ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE

FINAL RESULTS FROM DRILLING AT KILIMANI, NYANZAGA GOLD PROJECT, TANZANIA

OreCorp Limited (**OreCorp** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the remaining assay results from the drill program completed at the Kilimani deposit (**Kilimani** or **Deposit**) within the Nyanzaga Gold Project (**Nyanzaga**) in Tanzania. Kilimani currently hosts an Inferred JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate (**Kilimani MRE**) of 5.64Mt @ 1.21g/t gold for 220Kozs. The Kilimani MRE lies within the granted Special Mining Licence (**SML**) 450m to the northeast of the Nyanzaga deposit which hosts an MRE of 23.7Mt @ 4.03g/t gold for 3.07Mozs.

The recent drill program at Kilimani comprised 51 Reverse Circulation (**RC**) resources holes (6,779m), 12 Diamond (**DD**) geology holes (2,086m), two RC hydrology holes (230m) and six DD geotechnical holes (750m). The resource holes were reported on 4 February 2022. Results reported herein are the geology, hydrology, remaining five resource holes and two historical, previously unassayed holes.

The drill program aimed to improve confidence and understanding of the Kilimani geological and mineralisation models, to support lifting the current Kilimani MRE from Inferred to Measured and Indicated categories so that it may be included in the Ore Reserve as part of the Definitive Feasibility Study (**DFS**) and to test for possible extensions down dip and along strike.

The latest results have further defined thick shallow zones of mineralisation (>0.5g/t gold) up to 46m down hole width and grades up to 9.93g/t gold. These results and the previously reported high grade intercepts (up to 69.79g/t gold) returned from the resource drilling may indicate high-grade shoots within a controlling feeder zone at the margins of the Kilimani Fault Zone.

Kilimani hosts analogous features to Nyanzaga. Current interpretation indicates that the two systems are linked, with Kilimani representing a higher level of emplacement of gold mineralisation. This is a pattern that is now being recognised as the hallmark of some of the largest gold deposits globally.

Significant gold intercepts (>0.5g/t) from the latest results include:

Hole ID	Gold Intercept
NYZRC1244	30m @ 1.94g/t gold from 11m
NYZRC1248	11m @ 1.16g/t gold from 48m
NYZDD1246	12m @ 1.18g/t gold from 0m
	6m @ 1.98g/t gold from 20m (*incl. 1m @ 6.23g/t Au from 24m*)
NYZDD1250	19m @ 1.61g/t gold from 109m (*incl. 1m @ 9.50g/t Au from 109m*)

ORECORP LIMITED

ASX RELEASE:
11 March 2022

ASX CODE:
Shares: ORR

BOARD:
Craig Williams
Non-Executive Chairman

Matthew Yates
CEO & Managing Director

Alastair Morrison
Non-Executive Director

Mike Klessens
Non-Executive Director

Robert Rigo
Non-Executive Director

Jessica O'Hara
Company Secretary

ISSUED CAPITAL:
Shares: 397.8 million
Unlisted Options:
6.3 million
Unlisted Performance Rights:
2.1 million

ABOUT ORECORP:
OreCorp Limited is a Western Australian based mineral company focussed on the Nyanzaga Gold Project in Tanzania and the Eastern Goldfields in Western Australia.

NYZDD1263	6m @ 1.63g/t gold from 41m (*incl. 1m @ 7.07g/t Au from 45m*)
	16m @ 1.02g/t gold from 53m
NYZGT0005	15m @ 1.31g/t gold from 184m
NYZRCDDHY0011	46m @ 2.27g/t gold from 15m
	12m @ 1.14g/t gold from 80m
NYRCHY032	16m @ 3.01g/t gold from 10m (*incl. 1m @ 9.93g/t Au from 20m*)
	12m @ 1.35g.t gold from 58m

The significant intercept of 46m @ 2.27g/t gold from 15m encountered in NYZRCDDHY0011, one of the previously unsampled historical holes is highly encouraging and reinforces the new geological understanding coming to the fore at Kilimani and Nyanzaga as a whole. Further drilling is being planned to follow-up the potential high grade feeder zones. It is anticipated that an updated Kilimani MRE will be completed in Q2, 2022 and integrated into the DFS.

Authorised for release on behalf of the Company by:
Matthew Yates
+61 89381 9997
CEO and Managing Director

Nyanzaga Gold Project

Nyanzaga is situated in the Archean Sukumaland Greenstone Belt, forming part of the Lake Victoria Goldfields of the Tanzanian craton (***Figure 1***).

The Nyanzaga Project comprises the Special Mining Licence (**SML**) which covers 23.4km^2 and encompasses the Nyanzaga and Kilimani deposits and other exploration prospects. There are also several prospecting licences and applications surrounding the SML. (***Figure 2***).

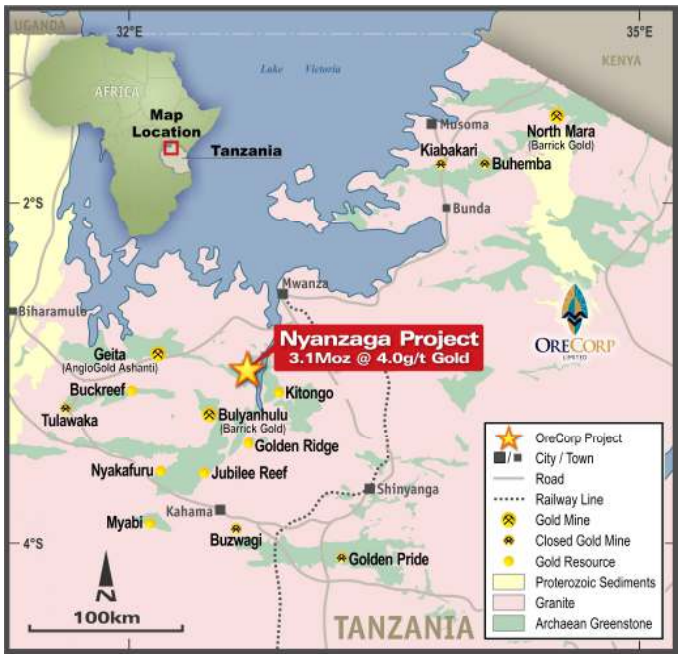

Figure 1: Lake Victoria Goldfields, Tanzania – Existing Resources

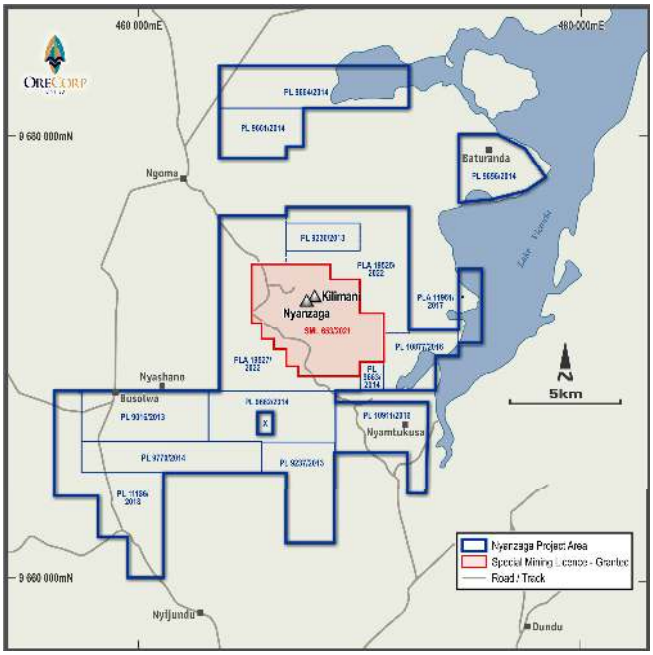

Figure 2: Nyanzaga Project Licences

The Nyanzaga Gold Project is held by Sotta Mining Corporation Limited, the joint venture company in which OreCorp's subsidiary, Nyanzaga Mining Company Limited holds an 84% interest and the Government of Tanzania holds a 16% free carried interest.

The Kilimani deposit is located approximately 450m to the northeast of the Nyanzaga deposit (***Figure 2***) and lies beneath the lower southerly slopes of the Kilimani Ridge. Kilimani is covered by a veneer of shallow (1 to 10m thick), ferruginised talus. Weathering is deep, with the base of weathering up to 200m below surface within the fault zones.

Kilimani Drilling Program

A drill program comprising 51 RC resource holes for 6,779m, 2 RC hydrology holes for 230m, 12 DD geological holes for 2,086m and 6 DD geotechnical holes for 750m was recently completed (***Figure 3***).

The drill program was completed to gain a better understanding the geological setting, obtain further specific gravity and metallurgical samples and evaluate the hydrological and geotechnical characteristics of the deposit. The geotechnical holes in this program were not assayed.

The program focused on increasing the drill density to support lifting the current JORC defined Inferred MRE to the Indicated and Measured categories. The overall spacing within the area of infill drilling is now approximately 40m x 40m.

It is anticipated that a Kilimani MRE update will be completed during Q2, 2022 for potential inclusion in the Ore Reserve for the DFS which is currently underway.

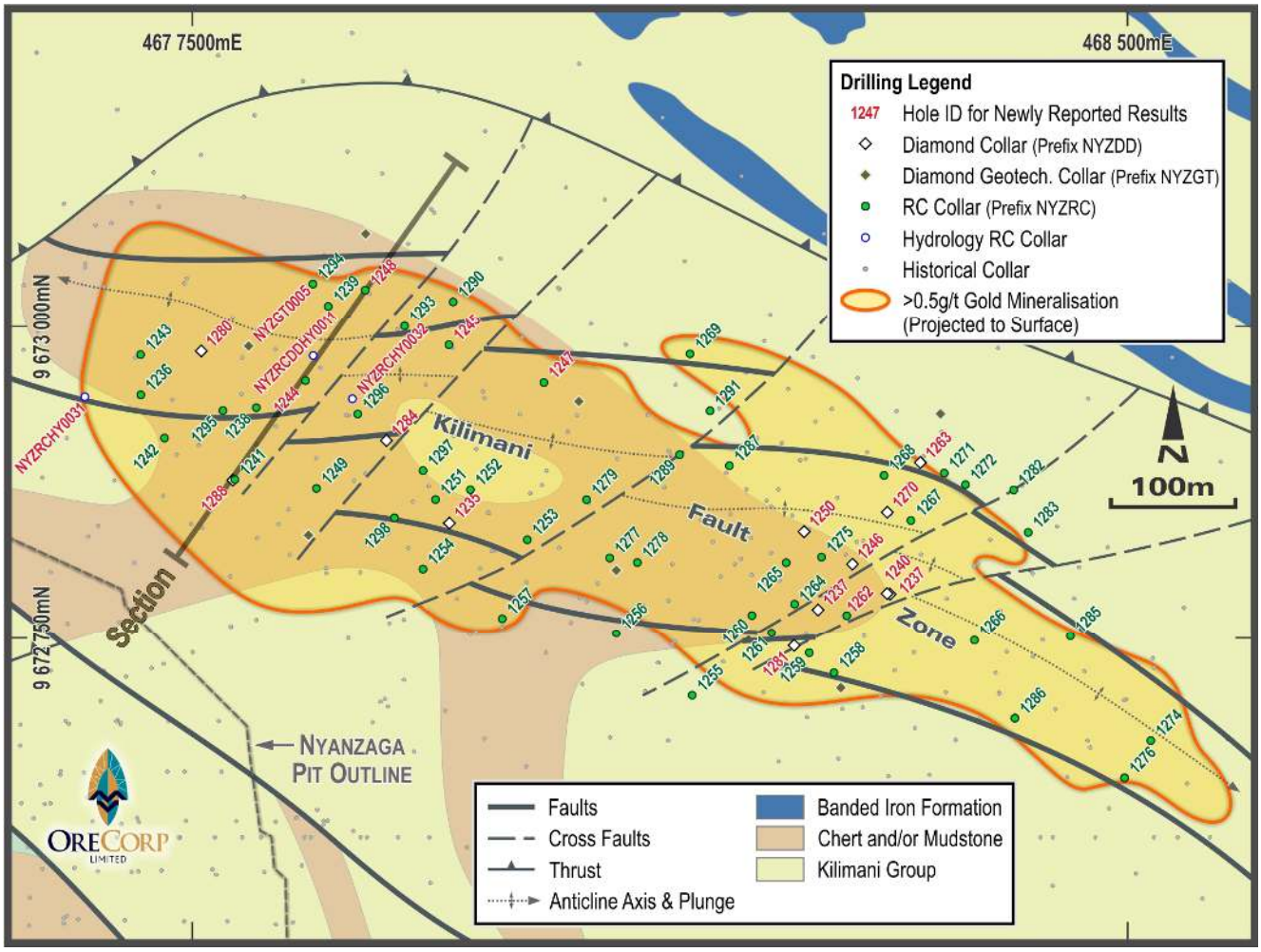

Figure 3: Kilimani Deposit Drilling and Structure over Geology

Results

Results from the infill resource drilling were announced previously (ASX announcement dated 4 February 2022 "Results from Infill RC Drilling and Kilimani, Nyanzaga"). Results reported herein include the remaining five infill resource holes, the hydrology and diamond geology holes as well as selective assaying of two historical, previously unassayed holes (geotechnical hole NYZGT0005 and hydrology hole NYCRCDDHY0011) drilled in 2012.

Significant assay results received are summarised below and on ***Figure 4*** (refer to ***Appendix 1*** for further information and ***Appendix 2*** for all assay results).

NYZRC1244	30m @ 1.94g/t gold from 11m
NYZRC1248	11m @ 1.16g/t gold from 48m
NYZDD1246	12m @ 1.18g/t gold from 0m; and
	6m @ 1.98g/t gold from 20m (*incl. 1m @ 6.23g/t gold from 24m*)
NYZDD1250	19m @ 1.61g/t gold from 109m (*incl. 1m @ 9.50g/t gold from 109m*)
NYZDD1263	6m @ 1.63g/t gold from 41m (*incl. 1m @ 7.07g/t gold from 45m*)
	16m @ 1.02g/t gold from 53m
NYZGT0005	15m @ 1.31g/t gold from 184m
	10m @ 0.57g/t gold from 97m
NYZRCHY0011	46m @ 2.27g/t gold from 15m
	12m @ 1.14g/t gold from 80m
	5m @ 1.88g/t gold from 95m

NYRCHY032 16m @ 3.01g/t gold from 10m (*incl. 1m @ 9.93g/t gold from 20m*)
12m @ 1.35g/t gold from 58m
4m @ 3.00g/t gold from 90m
1m @ 6.87g/t gold from 119m (end of hole)

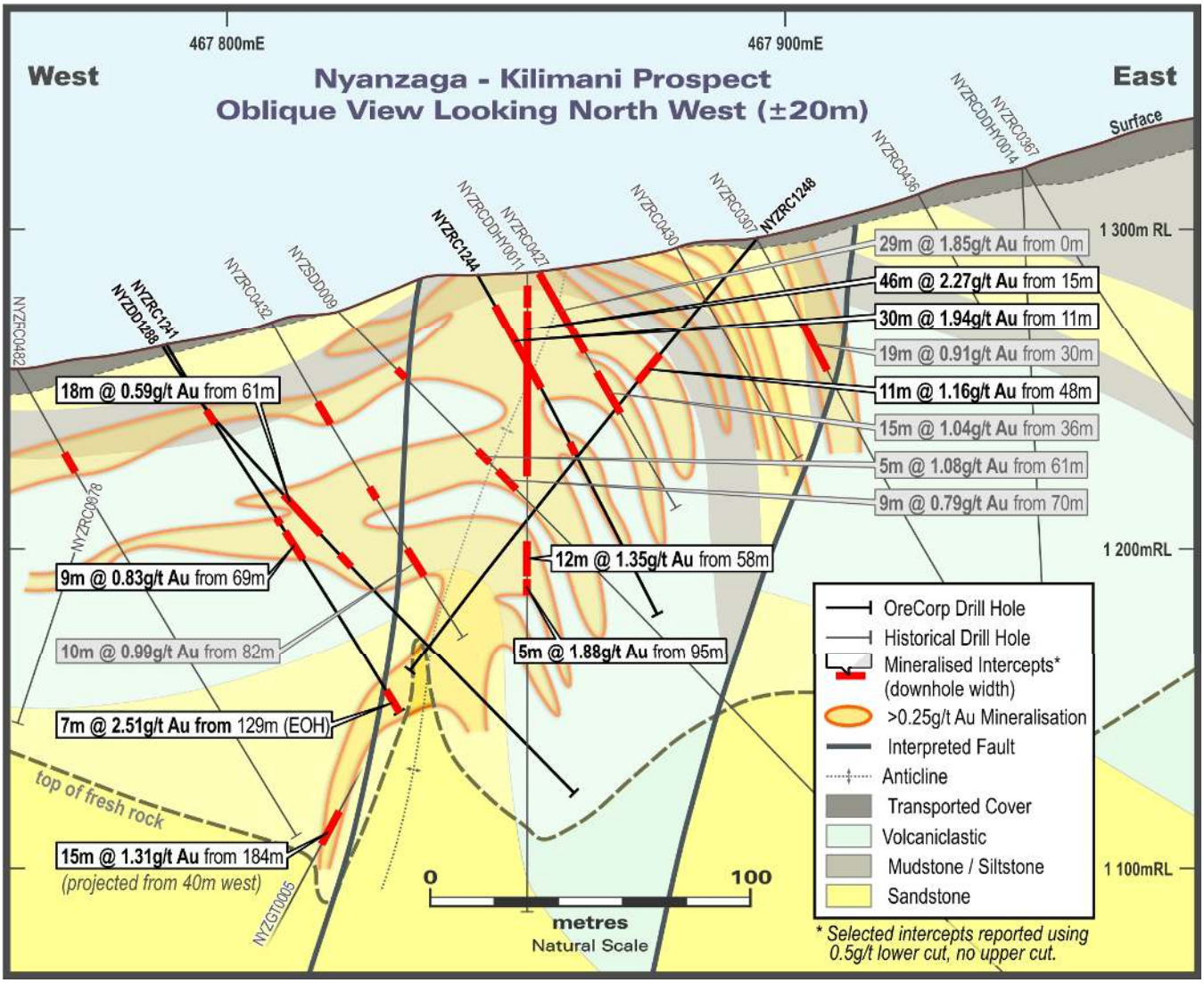

Figure 4: Simplified Cross-Section No.20, Kilimani View Looking West

Mineralisation

Kilimani shows several features similar to the adjacent Nyanzaga deposit including alteration within preferential lithologies along an anticlinal hinge zone and associated with steeply dipping fault zones (***Figure 4***). It is believed the two systems are linked and that Kilimani represents a higher level of emplacement of gold mineralisation.

The mineralisation appears to be preferentially hosted within the oxidised zones of a distinctive 150m thick sequence of stratabound altered coarse grained sandstones and epiclastic sediments with interbedded narrow siltstones, mudstones and chert units which are part of the Kilimani Group (***Figure 5***). The mineralisation is also structurally controlled by the Kilimani Fault Zone which acts as a conduit feeder zone. The mineralised zones have been offset by northeast cross faults.

Figure 5: Kilimani Oxide and Transitional Gold Mineralisation

a*. NYZDD1273, 31-32m siltstone and chert 4.12g/t gold;* ***b****. NYZDD1280, 77-78m silicified epiclastic 1.84g/t gold;* ***c****. NYZDD1263, 118-119m silicified and fine silica stockwork in siltstone 1.59g/t gold;* ***d****. NYZGT0005, 192-193m transitional silicified epiclastic and sandstone, 1.86g/t gold.*

The highly significant intercept of 46m @ 2.27g/t gold from 15m encountered in NYZRCDDHY0011, one of the previously unsampled historical holes, is highly encouraging and indicates extended, semi-continuous development of alteration and mineralisation down the fold hinge zone (***Figure 4***). Likewise, the results of previously unsampled geotechnical hole NYZGT0005 indicate deeper extensions of mineralisation (15m @ 1.31g/t Au from 184m) along the interpreted feeder fault zone (***Figures 3 & 4***). The primary source of the mineralisation along the fault zone is untested by effective deeper drilling.

The drilling has confirmed the geological and mineralisation models and will aid in the Kilimani MRE upgrade from Inferred to Measured and Indicated categories so that it may be included in the Ore Reserve as part of the DFS. The drilling has also confirmed oxidised mineralisation (>0.5g/t gold) from near-surface to >140m below surface and the potential for high grade shoots at depth.

Exploration and Site Infrastructure Drilling within the SML

In addition to the Kilimani drilling further sterilisation, geotechnical and exploration drilling has been successfully completed within the SML boundary to confirm locations for key infrastructure and to test several key exploration targets. The exploration targets were tested with aircore and RC drilling and results are pending.

The historical geotechnical and hydrology drill holes are currently being reviewed and sampled where required. Re-logging of geotechnical hole NYZGT0012, drilled in 2012, has defined carbonate-silica-sulphide alteration which could be a potential new zone of mineralisation to the west of Nyanzaga. The hole has been sampled and results are pending.

ABOUT ORECORP LIMITED

OreCorp Limited is a Western Australian based mineral company with gold and base metal projects in Tanzania, Western Australia and Mauritania. OreCorp is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) under the code 'ORR'. The Company is well funded with no debt. OreCorp's key projects are the Nyanzaga Gold Project in northwest Tanzania and the Yarri (including Hobbes), Kalgoorlie (including Ringlock Dam), Yundamindra and Ponton Projects in the Eastern Goldfields of WA.

JORC 2012 Competent Persons Statements

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

The information in this release relating to the previous Exploration Results and estimates of Mineral Resources in relation to the Nyanzaga Project is extracted from the ASX announcements (**Original Nyanzaga Announcements**) dated 4 February 2022 ("Result from Infill RC Drilling at Kilimani, Nyanzaga"), 2 June 2020 ("Kilimani MRE and New Targets Identified"), 12 September 2017 ("MRE Update for the Nyanzaga Project Increasing Category and Grade") and 22 September 2015 ("OreCorp enters into JV with Acacia for the Nyanzaga Project") which are available to view on the Company's website "www.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 Original Nyanzaga Announcements 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 Original Nyanzaga Announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' (being Malcom Titley and Maria O'Connor) findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Original Nyanzaga Announcements

DISCLAIMER / FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This release contains certain statements which may constitute 'forward-looking information' which are 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 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 developed on the basis of, and subject to assumptions, 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.

Many factors, known and unknown could impact on the Company's investment in its projects. Such risks include, but are not limited to: the volatility of prices of gold and other metals; uncertainty of mineral reserves, mineral resources, mineral grades and mineral recovery estimates; uncertainty of future production, capital expenditures, and other costs; currency fluctuations; financing of additional capital requirements; cost of exploration and development programs; mining risks; social and environmental risks; community protests; risks associated with foreign operations; governmental and environmental regulation and health crises such as epidemics and pandemics. For a more detailed discussion of such risks and other factors that may affect the Company's ability to achieve the expectations set forth in the forward-looking statements contained in this release, see the Company's Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2021 as well as the Company's other filings with ASX.

As such, readers should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking information. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made by the Company that any forward-looking information will be achieved or proved to be correct. Further, the Company disclaims any intent or obligations to update or revise any forward-looking information whether as a result of new information, estimates or options, future events or results or otherwise, unless required to do so by law.

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

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Nyanzaga Project</th></tr>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Sampling techniques</td><td>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</td><td>The drilling and sampling practices employed at Kilimani by African Barrick Gold Exploration (ABGE) were identical standards as applied at the immediately adjacent Nyanzaga Deposit. Information for pre-2010 drilling - 1636m of diamond drilling (DD) and 4501m reverse circulation (RC) were not systematically documented.

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

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

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

OreCorp Tanzania Limited (OTL) has followed the same sampling and QAQC practices as previously used by BEAL.

The Kilimani database provided consists of 374 drill holes (40 Diamond and 334 RC), for 51,555.13 m drilled and 53,704 gold assays.
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Company</th><th colspan="2">Diamond</th><th colspan="2">RC</th></tr>
<tr><th>Holes</th><th>Metres</th><th>Holes</th><th>Metres</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sub Sahara (Pre 2010)</td><td></td><td></td><td>8</td><td>810</td></tr>
<tr><td>Indago (Pre 2010)</td><td>5</td><td>672.70</td><td>14</td><td>1,888</td></tr>
<tr><td>BEAL (Post 2010)</td><td>23</td><td>7,480.68</td><td>261</td><td>31,561</td></tr>
<tr><td>OTL (2021-22)</td><td>12</td><td>2,087.75</td><td>51</td><td>6,721</td></tr>
<tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>40</td><td>10,241.13</td><td>334</td><td>41,314</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</td><td>QAQC practices are given in the draft NI43-101 Report, 2014 by ABGE. A further QA/QC report was prepared by Geobase in 2020.

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

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

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Nyanzaga Project		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
		DD - Core was correctly fitted in the core boxes prior to sampling to ensure that only one side of the core is sampled consistently. The core was then split using a diamond saw and sampled and QA/QC samples inserted accordingly. Sample length vary between 0.5-1.0 m and only half of the cut core is sent to lab, the other half is marked with a sample number tag and stored in racks at Nyanzaga site. The CP is satisfied that the measures taken to ensure representivity are suitable for this level of confidence. OTL has followed the same sampling and QAQC practices as previously used by BEAL.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	**RC Drilling** RC- was executed concurrent with diamond drilling during the 2021-2022 drilling program. A large diameter hammer of 5.5" was used throughout the drilling program. The cyclone was cleaned before the start of each hole. Samples were collected at 1 metre intervals in plastic bags and their weight (25-35kg) was recorded in a log-book. Wet samples were collected in polythene bags and allowed to air dry before splitting. Prior to September 2005, the samples were combined into 3 metre composites by taking a 300gm scoop from 10-15kg one metre interval, then mixing it with 300gm scoops from each of two adjacent samples. The 1kg composite sample was then submitted to SGS for preparation and analysis. Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken every metre. 1 metre split samples of 1kg weight were submitted directly to SGS (between September 2005 and 2017) or to Nesch Mintec (from 2021) for analysis and the remaining weight approximately 15-20 kg was stored on site. Samples were placed in plastic bags, labelled and stacked in order on plastic sheets. Samples were catalogued in a register so that samples could readily be retrieved, and sample stacks were covered with plastics and secured. **Diamond Drilling** Diamond drilling was executed concurrent with the RC drilling. Core sizes range from PQ to HQ. PQ was employed to penetrate the soil, laterite and saprolite horizons for metallurgical holes and HQ was used consistently whenever fresh rock was encountered. Core recovery is generally high in the mineralised areas, and particularly if these mineralised zones were intersected in fresh rock. If the ore zones are intersected in the regolith like in metallurgical holes, core recovery can be as lower, but every attempt was made to recover above 80%. Orientation marks were used wherever possible using a Reflex tool, but the friable nature of the weathered material at Kilimani caused the marks to be unreliable in the majority of cases, so not all of the core could be orientated. The core was transported to the core yard The core was then photographed; a Geo- Technician completes a geotechnical data log that includes (Interval, core recovery, RQD and fracture frequency etc). Magnetic susceptibility readings are taken every metre.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Nyanzaga Project		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
		was All logging was completed on paper and dedicated data entry personnel typed up the data at the end of every day. All the data are relayed electronically to the main data base in Perth and all field sheets are scanned and copies kept on site and on the server in Perth . Core is correctly fitted in the core boxes prior to sampling to ensure that only one side of the core is sampled consistently. The core is then split using a diamond saw and sampled and QA/QC samples inserted accordingly. Sample lengths vary between 0.5-1.0m and only half of the cut core is sent to lab, the other half is marked with a sample number tag and stored in racks at Nyanzaga site. The Au assay values received are posted in red permanent ink on the corresponding core intervals. The deposit style lends itself to this kind of sampling and no issues are anticipated based on what is known about procedures in place at the time of drilling.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	Pre 2010 drilling methods employed included RAB, RC and DD drilling, with depths ranging from 28m to 650.2 m, for an average depth of 134.67 m. No details are available for the earlier (pre 2005) RC drilling or any of the DD drilling. Pre 2010 Drilling The RC drilling was undertaken using a 6" diameter hammer. DD core sizes ranged from HQ to NQ. DD hole depths range from 110.1m to 170.1m with an average depth of 134.5m. Post 2010 Drilling The RC drilling used a standard 5.5" diameter hammer. DD core sizes ranged from HQ to NQ. DD hole depths range from 88m to 650.2m with an average depth of 325.2m. OTL 2021-22 Drilling The RC drilling used a standard 5.5" diameter hammer. DD core sizes ranged from HQ to PQ. DD hole depths range from 93.7m to 236m with an average depth of 174m. Oriented core drilling has been performed on 24 DD holes at Kilimani using Reflex act, Easy Mark, Spear or Ball Mark core orientation systems.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Sub Sahara completed 8 reverse circulation and Indago completed 14 reverse circulation and 5 diamond drill holes. BEAL completed 261 reverse circulation and 23 diamond drill holes. Sample protocols detailed in sections 10.6.1 and 10.6.2 of the NI43-101 report were applied. Diamond core was orientated for the historic DD holes, and the recovered core lengths were recorded for 10 of these. Core recovery is generally moderate to high (above 90% - 95%) in the mineralised areas though recoveries within narrow zones at the base of the regolith dropped to as low as 70%. Cavities are known to exist in the oxide zone, through which recovery is poorer (c. 70%). 32 instances of no sample due to poor recovery is documented in the geology logs, <1% of the data.

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

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Nyanzaga Project		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
		site to camp core shed every day. Upon receipt in the Camp core shed, cores were cleaned or washed (if required) and core blocks were re-checked by OreCorp staff. Orientation lines were also cross-checked at the core yard by the logging crew. The core was photographed, wet and dry, using a camera mounted on a framed structure to ensure a constant angle and distance from the camera. Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken for every metre. For unconsolidated cores this is measured in situ and results recorded in SI units (Kappa) in the assay log sheets. Geotechnical logging records the casing sizes, bit sizes, depths, intervals, core recovery, weathering index, RQD, fracture index, jointing and join wall alteration, and a simple geological description. All cores were oriented with Alpha and Beta angles of fabrics recorded at point depths. The line is drawn 90^{o} clockwise from the orientation line along the length of the core to indicate where the core must be cut. This is to ensure that each half of the core will be a mirror image of the other. Where there is no orientation, a line is chosen to at 90^{o} to the predominant structure so that each cut half of the core will be a mirror image. Core cutting by diamond saw is conducted in a dedicated core saw shed, while unconsolidated material is split using spoons or trowels. Core is cut in half, or in the case of unconsolidated material. A 1m half core is removed from the core box for assaying. Each sample interval is placed in a plastic bag with a sample ticket. The bag is labelled with the hole and sample numbers using a marker pen. Bulk density readings, where available, were taken at every 1 m interval within the same lithology whereby a piece of core with a length of not less than 10cm is used. Density is measured using the buoyancy method prior to 2021. In 2021, density was measured using the calliper method as the core was too soft and porous for the buoyancy method. For earlier drillholes, measurements were carried out on half core, later whole core was used.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Recoveries were estimated quantitatively and any issues were also noted qualitatively. Cyclone, splitters and sample buckets were cleaned regularly. Protocols for sample collection, sample preparation and assaying meet industry standard practice for this type of gold deposit. Diamond core was extracted using standard wire line methods. Geotechnical drilling and drilling at Kilimani, which has a deep weathering profile used the triple tube system to maximise recovery.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to	No correlations have been recognised between sample recovery and grade.

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

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Nyanzaga Project		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Duplicate samples were inserted every 30th sample for RC drilling. For 41,941 original samples, 2,466 field duplicate samples were submitted. DD field duplicates were also included. Relative precision errors (CV(AVR)) were calculated for each type of field duplicate and acceptable precision for a moderate nugget gold deposit was observed.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Field duplicate precision analysis results are within acceptable limits for a nuggety gold body, indicating that results are repeatable and therefore the sample sizes are likely appropriate. For RC and DD drilling, sample sizes of around 3 to 5kg are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	The laboratories have reported the following internal Quality Control Measures: • Laboratory Introduced Standards • Coarse Reject Repeats – Repeat samples selected from the first stage sample preparation by the laboratory. • Assay Repeatability Tests – Designed to test repeatability of samples, undertaken by the laboratory during the main assay run and sourced from the primary pulp sample. • Assay Reproducibility Tests – Designed to test the reproducibility of the sample analysis, undertaken by the laboratory as a separate batch, run with samples sourced from the primary pulp sample. Alternative Lab Checks – Repeat analysis of pulp samples at different laboratory/s. Overall, the analytical results obtained during the reporting period have shown to be both precise and accurate. A few inconsistencies have been identified within a limited number of batches.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	Magnetic susceptibility readings were taken using a KT9 Kappameter and results were recorded in SI units (Kappa). No handheld XRF instrumentation was used.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Field QC measures included inserting standards, blanks and field duplicate samples. Laboratory Introduced Quality Control Measures were routinely reported by the laboratory and include; the laboratory's internal certified standards, repeat samples selected taken after from the first stage sample prep, assay repeatability tests that test repeatability of sample assay, reproducibility tests and grind checks. These test the various stages of the analytical process. The data indicates that overall the analytical results obtained during the reporting period have shown to be both precise and accurate. A few inconsistencies have been identified within a limited number of batches however when interrogated further there has not been any consistent problems on a batch level to warrant further checking. OTL is in the process of undertaking external laboratory check assays.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Nyanzaga Project		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	No specific external verifications have been completed at the Kilimani Deposit since the 2014 Nyanzaga Project NI 43-101 report. During site visits to Nyanzaga by the CP for the Nyanzaga MRE, Malcolm Titley (Associate Principal Consultant, CSA Global), he had the opportunity to examine random Kilimani core boxes, to get an idea of the style of mineralisation. At the time no effort was made to verify core observations against geology logs, but he can confirm that the core was stored in an orderly fashion and readily accessible if required. A more recent visit in November 2021 by CSA personnel.
	The use of twinned holes.	OTL has drilled 1 twinned hole at Kilimani.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Procedures of primary data collection for historic holes are not documented. The supplied data was checked by Geobase Australia Pty Ltd for validation and compilation into a SQL (Structured Query Language) format on the database server
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	All drill hole collars at Nyanzaga were surveyed by Nile Precision Surveys by DGPS techniques in 2017. The surveyor also checked the mine datum pillars established by Acacia using Ramani Surveys, and found them to be very accurate for the mine grid purpose, but due to the particular ARC 1960 transform used, there will be a shift of about 2.5m SE with respect to government topography and cadastral maps. This shift applies to the Kilimani drill holes as well. There are still some issues with a small proportion (2%) of the Kilimani drill collar survey data relative to the latest mine datum pillar. OTL has undertaken collar surveys of all recently drilled holes. The 2021 program was surveyed by Gleam. Downhole surveys were completed using Reflex or Flexi It Single Shot at a rate of one test for every 50m with additional Gyro downhole surveys, when deemed necessary, for all RC and DD holes.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is UTM Arc 1960, Zone 36S.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	A drone survey, to resurvey the Nyanzaga trig base station was undertaken in 2019. Data from this was used to create a surface DEM of the area. This data was used to assign RL's to the drilling as the DTM from the drone survey was deemed more accurate than the existing DTM.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Reconnaissance and sterilisation RAB and AC drilling was undertaken in widely spaced traverses, variably spaced along lines of 800 x 300/200/100m centres designed to cross and test soil and interpreted stratigraphic and structural targets. At Kilimani the infill RC/DD drill spacing is approximately 40m x 40m, with some infill to 40m x 20m drill spacing.
	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	Drill spacing is adequate to assume a degree of geological and grade continuity to support the classification of Inferred Mineral Resources (defined in the JORC Code as the ability to infer geological and grade continuity). An increased drill density is required to confirm the mineralisation interpretation to merit classification into higher

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data, Nyanzaga Project		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	categories due to interpreted structural complexity. Drill directions were largely perpendicular to mineralisation trends.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No composite sampling was applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	The majority of drilling is oriented towards the NE at -60^{o}, with the interpreted mineralisation trends striking WNW dipping towards the SW. The largest mineralisation wireframes dip to the SW where drilling oriented to the NE has best angle of intersection and is optimal. However, as the stratigraphy folds around the fold axis the optimum angle of intersection is oriented from the SW. This angle has been tested by scissor holes on a number of drill sections.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No sampling bias has been identified on the basis of drill orientation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were removed from the field at the end of each day's work program. Drill samples were stored in a guarded sample farm before being dispatched to the Laboratories in sealed containers.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Audit review of the various drill sampling techniques and assaying have been undertaken by BEAL and Geobase. The sampling methodology applied to data follow standard industry practice. A procedure of QAQC involving appropriate standards, duplicates, blanks and internal laboratory checks is and has been employed in all sample types.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results, Nyanzaga Project		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
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 in north-western Tanzania, approximately 60 kilometres south-south west of Mwanza in the Sengerema District. The Kilimani Deposit lies within the granted SML 653/2021 covering 23.4km^2. The Company also has a number of Prospecting Licences surrounding the SML. Under the new Tanzanian legislative changes which have been approved by the Tanzanian Parliament statutory royalties of 6% are payable to the Tanzanian Government, based on the gross value method. This is in addition to the 0.3% community levy and 1% clearing fee on the value of all minerals exported from Tanzania from 1 July 2017. In accordance with the new legislative changes, the Tanzanian Government now holds a 16% free carried interest in the joint venture company which holds the SML. There is a Framework

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results, Nyanzaga Project		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
		Agreement and Shareholders Agreement in place governing the operations of the joint venture company.
	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.	SML 653/2021 was granted on 13 December 2021 for a period of 15 years.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The work at Kilimani has been completed in conjunction with regional exploration and resource definition at the adjacent Nyanzaga Deposit. Exploration done is set out below. 1996 – Maiden Gold JV with Sub Sahara Resources – Acquired aerial photography, Landsat imagery and airborne magnetic and radiometric survey data. Completed soil and rock chip sampling, geological mapping, a helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric geophysical survey and a small RC drill program. 1997 to 1998 – AVGold (in JV with Sub Sahara) – Completed residual soil sampling, rock chip and trench sampling and a ground magnetic survey. 1999 to 2001 – Anglovaal Mining Ltd (in JV with Sub Sahara) – Conducted further soil sampling, rock chip sampling, trenching, ground magnetic survey, IP and resistivity survey and limited RC and Diamond drilling. 2002 – Placer Dome JV with Sub Sahara Resources – Completed trenching, structural mapping, petrographic studies, RAB/AC, RC and diamond drilling. 2003 – Sub Sahara Resources – Compilation of previous work including literature surveys, geological mapping, air photo and Landsat TM analysis, geophysical surveys, geological mapping, geochemical soil and rock chip surveys and various RAB, RC and DDH drilling programs. 2004 to 2009 – Barrick Exploration Africa Ltd (BEAL) JV with Sub Sahara Resources - Embarked on a detailed surface mapping, re-logging, analysis and interpretation to consolidate a geological model and acceptable interpretative map. They also carried out additional soil and rock chip sampling, petrographic analysis, geological field mapping as well as RAB, CBI, RC and diamond drilling. A high resolution airborne geophysical survey (included magnetic, IP and resistivity) was flown over the Nyanzaga project area totalling 400 square kilometres. To improve the resolution of the target delineation process, BEAL contracted Geotech Airborne Limited and completed a helicopter Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) survey in August 2006. Metallurgical test work and an independent resource estimation was also completed (independent consultant). 2009 to 2010 – Western Metals/Indago Resources – Work focused on targeting and mitigating the identified risks in the resource estimation. The main objectives were to develop confidence in continuity of mineralisation in the Nyanzaga deposit to a level required for a feasibility study. The independent consultant was retained by Indago to undertake the more recent in-pit estimate of gold resources per JORC code for the Nyanzaga Project which was

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Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
		completed in May 2009. Drilling was completed on extensions and higher grade zones internal to the optimized pit shell. 2010 to 2014 – Acacia undertook an extensive step out and infill drilling program and updated the geological and resource models. 2015 to present – OTL has undertaken extensive work, primarily at Nyanzaga and also on regional targets. This work has included detailed mapping including structural and alteration mapping, drilling and soil sampling. This includes the Kilimani area.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Nyanzaga Project, including Kilimani is located on the northeastern flank of the Sukumaland Archaean Greenstone Belt. It is hosted within Nyanzian greenstone volcanic rocks and sediments typical of greenstone belts of the East African craton. The Nyanzaga deposit occurs within a sequence of folded Nyanzian sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Current interpretation of the Nyanzaga deposit has recognised a sequence of mudstone, sandstone and chert that are interpreted to form a northerly plunging anticline. Current interpretation of the Kilimani deposit has recognised again, a sequence of chert, mudstone, sandstone and agglomerate that are interpreted to form a possible double plunging, west-north westerly to east south-east plunging antiform. The Nyanzaga and Kilimani deposits are orogenic gold deposit types. The mineralisation is hosted by a cyclical sequence of chemical and clastic sediments (chert/sandstone/siltstone) interbedded volcaniclastic rocks bound by footwall and hanging wall volcanoclastic units. At Nyanzaga, three key alteration assemblages have been identified; Stage 1, Crustiform carbonate stockwork; Stage 2, Silica – sericite - dolomite breccia replacement overprint; and Stage 3, Silica-sulphide-gold veins. At Kilimani, most of the recognised mineralisation occurs in the oxidised profile. Where intersected in fresh material, the mineralisation is associated with strongly carbonated stock work and disseminated replacement. Mineralisation at Kilimani is reported as stratigraphically controlled in chert, mudstone, sandstones and interbedded volcaniclastic rocks. At Kilimani, the distribution of the gold mineralisation is related to dilation associated with; 1) competency contrast near the sedimentary cycle boundaries resulting in stratabound mineralisation; and 2) sub-vertical faulting, fracturing and brecciation related to the folding and subsequent shearing along the NE limb of the fold.
Drillhole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *Easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *Elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar*	All drill hole collar locations (easting and northing given in UTM 1960, Zone 36N), collar elevations (m), dip (°) and azimuth (° Grid UTM) of the drill holes, down hole length (m) and total hole length. This information has been the subject of ASX release on 22 September 2015.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results, Nyanzaga Project		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	• *Dip and azimuth of the hole* • *Downhole length and interception depth* • *Hole length.*	
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	All information is included. Not applicable.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	All previous drill results both for Nyanzaga and for Kilimani were reported in the Company's 22 September 2015, 11 May 2017 and 30 June 2017 ASX releases. Significant intercepts reported based on a minimum width of 2m, a maximum consecutive internal dilution of no more than 2m, no upper or lower cut, and at composited grades of 0.25, 0.5, 1.0 and 10 g/t Au.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	This is stated as a footnote in the appendices of the Company's 30 June 2017 ASX release.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable. Gold only is being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Geological interpretation, field mapping and drill testing of the resource area suggests that the gold mineralisation within the Kilimani mineralisation zone is related to folded stratabound mineralisation and steeper fault hosted mineralisation.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Drilling results are quoted as downhole intersections. For Nyanzaga true mineralisation width is interpreted as approximately 50% to 70% of intersection length for holes drilled dipping at 60° to 90° at 220° to 280° magnetic and intersecting the eastern limb of the folded mineralised sequences. True mineralisation width is interpreted as lower, at approximately 40% to 60% of intersection length for those holes drilled on easterly azimuths intersecting the western limb of the fold closure. For Kilimani true mineralisation is interpreted as 50-80% of intersection width for stratabound mineralisation and 40-60% for the steeper fault controlled mineralisation.
	If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').	Not applicable. Stated above.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of*	Appropriate diagrams and tabulations of intercepts have been reported.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results, Nyanzaga Project		
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All significant and non-significant intercepts have been tabled in the appendices of the previous ASX releases on 22 September 2015, 11 May 2017 and 30 June 2017 for both Kilimani, Nyanzaga and regional project drilling. Also in the Kilimani Resource Report, 2020 and Appendix 2 of this report.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Airborne and ground magnetics, radiometric, VTEM, gravity and IP geophysical survey work was carried out that defines the stratigraphy, structures possibly influencing mineralisation and chargeability signatures reflecting the extent of disseminated sulphide replacement at depth. Additionally, satellite imagery (GeoImagery) and meta data images were procured. Bulk density was carried out pre-2010 by Indago on Kilimani incorporated 870 oxide; 117 transitional; and 90 fresh diamond core samples. Mean assigned bulk density values were 1.88; 2.18; and 2.73gm/cc respectively. Further bulk density work by BEAL on 2,205 samples for the Kilimani MRE project area. 146 samples are in oxide and 2,059 are in fresh rock; 71 samples (3% of data) are in mineralisation (all in oxide). Readings were higher with oxide waste at 2.24gm/cc; and oxide ore 2.34gm/cc. 100 records of geotechnical data have been documented within the Kilimani MRE dataset by recording alpha, beta, dip direction and structure type. 8,202 records of rock characteristics have been documented within the Kilimani MRE dataset by recording lithology type, texture, weathering, alteration and veining. Limited metallurgical studies were carried out on 6 oxide samples from Kilimani in 2006. The study indicated 90-96% CIL gold recovery; and no evidence of preg-robbing was found. The 2006 metallurgical work indicated elevated arsenic (As 230-340ppm As) and mercury (Hg 3-98ppm Hg); but low silver, antimony and molybdenum potential deleterious or contaminating substances present at Kilimani. OTL is currently undertaking further bulk density and metallurgy work at Kilimani.
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).*	A Project Financing Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) has commenced on the adjacent Nyanzaga Deposit, primarily focusing on optimisation of the process flow sheet to optimise gold recovery and reduce operating and capital costs. The Project Financing DFS will also provide additional definition to the projects infrastructure requirements such as power and water supply and logistics.

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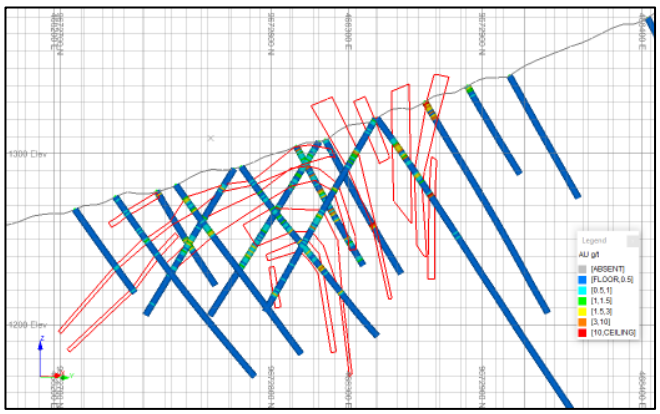
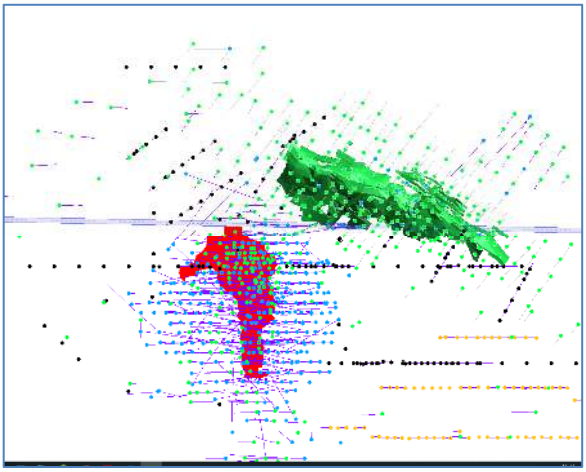
Criteria	**JORC Code explanation**	**Commentary**
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Oblique cross section showing mineralisation wireframe interpretation and drill holes coloured by Au  Nyanzaga mineralisation in red, Kilimani mineralisation in green. Pit design for Nyanzaga is seen in this view as a grey line. Drillholes coloured by Au. 

Appendix 2: All Drill Results

		Arc1960 UTM 36S						Min 2m @ 0.25 g/t Au				Min 2m @ 0.5 g/t Au				Min 2m @ 1. g/t Au *incl. @2.0g/t Au*			
SiteID	**Type**	**East**	**North**	**Elev**	**Tdepth**	**Dip**	**Azi**	**From**	**To**	**Int.**	**Au**	**From**	**To**	**Int**	**Au**	**From**	**To**	**Int**	**Au**
NYZDD1235	DD	467,956	9,672,843	1,270	161.6	-60	20	43	50	7	0.61	46	50	4	0.75				
								56	63	7	0.80	56	59	3	1.38				
								67	69	2	1.80								
								75	77	2	0.44								
								104	107	3	1.23	104	107	3	1.23	105	107	2	1.59
								115	118	3	0.42								
								127	135	8	0.34								
								140	144	4	0.30								
								157	161.6 EOH	4.6	0.30								
NYZDD1237	DD	468,310	9,672,786	1,302	228.8	-60	40	0	7	7	1.42	1	7	6	1.60	4	7	3	2.55
								22	28	6	1.03	22	27	5	1.18				
								33	40	7	0.43	37	40	3	0.64				
								58	60	2	1.13	58	60	2	1.13				
								83	88	5	0.53	84	87	3	0.65				
								122	125	3	0.30								
NYZDD1240	DD	468,307	9,672,786	1,301	221.6	-80	37	0	10	10	0.60	3	9	6	0.85				
								29	32	3	1.78	29	31	2	2.46				
								39	41	2	0.45								
								48	53	5	0.60	48	52	4	0.67				
								59	68	9	1.04					64	67	3	2.02
								74	76	2	0.59								
								79	82	3	0.61	79	82	3	0.61				
								152	157	5	0.35								
NYZDD1246	DD	468,279	9,672,810	1,303	152.3	-56	40	0	26	26	1.29	0	12	12	1.18	4	12	8	1.42
												15	17	2	2.99	15	17	2	2.99
												20	26	6	1.98	20	25	5	2.18
								29	33	4	1.19	30	33	3	1.50	31	33	2	2.00
								43	47	4	0.60	43	47	4	0.60				
								55	81	26	0.56	55	71	16	0.65				
												75	77	2	1.07				
								87	89	2	0.37								

		Arc1960 UTM 36S						Min 2m @ 0.25 g/t Au				Min 2m @ 0.5 g/t Au				Min 2m @ 1. g/t Au *incl. @2.0g/t Au*			
SiteID	**Type**	**East**	**North**	**Elev**	**Tdepth**	**Dip**	**Azi**	**From**	**To**	**Int.**	**Au**	**From**	**To**	**Int**	**Au**	**From**	**To**	**Int**	**Au**
NYZDD1250	DD	468,241	9,672,836	1,303	236	-55	35	13	16	3	0.75	27	29	2	1.04				
								26	34	8	0.46								
								55	59	4	0.26								
								70	76	6	0.87	70	75	5	0.98				
								89	93	4	0.38								
								109	154	45	0.98	109	128	19	1.61	109	115	6	3.14
																124	127	3	1.61
												132	142	10	0.63				
												147	153	6	0.66				
								157	162	5	0.50	157	161	4	0.53				
								170	175	5	0.25								
								190	192	2	0.34								
NYZDD1263	DD	468,334	9,672,891	1,337	180	-60	215	12	16	4	1.24	14	16	2	2.30	14	16	2	2.30
								40	48	8	1.31	41	47	6	1.63				
								51	71	20	0.87	53	69	16	1.02	64	69	5	1.96
								75	77	2	0.42								
								84	88	4	0.53	84	88	4	0.53				
								95	107	12	0.36								
								111	122	11	0.63	112	119	7	0.82	115	119	4	1.17
								136	138	2	0.45								
								141	143	2	0.35								
NYZDD1270	DD	468,307	9,672,851	1,320	151.6	-60	215	2	10	8	0.40	8	10	2	0.72				
								19	35	16	0.81	19	31	12	0.98	25	31	6	1.13
								42	50	8	0.65	43	48	5	0.88				
								56	72	16	0.69	59	69	10	0.95	61	69	8	1.04
								75	87	12	0.83	76	84	8	1.05	78	83	5	1.33
								101	121	20	0.82	101	118	17	0.91				
NYZDD1273	DD	468,252	9,672,773	1,290	150	-55	35	10	14	4	0.89	10	12	2	1.46				
								24	58	34	1.13	24	58	34	1.13	30	39	9	1.74
																43	54	11	1.25
								61	74	13	0.63	62	74	12	0.66				
								82	87	5	0.32								
								95	101	6	0.40								
NYZDD1280	DD	467,757	9,672,980	1,276	161.6	-60	35	0	48	48	0.80	7	18	11	0.98	10	15	5	1.25

		Arc1960 UTM 36S						Min 2m @ 0.25 g/t Au				Min 2m @ 0.5 g/t Au				Min 2m @ 1. g/t Au *incl. @2.0g/t Au*			
SiteID	**Type**	**East**	**North**	**Elev**	**Tdepth**	**Dip**	**Azi**	**From**	**To**	**Int.**	**Au**	**From**	**To**	**Int**	**Au**	**From**	**To**	**Int**	**Au**
												21	48	27	0.91	30	44	14	1.28
								51	54	3	0.60								
								60	65	5	1.09	61	63	2	2.34	61	63	2	2.34
								73	86	13	0.79	75	85	10	0.94	77	85	8	1.05
								93	96	3	0.46	94	96	2	0.52				
NYZDD1281	DD	468,233	9,672,744	1,277	93.7	-60	35	4	11	7	0.80	9	11	2	2.02				
								16	20	4	1.19	16	19	3	1.48	16	19	3	1.48
								23	32	9	0.53	27	31	4	0.86				
								38	46	8	1.00	38	46	8	1.00	39	46	7	1.03
								50	54	4	0.47	50	52	2	0.80				
NYZDD1284	DD	467,906	9,672,909	1,280	160.3	-60	35	0	8	8	0.69	4	8	4	0.95				
								12	29	17	1.31	14	28	14	1.53	19	28	9	1.99
								34	39	5	0.61	34	38	4	0.66				
								46	83	37	0.66	49	59	10	0.81				
												62	77	15	0.90	64	71	7	1.11
								86	90	4	0.32								
								127	131	4	0.32								
								139	141	2	0.48								
								145	147	2	0.50								
								157	160 EOH	3	0.44								
NYZDD1288	DD	467,783	9,672,877	1,263	190.3	-60	35	0	8	8	0.34								
								59	91	32	0.56	61	79	18	0.59				
												87	91	4	1.02				
								131	151	20	0.36	138	142	4	0.76				
NYZRC1244	RC	467,841	9,672,957	1,285	120	-60	35	0	42	42	1.49	11	41	30	1.94	11	33	22	2.14
																36	41	5	1.83
								60	65	5	0.99	61	64	3	1.42	61	64	3	1.42
								76	78	2	0.44								
								90	92	2	0.90	90	92	2	0.90				
NYZRC1245	RC	467,956	9,672,985	1,298	150	-75	215	47	56	9	0.47	48	53	5	0.59				
								74	78	4	0.36								
NYZRC1247	RC	468,032	9,672,955	1,300	156	-60	215	20	26	6	0.90	21	24	3	1.57	22	24	2	1.93
								34	42	8	0.69	34	40	6	0.79				
								48	59	11	0.70	50	58	8	0.84	54	56	2	1.31

		Arc1960 UTM 36S						Min 2m @ 0.25 g/t Au				Min 2m @ 0.5 g/t Au				Min 2m @ 1. g/t Au *incl. @2.0g/t Au*			
SiteID	**Type**	**East**	**North**	**Elev**	**Tdepth**	**Dip**	**Azi**	**From**	**To**	**Int.**	**Au**	**From**	**To**	**Int**	**Au**	**From**	**To**	**Int**	**Au**
								102	104	2	0.47								
								138	144	6	0.47								
NYZRC1248	RC	467,889	9,673,030	1,296	174	-50	215	10	18	8	0.57	10	12	2	1.01				
								23	25	2	0.74	15	18	3	0.59				
								34	41	7	0.40	37	39	2	0.75				
								48	60	12	1.10	48	59	11	1.16	48	53	5	1.71
								67	70	3	0.49								
								101	114	13	0.67	101	111	10	0.82				
								124	135	11	0.64	126	135	9	0.73				
								139	142	3	0.30								
								148	150	2	0.42								
								157	162	5	0.34								
								166	170	4	0.58	166	170	4	0.58				
NYZRC1262	RC	468,275	9,672,769	1,288	80	-60	34	10	15	5	0.49								
								20	27	7	0.67	20	22	2	1.38				
								37	51	14	0.62	37	51	14	0.62				
								61	75	14	0.57	62	74	12	0.58				
NYZGT0005	GT	467,795	9,672,983	1,278	350.5	-60	210	0	6	6	0.47	0	2	2	0.91				
								24	34	10	0.46	27	33	6	0.55				
								40	43	3	0.58								
								52	58	6	0.26								
								65	75	10	0.44	66	69	3	0.84				
								79	109	30	0.51	80	86	6	0.60				
												89	94	5	0.64				
												97	107	10	0.57				
								112	116	4	0.32								
								119	136	17	0.36								
								145	147.25	2.25	0.28								
								147.75	152	4.25	0.28								
								165	167	2	0.95	165	167	2	0.95				
								174	203	29	0.90	177	180	3	0.53				
												184	199	15	1.31	184	197	13	1.39

		Arc1960 UTM 36S						Min 2m @ 0.25 g/t Au				Min 2m @ 0.5 g/t Au				Min 2m @ 1. g/t Au *incl. @2.0g/t Au*			
SiteID	**Type**	**East**	**North**	**Elev**	**Tdepth**	**Dip**	**Azi**	**From**	**To**	**Int.**	**Au**	**From**	**To**	**Int**	**Au**	**From**	**To**	**Int**	**Au**
								320	326	6	0.46	321	325	4	0.50				
NYZRCDDHY0011	HY	467,279	9,672,970	1,248	550.2	-55	111	0	64	64	1.76	4	11	7	0.65				
												15	61	46	2.27	17	61	44	2.35
								75	102	27	0.95	80	92	12	1.14	88	92	4	1.76
								107	120	13	0.45	95	100	5	1.88				
								141	143	2	0.38								
NYZRCHY0031	HY	467,664	9,672,944	1,264	110	-90	360	92	96	4	0.29								
NYZRCHY0032	HY	467,878	9,672,942	1,288	120	-90	360	0	2	2	0.38								
								9	28	19	2.60	10	26	16	3.01	14	21	7	5.00
																24	26	2	1.94
								32	71	39	0.63	58	70	12	1.35	58	68	10	1.52
								75	79	4	0.29								
								87	96	9	1.52	90	94	4	3.00	91	94	3	3.78
								101	108	7	0.27								

Note: Mineralised Intercepts reported using a 0.5g/t gold lower cut, minimum width of 2m and a maximum consecutive internal dilution of no more than 2m. High Grades are reported using 10g/t and 20g/t gold level lower cut, minimum width of 1m and a maximum consecutive internal dilution of no more than 2m. EOH Mineralisation ending at the bottom of hole.