ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE

Akjoujt South Project: Drilling Update and Ground Magnetic Anomalies Identified

The Board of OreCorp Limited (**OreCorp** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the diamond drilling program and ground magnetic survey at the Akjoujt South Project in Mauritania (***Figure 1***).

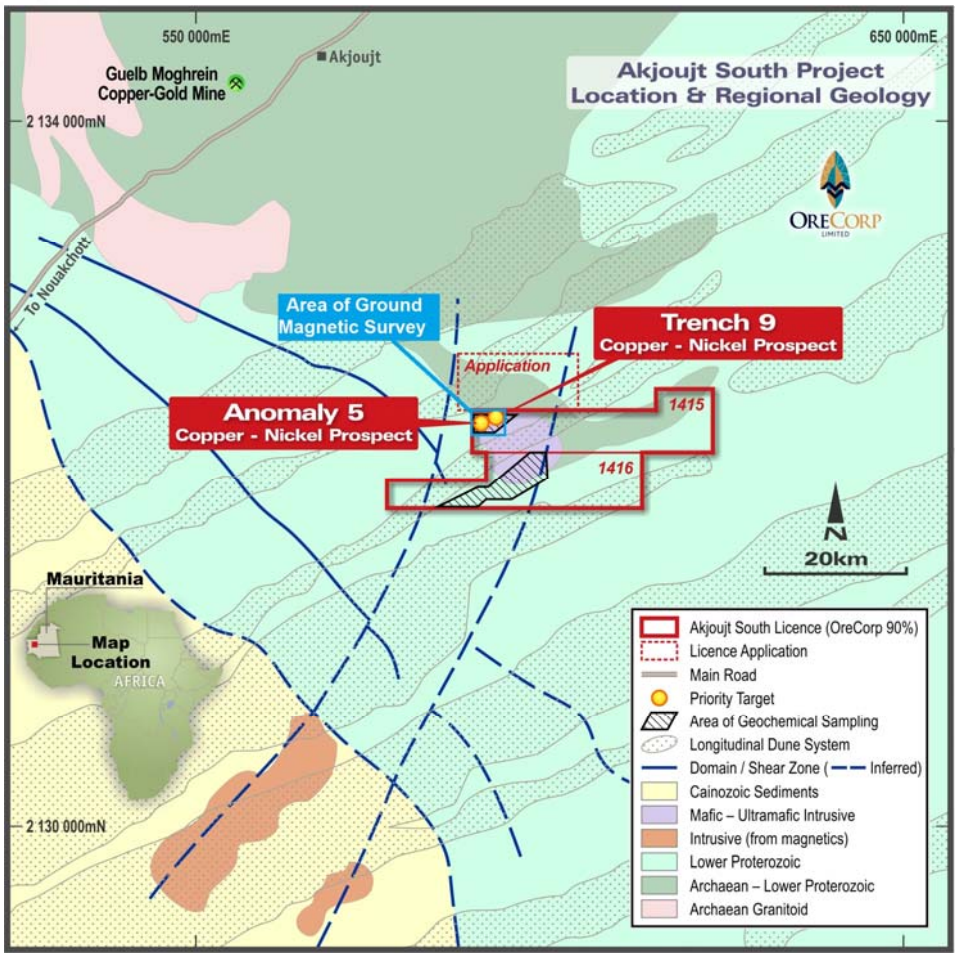

Figure 1: Location of the Anomaly 5 Prospect, Akjoujt South Project, Mauritania

The drilling has concluded with six diamond holes being drilled for a total of 1,038.4m of drilling (***Figure 2*** and ***Table 1***). In addition to those reported in the ASX release of 19 April 2016, holes ASPDD4 and 5 both intersected sulphides down hole. The sulphide mineralisation intersected in holes ASPDD1-5 varies from weakly disseminated (1-5% sulphide) over broad downhole widths between 4 to 37m; to sulphide matrix fill in breccias over down hole widths between 3 to 22m and locally containing up to 60% sulphide. Hole ASPDD6 was drilled under the Trench 9 anomaly and failed to intersect any significant sulphides.

ASX RELEASE:
1 July 2016

ASX CODE:
ORR

BOARD:
Craig Williams
Non-Executive Chairman

Matthew Yates
CEO & Managing Director

Alastair Morrison
Non-Executive Director

Michael Klessens
Non-Executive Director

Robert Rigo
Non-Executive Director

Luke Watson
CFO & Company Secretary

ISSUED CAPITAL:
Shares: 173.4 million
Unlisted Options: 8.5 million

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

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All holes have now been sampled and prepared in Nouakchott and will be dispatched for assay shortly with assays anticipated in July.

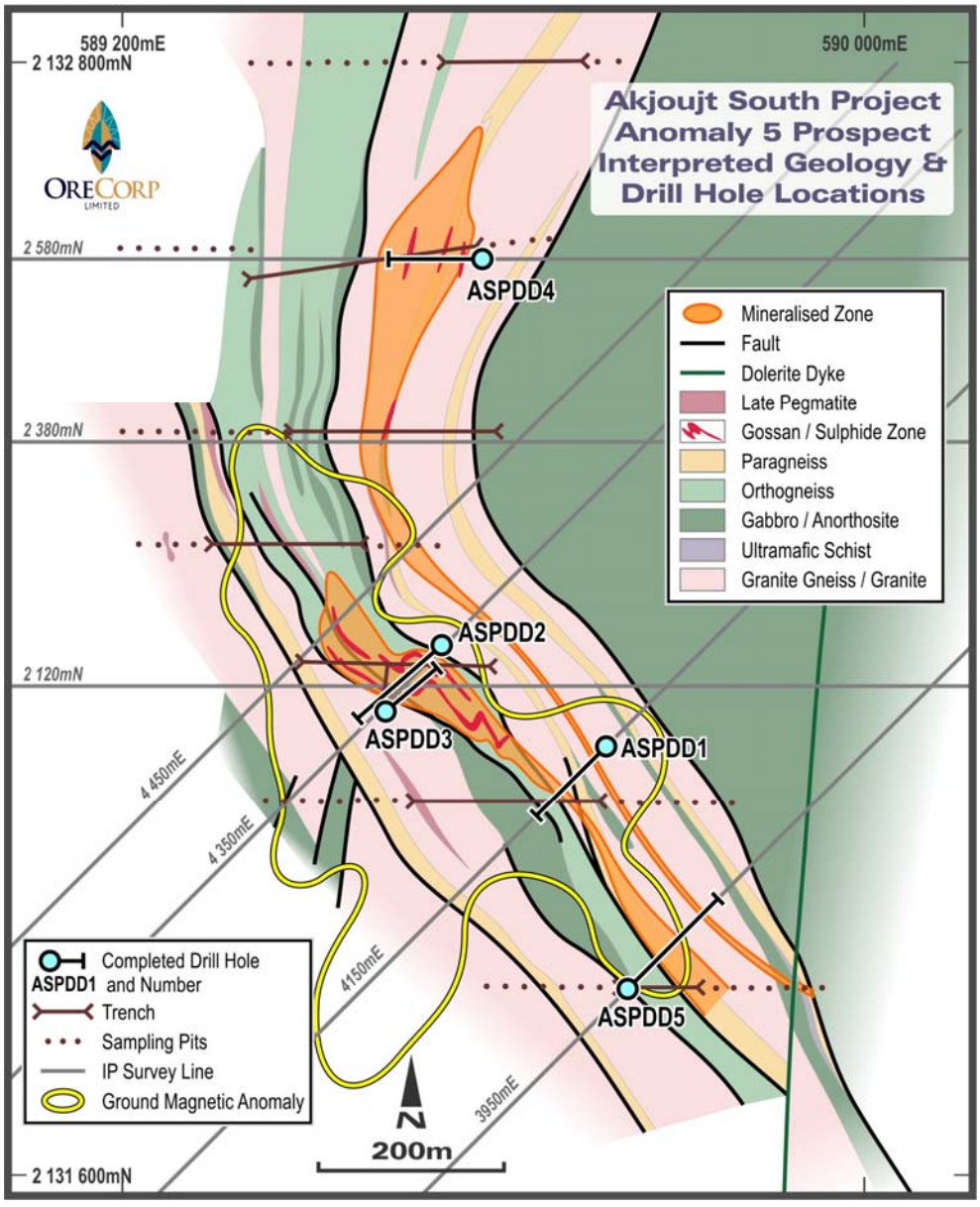

Figure 2: Anomaly 5 Prospect – Geology with IP Survey Lines, Ground Magnetic Anomaly and Drill Holes

Table 1: Drill Hole Information

Hole No.	Coordinate		Dip	Azimuth	Depth	
	E	N			Planned	Final
ASPDD1	589715	2132055	-60	227	220	243.7
ASPDD2	589529	2132146	-60	226	200	183.2
ASPDD3	589489	2132107	-60	44	100	101.6
ASPDD4	589610	2132580	-60	273	160	119.6
ASPDD5	589748	2131811	-70	44	300	285.0
ASPDD6	592340	2132900	-60	90	120	107.3
				TOTAL	1,100m	1,038.40m

(Coordinate datum is WGS84 NUTM 28)

Mineralogy

Mineralogical reports have been completed on five pieces of drill core from holes ASPDD2 and 3. The presence of pentlandite (nickel-iron +/- cobalt sulphide) and chalcopyrite (copper-iron sulphide) have been confirmed and are subordinate to pyrrhotite (magnetic iron sulphide), ***Plate 1***.

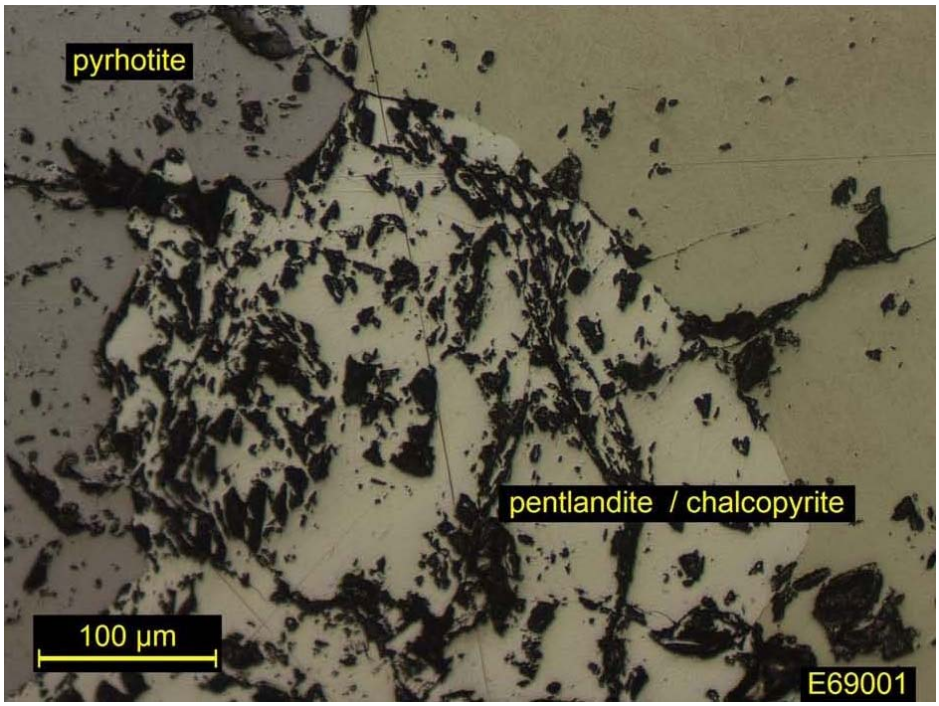

Plate 1: Polished Thinsection Image of a Section of Drill Core from ASPDD2

Ground Magnetic Survey and Results

A ground magnetic survey (Survey) was completed over approximately 14 square kilometres with 50m traverse line spacing, 500m tie line spacing and covered both Anomaly 5 and Trench 9 (***Figure 1***). Utilisation of ground magnetics has proven to be a cheap and effective tool in the absence of detailed airborne data.

The Survey has revealed a coincident ground magnetic anomaly over the better zones of sulphide mineralisation associated with Anomaly 5. It has also identified two other areas of ground magnetic anomalism that will require follow-up (**Figure 3**).

Additional information is provided in Appendix 1.

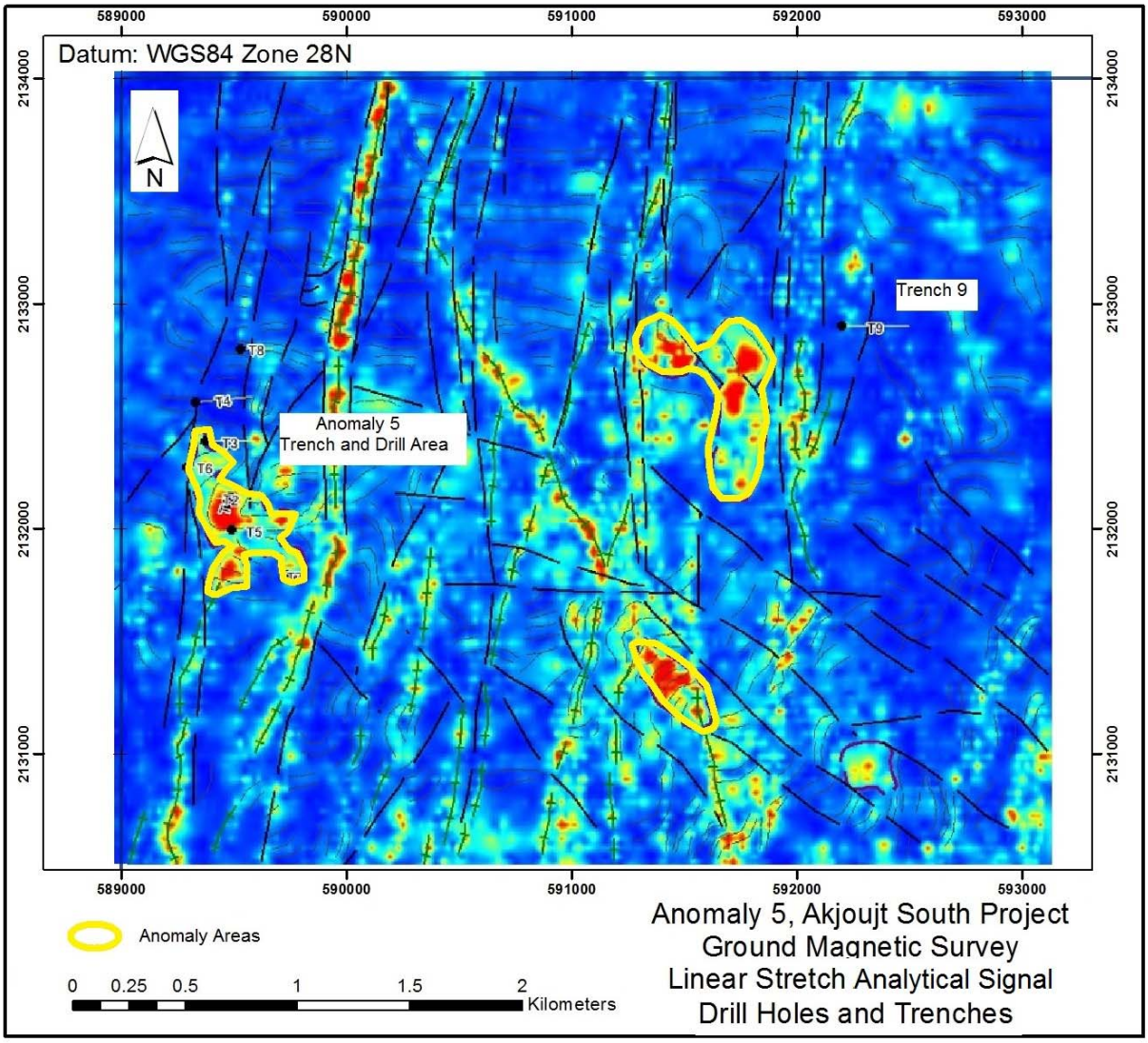

Figure 3: Ground Magnetic Survey – Linear Stretch Analytical Signal with Drill Hole and Trench Locations

Next Steps

Once the drill assays are received, further work will involve data integration, target generation and ranking. It is anticipated that further magnetics, radiometrics, ground based and down hole EM, and surface geochemistry will be utilised to enhance the understanding of this exciting project.

For further information please contact:

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ABOUT ORECORP LIMITED

OreCorp Limited is a Western Australian based mineral company with gold & base metal projects in Tanzania and Mauritania. OreCorp is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange **(ASX)** under the code 'ORR'. The Company is well funded with no debt. OreCorp's key projects are the Nyanzaga Gold Project in northwest Tanzania and the Akjoujt South Nickel-Copper Project in Mauritania.

On 22 September 2015, the Company announced that it had entered into a conditional, binding earn-in and JVA to earn up to a 51% interest in the Nyanzaga Project in the Lake Victoria Goldfields of Tanzania.

JORC 2012 Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Jim Brigden, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Brigden is a Consultant 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 the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to geophysical Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ms Karen Pittard, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Pittard is a full-time employee and co-owner of Intellex Geoscience. Ms Pittard has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits 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 Pittard consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

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

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

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

Appendix 1

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

		Diamond Drilling - Core is orientated and then correctly placed in the core boxes prior to sampling to ensure that only one side of the core is sampled consistently. The core is then cut, initially halved, then quartered using a diamond saw and sampled and QA/QC Samples inserted accordingly. Sample lengths vary between 1.0 to 3.0m and only a quarter of the cut core is sent to lab, the other quarter and half core is marked with a sample number tag and stored in racks at Nouakchott Office site.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	Drilling methods employed over the Project have included DD drilling. HQ# triple tube was used at the start of each hole until competent ground was encountered, then coring reverted to standard HQ core for the majority of the core drilled. The drill hole depths range from 101.6m to 285.5m, with an average depth of 173.4m. A single shot downhole survey measurement was undertaken at 30m intervals with a Reflex EZ-Shot instrument. Erroneous readings from area of significant pyrrhotite mineralisation were discounted. A Reflex ACT II instrument was used for core orientation. The drilling contractors presented the core to an Orecorp representative with an orientated crayon mark at the base of each core run. Each core run was re-aligned on a steel wedge 2m in length by an Orecorp representative and then the crayon orientation mark was extrapolated along the entire length of each core run with a permanent marker pen. Arrows, pointing to the base of the drillhole where added at appropriate intervals, along this orientation line.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Diamond Drilling. The diamond drill core orientations were marked and measured at the drill site by the driller and subsequently checked by the geologists who then drew orientation lines on the core. Core recovery is generally high (above 90%) in the mineralised areas. In the regolith core recovery can be as low as 40%, but every attempt was made to recover above 80%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Diamond Drilling Protocols for sample collection, sample preparation, assaying generally meet industry standard practice for this type of deposit. All analytical data are verified by geologic staff prior to entry into the database
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	Not applicable, as results are pending.
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.*	All DD holes were logged in geological intervals and on a metre by metre basis using visual inspection of the drill core. All cores were oriented using a core orientation device where true angles of fabrics were recorded at point depths. Orientated and marked up diamond core in trays was photographed, wet and dry, held at a constant angle and distance from the camera. Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken after every half metre. For unconsolidated cores this is measured in situ and results recorded in SI units (Kappa) in the assay log sheets.

	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	Qualitative logging of lithology, oxidation, sulphide mineralogy, alteration, texture, grain size, vein mineralogy and magnetic susceptibility was carried out. Orientated and marked up diamond core in trays was photographed, wet and dry, at a constant angle and distance from the camera.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The entire diamond drill hole length was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	The diamond core was orientated, then cut in half, before one half was further cut with a diamond saw. Quarter core samples were taken over 1m intervals in areas of sulphide mineralisation; and generally 3m composite quarter core intervals outside areas of sulphide mineralisation. Quartered core is removed from the core box for assaying. Each sample interval is placed in a calico bag with a sample ticket. The bag is labelled with the sample numbers using a permanent marker pen.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable, only diamond drilling was undertaken on the Project area.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	**Soil Samples** All sample preparation was undertaken in Mauritania at ALS Minerals Laboratory Services, Nouakchott. The sample preparation follows industry best practices in sample preparation involving drying, pulverising in low chrome steel bowls so that the entire sample is down to a size where greater than 85% of the sample passes -75 micron fraction size. **Rock Chip, Pit, Trench and Diamond Core Samples** All sample preparation was undertaken in Mauritania at ALS Minerals Laboratory Services, Nouakchott. The sample preparation follows industry best practices in sample preparation involving drying, coarse crushing so that >70% passed <2mm, the sample was then split before being pulverised so that >85% of the sample passes -75 micron fraction size.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	**Soil Samples** Whole samples were dried, split and then pulverised in a low chrome ring mill so that >85% of the sample passes -75 micron. **Rock Chip, Pit, Trench and Diamond Core Samples** Whole samples were coarse crushed so that >70% passed <2mm, the sample was then split before being pulverised so that >85% of the sample passes -75 micron fraction size. Systematic blanks, standard and field duplicate quality control samples have been submitted at a nominal frequency of 1 in 20.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	**Soil Samples** Field duplicates were routinely taken from the same sieved fraction collected at the original sample point. **Trench Samples** Field duplicates were routinely taken for 4m composites by collecting duplicate spears. **Diamond Drilling Core Samples**

		Duplicates were routinely taken for 1 or 3m composites by collecting replicating quarter core.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	**Soil Samples** Sample sizes in soil range around 1 to 1.5kg. This sample size is appropriate and reflects industry standards. **Rock Chip and Pit Samples** Sample sizes ranging between 1.5 to 3.0kg are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. **Diamond Drilling Core Samples** Sample sizes ranging between 1.0 to 2.5kg per metre are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	**Soil Samples** All soil samples from Mauritania were dispatched to ALS Minerals Nouakchott for sample preparation. All samples were prepared before the pulp was dispatched to ALS Chemex, Spain (Ireland) for analysis. The samples were assayed for gold by Method Au-ICP21, Fire Assay on a 30g charge (LLD of 1ppb gold) and for a 35 element suite of Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn by method ME-ICP41, aqua regia ICP-AES package. **Rock Chip, Pit and Trench Samples** All rock chip, pit and trench samples were assayed similar to the soils with gold by a fire assay method and ICP_AES methodology for the multi-element suites. **Diamond Core Samples** All core samples from Mauritania are dispatched to ALS Minerals Nouakchott for sample preparation. All samples were prepared before the pulp was dispatched to ALS, Ireland for analysis. The samples will be initially assayed for an element suite of Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr by method ME-MS41, using aqua regia digestion and ICP-AES / ICP/MS finish. Selective Pt, Pd, and Au assaying by method PGM-ICP24, Fire Assay on a 50g charge with an ICP-AES finish, will be undertaken.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical instruments were used to determine any element concentrations at this stage in the project.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of	The Company implements a standard procedure of QAQC involving alternate appropriate sample medium certified reference standards, company generated blanks and duplicate samples being taken nominally every 1 in 20 sample interval in soils, rock chips and core samples. In addition, laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal laboratory

	accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	standards and repeats as part of their in-house procedures. Base metal and gold standards values were appropriately selected to reflect the sampling medium and expected levels of detection in each phase of exploration by the company. Standards sachets were acquired from Geostats Pty Ltd, Perth.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Not applicable, drilling results are still pending on the Project area.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable, no twin drilling was undertaken on the Project area.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	Primary data was collected using a set of hardcopy standard Excel templates. The data was subsequently entered into an electronic version of the same templates with look-up codes to ensure standard data entry. The data was regularly sent to 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 applicable, as results are pending.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Soil sample points were located with modern, hand-held Garmin GPS units with the accuracy of +/-5m, which is sufficient accuracy for the compilation and interpretation of results. Rock chip, pit and trench were also located with modern, hand-held Garmin GPS units with the accuracy of +/-5m, which is sufficient accuracy. Topographic control used existing topographic maps and hand-held Garmin GPS units with the accuracy of +/-5m. Geophysical survey data were located with a Garmin GPS unit with an accuracy of +/-5m Diamond drill collars were sited using a handheld Garmin, 62ST GPS unit with an accuracy of +/- 3m.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is UTM WGS 84 Zone 28N.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is taken from GPS and Government topographic survey data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	**Soil Sampling** Data spacing is designed to optimise the most economical coverage but will still identify the target footprint.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	**Soil Sampling** Regional soil sampling spacing is wide spaced, but systematic coverage, along with appreciation of the dispersion patterns and overall geological and structural trends, allowed for a degree of geological continuity of the generated, low level geochemical anomalies. The spacing of subsequent infill soil sampling has demonstrated sufficient geological and geochemical continuity. **Rock Chip, Pit and Trenching Sampling**

		Rock chip, pitting and trenching to date has been very widely spaced, but has identified correlation between surface geochemistry, mineralisation and alteration within bedrock where exposed. **Diamond Drilling** The drill site spacing at Anomaly 5 is at only a reconnaissance stage, testing geochemical, trench and geophysical targets.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**Soil Sampling** No composite soil samples were generated. Soil sampling focused on a strategy of single point sampling on close spaced sample points along lines that were designed to be perpendicular to the stratigraphy and interpreted structural trends in homogenous, largely in situ soils. **Trenching** Sample compositing was applied in the trenching over 10 or 4m intervals. **Diamond Drilling** Sample compositing was applied in the DD drilling where quarter core samples were composited over 3m intervals outside areas of recognised, favourable mineralisation/alteration.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	**Soil Sampling** Soil samples are as systematic north northeast to northeast orientated lines across the regional geological and key structural trends minimising orientation bias. **Rock Chip Sampling** Rock chip samples are taken perpendicularly across the strike of the vein or alteration zone minimising orientation bias. **Geophysical Survey** For both gradient and sectional IP/resistivity surveys, lines were oriented perpendicular to geological strike. **Diamond Drilling** Diamond drilling is at an early, reconnaissance stage on the Project. The angled drilling is variable and was designed to intersect the interpreted geophysical signatures and mineralisation below trenches. True mineralisation width is interpreted as lower, at approximately 40% to 60% of intersection length for those holes drilled.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Diamond drilling is at an early, reconnaissance stage on the project.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were removed from the drill site at the end of each day's work program. All samples are stored in secured camp buildings or area before being dispatched to the secured Nouakchott office. Samples are dispatched by OreCorp personnel to the Ministry of Mines, Mauritania for exportation approval before being transported by OreCorp personnel to the ALS Nouakchott laboratory.

Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audit or review of the various soil, rock chip or drill sampling techniques has been undertaken. However, the sampling methodology applied to date in the early stages of the Project follow standard industry practices. Where possible, orientation sampling has been undertaken in progressive staged exploration activities by the company. The multi-element database is considered to be of sufficient quality to carry out regional assessments and progressive staged trenching and drilling. A procedure of QAQC involving appropriate standards, duplicates, blanks and also internal laboratory checks were routinely employed in all sample types. All assay, sampling and geological data was further routinely audited by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd as the company's database manager.