ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE

Drill Targets Identified from EM Survey Akjoujt South Project Mauritania

OreCorp Limited (**OreCorp**) is pleased to announce that the Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) geophysical survey at the Anomaly 5 nickel-copper Prospect in Mauritania has revealed a strong late time conductivity anomaly.

The survey was completed over significant nickel and copper drill intercepts with coincident soil and trench geochemical anomalism identified from earlier programs.

- The MLEM survey over Anomaly 5 shows a late time channel anomaly indicating a conductive zone, which may be sulphides within bedrock
- Two preliminary conductor plates have been used to model this anomaly
- The northern plate is intersected by drillhole ASPDD003 at its southern limit. This hole contains the best nickel and copper intercept to date (refer ASX release 2 August 2016) which is proximal to the modelled plate. No other drill holes completed to date intersect this plate
- The southern plate has not been intersected by the drilling completed
- Drill testing of these EM targets is scheduled to commence in April 2017.

The MLEM survey has delivered further targets for drill testing in this exciting greenfields nickel-copper discovery.

Matthew Yates
CEO & Managing Director
Mobile: +61 (0) 417 953 315

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ASX CODE:
Shares: 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: 9.8 million

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

Akjoujt South Project (90% interest in Licences 1415 & 1416)

The Akjoujt South Project comprises two licences: 1415 and 1416, covering a total area of 460km^2 (***Figure 1***). An application has also been lodged covering the 136km^2 immediately to the north of licence 1415 and Anomaly 5. The geochemical anomalism is associated with a circular mafic intrusive body and alteration assemblage. Previous diamond drilling and trenching across this anomalism has intersected significant nickel and copper mineralisation. Further mineralisation has been identified in Trench 9, three kilometres to the east (***Figure 2***).

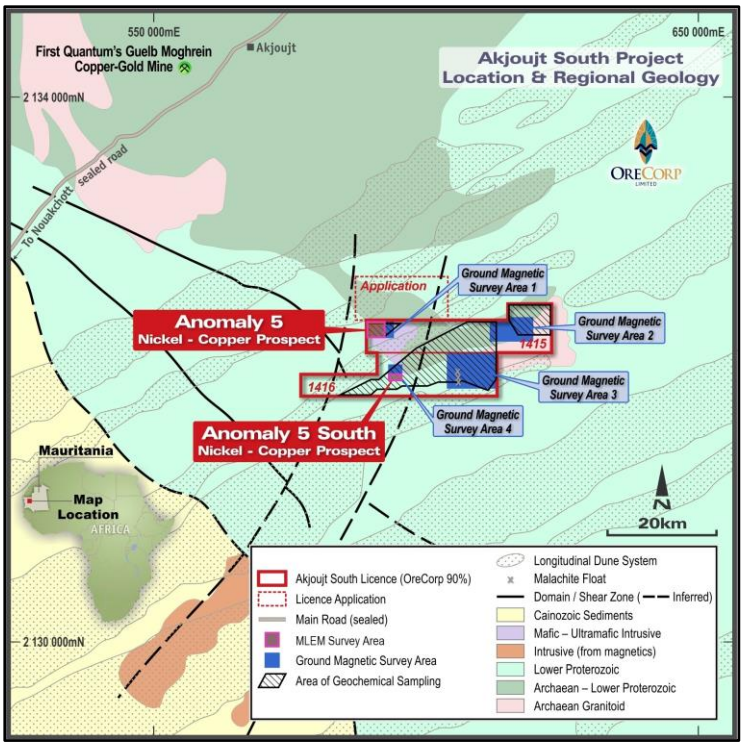

Figure 1: Location Map of Mauritanian Project Area

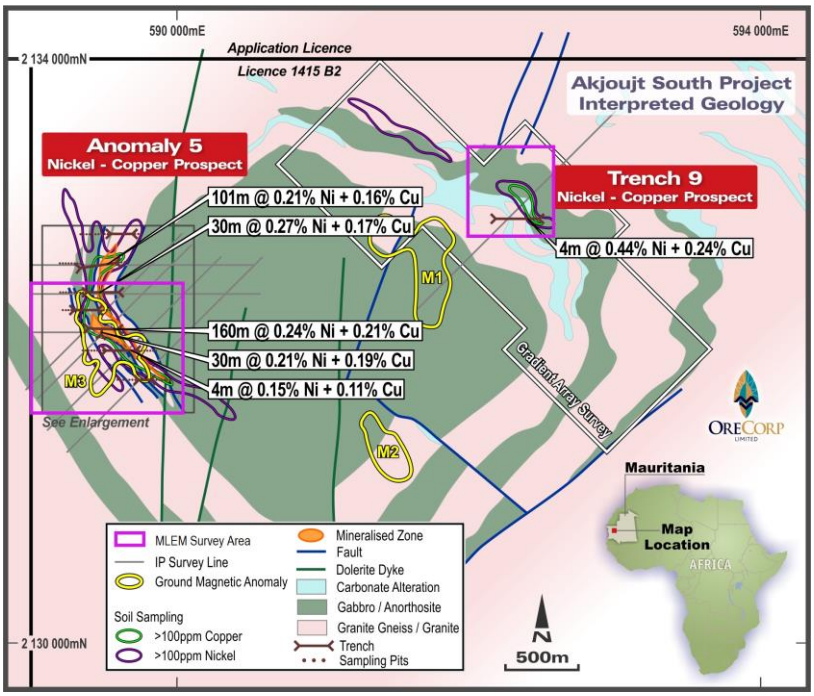

Figure 2: Akjoujt South Project - Geology and Geochemistry with Geophysical Survey Areas

Survey Parameters

The MLEM work covered three survey areas and was completed by Greg Symons Geophysics (GSG) Geophysical Consultants. Survey parameters and additional information are provided in Appendix 1 and discussed below.

Anomaly 5

A MLEM survey was completed over Anomaly 5 utilising 200m x 200m transmitter loops. The resolution was 200m line spacing and 50m station spacing. Measurements were taken in the centre of each loop and also 50m north and south of the centre, generating data plot points at centre and 25m north and south of centre. One infill line was acquired over the centre of the survey area.

Trench 9

An MLEM survey was completed covering an area of 600m x 500m, four kilometres to the east of Anomaly 5 and centred on the area of Trench 9 (values of up to 4m @0.44% nickel and 0.24% copper).

Anomaly 5 South

An MLEM survey was completed to the south-east of Anomaly 5, centred on anomalous nickel geochemistry and mafic outcrop. One line km of 200m loop data were acquired.

Survey Results

Anomaly 5

A strong late time anomaly exists in the data, indicating a highly conductive zone within bedrock. This may be due to sulphides within the bedrock.

EM data were processed within Maxwell EM modelling software by GSG. Maxwell software models thin plates attributed with a conductivity thickness (or conductance) to fit the field data. This allows the centre of the source of the EM anomalies to be located in 3d space.

The north plate has a strike length of 288m with the southern limit of this plate intersected by drill hole ASPD0003. This hole contains the best nickel and copper intercept in drilling to date (3m @ 1.28% Ni and 0.29% Cu from 29m; Refer ASX release 2 August 2016) which is proximal to the modelled plate. No other drill holes intercept this plate (***Figure 3***).

The south plate has a strike length of 370m and is not intersected by existing drilling. This plate has a higher conductance than the northern plate (***Figure 3***).

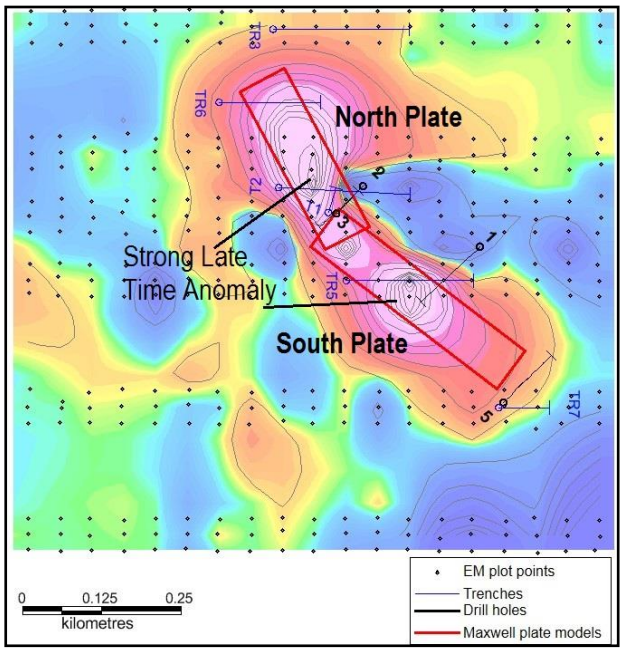

Figure 3: Akjoujt South Project Anomaly 5 – Moving Loop EM channel 29 gridded data displayed with station, trench, drillhole and conductor plate locations.

Trench 9 and Anomaly 5 South

No significant EM anomalism was detected at either Trench 9 or Anomaly 5 South. No further work is planned on these prospects.

Conclusions

The EM survey over Anomaly 5 has identified drill targets which have the potential to host significant nickel-copper mineralisation. The EM conductor plate models will refine potental targets for the siting of drill holes. Drill program planning is currently being finalised and aims to test both plates to an approximate depth of 200m. The drill program is scheduled to commence in April 2017.

ABOUT ORECORP LIMITED

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

On 13 March 2017, the Company announced that it had completed the third stage of its earn-in and JVA with Acacia Mining plc to earn up to a 51% interest in the Nyanzaga Project in the Lake Victoria Goldfields of Tanzania. The Project currently hosts a JORC 2012 MRE of 3.33Moz at 3.48g/t gold.

JORC 2012 Compliance Statements

Akjoujt South Project

The information in this release that relates to "exploration results" for the Akjoujt South Project is based on information compiled or reviewed by Ms Karen Pittard, a competent person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Pittard is a beneficial shareholder of OreCorp Limited. 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 this release of the exploration results for the Project in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This Report contains statements which may constitute forward-looking information. Such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks, uncertainties and other factors which could cause actual values, results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward-looking statements. Forward-looking information is developed based on assumptions about such risks, uncertainties and other factors, including but not limited to the risk factors set out in the Scoping Study Results Announcement and OreCorp's prospectus dated 30 January 2013. These documents do not provide an exhaustive list of factors that may affect OreCorp's forward-looking information. These and other factors should be considered carefully and readers should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking information. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made by the Company that the matters stated in this presentation will be achieved or prove to be correct. Recipients of this presentation must make their own investigations and inquiries regarding all assumptions, risks, uncertainties and contingencies which may affect the future operations of the Company or the Company's securities.

OreCorp disclaims any intent or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, estimates or opinions, future events or results or otherwise, unless required to do so by law.

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

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Akjoujt South Project		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Comments**
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	**Soil Sampling** Regional soil samples were taken along widely spaced, regional east to west orientated lines at nominal 0.8 x 0.8km. As part of the sampling procedure 1.0 to 1.5kg of -2mm sieved bulk soil sample was taken between a depth of 10 and 30cm. This sample was later sieved down to a 100 to 150g, -80mesh fraction. Infill soil samples were taken along systematic grids at nominal 0.4 x 0.2km, 0.2 x 0.2km and limited 0.2 x 0.1km triangular grids on east to west orientated lines. As part of the sampling procedure 1.0 to 1.5kg of -2mm sieved bulk soil sample was taken between a depth of 10 and 30cm. This sample is later sieved down to a 100 to 150g, -80mesh fraction. **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 exposed outcrop. **Trench Sampling** Trench samples were taken over identified areas of alteration coincident with the surface geochemistry and surface geophysics. Between 3.0 to 4.0kg 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 northern trench wall.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Measures taken to ensure representative samples include adherence to a systematic sampling methodology including preferred site selection, site and sample description, sample depth and the routine cleaning of sieve and sampling equipment between each sample site. A system of regular use of appropriate standards, blanks and duplicates are used in all sampling.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	**Soil Sampling** Standardised field procedures in soil sampling were used to obtain representative samples for precious metal, base metal and multi-element analyses. 100 to 150g soil samples of -80 mesh fractions were pulverised in a low chrome ring mill so that >85% of the sample passes -75 micron. A 30g charge for fire assay of gold and low level, 35 multi-element analyses by an ICP-AES on a 2g charge. **Rock chip and Trenching Sampling** Standardised field procedures in rock chip and pit sampling were used to obtain representative samples for precious metal, base metal and multi-element analyses. 2.5 to 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.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Akjoujt South Project		
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	Not applicable.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Not applicable.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Not applicable.
	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.
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 trenches were logged in geological intervals on 1m intervals using visual inspection of the trench.
	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.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The entire trench was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	Not applicable
	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. **Trench and Rock chip 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.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Akjoujt South Project		
	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. Systematic blanks, standard and field duplicate quality control samples have been submitted at a nominal frequency of 1 in 20. **Trench and Rock chip 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 10m composites by collecting duplicate channel samples.
	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 Samples** Sample sizes ranging between 1.5 to 3.0kg are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled **Trench Samples** Sample sizes ranging between 3.0 to 4.0kg are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	**Soil Samples** All soil samples from Mauritania were dispatched to ALS Minerals Nouakchott for sample preparation. All samples were prepared before the pulp was dispatched to ALS Ireland for analysis. The samples were assayed for gold by Method Au-ICP21, Fire Assay on a 30g charge (LLD of 1ppb gold) and for a 35 element suite of Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn by method ME-ICP41, aqua regia ICP-AES package. **Trench Samples** All rock chip 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.
	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.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Akjoujt South Project		
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	The Company implements a standard procedure of QAQC involving alternate appropriate sample medium certified reference standards, company generated blanks and duplicate samples being taken nominally every 1 in 20 sample interval in soils, rock chips and core samples. In addition, laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal laboratory standards and repeats as part of their in-house procedures. Base metal and gold standards values were appropriately selected to reflect the sampling medium and expected levels of detection in each phase of exploration by the company. Standards sachets were acquired from Geostats Pty Ltd, Perth.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Consultants and technical personnel at OreCorp have visually verified the significant intersections in diamond core and results to date from the Project area.
	The use of twinned holes.	Not applicable
	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 adjustments were made to assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	Soil sample points were located with modern, hand-held Garmin GPS units with the accuracy of +/-5m, which is sufficient accuracy for the compilation and interpretation of results. Rock chip and Trenches were also located with modern, hand-held Garmin GPS units with the accuracy of +/-5m, which is sufficient accuracy. Topographic control used existing topographic maps and hand-held Garmin GPS units with the accuracy of +/-5m. Geophysical survey data were located with either an integrated Novatel GPS unit with an accuracy of +/-0.5m or a hand-held Garmin GPS units with the accuracy of +/-5m.
	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. The Project area relief is almost flat with very little elevation change in the areas drilled or sampled to date.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Data spacing is designed to optimise the most economical coverage but will still identify the target footprint. Data collection is still at a reconnaissance stage testing geochemical, trench and geophysical targets.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	**Soil Sampling** Regional soil sampling spacing is wide spaced, but systematic coverage, along with appreciation of the dispersion patterns and overall geological and structural trends, allowed for a degree of geological continuity of the generated, low level geochemical anomalies. The spacing of subsequent infill soil sampling has demonstrated sufficient geological and geochemical continuity.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Akjoujt South Project		
		Rock chip and Trenching Sampling Trenching to date has been very widely spaced, but has identified correlation between surface geochemistry, mineralisation and alteration within bedrock where exposed.
	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.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	**Soil Sampling** Soil samples are as systematic east to west orientated lines across the regional geological and key structural trends minimising orientation bias. **Geophysical Survey** The ground magnetic surveys lines were orientated east to west orientated lines across the regional geological and key structural trends **Rock Chip Sampling** Rock chip samples are taken perpendicularly across the strike of the vein or alteration zone minimising orientation bias. **Trenching** Trenching is at an early, reconnaissance stage on the Project. The orientation of the trenches is variable and was designed to intersect the interpreted geophysical signatures and mineralisation.
	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.	Not applicable
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were stored in secured camp buildings or area before being dispatched to the secured Nouakchott office. Samples were dispatched under OreCorp personnel supervision to the ALS Nouakchott laboratory for preparation and subsequently dispatched to ALS laboratories, Ireland.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No external audit or review of the various soil and trenching sampling techniques has been undertaken. However, the sampling methodology applied to date in the early stages of the Project follow standard industry practices. Where possible, orientation sampling has been undertaken in progressive staged exploration activities by the company. The multi-element database is considered to be of sufficient quality to carry out regional assessments and progressive staged trenching and drilling. A procedure of QAQC involving appropriate standards, duplicates, blanks and also internal laboratory checks were routinely completed

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results, Akjoujt South Project (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)		
Criteria	**Explanation**	**Comments**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	OreCorp Mauritania has a 90% interest in Licences 1415 and 1416. The Akjoujt South Project area comprises two granted licence areas covering 460km^2 of the Proterozoic Mauritanide Belt in central western Mauritania. The licences are Category Group B2 and are held for 29 elements and groups of elements including gold, antimony, arsenic, barium, bismuth, boron, cadmium, cobalt, copper, fluorite, germanium, indium, lead, magnesium, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, platinoids, rare-earths, selenium, silver, strontium, sulphur, tellurium, tin, titanium, tungsten, zinc and zircon.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	There are no known impediments to the licence security.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Key regional data is provided in the Mauritanian government airborne magnetics and radiometrics PRISM data set and regional geological mapping information. Historical exploration drilling was undertaken in the area by SNIM. Mapping was undertaken by the Bureau de Recherche Geologiques et Mineres BRGM. Peak Metals and Mining Technology (“Peaks”) undertook reconnaissance mapping and regional geochemical sampling over small portions of the current licence areas.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The licences contain prospective geological structures and lithologies which have the potential to host both orogenic shear zone hosted gold, IOCG type deposits and recently identified potential magmatic copper-nickel sulphide mineralisation. The geological setting is within the boundary between the Archaean aged Reguibat Shield and the Proterozoic – Palaeozoic aged Mauritanide Belt. The country rock suites include high grade metamorphic paragneiss and quartzites; orthogneiss with mafic and ultramafic suites and banded iron formation units. The region is in part covered by large areas of longitudinal dune systems.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results, Akjoujt South Project (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)		
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	All trench starting locations (easting and northing given in UTM WGS 84 Zone 28N, dip and azimuth (magnetic) and total length (m) are given in the tables associated with the release. Elevations have not been quoted. The area trenched is relatively flat with less than 1-2m maximum variation.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Not applicable.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	**Soil** When soil results are reported an indication of the element ranges, maximum values, and weighted mean regional background values are also stated to provide an appreciation of the level of anomalism. A total of 705, -80 mesh fraction multi-element soil samples (excluding QAQC) were collected between October and December 2016 by OCP. Assay results with values ranging from 3 to 155ppm Cu (background mean average 18ppm copper-in-soil), from 3 to 741ppm Ni (background mean average 19ppm nickel-in-soil) and from <1 to 15ppb Au (background mean average 1.6ppb gold-in-soil) were returned. **Trench** A total of 284, 10m and 4m composite trench samples (excluding QAQC) were collected from trenches ASPTR0010 - ASPTR0021 with values ranging from 6 to 186ppm Cu (background mean average 29ppm copper), from 3 to 203ppm Ni (background mean average 28ppm nickel). **Rock Chip** A further 16 rock-chip samples of sporadic, narrow, point samples of outcrop were taken between October and December, 2016 during regional mapping. Values were very low and ranged from 2 to 635 ppm Cu, 4 to 231 ppm Ni and <1 to 70 ppb 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.	Higher grade intervals internal to broader mineralised zones are reported as included intervals in the provided table and summary of results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results, Akjoujt South Project (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)		
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Geological interpretation and field mapping suggest that the potential gold and base metal mineralisation along the Akjoujt South area associated with moderate to steeply dipping shears, veining and alteration zones and with felsic volcanic and intermediate volcanic interfaces of varying orientation.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Not applicable
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Not applicable
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Suitable summary plans have been included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	When soil results are reported an indication of the element ranges, maximum values, and weighted mean regional background values are also stated to provide an appreciation of the level of anomalism. In the case of trench results, all results at the assigned lower cut-offs are given. If no mineralisation is intercepted, then this is also reported.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological 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 Geophysics** Use was made of the Mauritanian government Airborne magnetics and radiometrics PRISM data set. **Geophysical Survey** Eight lines of High Resolution Resistivity and IP data (HIRIP) were completed in 2015 by ORR. A total of 1,205 line kilometres of ground magnetics has been completed over 4 areas by ORR in H2,2016. A Geomatric G-859APX portable caesium magnetometer with a Geomatrics G-856 proton magnetometer base station. Lines were orientation west to east, with data acquired at 200m line spacing and infill data acquired between 50 to 100m line spacing. Three Moving Loop EM (MLEM) surveys have been completed in Q1 2016, for a total of 8.5-line km. Three areas were surveyed utilizing 200m transmitter loops. A receiver was placed in the center of the loop, and 50m north and south of center. A Zonge ZT-30 battery powered transmitter was used. **Soil Sampling Orientation and Regional / Infill Programs** Initial orientation soil sampling was undertaken that assessed both gold and pathfinder element ranges in -80 mesh, -2mm, +2-5mm, >5mm and LAG sampling medium. The work indicated very low orders of gold anomalism.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results, Akjoujt South Project (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)		
		A total of 1195 regional and infill soil samples have been collected by OreCorp comprising regional samples at nominal 0.8 x 0.4 spacing down to 0.4 x 0.2km and in places 0.2 x 0.1km testing mapped alteration zones and lithological contacts. Assaying returned results ranging from 3 to 2,340ppm Cu (background mean average 21ppm copper-in-soil) and from 3 to 2,550ppm Ni (background mean average 23ppm nickel-in-soil) and from <1 to 50ppb Au (background mean average 1.7 ppb gold-in-soil). **Trenching** A total of 21 trenches for 4,406m have been completed within the Project Area. The results returned values of 2ppm to 3670ppm (0.37%) copper and 3ppm to 5020ppm (0.50%) nickel. **Pit Sampling** A total of 63 pit samples (excluding QAQC) were taken with values ranging from 1 to 270ppm Cu (background mean average 41ppm copper-in-soil) and from 2 to 463ppm Ni (background mean average 55ppm nickel-in-soil) from <1 to 4ppb Au (background mean average 0.5ppb gold-in-soil). **Rock Chip** A total of 22 rock chip samples (excluding QAQC) were taken with values ranging from 2 to 2010 ppm Cu; 5 to 1,990ppm Ni; and from <1 to 70ppb Au. **Petrology** A total of 4 samples of mineralised and altered core were taken for petrology description. **Diamond Drilling** An initial reconnaissance diamond drill programme was completed with a total of 6 DD holes for 1040.4 metres of diamond core. Drill intersection results from the drilling included; ASPDD002- 31m @ 0.31% Ni and 0.21% Cu from 11m; and 9m @ 0.21% Ni and 0.10% Cu from 94m ASPDD003 - 13m @ 0.35% Ni and 0.24% Cu from 2m; and 15m @ 0.58% Ni and 0.40% Cu from 19m (incl. 3m @ 1.28% Ni and 0.29% Cu from 29m) ASPDD004 - 16.7m @ 0.40% Ni and 0.22% Cu from 16.3m (incl. 1m @ 1.05% Ni and 0.23% Cu from 31m) ASPDD005- 4.7m @ 0.39% Ni and 0.20% Cu from 116.8m (incl. 0.70m @ 1.00% Ni and 0.15% Cu from 116.8m)
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling)*	Additional detailed geological mapping, geophysical test work and phased drilling are being considered.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	These are included in the body of the report.