ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE

Significant Gold Drill Intercepts from Bululu Prospect, Nyanzaga Project, Tanzania

OreCorp Limited (**OreCorp** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the results from the reconnaissance aircore and reverse circulation drilling program completed at Bululu Prospect within the Nyanzaga Project (**Nyanzaga** or **Project**) in northwest Tanzania. Bululu is a regional prospect located six kilometres from the Nyanzaga Deposit which hosts a JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of 3.3Mozs of gold at 3.5g/t gold (refer ASX release 10 August 2016). Significant gold mineralisation has been intersected at shallow depths over broad widths. The drilling was designed to test the down-dip and along strike extensions of mineralisation identified in historical diamond drilling.

Highlights

- Gold mineralisation identified from surface and at shallow depths
- Drill intercepts up to 16m down hole width, with a peak gold value of 5.35g/t gold
- Mineralisation confirmed over a 250m strike length within a shallowly dipping shear zone, and open to the south-west on section
- Better drill intercepts include:
    - BULRC001 - 16m @ 2.84g/t gold from 48m, including 8m @ 4.01 g/t gold from 56m
    - BULAC026 - 8m @ 1.51g/t gold from 24m
    - BULAC061 - 4m @ 0.75 g/t gold from 16m and 9m @ 0.88 g/t gold from 28m to the end of hole
    - BULAC024 - 4m @ 1.10 g/t gold from surface
    - BULAC023 - 8m @ 0.79g/t gold from 4m
- Extends mineralisation 80m down-dip of historical diamond drilling intercepts in BULDD006 and is still open
- Supports the Company strategy of targeting shallow high grade mineralisation proximal to Nyanzaga

These exciting new results are a very encouraging start to testing a suite of exploration targets that have been enhanced and refined by OreCorp since the commencement of the joint venture (**JV**) with Acacia Mining Plc (**Acacia**). OreCorp has always recognised the wider potential of the Nyanzaga Project. The results confirm there is potential at the Bululu Prospect, and will be followed up with a further program in 2017. In addition, the Company is currently awaiting the results of a regional soil sampling program, which will be integrated with the aeromagnetics to delineate further targets for drill testing within the Project area.

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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.

Introduction

The Project is the subject of a JV with Acacia and under terms of the JV, OreCorp may earn up to a 51% interest. OreCorp is the operator of the Nyanzaga Project and is currently completing a Pre-Feasibility Study on the Nyanzaga Deposit, located six kilometres to the north of Bululu.

Nyanzaga 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 a suite of 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. The Bululu Prospect lies within granted licence PL9662/2014 covering 13.15km^2 (***Figure 2***).

Figure 1: Lake Victoria Goldfields, Tanzania – Existing Resources

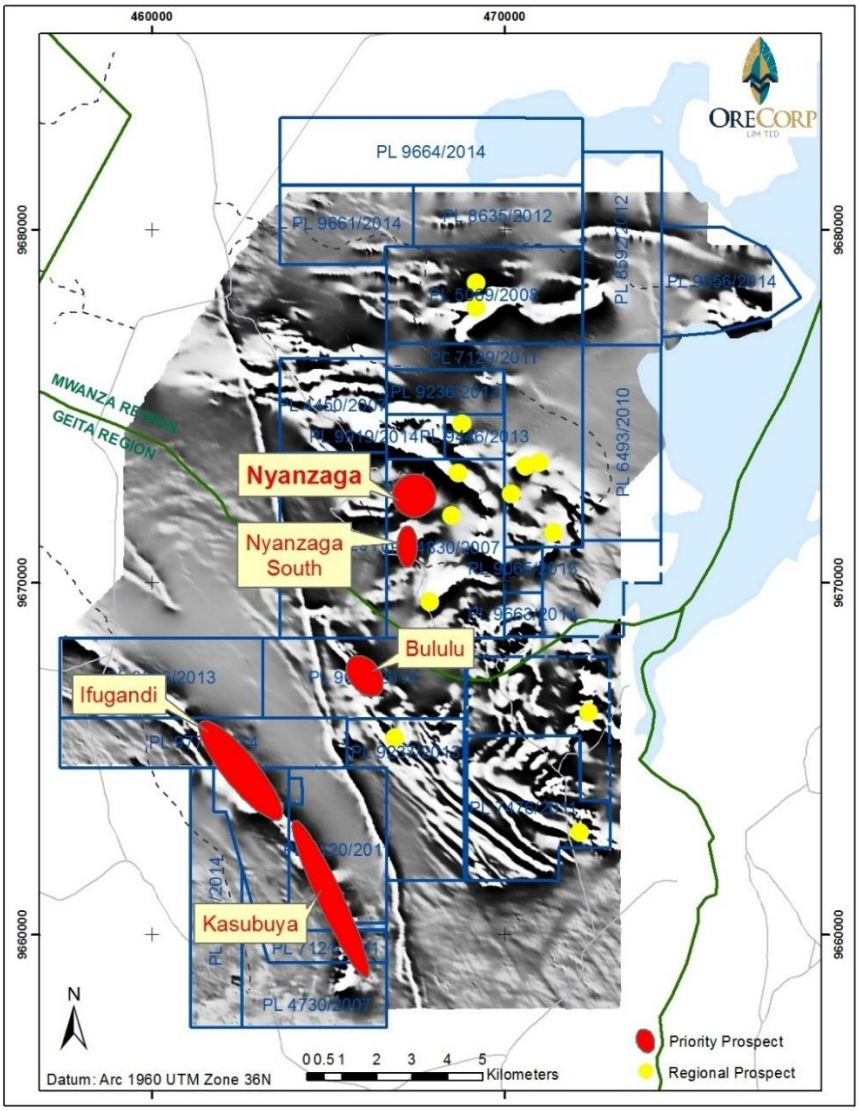

Figure 2: Bululu Prospect Location Plan over Greyscale Magnetics

Previous exploration at Bululu by Acacia had identified a gold-in-soil anomaly with rock chip assays up to 13.1g/t gold. Acacia tested Bululu with six diamond drill holes in 2014. The drilling confirmed sulphide mineralisation hosted in a sheared and folded sequence of magnetic mudstone-siltstone-sandstones with two contrasting vein styles: an early ptygmatic quartz vein and a late cross-cutting quartz-carbonate-sulphide vein set. The previous drilling recorded best intersections of 5.7m @ 2.19g/t gold from 21.3m (BULDD001) and 3m @ 9.08g/t gold from 27m (BULDD006).

OreCorp's 2016 program comprised a detailed review of the regional magnetic data, historical soil geochemistry and drilling which led to an updated geological interpretation indicating a series of northwest-southeast trending shears. This was followed up by a soil sampling and mapping program, and subsequently an aircore and reverse circulation drilling program.

Drill Program

A total of sixty-one angled aircore holes and one reverse circulation hole were drilled on four northeast-southwest orientated sections covering 600m of strike and up to 120m down-dip (total program 3,026 metres). Two holes, BULAC061 and BULRC001 were drilled on the section of the historical diamond holes BULDD004 and BULDD006. Holes BULAC001-060 were drilled on three section lines to test both across and along the corridor (***Figure 3***). Refer to ***Appendix A*** for further information.

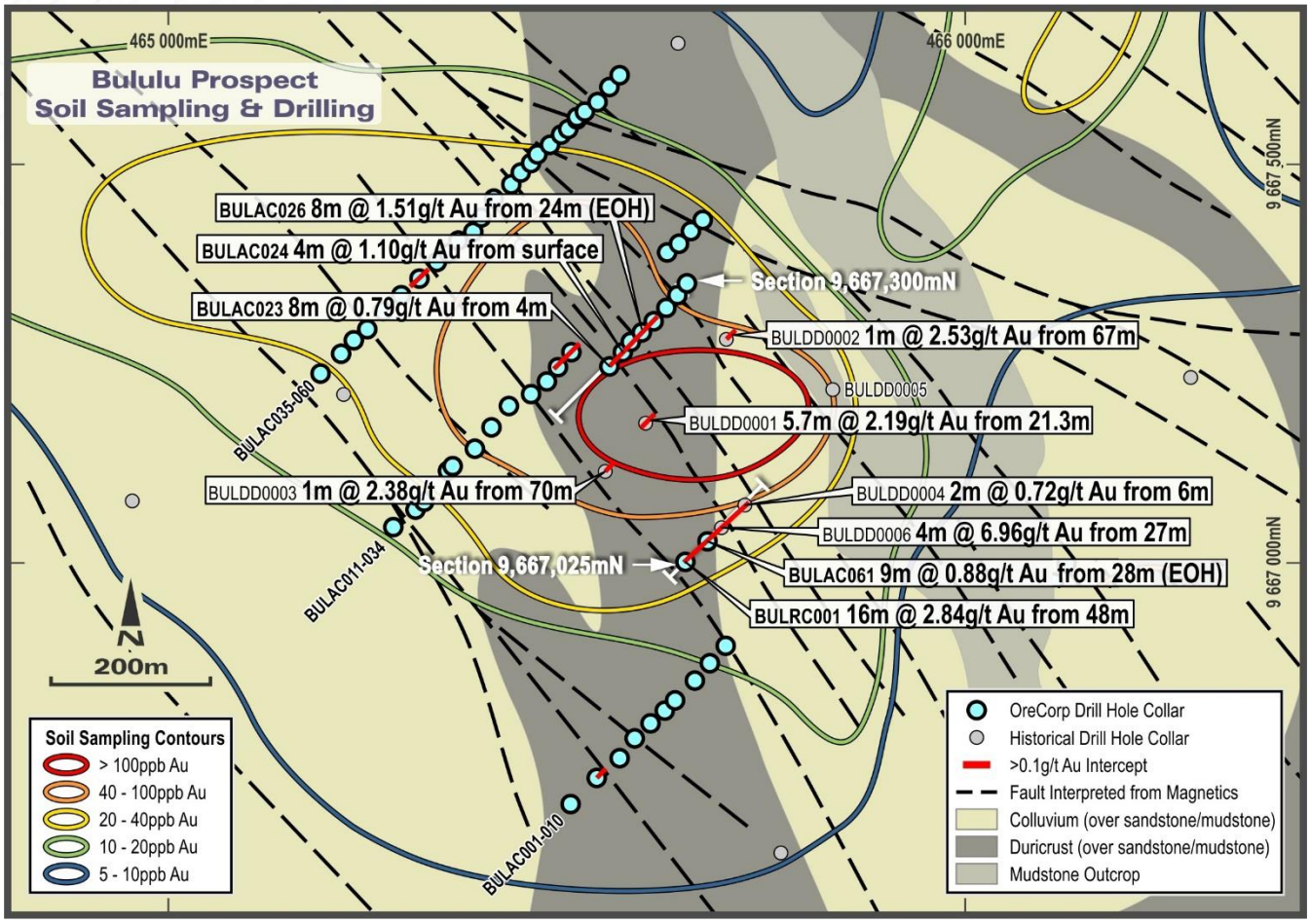

Figure 3: Bululu Prospect – Soil Geochemistry and Drilling Completed (Current Program Holes in blue)

Significant gold mineralisation (>0.5g/t gold cut-off) was intersected at shallow depths over broad widths in seven of the sixty-two holes drilled. A total of twelve holes intersected anomalous gold mineralisation (>0.1g/t gold cut-off). Due to logistical constraints, the southern drill line could not be extended any further northeast to intersect the predicted trend of the mineralised zone. Following the encouragement from these results, it is intended to examine various options to extend this drill line to the north east to intersect the predicted trend of the mineralisation. The significant intercepts are presented in ***Appendix B***.

Testing of Down-Dip Extensions to Previously Identified Mineralisation

BULAC061 and BULRC001 were drilled in the southern area of the gold-in-soil anomalism on cross-section 9,667,025mN (***Figure 3***) and intersected mineralisation down-dip of Acacia diamond drill holes BULDD006 and BULDD004 (***Figure 4***). BULAC061 intercepted two zones of mineralisation; 4m @ 0.75g/t gold from 16m and 9m at 0.88g/t gold from 28m to the end of hole and ended in mineralisation (with the hole lost due to ground conditions). BULRC001 intercepted a wide intersection of 16m at 2.84g/t gold from 48m, which includes 8m @ 4.01g/t gold from 56m.

The mineralisation is hosted in a magnetic sandstone-siltstone-mudstone sedimentary sequence with carbonate-pyrite alteration. Pyrite in fresh rock was encountered in BULRC001 at 53m down hole. Gold mineralisation is interpreted on section to be dipping shallowly to the southwest, and remains open down dip. To date gold mineralisation has been confirmed in all four holes on section 9,667,025mN, and over 120m down-dip (***Figure 4***).

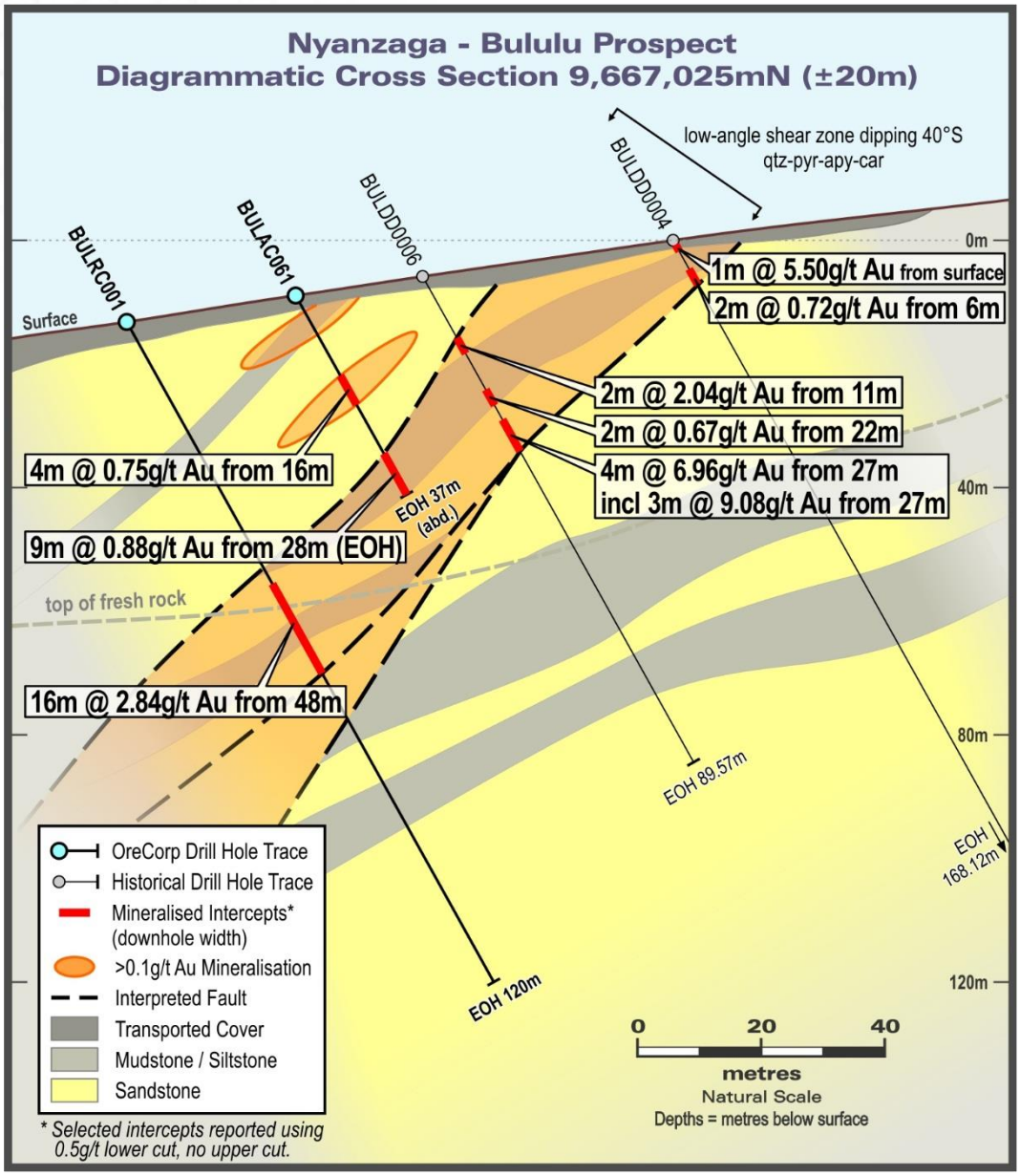

Figure 4: Bululu Prospect – Section 9,667,025mN

Reconnaissance Drilling along the Bululu Corridor

Reconnaissance aircore drilling on the central section 9,667,300mN (***Figure 3***) to the northwest of historical holes BULDD001-003 returned anomalous intersections at greater than 0.1g/t gold across a continuous 150m surface width of the host sediments.

The core of the mineralisation is present in holes BULAC022 to BULAC027 (***Figure 5***) within colluvium and foliated, carbonate altered, ferruginous sandstones containing quartz-pyrite veins. There are subordinate siltstone, mudstones, cherts and volcaniclastics in the sequence. The best intersection recorded on this section is in BULAC026, as 8m @ 1.5g/t gold from 24m in transitional zone sandstones associated with a 3m chert unit. The sandstones are biotite and carbonate altered, and mineralised by arsenopyrite and pyrite. A wide zone of low-grade mineralisation (>0.1g/t gold) was encountered in BULAC027, 22m @ 0.36 g/t gold from 20m to end of hole, hosted in saprock and transitional zone sandstones associated with arsenopyrite-pyrite, carbonate alteration and smoky quartz veins. Mineralisation in BULAC027 is open at depth.

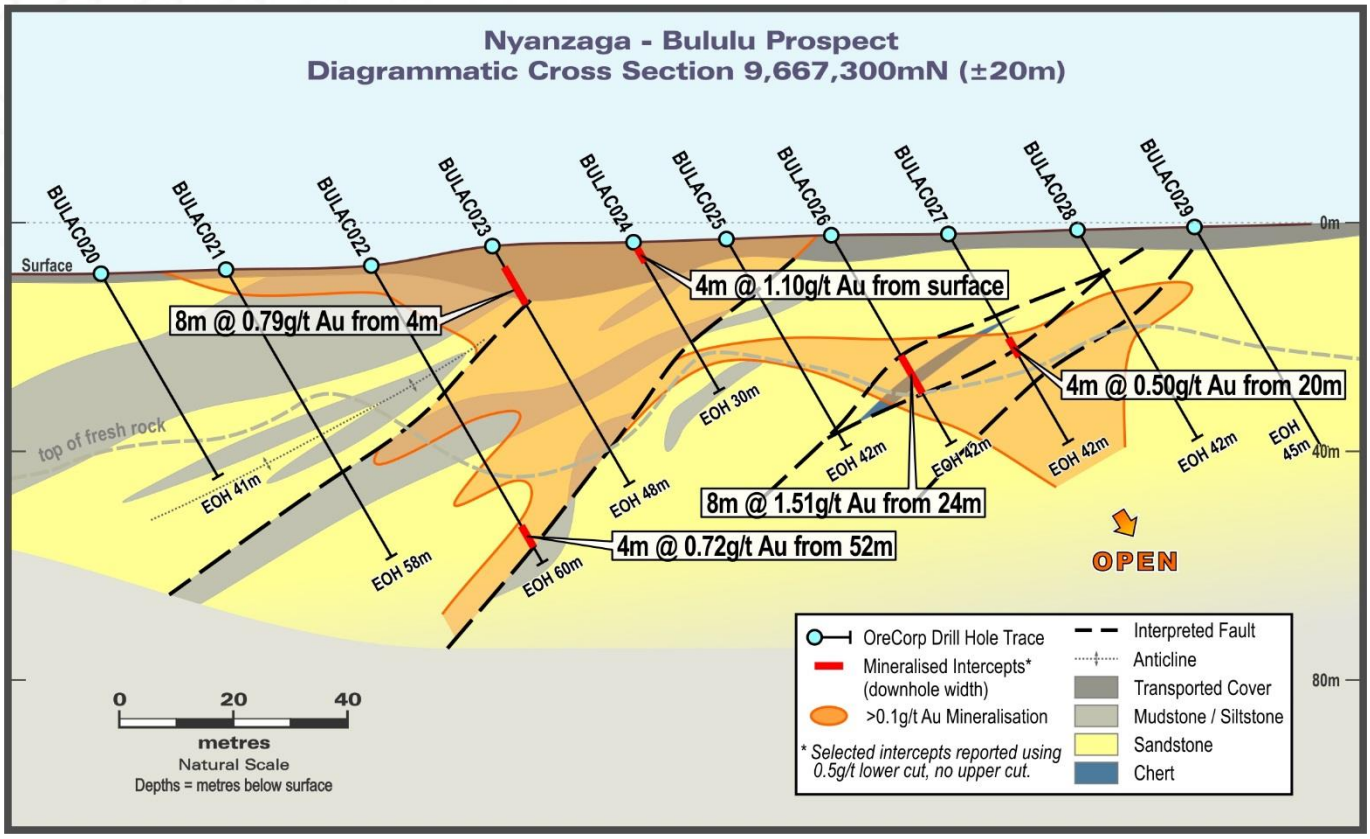

Figure 5. Bululu Prospect – Section 9,667,300mN

Follow-up worked is planned to be completed in H2 2017, and may comprise an induced polarisation survey to delineate the trend of sulphide mineralisation and reverse circulation drilling to test extensions on current drilled sections and chargeable anomalies.

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 7 October 2015, the Company announced that it had completed the first 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. On 10 August 2016, the Company announced as part of the Scoping Study a Revised JORC MRE of 3.34Moz at 3.5g/t gold for the Nyanzaga Project.

JORC 2012 Competent Person Statement

The information in this release that relates to "exploration results" for the Prospect is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Matthew Yates. Mr Yates is a full-time employee and beneficial shareholder of OreCorp Limited and is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Yates 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 Yates consents to the inclusion in this release of the exploration results for the Prospect in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC 2012 Compliance Statement

The information in this release relating to the Nyanzaga Project MRE is extracted from the ASX Announcement dated 10 August 2016 titled 'Scoping Study Confirms Outstanding Potential of Nyanzaga Project & Delivers MRE Upgrade' which is available to view on the Company's website 'orecorp.com.au'. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Scoping Study Results Announcement and, in the case of (i) estimates of Mineral Resources, (ii) Metallurgical Testwork and Results, and (iii) Exploration Results in relation to the Nyanzaga Project (Project Results), that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Project Results in the Scoping Study Results Announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Scoping Study Results Announcement.

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

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Bululu Prospect, Nyanzaga 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.*	**Drilling** Aircore and Reverse Circulation drilling used to obtain 4 metre samples. **Soil Sampling** Collected as 200g of -2mm field sieved samples.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	**Drilling** Spacing variable due to early stage / first pass nature of drilling **Soil Sampling** Samples taken at nominal 100 x 200m spacing.
	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.	**Drilling** Drill hole locations set out and picked up using handheld GPS. A 200gm sub sample was dispatched for analysis by Intertek Genalysis (Perth)where a 10g charge for precious metal determination via aqua regia. **Soil Sampling** Samples were pulverised and assayed by pXRF on a 30 second read-time (Code pXScan) using an InnovX Delta Premium HCR SN=510996 instrument. The pulps were then assayed for Au by a 50-gram fire-assay with an ICP-MS finish (Code FA50/MS).
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.).*	Aircore drilling carried out by Mitchell Drilling using 4" aircore hammer and blade bit to blade refusal. Reverse Circulation drilling was completed using a 5 ½ " face-sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample recoveries were measured, by weighing samples bagged at the cyclone. Each 1m interval was weighed at the drill site.
	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 cleaned regularly

	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.	No grade variation with recovery noted.
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.*	Drilling logs digitally entered into standard templates which use file structures, lookup tables and logging codes consistent with the Azeva.XDB SQL-based exploration database developed by Azeva Group. The drill hole data is compiled, validated and loaded by independent Data Management company, Geobase Australia Pty Ltd. Logging is of sufficient quality to be used in a Mineral Resource estimation, however at this early stage the lithological / alteration / mineralogical features that assist in modelling a Mineral Resource are yet to be determined.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	Qualitative logging of colour, grainsize, weathering, structural fabric, lithology, alteration type and sulphide mineralogy carried out. Quantitative estimate of sulphide mineralogy and quartz veining.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes logged on 1m intervals using visual inspection of washed drill chips. Logs entered digitally captured on paper log sheets.
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.	**Drilling** 4m composite samples were collected from 1m chip samples bagged at the cyclone. Where samples are composited at the end of hole, these are restricted to a minimum of 2m and maximum of 4m.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	**Drilling** Samples were submitted to ALS Mwanza for preparation by method PREP31-B, drying, fine crushing of entire sample to 70% -2mm, split off 1kg and pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns. **Soil Sampling** Collected as 200g of -2mm field sieved soils. Submitted to Intertek Genalysis, Perth for preparation by method FA50/MS
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	4m sub samples from AC and RC drilling collected by spearing each 1m sample bag three times, as two diagonals, and one central spear. Spear samples were composited over 4m to produce samples weighing on average of 2-3kg.
	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.	**Drilling** Field duplicate samples were collected at an interval of 1 in 60 samples. A total of 13 duplicates were collected and assayed and returned results consistent with the primary sample. **Soil Sampling** Field duplicate samples were collected at an interval of 1 in 50 samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Material recovered from the cyclone comprised fine rock dust and chips. Host-rocks and sulphide mineralisation is fine-grained. Composite samples of an average weight of 3kg are deemed representative.

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.*	**Drilling** Results in this release are from selected samples from holes. These were analysed using ICP-MS for Au only. A 10g charge for aqua regia assay is analysed using ICP-MS for gold (Au). More accurate methods will be used in follow-up drilling in areas when precious metals have been determined to be present. **Soil Sampling** Samples were pulverised and assayed by pXRF on a 30 second read-time (Code pXScan) using an InnovX Delta Premium HCR SN=510996 instrument. The pulps were then assayed for Au by a 50-gram fire-assay with an ICP-MS finish (Code FA50/MS).
	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 handheld XRF or other geophysical instrument was used to generate the results quoted above.
	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 uses certified reference materials (CRM) and field duplicates in its QA/QC procedures. CRMs are sourced from Rocklabs. One CRM is inserted every 30 samples (composites) and field duplicates are taken in each hole. The duplicate sample is taken at a nominal frequency of 1 in 50 samples. As part of the QA/QC process the laboratory's repeat assays (also known as lab duplicates) are reviewed as well as the laboratory's internal standards. No external laboratory checks have been carried out at this stage as the program is aiming to determine the presence / absence of mineralisation. No bias has been observed and accuracy/precision is believed to be acceptable for quoting of Exploration Results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The calculation of significant intersections has been carried out by the Exploration Manager and verified by the Database Manager by comparison. Field duplicates and standards submitted with the relevant assay batches have been reviewed as well as the laboratory duplicates and laboratory QA/QC data supplied. The cuttings and sample ledgers from these intervals have also been inspected.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes have been drilled to date. These would be carried out once a Mineral Resource has been delineated.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	Primary data was collected using a set of standard digital templates supplied. The drill hole data is compiled, validated and loaded by independent Data Management company, Geobase Australia Pty Ltd. The data is exported into appropriate formats for use by the company. The QAQC implemented for each assay batch has been interrogated using Azeva.X software with no issue identified
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustment to assay data has been carried out.
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.*	Drill holes have been located using handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5 metres which is acceptable for this stage of the project. No downhole surveys were carried out in this program.

	Specification of the grid system used.	Co-ordinates are presented in ARC1960 Zone 36S.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is based on topographic data collected as part of a Geoeye survey carried out in 2012 for a previous explorer.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drilling was broadly carried out on 200 metres x 20 metre grid pattern Drill hole spacing's were selected to achieve a first pass test of target areas and to enable bedrock lithologies to be identified as a basis for a geological model to drive future exploration.
	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.	The mineralised domains have not yet demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
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 orientation of mineralised structures has not been ascertained. Drilling has been oriented in a direction perpendicular to the interpreted regional structural fabric.
	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 orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were removed from the site at the end of each day's work program. All samples were stored in secured camp buildings or area before being dispatched to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been carried out at this stage.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results, Bululu Prospect, Nyanzaga 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.*	The Project is located in north-western Tanzania, approximately 60 kilometres south-south west of Mwanza in the Sengerema District. The Project is made up of 27 Licences covering 271km^2. The Bululu Prospect lies within the granted licence **PL9662/2014** covering 13.15km2. On 22 September 2015, the Company announced that it had entered into a binding agreement with Acacia Mining plc (formerly African Barrick plc) to earn an interest in the Nyanzaga Gold Project in northwest Tanzania. OreCorp subsequently made a cash payment of US$1M to Acacia in consideration for a 5% initial interest in the Project, and has commenced work on a staged earn-in programme to earn a 25% interest in the Project upon completion of a Definitive Feasibility Study. Please refer to the Company's ASX Announcement dated 22 September 2015 for details of all earn-in, expenditure and payments pursuant to the JV. Statutory royalties of 4% are payable to the Tanzanian Government, based on the gross value method. There is provision in the Mining Act 2010 for a Government carried interest, albeit that it has never been exercised by the Tanzanian Government and no precedent exists. If this is exercised it will be absorbed by OreCorp and Acacia on a pro-rata basis.
	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.*	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 resisitivity 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 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 totaling 400 square kilometres. In order 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 according to 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.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Nyanzaga Project is located on the north-eastern flank of the Sukumaland Archaean Greenstone Belt. It is hosted within Nyanzian greenstone volcanic rocks and sediments typical of greenstone belts of the Tanzanian craton. The Bululu Prospect occurs on the flank of a ridge hosted in meta-sediment mudstone, sandstone and chert. There are no artisanal workings at the time of field inspection.
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 drill hole collar locations (easting and northing given in UTM 1960, Zone 36S), collar elevations (m), dip (°) and azimuth (° magnetic) of the drill holes, down hole length (m) and total hole length. For further information please refer to Appendix B.
	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*	All historical results were reported in the Company's 22 September 2015 ASX release.

	Material and should be stated.	
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Sulphide mineralisation was logged in chips and corresponds well to the mineralised intercepts. Mineralisation is associated in fresh rock with pyrite-arsenopyrite-carbonate-quartz alteration. Gold intercepts in this alteration envelope returned anomalous concentrations of gold.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	At this early stage the working hypothesis is that mineralisation is hosted in a set of shallow-to moderately south west to south dipping shear zones. Drill holes were inclined at 060° towards 045°, which is near perpendicular to the interpreted orientation of mineralisation, and the drilling is therefore considered to be an adequate test of mineralisation. However, it remains a possibility that the mineralisation is in fact hosted in steep north-east dipping shears.
	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 and type sections 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.*	Not applicable.
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*	Previous exploration at Bululu by Acacia had identified a gold-in-soil anomaly with rock chip assays up to 13.1g/t gold. Acacia tested Bululu with six diamond drill holes in 2014. The drilling confirmed sulphide mineralisation hosted in a sheared and folded sequence of magnetic mudstone-siltstone-sandstones with two contrasting vein styles; an early ptygmatic quartz vein and a late cross-cutting quartz-carbonate-sulphide vein set. The previous drilling recorded best intersections of 5.7m @ 2.19g/t gold from 21.3m (BULDD001) and 3m @ 9.08g/t gold from 27m (BULDD006).

	treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	OreCorp's 2016 program consisted of a detailed review of the regional magnetic data, historical soil geochemistry and drilling which led to an updated geological interpretation indicating a series of northwest-southeast trending shears. This was followed up by a soil sampling and mapping program.
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)*	The individual 1m RC/AC samples for all 4m composite samples that returned assay results >0.25g/t gold will be retrieved from the bag farm at Nyanzaga Camp and spilt, and 1m samples resubmitted for assay using a 50g gold fire-assay. Follow-up worked is planned to be completed in the dry-season of 2017, and may comprise an induced polarisation survey to delineate the trend of sulphide mineralisation and reverse circulation drilling to test extensions on current drilled sections and chargeable anomalies.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Diagrams are within the body of the text

Section 3 (Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources) is not applicable at this stage of exploration for the Bululu Prospect.

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

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Bululu Prospect, Nyanzaga 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.*	**Drilling** Aircore and Reverse Circulation drilling used to obtain 4 metre samples. **Soil Sampling** Collected as 200g of -2mm field sieved samples.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	**Drilling** Spacing variable due to early stage / first pass nature of drilling **Soil Sampling** Samples taken at nominal 100 x 200m spacing.
	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	**Drilling** Drill hole locations set out and picked up using handheld GPS. A 200gm sub sample was dispatched for analysis by Intertek Genalysis (Perth)where a 10g charge for precious metal determination via aqua regia. **Soil Sampling**

	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.	Samples were pulverised and assayed by pXRF on a 30 second read-time (Code pXScan) using an InnovX Delta Premium HCR SN=510996 instrument. The pulps were then assayed for Au by a 50-gram fire-assay with an ICP-MS finish (Code FA50/MS).
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.).*	Aircore drilling carried out by Mitchell Drilling using 4" aircore hammer and blade bit to blade refusal. Reverse Circulation drilling was completed using a 5 ½ " face-sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sample recoveries were measured, by weighing samples bagged at the cyclone. Each 1m interval was weighed at the drill site.
	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 cleaned regularly
	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.	No grade variation with recovery noted.
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.*	Drilling logs digitally entered into standard templates which use file structures, lookup tables and logging codes consistent with the Azeva.XDB SQL-based exploration database developed by Azeva Group. The drill hole data is compiled, validated and loaded by independent Data Management company, Geobase Australia Pty Ltd. Logging is of sufficient quality to be used in a Mineral Resource estimation, however at this early stage the lithological / alteration / mineralogical features that assist in modelling a Mineral Resource are yet to be determined.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	Qualitative logging of colour, grainsize, weathering, structural fabric, lithology, alteration type and sulphide mineralogy carried out. Quantitative estimate of sulphide mineralogy and quartz veining.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All holes logged on 1m intervals using visual inspection of washed drill chips. Logs entered digitally captured on paper log sheets.
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.	**Drilling** 4m composite samples were collected from 1m chip samples bagged at the cyclone. Where samples are composited at the end of hole, these are restricted to a minimum of 2m and maximum of 4m.

	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	**Drilling** Samples were submitted to ALS Mwanza for preparation by method PREP31-B, drying, fine crushing of entire sample to 70% -2mm, split off 1kg and pulverize split to better than 85% passing 75 microns. **Soil Sampling** Collected as 200g of -2mm field sieved soils. Submitted to Intertek Genalysis, Perth for preparation by method FA50/MS
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	4m sub samples from AC and RC drilling collected by spearing each 1m sample bag three times, as two diagonals, and one central spear. Spear samples were composited over 4m to produce samples weighing on average of 2-3kg.
	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.	**Drilling** Field duplicate samples were collected at an interval of 1 in 60 samples. A total of 13 duplicates were collected and assayed and returned results consistent with the primary sample. **Soil Sampling** Field duplicate samples were collected at an interval of 1 in 50 samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Material recovered from the cyclone comprised fine rock dust and chips. Host-rocks and sulphide mineralisation is fine-grained. Composite samples of an average weight of 3kg are deemed representative.
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.*	**Drilling** Results in this release are from selected samples from holes. These were analysed using ICP-MS for Au only. A 10g charge for aqua regia assay is analysed using ICP-MS for gold (Au). More accurate methods will be used in follow-up drilling in areas when precious metals have been determined to be present. **Soil Sampling** Samples were pulverised and assayed by pXRF on a 30 second read-time (Code pXScan) using an InnovX Delta Premium HCR SN=510996 instrument. The pulps were then assayed for Au by a 50-gram fire-assay with an ICP-MS finish (Code FA50/MS).
	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 handheld XRF or other geophysical instrument was used to generate the results quoted above.
	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 uses certified reference materials (CRM) and field duplicates in its QA/QC procedures. CRMs are sourced from Rocklabs. One CRM is inserted every 30 samples (composites) and field duplicates are taken in each hole. The duplicate sample is taken at a nominal frequency of 1 in 50 samples. As part of the QA/QC process the laboratory's repeat assays (also known as lab duplicates) are reviewed as well as the laboratory's internal standards. No external laboratory checks have been carried out at this stage as the program is aiming to determine the presence / absence of mineralisation. No bias has been observed and accuracy/precision is believed to be acceptable for quoting of Exploration Results.

Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	The calculation of significant intersections has been carried out by the Exploration Manager and verified by the Database Manager by comparison. Field duplicates and standards submitted with the relevant assay batches have been reviewed as well as the laboratory duplicates and laboratory QA/QC data supplied. The cuttings and sample ledgers from these intervals have also been inspected.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes have been drilled to date. These would be carried out once a Mineral Resource has been delineated.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	Primary data was collected using a set of standard digital templates supplied. The drill hole data is compiled, validated and loaded by independent Data Management company, Geobase Australia Pty Ltd. The data is exported into appropriate formats for use by the company. The QAQC implemented for each assay batch has been interrogated using Azeva.X software with no issue identified
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustment to assay data has been carried out.
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.*	Drill holes have been located using handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5 metres which is acceptable for this stage of the project. No downhole surveys were carried out in this program.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Co-ordinates are presented in ARC1960 Zone 36S.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is based on topographic data collected as part of a Geoeye survey carried out in 2012 for a previous explorer.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drilling was broadly carried out on 200 metres x 20 metre grid pattern Drill hole spacing's were selected to achieve a first pass test of target areas and to enable bedrock lithologies to be identified as a basis for a geological model to drive future exploration.
	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.	The mineralised domains have not yet demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
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 orientation of mineralised structures has not been ascertained. Drilling has been oriented in a direction perpendicular to the interpreted regional structural fabric.
	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 orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.

Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were removed from the site at the end of each day's work program. All samples were stored in secured camp buildings or area before being dispatched to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been carried out at this stage.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results, Bululu Prospect, Nyanzaga 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.*	The Project is located in north-western Tanzania, approximately 60 kilometres south-south west of Mwanza in the Sengerema District. The Project is made up of 27 Licences covering 271km^2. The Bululu Prospect lies within the granted licence **PL9662/2014** covering 13.15km2. On 22 September 2015, the Company announced that it had entered into a binding agreement with Acacia Mining plc (formerly African Barrick plc) to earn an interest in the Nyanzaga Gold Project in northwest Tanzania. OreCorp subsequently made a cash payment of US$1M to Acacia in consideration for a 5% initial interest in the Project, and has commenced work on a staged earn-in programme to earn a 25% interest in the Project upon completion of a Definitive Feasibility Study. Please refer to the Company's ASX Announcement dated 22 September 2015 for details of all earn-in, expenditure and payments pursuant to the JV. Statutory royalties of 4% are payable to the Tanzanian Government, based on the gross value method. There is provision in the Mining Act 2010 for a Government carried interest, albeit that it has never been exercised by the Tanzanian Government and no precedent exists. If this is exercised it will be absorbed by OreCorp and Acacia on a pro-rata basis.
	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.*	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 resisitivity 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 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 totaling 400 square kilometres. In order 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 according to 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.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Nyanzaga Project is located on the north-eastern flank of the Sukumaland Archaean Greenstone Belt. It is hosted within Nyanzian greenstone volcanic rocks and sediments typical of greenstone belts of the Tanzanian craton. The Bululu Prospect occurs on the flank of a ridge hosted in meta-sediment mudstone, sandstone and chert. There are no artisanal workings at the time of field inspection.
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 drill hole collar locations (easting and northing given in UTM 1960, Zone 36S), collar elevations (m), dip (°) and azimuth (° magnetic) of the drill holes, down hole length (m) and total hole length. For further information please refer to Appendix B.
	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	Not applicable.

	Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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 historical results were reported in the Company's 22 September 2015 ASX release.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Sulphide mineralisation was logged in chips and corresponds well to the mineralised intercepts. Mineralisation is associated in fresh rock with pyrite-arsenopyrite-carbonate-quartz alteration. Gold intercepts in this alteration envelope returned anomalous concentrations of gold.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	At this early stage the working hypothesis is that mineralisation is hosted in a set of shallow-to moderately south west to south dipping shear zones. Drill holes were inclined at 060^{o} towards 045^{o}, which is near perpendicular to the interpreted orientation of mineralisation, and the drilling is therefore considered to be an adequate test of mineralisation. However, it remains a possibility that the mineralisation is in fact hosted in steep north-east dipping shears.
	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 and type sections 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.*	Not applicable.

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.*	Previous exploration at Bululu by Acacia had identified a gold-in-soil anomaly with rock chip assays up to 13.1g/t gold. Acacia tested Bululu with six diamond drill holes in 2014. The drilling confirmed sulphide mineralisation hosted in a sheared and folded sequence of magnetic mudstone-siltstone-sandstones with two contrasting vein styles; an early ptygmatic quartz vein and a late cross-cutting quartz-carbonate-sulphide vein set. The previous drilling recorded best intersections of 5.7m @ 2.19g/t gold from 21.3m (BULDD001) and 3m @ 9.08g/t gold from 27m (BULDD006). OreCorp's 2016 program consisted of a detailed review of the regional magnetic data, historical soil geochemistry and drilling which led to an updated geological interpretation indicating a series of northwest-southeast trending shears. This was followed up by a soil sampling and mapping program.
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)*	The individual 1m RC/AC samples for all 4m composite samples that returned assay results >0.25g/t gold will be retrieved from the bag farm at Nyanzaga Camp and spilt, and 1m samples resubmitted for assay using a 50g gold fire-assay. Follow-up worked is planned to be completed in the dry-season of 2017, and may comprise an induced polarisation survey to delineate the trend of sulphide mineralisation and reverse circulation drilling to test extensions on current drilled sections and chargeable anomalies.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Diagrams are within the body of the text

Section 3 (Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources) is not applicable at this stage of exploration for the Bululu Prospect

Appendix B – Bululu Significant Drilling Results

ARC1960 Zone 36S								Gold Intercepts 0.1g/t Au cut-off				Gold Intercepts 0.25g/t Au cut-off				Gold Intercepts 0.50g/t Au cut-off			
Hole ID	Type	East	North	RL	Depth	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Intercept	Grade	From	To	Intercept	Grade	From	To	Intercept	Grade
BULAC001	AC	465511	9666697	1169.77	75	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC002	AC	465544	9666730	1171.19	78	-60	45	76.00	78.00	2.00	0.38	76.00	78.00	2.00	0.38				
BULAC003	AC	465573	9666755	1172.79	62	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC004	AC	465592	9666780	1173.95	57	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC005	AC	465612	9666798	1175.67	51	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC006	AC	465629	9666814	1176.71	43	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC007	AC	465642	9666827	1177.33	65	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC008	AC	465667	9666852	1178.92	61	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC009	AC	465686	9666874	1181.00	56	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC010	AC	465706	9666896	1183.16	55	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC011	AC	465289	9667045	1159.17	71	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC012	AC	465317	9667066	1159.71	71	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC013	AC	465328	9667076	1159.95	65	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC014	AC	465357	9667115	1160.78	71	-60	225							NSI					
BULAC015	AC	465363	9667121	1160.83	70	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC016	AC	465391	9667143	1161.66	69	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC017	AC	465412	9667170	1162.46	71	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC018	AC	465434	9667196	1163.44	66	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC019	AC	465462	9667211	1164.87	48	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC020	AC	465482	9667227	1165.83	41	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC021	AC	465495	9667245	1166.56	58	-60	45	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.18								
BULAC022	AC	465512	9667264	1167.26	60	-60	45	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.15								
								24.00	32.00	8.00	0.34	24.00	28.00	4.00	0.48				
								40.00	56.00	16.00	0.29	52.00	56.00	4.00	0.72	52.00	56.00	4.00	0.72
BULAC023	AC	465560	9667246	1170.66	48	-60	45	0.00	40.00	40.00	0.34	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.50	4.00	12.00	8.00	0.79
												36.00	40.00	4.00	0.34				
BULAC024	AC	465577	9667264	1171.34	30	-60	45	0.00	24.00	24.00	0.29	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.68	0.00	4.00	4.00	1.10
BULAC025	AC	465587	9667277	1171.88	42	-60	45	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.29	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.48				
								20.00	24.00	4.00	0.15								
BULAC026	AC	465601	9667289	1172.57	42	-60	45	20.00	36.00	16.00	0.83	24.00	32.00	8.00	1.51	24.00	32.00	8.00	1.51
BULAC027	AC	465616	9667303	1172.78	42	-60	45	20.00	42.00	22.00	0.36	20.00	42.00	22.00	0.36	20.00	24.00	4.00	0.50
BULAC028	AC	465631	9667320	1173.49	42	-60	45	12.00	20.00	8.00	0.16								
BULAC029	AC	465645	9667335	1174.01	45	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC030	AC	465657	9667350	1174.47	42	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC031	AC	465632	9667389	1171.46	42	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC032	AC	465647	9667400	1172.15	42	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC033	AC	465662	9667416	1172.64	42	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC034	AC	465677	9667430	1172.95	42	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC035	AC	465198	9667237	1153.34	62	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC036	AC	465223	9667262	1153.70	41	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC037	AC	465239	9667279	1153.77	52	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC038	AC	465256	9667293	1153.91	60	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC039	AC	465276	9667315	1154.14	67	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC040	AC	465299	9667335	1154.47	60	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC041	AC	465322	9667356	1154.86	47	-60	45	36.00	40.00	4.00	0.16								
BULAC042	AC	465344	9667377	1155.61	34	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC043	AC	465358	9667388	1156.15	42	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC044	AC	465370	9667404	1156.49	42	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC045	AC	465389	9667415	1157.08	42	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC046	AC	465399	9667434	1157.33	54	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC047	AC	465415	9667457	1157.79	49	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC048	AC	465437	9667474	1158.37	46	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC049	AC	465449	9667489	1158.52	36	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC050	AC	465462	9667501	1158.93	30	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC051	AC	465470	9667512	1158.96	36	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC052	AC	465486	9667524	1159.43	36	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC053	AC	465499	9667537	1159.47	24	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC054	AC	465508	9667544	1159.67	30	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC055	AC	465519	9667559	1159.94	24	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC056	AC	465519	9667556	1160.02	18	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC057	AC	465529	9667566	1160.42	18	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC058	AC	465536	9667512	1162.27	18	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC059	AC	465560	9667597	1161.31	18	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC060	AC	465573	9667611	1162.29	18	-60	45							NSI					
BULAC061	AC	465683	9667027	1180.71	37	-60	45	4.00	8.00	4.00	0.15								
								16.00	20.00	4.00	0.75	16.00	20.00	4.00	0.75	16.00	20.00	4.00	0.75
								28.00	37.00	9.00	0.88	28.00	37.00	9.00	0.88	28.00	37.00	9.00	0.88
BULRC001	RC	465655	9667001	1178.65	120	-60	45	44.00	72.00	28.00	1.73	48.00	72.00	24.00	2.00	48.00	64.00	16.00	2.84

Note: *Intersections are quoted on a maximum of 4m consecutive internal dilution, at 0.1g/t, 0.25 g/t, and 0.5 g/t gold cut-offs. 4m composite samples were collected from 1m chip samples bagged at the cyclone, and sub-sampled using a spear to produce a 2-3kg sample over the 4m. For further details please see Appendix A. NSI – No Significant Intercept.*