Active</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 9446/2013</td><td>31/10/2020</td><td>Active</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 9656/2014</td><td>31/03/2021</td><td>Active</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 9661/2014</td><td>31/03/2021</td><td>Active</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 9662/2014</td><td>31/03/2021</td><td>Active</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 9663/2014</td><td>31/03/2021</td><td>Active</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 9664/2014</td><td>31/03/2021</td><td>Active</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 9770/2014</td><td>4/06/2021</td><td>Active</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 9919/2014</td><td>7/07/2021</td><td>Active</td></tr>
<tr><td>OTL</td><td>PL 10877/2016</td><td>6/10/2020</td><td>Active</td></tr>
<tr><td>OTL</td><td>PL 10911/2016</td><td>22/09/2020</td><td>Active</td></tr>
<tr><td>OTL</td><td>PL 11186/2018</td><td>25/10/2022</td><td>Active</td></tr>
<tr><td>OTL</td><td>PL 11961/2017</td><td></td><td>Application</td></tr>
<tr><td>NMCL</td><td>PL 12225/2017</td><td></td><td>Application</td></tr>
<tr><td>OTL</td><td>PL 15078/2019</td><td></td><td>Application</td></tr>
<tr><td>OTL</td><td>PL 15079/2019</td><td></td><td>Application</td></tr>
</table>
<p>NMCL – Nyanzaga Mining Company Limited
OTL – OreCorp Tanzania Limited</p>
<p>1. <i>OreCorp Limited (through its subsidiary companies) holds a 100% interest in all of the Nyanzaga Project Licences listed above – see ASX release 21 October 2019.</i></p>
</td>
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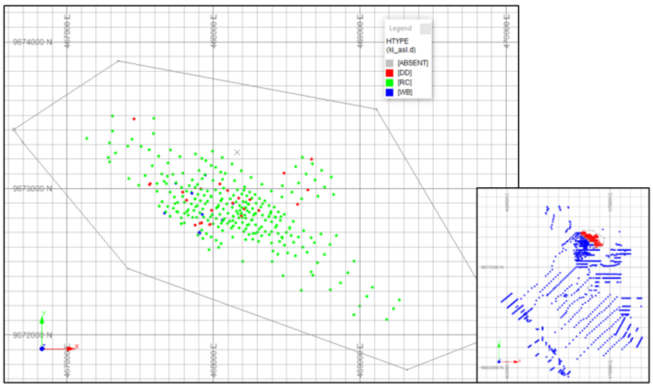
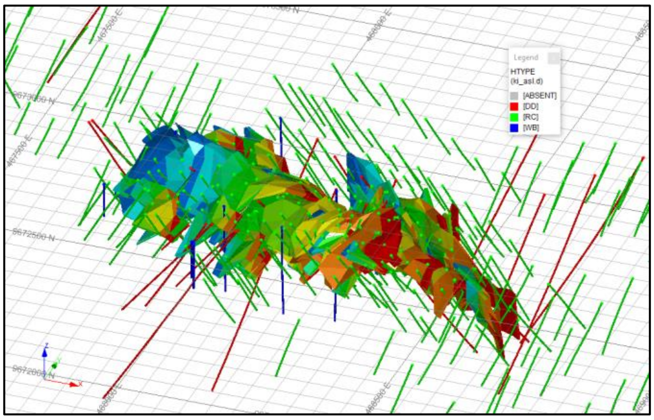
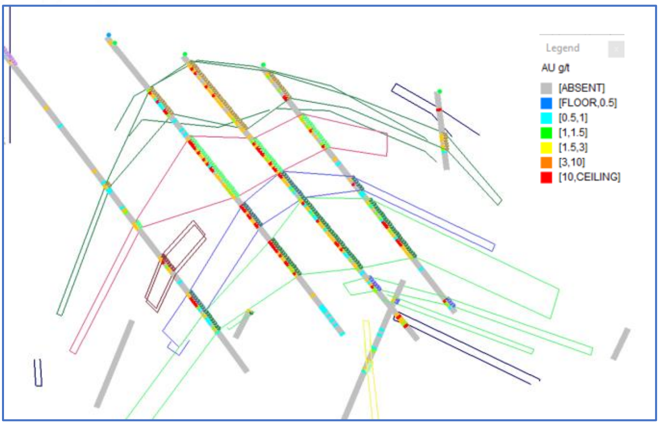
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		2. *Under Section 67 of the Mining Act when the holder applies for a renewal of a current mineral right the current licence shall remain in force until the date of renewal or grant, or until the application is refused.* Under the new Tanzanian legislative changes which have been approved by the Tanzanian Parliament statutory royalties of 6% are payable to the Tanzanian Government, based on the gross value method. This is in addition to the 0.3% community levy and 1% clearing fee on the value of all minerals exported from Tanzania from 1 July 2017. Also under the new legislative changes the Tanzanian Government shall take not less than a 16% free carried interest in all mining operations under a mining licence (ML) or special mining licence (SML). Subject to the structure and practical implementation of a Government free carried interest.
	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.	Following lodgement of the Nyanzaga SML Application in October 2017 and the grant of the Environmental Certificate, additional information to ensure compliance with the new Mining Regulations was requested by the Mining Commission. OreCorp Tanzania subsequently lodged a Local Content Plan in accordance with the Mining (Local Content) Regulations, 2018 and the Integrity Pledge in accordance with the Mining (Integrity Pledge) Regulations, 2018. The Regulations and Integrity Pledge are on the Company website. OreCorp and OreCorp Tanzania have been working with the relevant authorities to progress the grant of the Nyanzaga SML. The grant of the SML will be required before the Project Financing DFS can be completed and any financing for the construction of the Project can be undertaken.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The work at Kilimani was taken in conjunction with regional exploration and resource definition at the adjacent Nyanzaga Deposit. Exploration done is set out below. 1996 – Maiden Gold JV with Sub Sahara Resources – Acquired aerial photography, Landsat imagery and airborne magnetic and radiometric survey data. Completed soil and rock chip sampling, geological mapping, a helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey and a small RC drill program. 1997 to 1998 – AVGold (in JV with Sub Sahara) – Completed residual soil sampling, rock chip and trench sampling and a ground magnetic survey. 1999 to 2001 – Anglovaal Mining Ltd (in JV with Sub Sahara) – Conducted further soil sampling, rock chip sampling, trenching, ground magnetic survey, IP and resistivity survey and limited RC and Diamond drilling. 2002 – Placer Dome JV with Sub Sahara Resources – Completed trenching, structural mapping, petrographic studies, RAB/AC, RC and diamond drilling. 2003 – Sub Sahara Resources – Compilation of previous work including literature surveys, geological mapping, air photo and

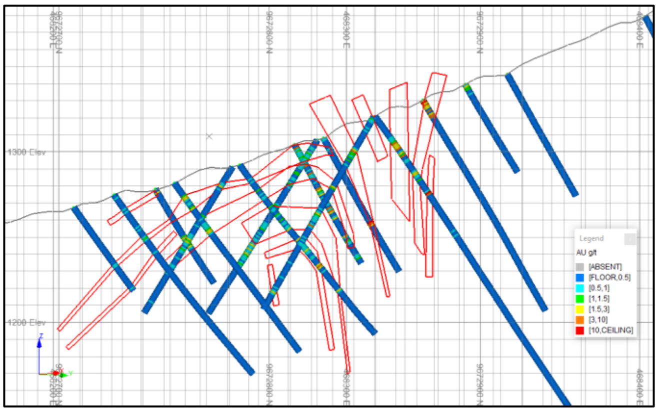
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Landsat TM analysis, geophysical surveys, geological mapping, geochemical soil and rock chip surveys and various RAB, RC and DDH drilling programs. 2004 to 2009 – Barrick Exploration Africa Ltd (BEAL) JV with Sub Sahara Resources - Embarked on a detailed surface mapping, re-logging, analysis and interpretation to consolidate a geological model and acceptable interpretative map. They also carried out additional soil and rock chip sampling, petrographic analysis, geological field mapping as well as RAB, CBI, RC and diamond drilling. A high resolution airborne geophysical survey (included magnetic, IP and resistivity) was flown over the Nyanzaga project area totalling 400 square kilometres. To improve the resolution of the target delineation process, BEAL contracted Geotech Airborne Limited and completed a helicopter Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) survey in August 2006. Metallurgical test work and an independent resource estimation was also completed (independent consultant). 2009 to 2010 – Western Metals/Indago Resources – Work focused on targeting and mitigating the identified risks in the resource estimation. The main objectives were to develop confidence in continuity of mineralisation in the Nyanzaga deposit to a level required for a feasibility study. The independent consultant was retained by Indago to undertake the more recent in-pit estimate of gold resources per JORC code for the Nyanzaga Project which was completed in May 2009. Drilling was completed on extensions and higher grade zones internal to the optimized pit shell. 2010 to 2014 – Acacia undertook an extensive step out and infill drilling program and updated the geological and resource models. 2015 to present – OreCorp has undertaken extensive work, primarily at Nyanzaga and also on regional targets. This work has included detailed mapping including structural and alteration mapping, drilling and soil sampling. This includes the Kilimani area.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Nyanzaga Project, including Kilimani is located on the northeastern flank of the Sukumaland Archaean Greenstone Belt. It is hosted within Nyanzian greenstone volcanic rocks and sediments typical of greenstone belts of the East African craton. The Nyanzaga deposit occurs within a sequence of folded Nyanzian sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Current interpretation of the Nyanzaga deposit has recognised a sequence of mudstone, sandstone and chert that are interpreted to form a northerly plunging anticline. Current interpretation of the Kilimani deposit has recognised again, a sequence of chert, mudstone and sandstone that are interpreted to form a possible double plunging, west-north westerly to east south-east plunging antiform. The Nyanzaga and Kilimani deposits are orogenic gold deposit types. The mineralisation is hosted by a cyclical sequence of chemical and clastic sediments (chert/sandstone/siltstone) bound by footwall and hanging wall volcanoclastic units. At Nyanzaga, three key alteration assemblages have been identified; Stage 1, Crustiform carbonate stockwork; Stage 2, Silica – sericite - dolomite breccia replacement overprint; and Stage 3, Silica-sulphide-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		gold veins. At Kilimani, most of the recognised mineralisation occurs in the oxidised profile. Where intersected in fresh material, the mineralisation is associated with strongly carbonated stock work and disseminated replacement. Mineralisation at Kilimani is reported as stratigraphically controlled in chert, mudstone and sandstones. At Kilimani, the distribution of the gold mineralisation is related to dilation associated with; 1) competency contrast near the sedimentary cycle boundaries resulting in stratabound mineralisation; and 2) sub-vertical faulting, fracturing and brecciation related to the folding and subsequent shearing along the NE limb of the fold.
Drillhole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *Easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *Dip and azimuth of the hole* • *Downhole length and interception depth* • *Hole length.*	All drill hole collar locations (easting and northing given in UTM 1960, Zone 36N), collar elevations (m), dip (°) and azimuth (° Grid UTM) of the drill holes, down hole length (m) and total hole length. This information has been the subject of ASX release on 22 September 2015.
	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.	All information is included. Not applicable.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	All previous drill results both for Nyanzaga and for Kilimani were reported in the Company's 22 September 2015, 11 May 2017 and 30 June 2017 ASX releases. Significant intercepts reported based on a minimum width of 2m, a maximum consecutive internal dilution of no more than 2m, no upper or lower cut, and at composited grades of 0.5, 1.0 and 10 g/t Au.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	This is stated as a footnote in the appendices of the Company's 30 June 2017 ASX release.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable. Gold only is being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Geological interpretation, field mapping and drill testing of the resource area suggests that the gold mineralisation within the Kilimani mineralisation zone is related to folded stratigraphic mineralisation and steeper fault hosted mineralisation.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Drilling results are quoted as downhole intersections. True mineralisation width is interpreted as approximately 50% to 70% of intersection length for holes drilled dipping at 60º to 90º at 220º to 280º magnetic and intersecting the eastern limb of the folded mineralised sequences. True mineralisation width is interpreted as lower, at approximately 40% to 60% of intersection length for those holes drilled on easterly azimuths intersecting the western limb of the fold closure. In the far northern part of the drilled area, true mineralisation width is interpreted as lower, at approximately 30% to 50% of intersection length for those holes.
	If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').	Not applicable. Stated above.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Figure 1 - Left - Drillhole collars used in the MRE for Kilimani within boundary string, coloured by hole type. Right – Kilimani collars (Red) within the complete Nyanzaga dataset (with the Nyanzaga deposit immediately to the to the south west of Kilimani)  Figure 2 - Oblique view of the Kilimani Deposit showing mineralisation wireframes, diamond drilling (Red), reverse circulation drilling (green), water bore drilling (blue). 

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Figure 3 – Typical cross section at Kilimani, drilllholes coloured by Au 
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All significant and non-significant intercepts have been tabled in the appendices of the previous ASX releases on 22 September 2015, 11 May 2017 and 30 June 2017 for both Kilimani, Nyanzaga and regional project drilling.
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.*	Airborne and ground magnetics, radiometric, VTEM, gravity and IP geophysical survey work was carried out that defines the stratigraphy, structures possibly influencing mineralisation and chargeability signatures reflecting the extent of disseminated sulphide replacement at depth. Additionally, satellite imagery (GeoImagery) and meta data images were procured. Bulk density was carried out pre-2010 by Indago on Kilimani incorporated 870 oxide; 117 transitional; and 90 fresh diamond core samples. Mean assigned bulk density values were 1.88; 2.18; and 2.73gm/cc respectively. Further bulk density work by BEAL on 2,205 samples for the Kilimani MRE project area. 146 samples are in oxide and 2,059 are in fresh rock; 71 samples (3% of data) are in mineralisation (all in oxide). Readings were higher with oxide waste at 2.24gm/cc; and oxide ore 2.34gm/cc. 100 records of geotechnical data have been documented within the Kilimani MRE dataset by recording alpha, beta, dip direction and structure type. 8,202 records of rock characteristics have been documented within the Kilimani MRE dataset by recording lithology type, texture, weathering, alteration and veining. Limited metallurgical studies were carried out on 6 oxide samples from Kilimani in 2006. The study indicated 90-96% CIL gold recovery; and no evidence of preg-robbing was found. The 2006 metallurgical work indicated elevated arsenic (As 230-340ppm As) and mercury (Hg 3-98ppm Hg); but low silver, antimony and molybdenum potential deleterious or contaminating substances present at Kilimani.

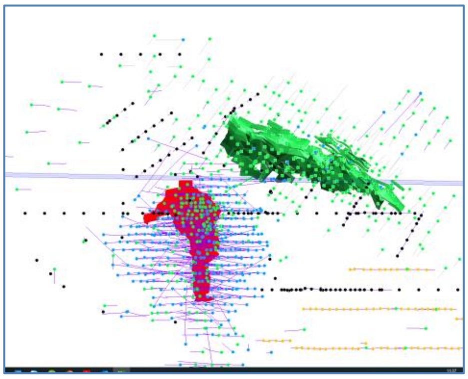
<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Further work</td><td><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></td><td>A Project Financing Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) has commenced on the adjacent Nyanzaga Deposit, primarily focusing on optimisation of the process flow sheet to optimise gold recovery and reduce operating and capital costs. The Project Financing DFS will also provide additional definition to the projects infrastructure requirements such as power and water supply and logistics.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td><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></td><td>Figure 4 – Oblique cross section showing mineralisation wireframe interpretation and drill holes coloured by Au



There is mineralisation present between Kilimani and Nyanzaga that has not been included in either model. The mineralisation is small in size and difficult to model in relation to either deposit. Its location in the saddle between the two pits should be investigated.

Future Pit optimisations should include Nyanzaga and Kilimani, as the two pits will overlap, and the addition of Kilimani may reduce the stripping ratio and alter the pit design for Nyanzaga.

Nyanzaga mineralisation in red, Kilimani mineralisation in green. Pit design for Nyanzaga is seen in this view as a grey line. Drillholes coloured by Au.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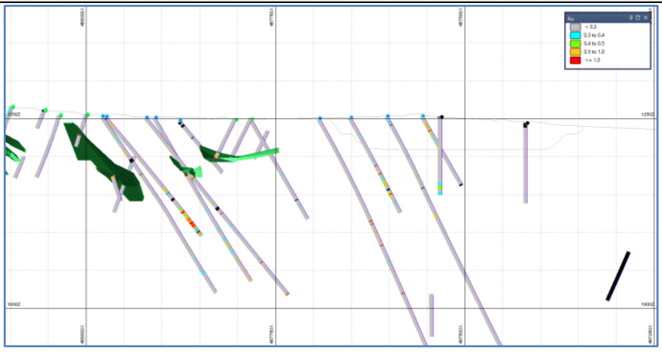
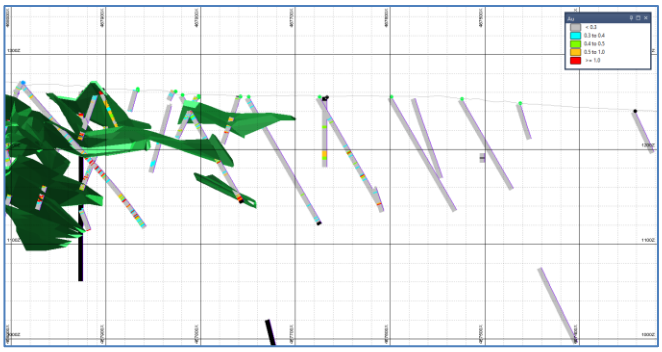
</table>

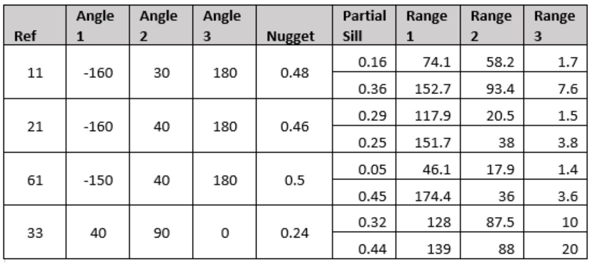
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 

JORC 2012 Table 1 Section 3 – Key Classification Criteria

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.*	The data was originally provided to OreCorp by Acacia using acQuire® software. The drill hole data was compiled, validated and loaded by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd, an independent data management company engaged by OreCorp. The drill hole data for the Kilimani Prospect is currently stored in a secure SQL server hosted centralised database (Azeva.XDB) managed by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd. Import validation protocols are in place and database validation checks are run routinely on the database. The process adopted is designed to ensure that the contents of the database accurately represents the drill information. Assay values are recorded electronically to the laboratory database, exported in csv format and emailed to OreCorp, followed by PDF copies of assay certificates. The original database provided by Acacia has been incorporated into the Azeva.XDB structure and as part of this process was interrogated for accuracy. The dataset was provided to CSA Global as extracts in MS Access format as direct exports from the central database. The datasets were checked by CSA Global for internal consistency and logical data ranges prior to using the data for mineral resource estimation.
	Data validation procedures used.	CSA Global and OreCorp have undertaken checks of the electronic sample database. CSA Global checks include: • Check all collars have surveys • Check for duplicate survey, assay, structure and lithology data • Check for overlapping intervals • Check for data below end of hole • Check end of hole matches max collar depth • Check for gaps in the assay data No validation errors were identified by CSA Global Collar locations were compared against topography (drone DTM flown in 2019) and it appears the collars in the database have been draped onto the topography, since there is no difference between ZCOLLAR and ZDTM. Documentation relating to verifying collar locations has not been viewed by the CP, but the drone RLs should be verified against collars that still exist in the field, if this has not already been done.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	The CP has not visited site.
	If no site visits have been undertaken, indicate why this is the case.	The CP has relied upon commentary from OreCorp and from discussions with the CP of the neighbouring Nyanzaga deposit, Malcolm Titley, Associate Principal Consultant, CSA Global, who visited the project, though Kilimani was not the focus of the visit.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	Mineralisation is modelled as folded stratigraphic mineralisation and steeper fault hosted mineralisation. Due to a lack of DD data and oriented drill core, along with perceived limitations of the current logging the relationship and distribution of these mineralisation styles is not clear. Changes in the mineralised domains orientation, to a more dominant Vertical orientation could be possible. This requires further investigation, and testing.

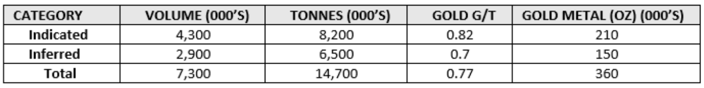
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The mineralisation model consists of numerous stacked domains interpreted to intersect a number of drillholes. It is however not necessarily possible to know which mineralised intersection correlates to the mineralised intersection in the adjacent hole approximately 40 m away. Interaction with cross faulting also needs to be better understood.
	Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.	Geophysics and geological logging have been used to assist identification of lithology and mineralisation.
	The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.	Modelling all mineralisation as near vertical zones was considered, but observed continuity was lower than the current model. The effect of this interpretation is expected to be a slight difference in tonnes and grade. Further drilling including oriented core may provide clarity on mineralisation orientation.
	The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation. The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.	CSA Global used CompSE to guide the mineralisation modelling. CompSE is a process in the Datamine software, which generates grade intercepts on the basis of a minimum grade and a minimum thickness. This is useful in identifying levels of grade continuity and reasonable mineable thicknesses. Although CompSE was used to guide the interpretation, raw assay data was snapped to and edge dilution identified by CompSE was not included. CompSE criteria used 0.4 g/t Au and a minimum thickness of 2m (downhole). Geological logging and interpretative cross sections, produced by OreCorp, were used to ascertain the host nature of the mineralisation, i.e. stratiform lodes along rheology contrasts or dilation zones within normal faulting related to the folding. Therefore, different variograms and search neighbourhoods were used for the stratiform and structural domains.
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.*	The extent of the Mineral Resources is approximately 1 km along strike, 300 m in plan width and 240 m in depth.
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*	Dominant sample interval was 1m, due to the predominance of RC data. Samples were composited to 1m. 4 residuals (where length < 0.5 m) were included in the estimate with no effect on the mean grades. There was no material difference observed between the naïve grade means and the composited means. The length or raw data was equal to the length of the composite data. Grade caps were applied to domains as required (further detail below). Grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK). Grade was estimated into parent cells, with subcells being assigned the grade of the parent. Discretisation was set to 5 x 5 x 2 The grade estimation method is appropriate due to the use of wireframes to constrain mineralisation, and the log normal distribution of Au grades. Drill sections were spaced predominantly on a 40 m x 40 m spacing. Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis ('KNA') was used to determine the optimal block size, theoretical estimation and search parameters during kriging, based on the modelled variography. LIMB wireframes were modelled to flag and separate data on the western and eastern sides of the fold hinge (stratigraphic domains), and to separate the sub-vertical (structural domains). LIMB 1= Western limb (stratigraphic) LIMB 2 = Eastern limb (stratigraphic) LIMB 3 = Northern sub vertical (structural) domains

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Variography was performed on the 4 largest domains (3 each from LIMB 1+2 and 1 from LIMB 3) with adequate sample data of >200 samples.
Modelled variogram nuggets for LIMB 1 data: 0.48, 0.46 and 0.5 for domains 1,2 and 6 respectively. LIMB 3 data had a nugget of 0.24 (Domain 3).
Modelled variogram ranges for LIMB 1 data: 75m x 60m x 2m, 120m x 20m x 2m and 45m x 20m x 2m for domains 1,2 and 6 respectively. LIMB 3 data had a range of 130m x 90m x 10m (Domain 3).

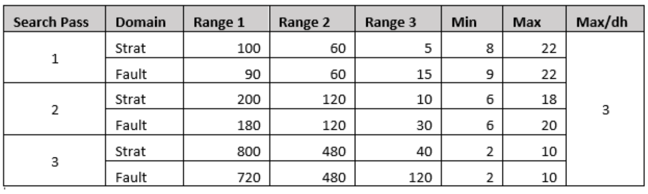
<table>
<tr><th>Ref</th><th>Angle 1</th><th>Angle 2</th><th>Angle 3</th><th>Nugget</th><th>Partial Sill</th><th>Range 1</th><th>Range 2</th><th>Range 3</th></tr>
<tr><td>11</td><td>-160</td><td>30</td><td>180</td><td>0.48</td><td>0.16</td><td>74.1</td><td>58.2</td><td>1.7</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0.36</td><td>152.7</td><td>93.4</td><td>7.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>21</td><td>-160</td><td>40</td><td>180</td><td>0.46</td><td>0.29</td><td>117.9</td><td>20.5</td><td>1.5</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0.25</td><td>151.7</td><td>38</td><td>3.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>61</td><td>-150</td><td>40</td><td>180</td><td>0.5</td><td>0.05</td><td>46.1</td><td>17.9</td><td>1.4</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0.45</td><td>174.4</td><td>36</td><td>3.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>33</td><td>40</td><td>90</td><td>0</td><td>0.24</td><td>0.32</td><td>128</td><td>87.5</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0.44</td><td>139</td><td>88</td><td>20</td></tr>
</table>
LIMB 1 domains contained the majority of data and the subsequent variograms derived from the three largest LIMB 1 domains were used to estimate all LIMB 1+2 domains as these were interpreted to be associated with the same geology and mineralisation genesis on both sides of the fold hinge.
LIMB 3 variogram was used to estimate all sub-vertical LIMB 3 domains.

The third search pass requires a minimum of two samples and the search is 8 times the first search pass (which for stratigraphic mineralisation search was 100 m x 60 m x 5 m and for fault bound mineralisation was 90 m x 60 m x 15 m).</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>*The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*</td><td>An MRE for Kilimani was completed by previous owners ABG in March 2012 and reported in a NI 43-101 from 2014. The estimate was reported in accordance with the CIM guidelines (CIM 2005) and disclosed via National Instrument NI 43-101.

The March 2012 model was estimated using Uniform Conditioning to estimate grade and tonnage estimates at SMU scale, followed by localisation. This used a broad wireframe, defining the broad zone of potential mineralisation, and was not constrained within strata or faults as the current MRE is.

A summary of the March 2012 Kilimani global gold Mineral Resources above a cut-off of 0.4g/t:
<table>
<tr><th>CATEGORY</th><th>VOLUME (000'S)</th><th>TONNES (000'S)</th><th>GOLD G/T</th><th>GOLD METAL (OZ) (000'S)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Indicated</td><td>4,300</td><td>8,200</td><td>0.82</td><td>210</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inferred</td><td>2,900</td><td>6,500</td><td>0.7</td><td>150</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>7,300</td><td>14,700</td><td>0.77</td><td>360</td></tr>
</table>
The January 2020 MRE was estimated using Ordinary Kriging and based on a more refined (constrained) geological and mineralisation interpretation that remains to be tested.

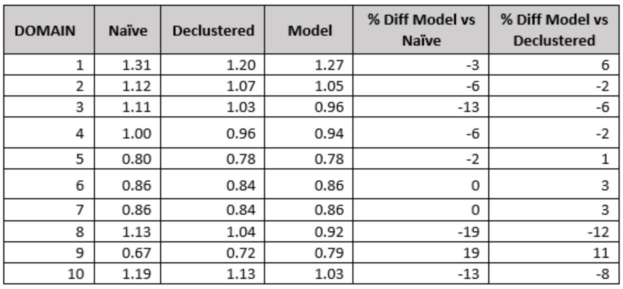
No mining reconciliation information is available as the deposit has not been mined.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>*The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*</td><td>Gold is the only variable estimated. No assumptions have been made about by-products.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>*Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*</td><td>Gold is the only variable estimated to date.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</td><td>
<p>Parent block size for estimation was set to 5 m x 5 m x 2 m (XYZ)
Block size for waste material was set 20 m x 20 m x 2 m (XYZ)
Blocks were subcelled to 1m x 1m x 1m (XYZ)</p>
<p>The average drill spacing is 40 m x 40 m. Therefore, 5 m x 5 m x 2 m is a quarter of the drill spacing. A first pass estimation was carried out using a parent block size of 20 m x 20 m x 2m. However, due to the oblique nature of the strike of the mineralisation relative the orthogonal blocks, the estimated grades did not adequately honour the trends and orientation of grades within the mineralised domains, despite the use of dynamic anisotropy to honour the mineralisation trends.</p>
<p>Re-estimating using 5 m x 5 m x 2 m (XYZ) block size allowed for a better validation of the block model against input grades, both visually and statistically. The resource is reported at a 0.4 g/t Au cut-off, therefore the risk usually attached to estimating using small blocks is reduced (the grade-tonnage distortions normally seen are when higher cut-offs are applied to the model.</p>
<p>Dynamic anisotropy was used to orientate the search ellipse locally, based on the geometry of the stratigraphy and faults. The first search pass for stratigraphic mineralisation search was 100 m x 60 m x 5 m and for fault bound mineralisation was 90 m x 60 m x 15 m, (Datamine rotation ZYZ). Three search passes were, with ranges used in the second pass being twice that of the first, and the final pass estimating all blocks, being eight times the first search.</p>

<table>
<tr><th>Search Pass</th><th>Domain</th><th>Range 1</th><th>Range 2</th><th>Range 3</th><th>Min</th><th>Max</th><th>Max/dh</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Strat</td><td>100</td><td>60</td><td>5</td><td>8</td><td>22</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Fault</td><td>90</td><td>60</td><td>15</td><td>9</td><td>22</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Strat</td><td>200</td><td>120</td><td>10</td><td>6</td><td>18</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Fault</td><td>180</td><td>120</td><td>30</td><td>6</td><td>20</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Strat</td><td>800</td><td>480</td><td>40</td><td>2</td><td>10</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Fault</td><td>720</td><td>480</td><td>120</td><td>2</td><td>10</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</td><td>2m selected in the Z dimension for adequate selective mining in an open pit free dig scenario.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Any assumptions about correlation between variables</td><td>Gold was the only variable estimated</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</td><td>
<p>A full 3D geology model of Kilimani does not exist however, the geological interpretation was competed by OreCorp and provided to CSA Global in the form of hand-drawn 2D cross sections through the deposit.</p>
<p>Faults were defined, with a reasonable level of confidence in the northern part of the deposit, where the mineralisation has been interrupted to be fault bound within a defined corridor. Cross faults were also provided but their locations are less certain.</p>
<p>The hand drawn cross sections were georeferenced and mineralisation wireframes were created on cross section using a nominal cut-off of 0.4 g/t Au and a minimum downhole length of at least 2 m, with small amounts of internal dilution included if required to maintain continuity.</p>
<p>Geological logging was used to determine the host nature of the mineralisation, i.e. stratiform lodes along rheology contrasts or dilation zones within normal faulting related to the folding</p>
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</td><td>Top cuts were applied to 6 of the 41 mineralisation domains. Top cuts applied generally to mineralisation domains where CoV > 2 and where there were obvious inflection points in log probability plots, and histogram disintegration. Top cuts varied from 5 to 34.5 depending on the domain. CSA Global checked visually</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		where percentage differences in grade were significant to ensure correct domaining, and to ensure entire domains were not excluded.
	The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	Validation of the model was completed, globally, as follows: • Visual review of composites and blocks in section and 3D • Statistical – comparison of mean grade of composites and mean grade of blocks • Swath plot analysis to review the trends of blocks and grades A more detailed validation was focussed on the top ten domains in terms of tonnes and grade contribution to the resource. These are domains 1-20 and represent 85% of tonnes and 81% of the metal in the resource). Declustering was used to when reviewing composite statistics. Cell declustering was used and cell size was set based on an optimisation review in Supervisor software, where the cell size associated with the lowest mean per domain was chosen.
Moisture	*Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	Tonnage is estimated on a wet basis.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The 0.4 g/t Au cut-off grade adopted was derived from the pit optimisation work completed at a US$1500 gold price.
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.*	Mineralisation wireframes were interpreted on the basis of a nominal 0.40 g/t Au grade and a minimum downhole length of 2 m. Internal waste was included where required to maintain the continuity of the mineralisation but is not considered excessive. Reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction is supported through the following: • A pit optimisation using a US$1500 gold price. • The deposit is considered amenable to open pit mining using standard methods.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	The following metallurgical assumptions formed part of the 2017 PFS for the Adjacent Nyanzaga Deposit. These are assumed to be relevant for the Kilimani deposit at the current stage of development considering their proximity, lithology types, and mineralisation styles: The previous Project owner carried out preliminary metallurgical test work on five core samples from Nyanzaga. These samples were sent to AMMTEC (now known as ALS) laboratory of Western Australia for metallurgical analysis. Standard metallurgical investigative test work, consistent with good industry practice, was carried by the metallurgical laboratory. This resulted in reports which detail metallurgical properties to a sufficient standard for OreCorp to prepare a conceptual flow sheet with indicative metal recoveries and circuit power and reagent requirements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The original testwork was reviewed by Competent Persons from Lycopodium, who were the Project Manager and Lead Metallurgical Advisors for the Scoping Study. The Scoping Study recommended gold recovery process route is to utilise conventional CIL for both the oxide and sulphide mineralisation, augmented by gravity concentration for recovery of coarse gold which will be recovered by intensive cyanide leach. Gold recovery from CIL is by conventional elution, electrowinning and smelting. As part of the Pre-Feasibility Study additional metallurgical test work will be completed in the areas of grind size optimisation, ore variability, mineralogy, and cyanide leach kinetics with input information being used to optimise the gold recovery flow sheet.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered, this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	The following metallurgical assumptions formed part of the 2017 PFS for the Adjacent Nyanzaga Deposit. These are assumed to be relevant for the Kilimani deposit at the current stage of development considering their proximity, lithology types, and mineralisation styles: OreCorp has commenced the mandatory Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) as required by Tanzanian Law. The Scoping Phase of this assessment has commenced, and the overall programme was expected to be completed by the middle of 2017. No material characterisation to determine the potential for acid mine drainage on either waste rock or process tailings had been completed prior to 2016 and this was then planned to be conducted as part of the Pre-Feasibility Study, scheduled to commence in August 2016. The Scoping Study identified a range of options for both waste rock dumps and tailings storage facilities to address the impact of any potential acid generation or other deleterious chemicals that may be stored in either of such facilities. The project is in a region of Tanzania with a well established gold mining industry. The local area is already impacted by subsistence farming and the impact of the project on the local environment appears unlikely to be a barrier to development although being within the watershed of Lake Victoria will be a consideration when developing the water management plans in particular. There will be no to minimal relocation of the local population.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	Bulk density values for the Kilimani prospect areas were assigned on the basis of oxidation state (based on the top of fresh rock wireframe provided by OreCorp). The Kilimani database hosts 2,205 in situ dry bulk density (BD) records (out of 41,290 m of drilling) from ten drillholes. Only 146 density measurements are in oxide, and of these only 71 were in oxide mineralisation (from four drillholes). Additional BD data became available from the appendix of an Indago report (820 within the Kilimani deposit), and these were combined with the data in the database. The Indago dataset is in fact more spatially representative than the data in the database, largely because most of the BD data in the database is from geotechnical drill holes drilled outside the (conceptual) pit limits, and not representative of the mineralisation. Drill holes outside the pit limits were excluded from review, which resulted in the whole Indago dataset to be used along with data from one drill hole (NYZGT0005X) from the database. 267 measurements within oxide mineralisation were reviewed. 2,053 BD measurements are in fresh, though none are in mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		No relationship between grade and density has been identified but as expected, it is a function of oxidation state. There is clear bimodality and a large range of values evident in the histograms of BD measurements in oxide material, which may be attributed to the mixture of saprolite and denser, albeit narrow chert, mudstone, siltstone protolith. There is no 3D geology model currently, therefore, any density lithology relationship cannot be determined at this time, though within oxide, this would likely be overprinted by weathering state. Densities were assigned to the block model based on these measurements. • Cover (not mineralised): 1.70 • Oxide (Mineralisation): 1.90 (99.8% of the MRE) • Oxide (Waste): 2.00 • Fresh rock (Mineralisation and Waste): 2.82
	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.	Bulk density measurements were calculated using the buoyancy (Archimedes) method, which is defined by the formula: $\text{Density (g/cm}^3\text{)} = \frac{\text{Weight in air}}{\text{(Weight in air - Weight in water)}}$ *(weights in grams)* For earlier drill holes, measurements were carried out on half core, later whole core was used. There are cavities but the extent of these are unknown. The density may be lower than that derived from the data due to these cavities.
	Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	There are a number of assumptions made with respect to the bulk density assigned in the model at Kilimani: have been assigned based of oxidation state only and has not paid consideration to the different lithologies. With a larger density dataset and a geological model, further analysis of density per lithology could be carried out.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	The Mineral Resource Estimate ('MRE') was classified based on the guidelines described in the JORC Code edition 2012.
	Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).	The MRE was classified as Inferred Mineral Resources, where the tonnage and grade is estimated with a low level of confidence. This classification is based on: • The material has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction supported by a pit optimisation using a US$1500 Au price, and parameters derived in the Nyanzaga PFS. • The confidence of the geological and mineralisation continuity and interpretation. The interpretation is a recent one based on geophysics and logging, and requires testing. • Drill spacing is sufficient to infer the geological and grade continuity, but should be increased to assume or demonstrate continuity. • The deposit is predominantly oxide. The extent of cavities is unknown, and should be quantified for higher confidence resources. Cavities have an impact on density and tonnage. • The CP has not visited site. • The location of collar RLs is based on the drone DTM flown in 2019.
	Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	The Competent Person has classified the resource as Inferred because further drilling is required to both test the updated geological interpretation to test the mineralisation controls and because of the geological complexity of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	The most recent publicly reported estimate for Kilimani was a mineral resource reported in March 2012 and documented in an NI43-101 document by ABG. The 2020 model documented here represents an update by CSA Global based on:

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
Updated collar elevations based on a 2019 drone survey.
An updated geological interpretation
An alternative estimation methodology (Ordinary Kriging) since more discrete mineralisation has been wireframed. The change in the geological interpretation requires testing.
Different definition of oxide and fresh material (previously defined as oxide, transitional and fresh)
A higher density has been used for oxide material based on density measurements. This is low confidence due to the possibility of preferentially measuring competent pieces of core which have higher densities.
The mineral resource has been classified as Inferred.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence</td><td><i>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.</i></td><td>
<p>The grade estimate was validated visually in cross section comparing composite grades to the block model locally with the top 10 largest domains (76% of material). Statistical validation was completed by the generation of swath plots (trend analysis) to see composite sample grades against the block model estimate in the XYZ for the top 10 largest domains.</p>
<p>The model validates well globally to within 1% of input data. The most material domains (domains 1 to 10 represent >80% of the metal in the MRE) validate to within 12% of the declustered composite input data summarised below.</p>
<p>Summary of statistical validation for the top 10 largest domains is presented in the table below:</p>

<table>
<tr><th>DOMAIN</th><th>Naïve</th><th>Declustered</th><th>Model</th><th>% Diff Model vs Naïve</th><th>% Diff Model vs Declustered</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>1.31</td><td>1.20</td><td>1.27</td><td>-3</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>1.12</td><td>1.07</td><td>1.05</td><td>-6</td><td>-2</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>1.11</td><td>1.03</td><td>0.96</td><td>-13</td><td>-6</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>1.00</td><td>0.96</td><td>0.94</td><td>-6</td><td>-2</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>0.80</td><td>0.78</td><td>0.78</td><td>-2</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>0.86</td><td>0.84</td><td>0.86</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>0.86</td><td>0.84</td><td>0.86</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>1.13</td><td>1.04</td><td>0.92</td><td>-19</td><td>-12</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>0.67</td><td>0.72</td><td>0.79</td><td>19</td><td>11</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>1.19</td><td>1.13</td><td>1.03</td><td>-13</td><td>-8</td></tr>
</table>
<p>The Kilimani MRE has been classified as Inferred Mineral Resources, in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition). This reflects the CP’s confidence in the MRE.</p>
<p>Identified Risks:</p>

The geological and mineralisation model is interpreted to be structurally and stratigraphically controlled, which is similar to the neighbouring Nyanzaga deposit. This new interpretation requires drill testing for verification.
The data density is low considering the level of detail interpreted in a structurally and stratigraphically controlled model.
The mineralisation model consists of numerous stacked domains interpreted to intersect a number of drillholes. It is however not necessarily possible to know which mineralised intersection correlates to the mineralised intersection in the adjacent hole approximately 40 m away, and therefore this continuity has been inferred.
Densities have been assigned based on oxidation state and mineralisation only, and a mean value applied. This does not reflect the high degree of variability seen in the density measurements. Verification of the bulk density is recommended, through a small program of DD drilling.
Cavities, which would reduce tonnage, have also been documented but are as yet unquantified and have not been accounted for in the model.
The CP has not completed a site visit to date.
As outlined in Section 1, OreCorp have not drilled any resource definition drill holes, and there is a reliance on drilling which although recent, was drilled by

</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		other operators, and there is a lack of documented procedures. Assumptions that procedures were as at Nyanzaga while reasonable, cannot be confirmed. • Uncertainty over collar elevations has resulted in them being draped on the topography.
	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.	The estimate is global in nature. Given the classification (all Inferred Mineral Resources), there is no tonnage relevant to technical and economic evaluation at this stage.
	These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	The deposit has had no mining and therefore, no production data is available.

Appendix 2: Additional Targets with Definition Criteria

Resource / Target	Targeting Criteria Evaluation									
	Lithology Fe/S Source			Structure		Alteration			Dimension (m)	
	Fm.	Fe/S	Comp	Anti.	Fault	Demag EM	Mineral	Chem.	L	W
Reserves / Resources										
Nyanzaga	NCF	Y	Y	Y	NNW	Y	S-Ca	Au, As, Ag	600	250
Kilimani	KCF	Y	Y	Y	WNW	Y	Ca-S	Au, As, Ag	1000	300
Effectively Drill or Surface Tested – Near Surface Only										
Nyanzaga South 1	NCF	Y	Y	N	NNW	Y	Ca	Au	600	150
Nyanzaga South 2	NCF	ND	ND	N	ND	N	ND		200	50
Kilimani 1	KUF	Y	N	Y	-	Y	ND	NSI	400	150
Ineffectively or Not Drill Tested										
Nyanghona 1	NCF	N	Y	Y	NNW	Y	ND	Au	700	150
Nyanghona 2	KUF	N	Y	Y	-	N	ND	Au	500	150
Nyanghona 6	NCF	Y	N	N	NNW	Y	ND	Au	400	150
Kilimani 2	KUF	N	N	N	-	N	ND	Au	200	50
Kilmani 3	KUF	ND	ND	N	-	N	ND	Au	200	100
Kilimani NW 1	KCF	ND	ND	ND	WNW	N	ND	As, (Au)	600	200
Kilimani NW 2	KCF	ND	ND	N	NW	N	ND	(As, Sb, Ag)	400	200
Kilimani NW 3	KCF	ND	ND	N	NW	N	ND	(As, Sb, Ag)	200	100
Kilimani West 1	KCF	ND	ND	N	NNW	Y	NS	NS	400	100
Kilimani West 2	KCF	ND	ND	Y	NNW	Y	NS	NS	900	100
Kilimani West 3	KCF	ND	ND	Y	NNW	Y	NS	NS	2000	150
Kilimani West 4	KLF	ND	ND	Y	NNW	N	NS	NS	700	100

Y-present; N-not present, NSI-no significant mineralisation intercepts or results, ND-no data, NS-not sampled
NCF - Nyanzaga Central Formation, KLF - Kilimani Lower Formation, KCF – Kilimani Central Formation, KUF – Kilimani Upper Formation
Blue - positive identified targeting criteria