ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE

Exploration Update, Eastern Goldfields, Western Australia

OreCorp Limited (**OreCorp** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on the exploration activities undertaken over the Company's Yarri, Kalgoorlie, Yundamindra and Ponton Projects in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia (**WA**), refer to ***Figure 1***.

As a follow up to OreCorp's maiden drill program in 2021, a preliminary 3-dimensional (**3D**) gold grade and volume, geological and structural model has been developed for the Company's priority Hobbes Gold Prospect (Yarri Project). The 3D model has confirmed an extensive primary and secondary gold mineralised system. Significant structural trends controlling the gold mineralisation have been identified from this model. This will assist in the planning of diamond and RC drilling for the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, scheduled to commence in Q2, 2022.

At the Kalgoorlie Project, exploration field work has been initiated for komatiitic hosted sulphide nickel on the Ringlock Dam Licence (E29/1087). The licence has significant historical drill intercepted sulphide nickel mineralisation at the GSP and Ringlock Prospects in the northerly extension of the Black Swan Komatiitic Complex (**BSKC**). The BSKC hosts the Silver and Black Swan nickel mines 30kms to the southeast. Drilling will be undertaken in 2022 to test the key prospects as soon as planning and permitting is complete.

Systematic, regional soil geochemical sampling programs have been undertaken over targets on several tenements within the Yarri, Yundamindra and Ponton Projects. The sampling programs targeted gold-prospective areas and utilised the UltraFine fraction (**UFF**) assay method to identify gold and multi-element anomalies. Approximately 3,900 samples were collected over 116km^2 and have successfully defined significant, extensive and coherent gold anomalies within five tenements. The majority of these anomalies have not been drill tested by any recent or historical drilling. Follow up work is planned as a prelude to drill testing in 2022.

Historical data reviews have continued through 2021 and significant information has been derived from this work. This includes the Statesman Well Prospect 26km east of Hobbes, where drilling in the mid 1980's identified significant mineralisation over 900m with better intercepts including 20m @ 1.19 g/t Au (uncut, from 46m). This represents a walk-up drill target for the 2022 campaign.

The regional aeromagnetic survey, commissioned by the Company in December 2021, is 80% complete and expected to be finished by mid-February. Once received, the final data will be integrated into the Company's database and interpreted to generate and refine further targets.

ASX RELEASE:
8 February 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: 396.8 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.

In commenting on the progress in WA, OreCorp's CEO and Managing Director Matthew Yates said:

"*The WA exploration team have done an amazing job in securing and exploring four excellent project areas. This extensive, belt scale approach to exploration in the Eastern Goldfields, has delivered significant discoveries by our team in the past.*

Last year saw the team make significant progress on all of the WA project areas. This year we can test the targets generated with drilling programs. The proposed demerger of Solstice Minerals, which remains subject to various approvals, including shareholder and final Board approval, will see a new and exciting exploration driven company in the Eastern Goldfields. I and my fellow Board members are genuinely excited by this opportunity".

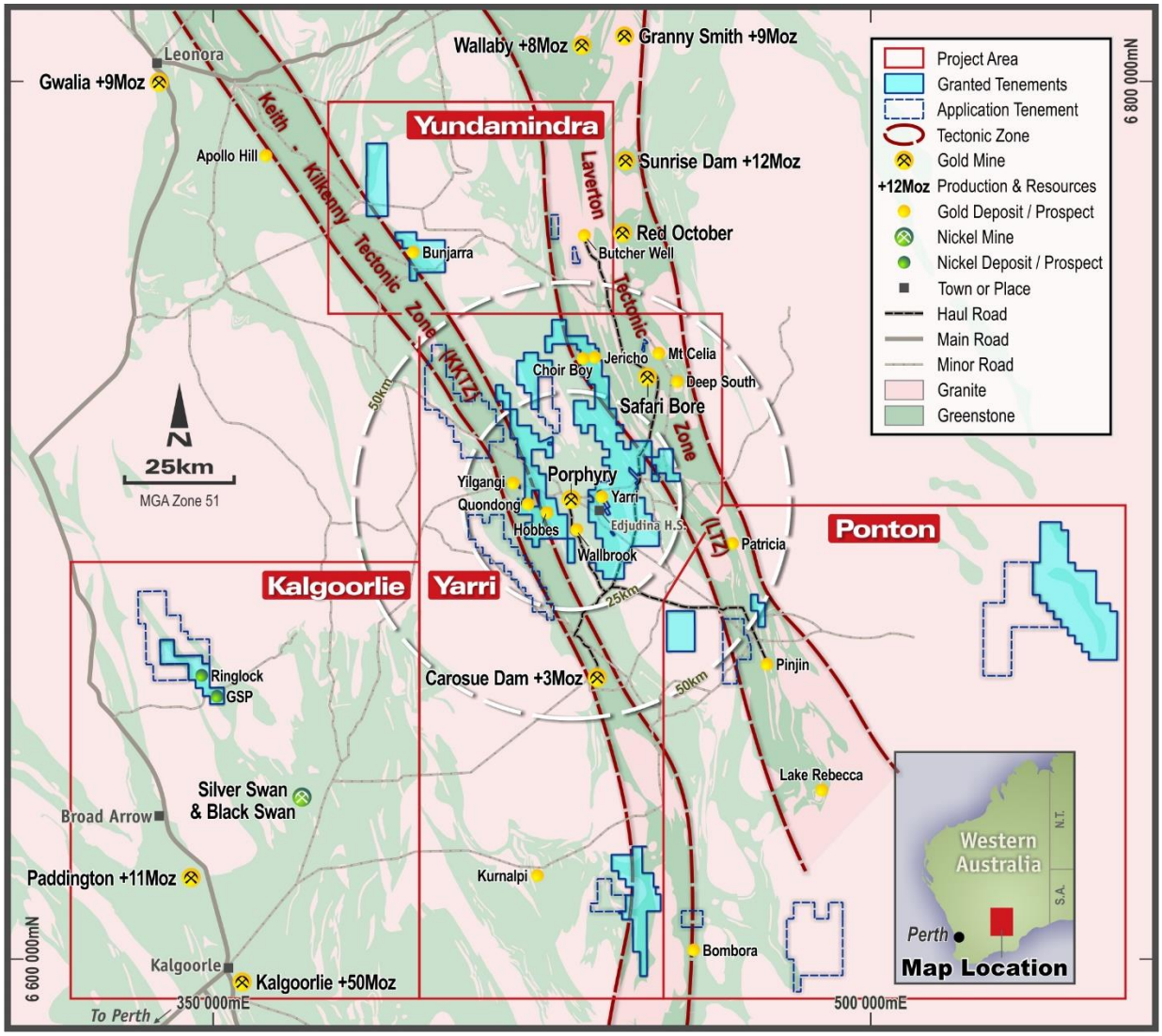

Figure 1: Location of OreCorp's projects (applications in ballot not shown)

Authorised for release on behalf of the Company by:

Matthew Yates
CEO & Managing Director

YARRI PROJECT

The Yarri Project is approximately 150km northeast of Kalgoorlie between the Keith-Kilkenny Tectonic Zone (**KKTZ**) and the Laverton Tectonic Zone (**LTZ**), both of which are major craton-scale structural features known to control significant gold endowment in the Kurnalpi Terrane of the Eastern Goldfields (***Figure 2***). The Carosue Dam, Porphyry and Deep South Projects that form part of Northern Star Resources' Carosue Dam Operations, hosting 4.275Moz[1] gold at 2.0 g/t, are located within the Yarri Project area.

During the second half of 2021 OreCorp undertook systematic surface sampling programs over a number of exploration licences using the UFF (-2 µm) sample methodology. The surface sampling typically covered areas of the licences where there was limited drill coverage, where drilling was considered ineffective, or the historical surface geochemistry data did not appear coherent. Sampling was undertaken on a systematic grid of 400m line x 50m to 100m sample spacing.

A preliminary assessment of the results for the UFF surface soil sampling program has been completed and the results for each licence are discussed below.

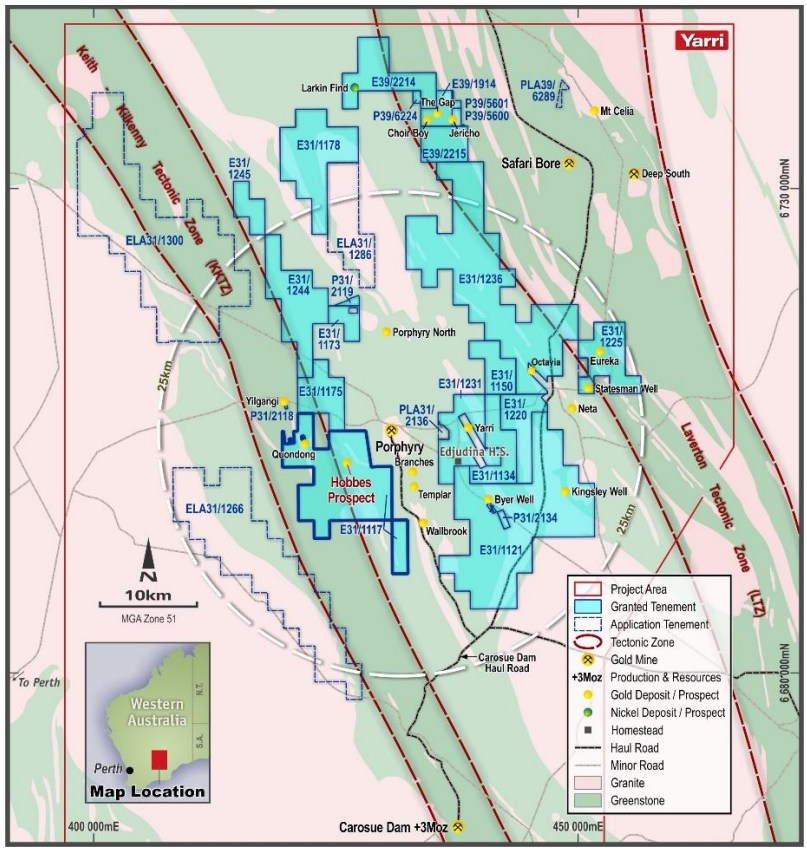

Figure 2: Yarri Project with Regional Geology and Tenements (applications in ballot not shown)

Hobbes Licence (E31/1117) - 3D Geological Modelling

OreCorp contracted experienced consultants to construct a preliminary 3D structural interpretation of Hobbes Prospect using all available information. Data from diamond, RC and aircore holes were modelled with a >0.5 g/t gold implicit grade shell generated. The 3D model has confirmed the presence of an extensive primary and secondary gold mineralised system at the Hobbes Prospect.

The 3D model suggests that the primary gold mineralisation is structurally controlled by two fault sets:

- A subvertical to steeply east dipping set with a northwest-southeast strike
- A shallow westerly dipping (20-30°) set also with a northwest-southeast strike ***(Figure 3***).

This preliminary 3D structural model provides an initial framework for testing the distribution of the primary gold mineralisation at Hobbes. These significant structural trends will assist in the planning of both diamond and RC drilling scheduled to commence in Q2, 2022 for the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate at Hobbes.

[1] Source Northern Star Resources Limited FY21 Annual Report.

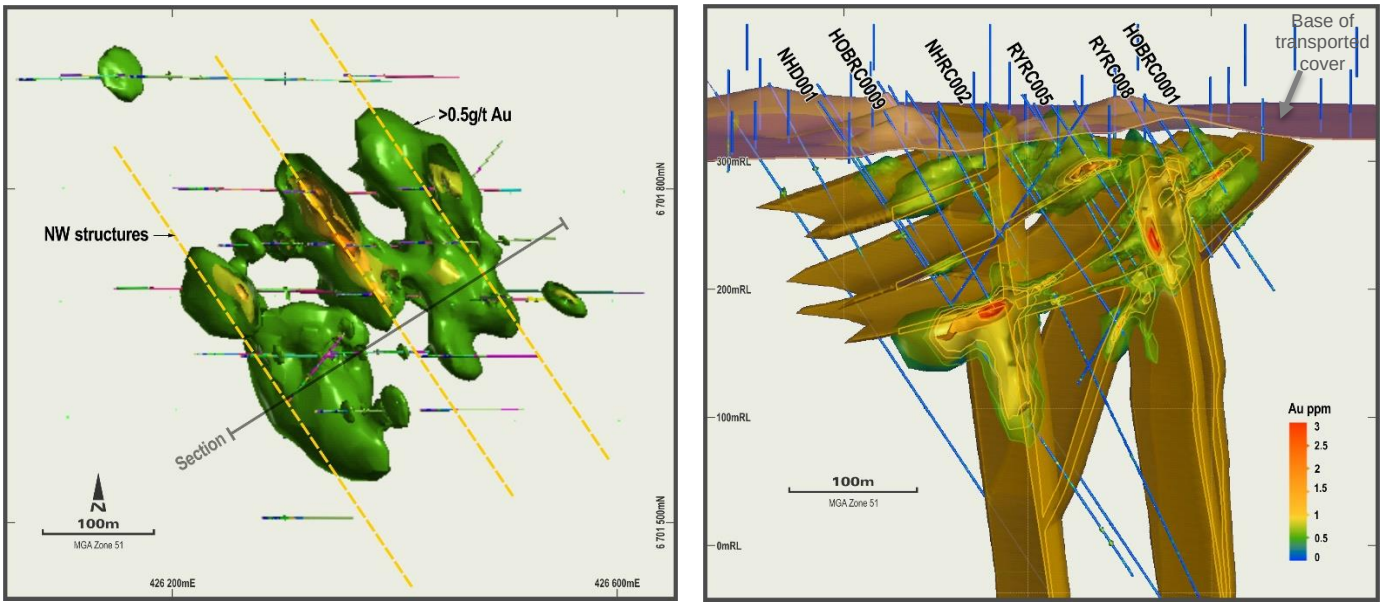

Figure 3: Hobbes Prospect plan view of >0.5 g/t gold grade shell model (Leapfrog GEO 3D model), suggesting gold mineralisation is partly controlled by northwest-southeast trending structures (left); and oblique sectional view (looking north-northwest) of >0.5 g/t gold model showing subvertical to steeply east dipping and flatter west dipping structures interpreted to control gold mineralisation.

Cosmo Licence (E31/1175)

Several anomalous gold-in-soil zones in the north and west of the licence are emerging from the initial UFF data and are untested by any historical or recent drilling (***Figure 4***). These continuous zones of gold anomalism (>10 ppb) occur in residual soils striking north-northwest and subparallel to the adjacent KKTZ and extend up to 1.8km in length by 200 to 300m in width with a peak gold value of 49.3 ppb.

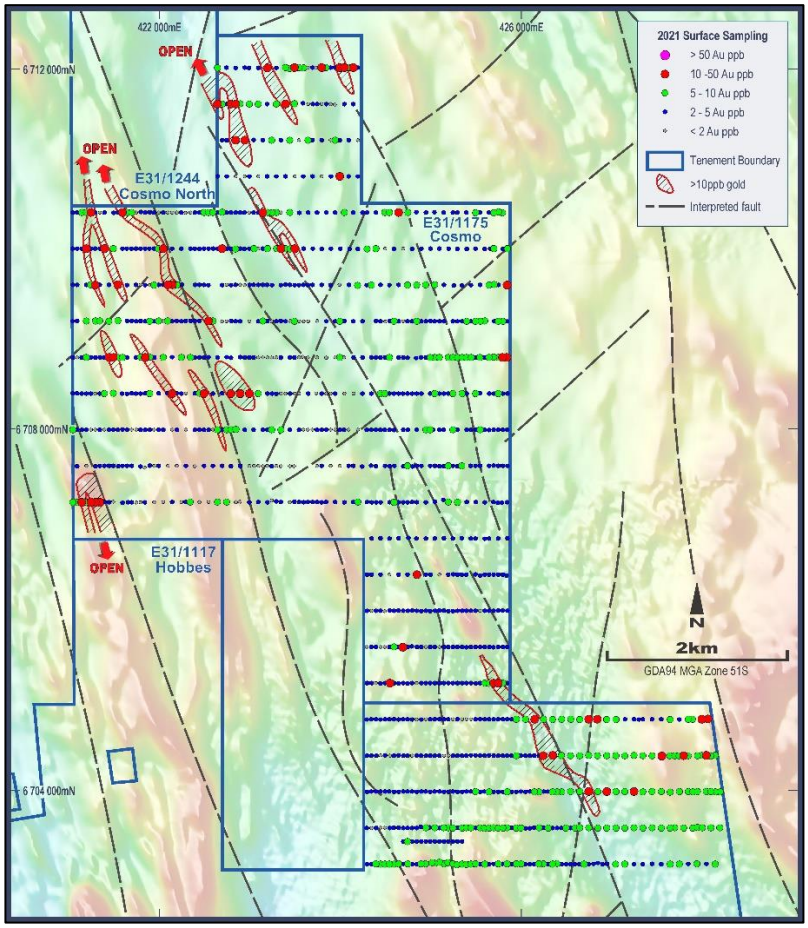

Figure 4: Cosmo Licence (E31/1175) UFF surface sampling over magnetics (1VD RTP300)

Lucerne Well Licence (E31/1150)

An exciting zone of gold-in-soil anomalism >5 ppb has been defined in the south-central part of the Lucerne Well Licence with a north-northeast strike that extends for up to 1.7km in length, 150 to 300m wide and is untested by drilling (***Figure 5***). The core of this anomaly is >20 ppb gold up to 800m long, with a peak value of 50.7 ppb gold. The north-northeast strike of the anomaly is coincident with a fault interpreted from regional aeromagnetic data. Wide spaced reconnaissance RAB drilling has been undertaken by previous explorers in the northeast of the licence however, there has been no previous drilling over the gold anomalies defined by OreCorp.

DiscovEx (ASX:DCX) recently announced (25 January 2022[2]) its Octavia Prospect which is located approximately 3.5km to the east of the Lucerne Well gold-in-soil anomalies (***Figure 2***). Encouraging results from aircore drilling included 20m @ 0.48 g/t Au from 52m with nearby historical drilling results including 5m @ 3.3 g/t Au from 68m. The promising results at Octavia are open along strike trending into OreCorp's Edjudina Range Licence (E31/1236) and will be a priority target to follow up in 2022.

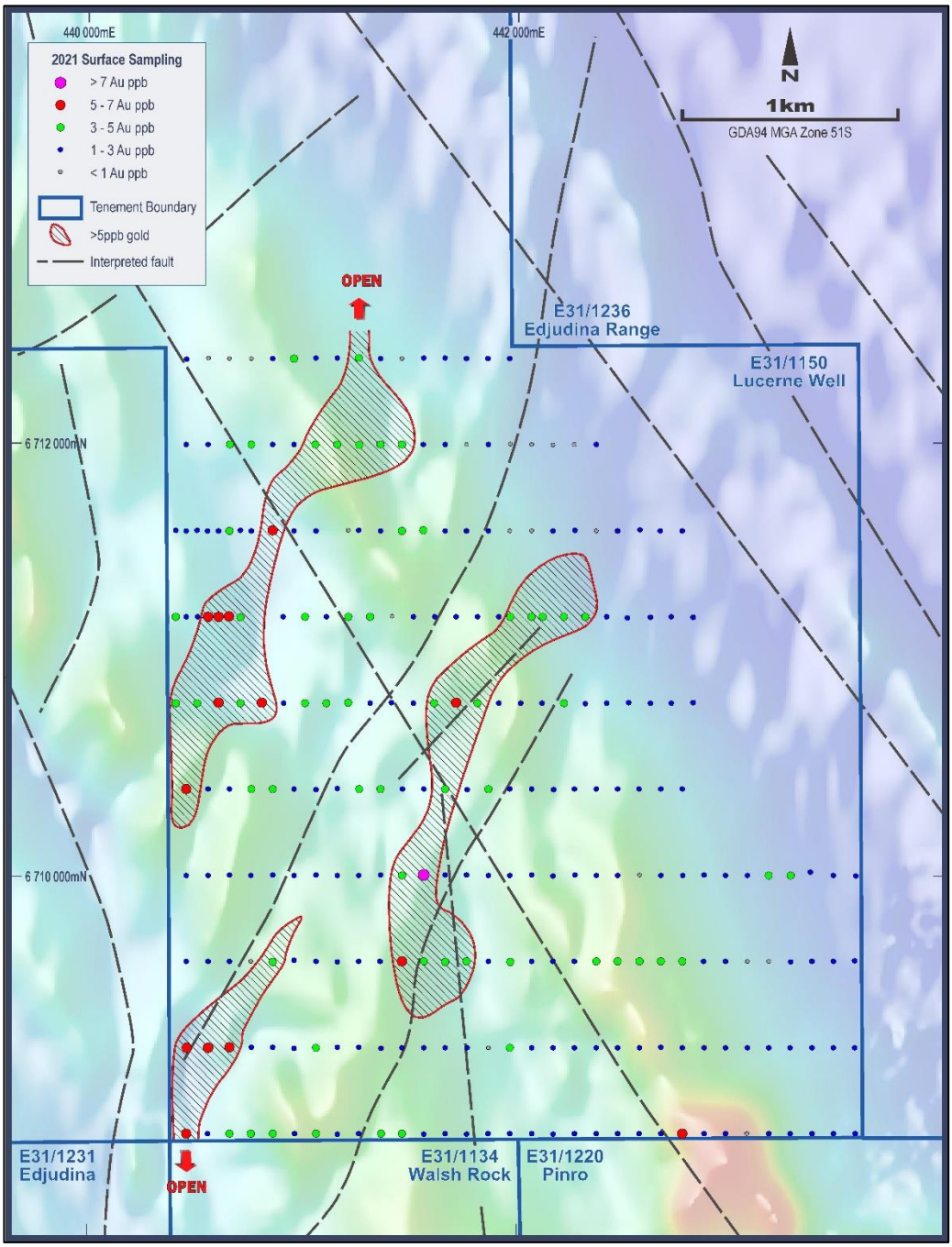

Figure 5: Lucerne Well Licence (E31/1150) UFF surface sampling over magnetics (1VD RTP300)

[2] https://discovexresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/20220125-DCX_Edjudina-Results_FINAL.pdf

Horse Rock Bore Licence (E31/1121) – Kingsley Well Prospect

UFF sampling was undertaken in the northeast of the licence over the Kingsley Well Prospect and was designed to cover an untested portion of an aeromagnetic anomaly. A gold-in-soil anomaly >10 ppb has been defined striking north-south and extending up to 1.0km in length and 100 to 150m width (***Figure 6***). This zone of gold anomalism is supported by an historical gold-in-soil anomaly (>50 ppb) together with multi-element anomalism (silver and copper) from the recent sampling. The gold anomaly is adjacent to a north-northeast fault interpreted from regional aeromagnetic data and is untested by recent or historical drilling.

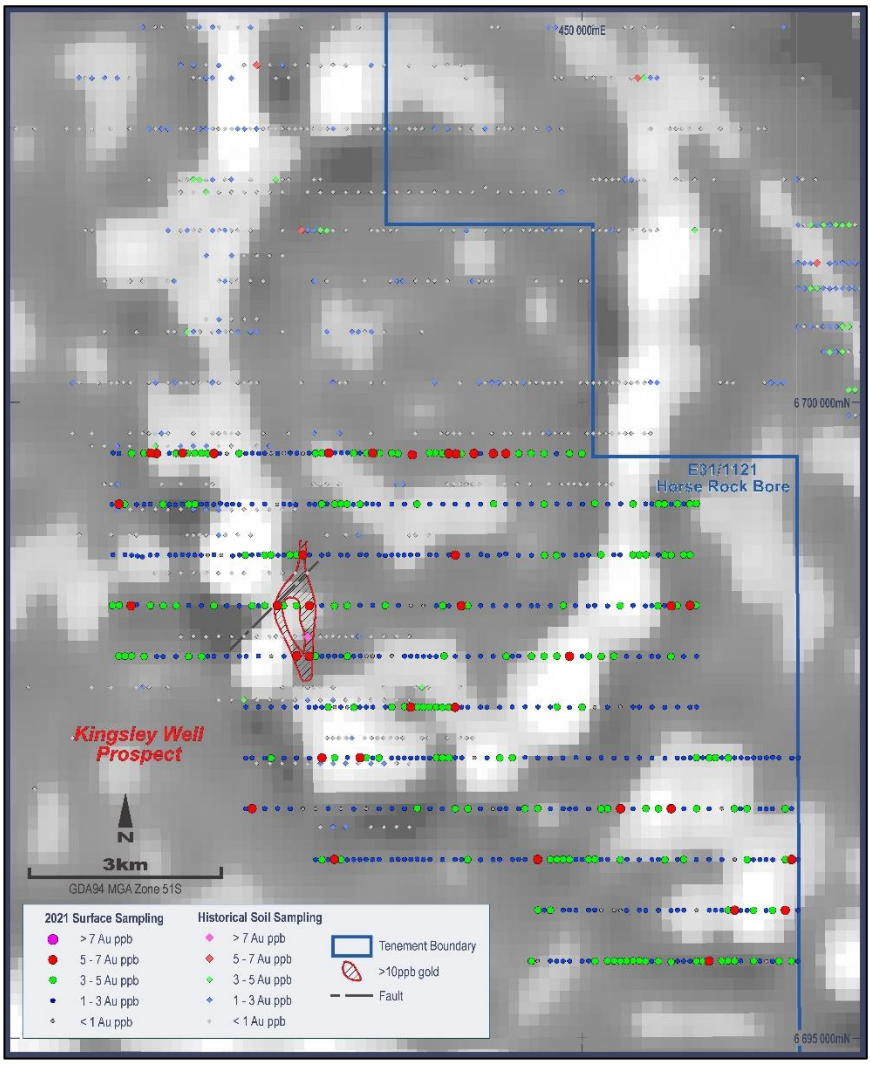

Figure 6: Kingsley Well Prospect (E31/1121), UFF surface sampling over magnetics (1VD RTP300)

Lake View Licence (E31/1225) - Statesman Well Prospect

The Company has undertaken compilation of historical exploration information from the Western Australian Mineral Exploration (WAMEX) report database and has identified significant drill results at the Statesman Well Prospect on the Lake View Licence (***Figure 2***). The Statesman Well Prospect appears to have been first drilled by Tyson Resources Limited between 1986-1990. In 1991, Pancontinental Mining Limited re-sampled the Tyson Resources work and confirmed gold mineralisation was hosted in both high grade quartz veins and the surrounding BIF and felsic schist wall rock. Pancontinental also assessed the original Tyson Resources drill assay data and reported (uncut):

- 6m @ 2.6 g/t Au from 7m (hole SWC1)
- 9m @ 1.67 g/t Au from 21m (hole SWC4)
- 8m @ 1.59 g/t Au from 34m (hole SWC10)
- 20m @ 1.19 g/t Au from 46m (hole SWC19)

During 2012, Saracen Gold Mines Pty Ltd completed 24 RC holes (SWRC001-024) for 1,740m of drilling at the Statesman Well Prospect and reported that anomalous gold mineralisation was intersected in all of the holes, with a

peak individual sample result of 7.18 g/t Au (14-15m) in SWRC022. Some of the more encouraging results from the drilling included:

- 5m @ 1.25 g/t Au from 21m (hole SWRC004)
- 7m @ 1.32 g/t Au from 31m (hole SWRC010)
- 10m @ 1.63 g/t Au from 58m (hole SWRC018)

The gold mineralisation is interpreted to be relatively tabular and dip to the northeast, hosted along the contact between BIF and felsic schist with intercalated mafic intrusive units. The general strike of the geology is northwest, along the prominent Edjudina Range. The gold mineralisation at Statesmen Well occurs for at least 900m along strike and is open to the north and south. The Company believes this is a walk-up drill target that will be tested in 2022.

Jericho Licence (E39/1914)

The Gap Prospect is located 1.3km northeast of the Choirboy Prospect on the Jericho Licence (E31/1914) (***Figure 2***) and comprises a series of prominent parallel BIF ridges that strike north-northwest, intercalated with a quartz-mica schist and subordinate amounts of mafic schist. Strongly silicified fault-breccia with abundant quartz veining, sub-parallel to bedding, occurs along the crest of the western most BIF ridge.

Selective rock chip sampling in 2020 identified anomalism (>1.0 g/t gold) over ~180m of strike. This was followed up with a systematic rock chip sampling program over the original zone of gold anomalism and its potential strike extensions (***Figure 7***). Best results for the follow-up sampling included 2.40 g/t and 0.61 g/t gold, further highlighting the gold mineralisation potential of The Gap Prospect. Further work on systematic rock chip sampling is planned for The Gap and also along strike of the mineralised BIF extending 4km into the Company's Box Soak Licence (E39/2214) to the north and 1.5km into the Mt Milli Licence (E39/2215) to the south (***Figure 2***).

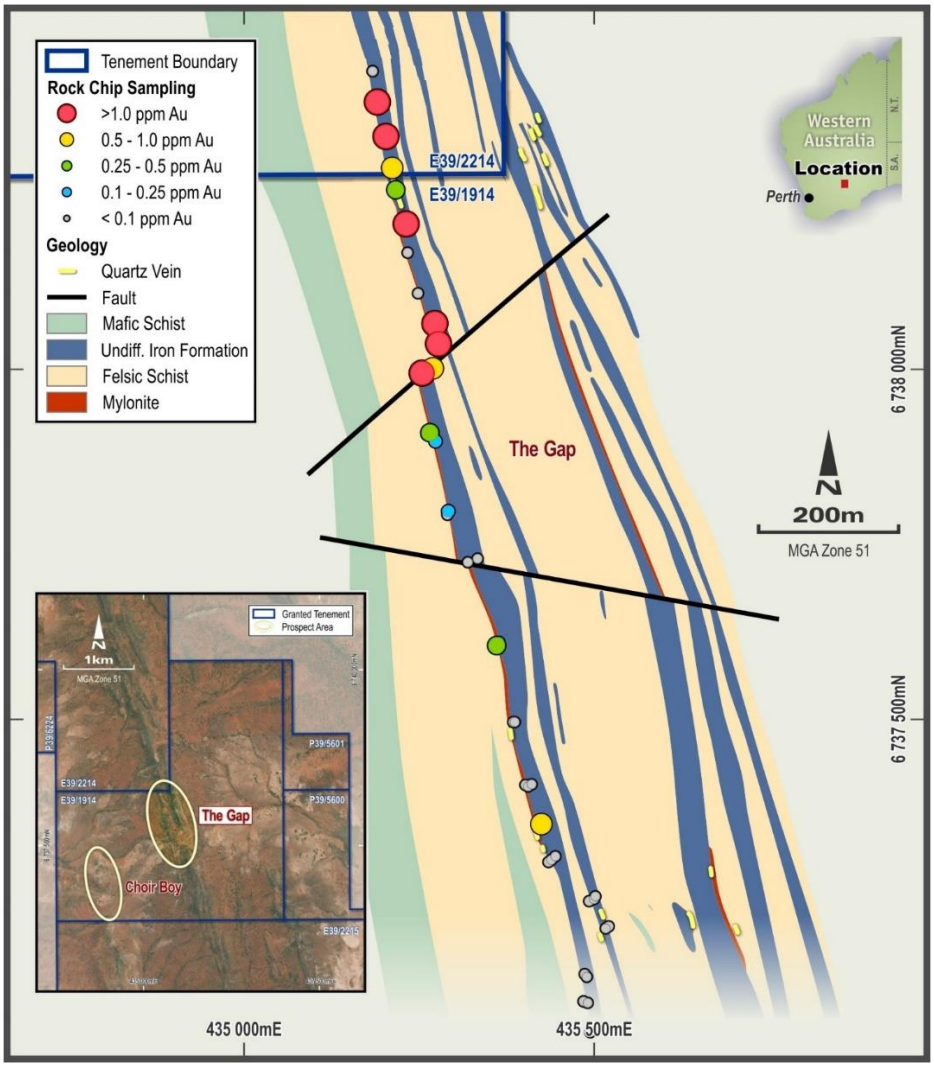

Figure 7: Interpreted simplified geology map for The Gap Prospect with rock chip results.

Please refer to ***Appendix 1*** for the Yarri Project JORC Table 1.

KALGOORLIE PROJECT

The Kalgoorlie Project currently comprises the Ringlock Dam Licence (**RDL**) E29/1087 and the Lake Goongarrie Application ELA29/1115, approximately 80km north-northwest of Kalgoorlie (***Figure 8***). The RDL hosts the northerly extension of the BSKC which contains the historical Silver and Black Swan nickel mines 30km to the southeast.

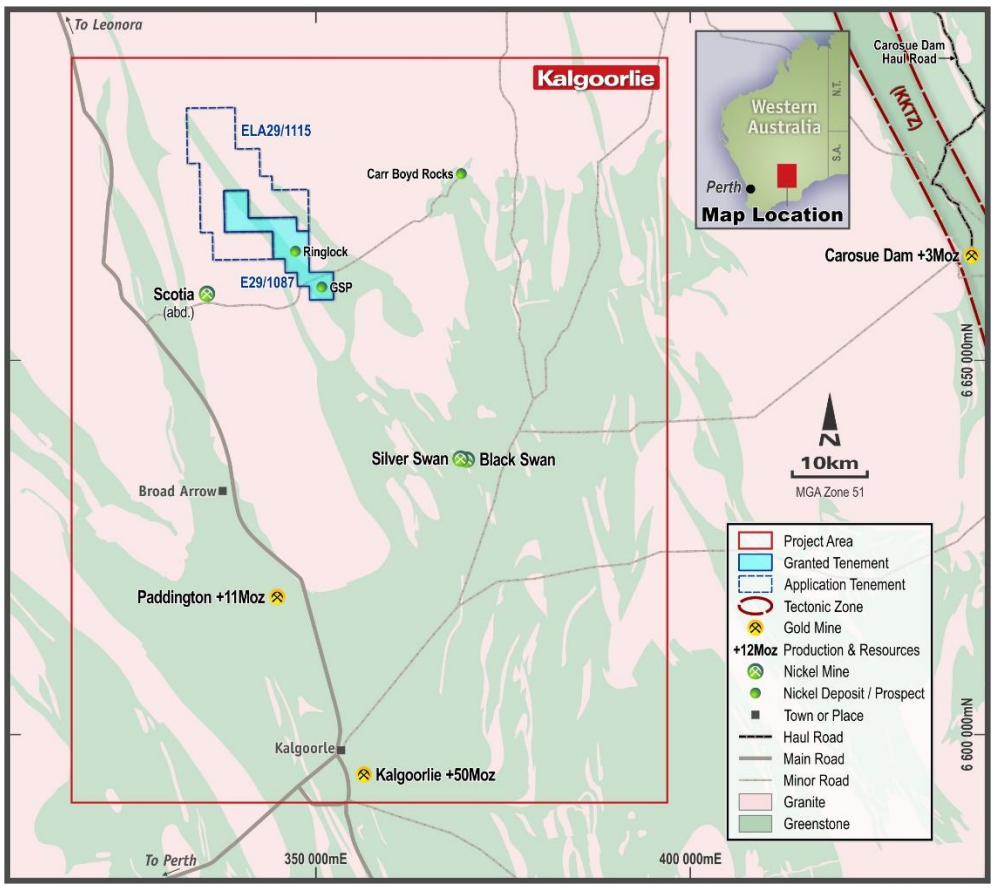

Figure 8: Kalgoorlie Project with regional geology

Ringlock Dam Licence (E29/1087)

Reconnaissance field work has commenced at the RDL with the acquisition of historical diamond drill core and field mapping, together with sampling of historical drill spoil for gold and multi-element analyses. The RDL has significant historical drill intercepted sulphide nickel mineralisation specifically at the GSP and Ringlock Prospects. The GSP Prospect has been explored with over 100 historical RAB, RC and diamond drill holes over approximately 1km strike of the interpreted basal portion of the BSKC. Zones of high-grade primary nickel mineralisation >20m thick have been identified by the historical drilling at GSP, with example significant intercepts (at 1.0% Ni cut-off) of:

- 26.01m @ 1.04% Ni from 95m; including 2.75m @ 2.32% Ni from 117.65m (hole GS033);
- 6.71m @ 1.61% Ni from 162.15m; including 2.74m @ 2.93% Ni from 166.12m (hole GS013);
- 6m @ 2.3% Ni from 85m; including 5m @ 2.72% Ni from 86m (hole RPD002);
- 4m @ 1.0% Ni from 193m (hole GS022); and
- 7m @ 1.4% Ni from 104m; including 3m @ 2.85% Ni from 104m (hole MJRC047).

A review of the available open-file data for GSP Prospect indicates there is up to 750m of strike within the GSP Prospect that has not been adequately tested with drill coverage. Beyond the GSP Prospect, there are gaps in the surface geochemistry and drill coverage along the BSKC geological unit that remain important nickel exploration targets. In 2006 Magma Metals Limited identified 18 drill targets over the greater RDL area that were never followed up.

Drilling is planned to be undertaken in 2022 to test various targets at the key prospects as soon as planning and prioritisation are complete.

The Company has been fortunate to obtain access to historical drill core, which is extremely important as it will allow the Company to validate geological models that have been applied to past nickel exploration programs and provide sample material for check assays of historical data.

Drilling to be undertaken as soon as planning and permitting is complete in 2022.

YUNDAMINDRA PROJECT

The Yundamindra Project comprises two granted exploration licences and three applications (including one in ballot) covering approximately 192km^2. The Bunjarra Well and Bunjarra Northwest Licences are located along the eastern margin of the KKTZ (***Figure 9***).

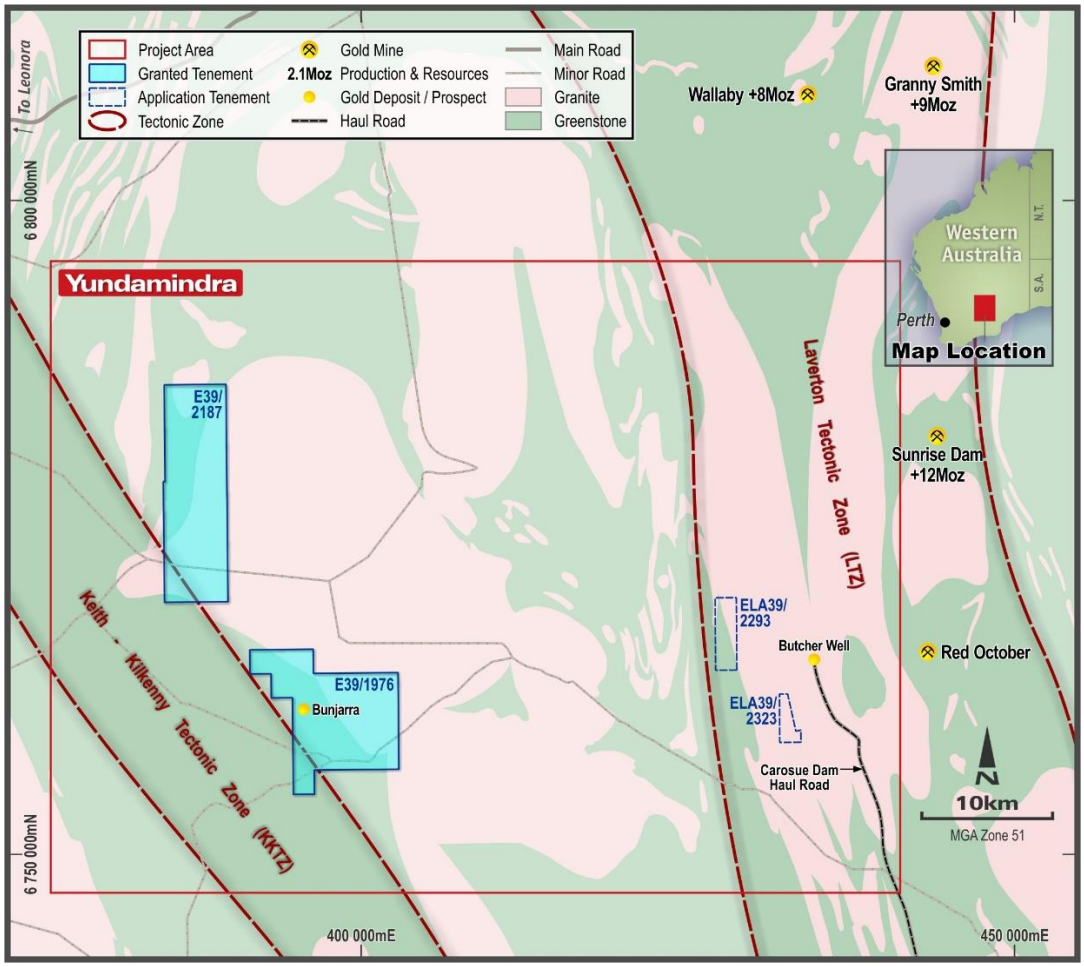

Figure 9: Yundamindra Project with regional geology (applications in ballot not shown)

Bunjarra Well Licence (E39/1976) - Surface Geochemical Sampling and Data Compilation

Historical data compilation for the Bunjarra Well Licence has identified further anomalous gold results in reconnaissance drilling conducted by MPI Gold Pty Ltd between 1997-1999. The historical drilling data has been integrated with aeromagnetic and gravity data and supports the interpretation of several structural trends related to gold anomalism (>100 ppb Au maximum downhole gold) shown on ***Figure 10*** and summarised as follows:

- A 0.9km long north to north-northwest structural corridor, with accompanying small granitoid stockworks at and along strike from the Bunjarra Prospect;
- A 5km long west-northwest structural trend was identified within sheeted sequences of thrusted granitoid and greenstone stratigraphy, with a down hole maxima of 0.13 g/t Au at the Wilson Bore Prospect; and
- A 2km long north to north-northwest structural corridor coincident with the contact of mafic and ultramafic units, with a peak historical gold value of 2.43 g/t Au down hole (48-50m in hole AAC002) at the Middle Well Prospect.

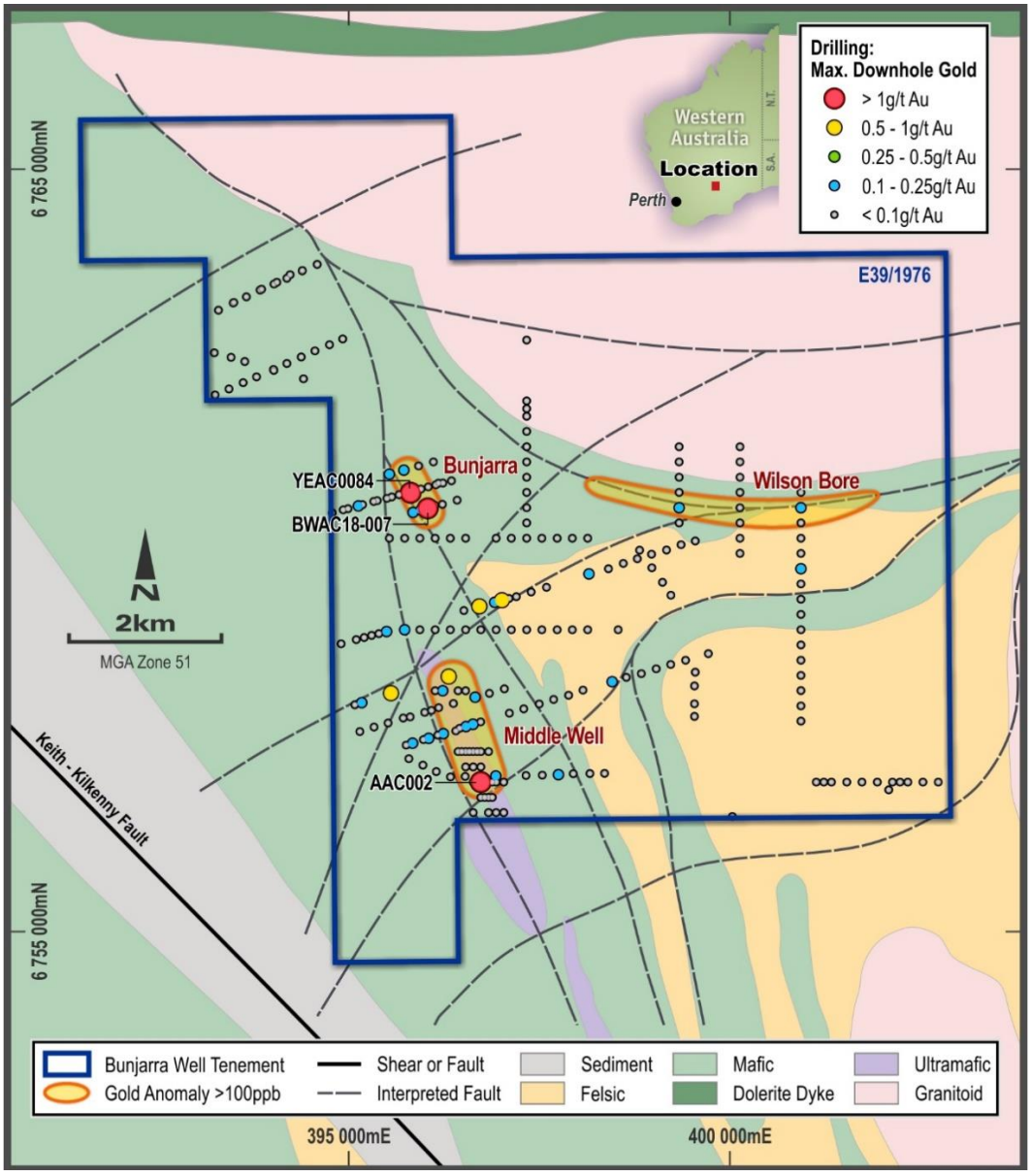

Figure 10: Bunjarra Well Licence simplified geology map showing historical drilling and gold prospects associated with structural trends

As part of the reconnaissance exploration activity, geological mapping was undertaken over an area of outcrop northwest of Bunjarra Well, which defined a number of narrow (up to 1m wide) quartz veins hosted by a dolerite-gabbro complex. The quartz veins extend for up to 100m along strike, north-northwest, and are associated with strong foliation defining discrete shear zones. Rock chip sampling of selective parts of the veins returned a peak gold assay value of 6.67 g/t Au. Follow-up rock chip sampling has been undertaken over the quartz veins and results of laboratory assays are still awaited.

A program of UFF sampling was prioritised over the south western portion of the Bunjarra Well Licence and preliminary assessment of the results indicates a correlation between weakly anomalous gold values and down hole gold values in historical drillholes which warrants further investigation.

In summary, the UFF surface sampling defined several extensive gold-in-soil anomalies >4 ppb, up to 1.6km long with north to northwest strike (***Figure 11***). The most promising gold anomaly occurs in the south at the Middle Well Prospect over three consecutive sample lines spaced 400m apart, with peak anomalism of 11.6 ppb gold, and correlates with historical drilling. The Middle Well Prospect and gold-in-soil anomalism is coincident with a northwest trending aeromagnetic anomaly and the regional KKTZ.

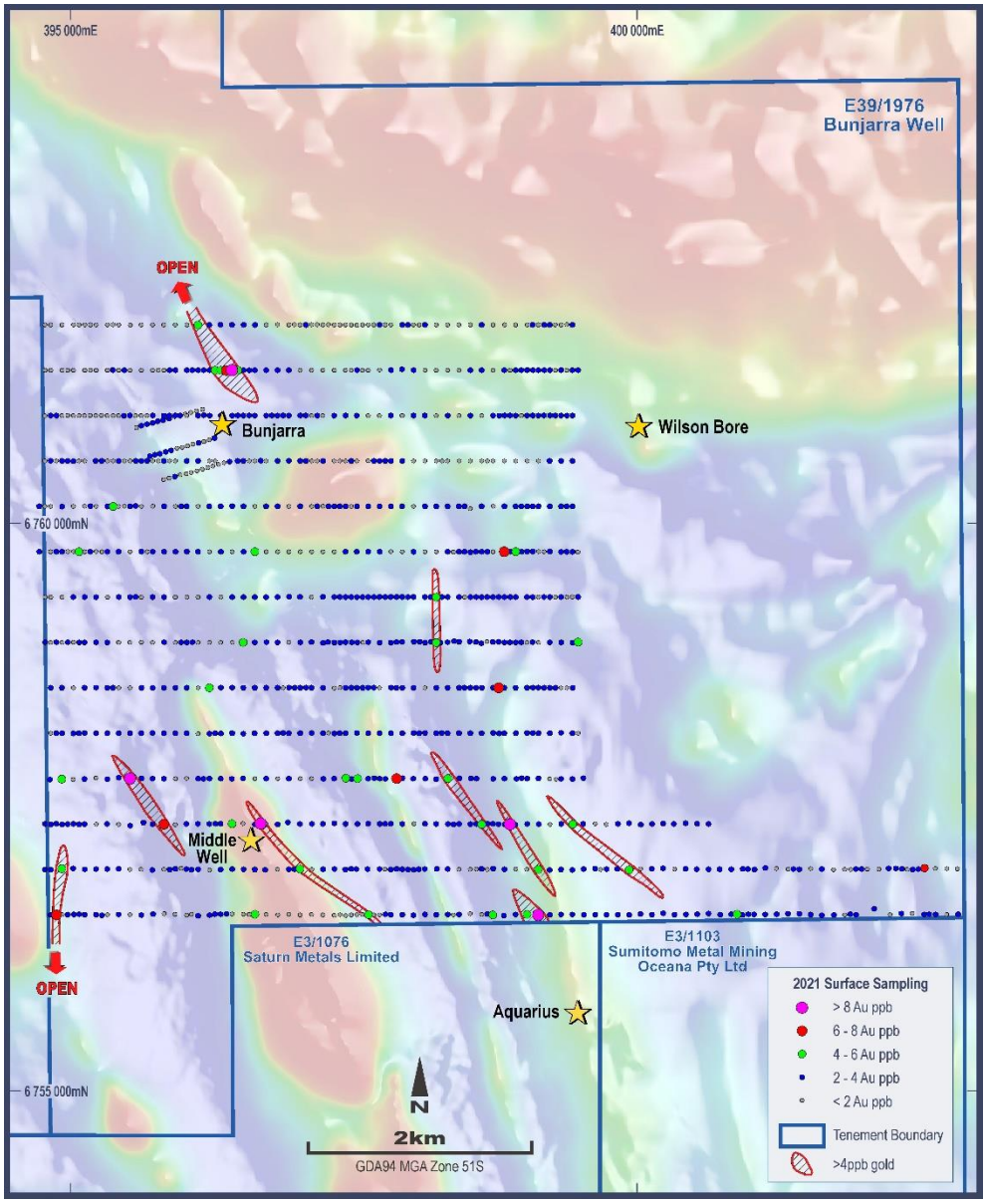

Figure 11: Bunjarra Well, (E39/1976) UFF surface sampling over magnetics (1VD RTP300)

An isolated gold-in-soil anomaly in the north of the sample area (***Figure 11***) returned a high of 14.2 ppb gold and is interpreted to be related to an adjacent hill where narrow, gold-bearing quartz veins are hosted by a dolerite-gabbro complex, described above.

The Company will continue to refine the gold-in-soil anomalies with infill sampling and combine this new data with historical drilling data to identify and prioritise the best targets for testing with aircore drilling.

The Aquarius Prospect (***Figure 11***) recently announced by Saturn Metals (ASX:STN) is located 1km south of OreCorp's Bunjarra Well Licence with a general strike of the geology into the OreCorp tenure. Reconnaissance aircore drill results reported (28 January 2022[3]) by Saturn Metals comprise 13m @ 1.32 g/t Au (from 56m) including 4m @ 4.31 g/t Au in hole AHAC0464. An extensive blanket gold anomaly is defined by the aircore drilling over the Aquarius Prospect and Saturn Metals believe they have intersected the extension to a larger gold system being actively explored to the east by major company Sumitomo Metals and Mining Oceania Pty Ltd (**Sumitomo**). OreCorp believes the same gold mineralisation being explored by Sumitomo and reported by Saturn Metals may also extend north into the Bunjarra Well Licence.

Please refer to ***Appendix 2*** for the Yundamindra Project JORC Table 1.

[3] https://saturnmetals.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/220128-New-Regional-Gold-Prospects.pdf

PONTON PROJECT

The Ponton Project comprises three granted licences and four licence applications, covering a total area of approximately 908km^2 (***Figure 12***).

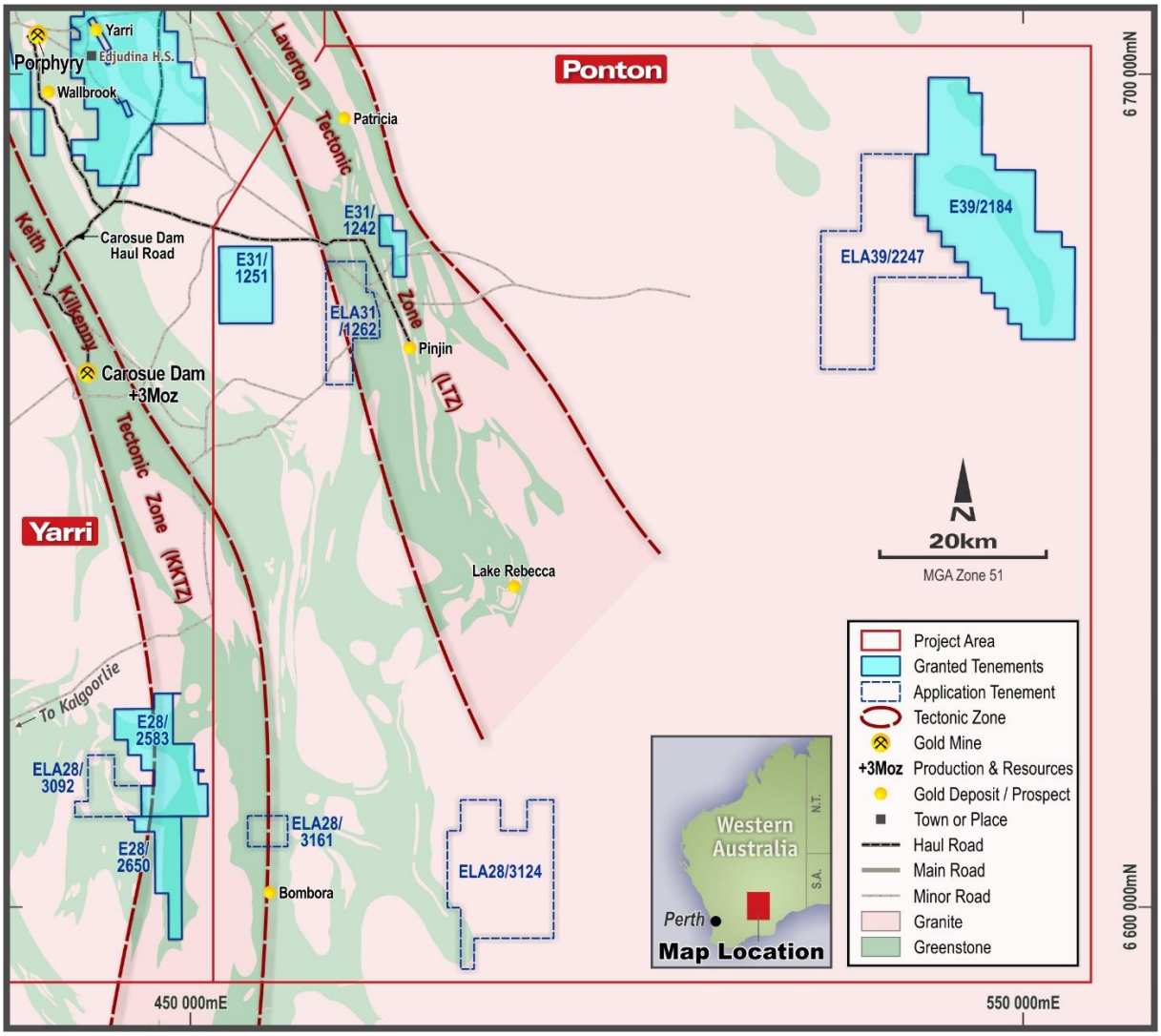

Figure 12: Ponton Project with regional geology

Nippon Licence (E39/2184)

A reconnaissance surface sampling program was completed on the Nippon Licence (E39/2184). Two target areas (Northern and Central) related to linear high intensity aeromagnetic anomalies were identified for initial soil and pisolith sampling (Figure 13: Nippon Licence (E39/2184) UFF surface sampling over magnetics (1VD RTP300)***Figure 13***). The sampling program was carried out on a systematic 400m x 200m grid. A total of 372 soil samples and seven pisolithic lag samples were taken.

A preliminary assessment of the assays has been undertaken with results over the Northern target defining a coherent and continuous gold-in-soil anomaly >5 ppb (peak of 7.4 ppb gold) that extends up to 2.8km in strike, open to the south, and between 200 to 800m wide. The anomaly strikes north-northwest and is coincident with the regional aeromagnetic anomaly. This gold anomalism has good correlation with numerous elements which include lead, tin, selenium, and caesium and is weakly associated with bismuth, copper, zinc and molybdenum anomalism.

At the Central target, another promising gold-in-soil anomaly >5 ppb has been identified at the north end of the 9.5km long aeromagnetic anomaly. The soil anomaly is approximately 1.2km in length and between 600 to 800m wide, defined by up to four consecutive samples (5.3 to 7.2 ppb Au) along the sample lines. The soil anomaly strikes northwest and correlates with the aeromagnetic anomaly. This gold anomalism has good correlation with numerous elements which include lead, silver, copper, and tungsten, and is weakly associated with bismuth, cobalt, tin and nickel anomalism.

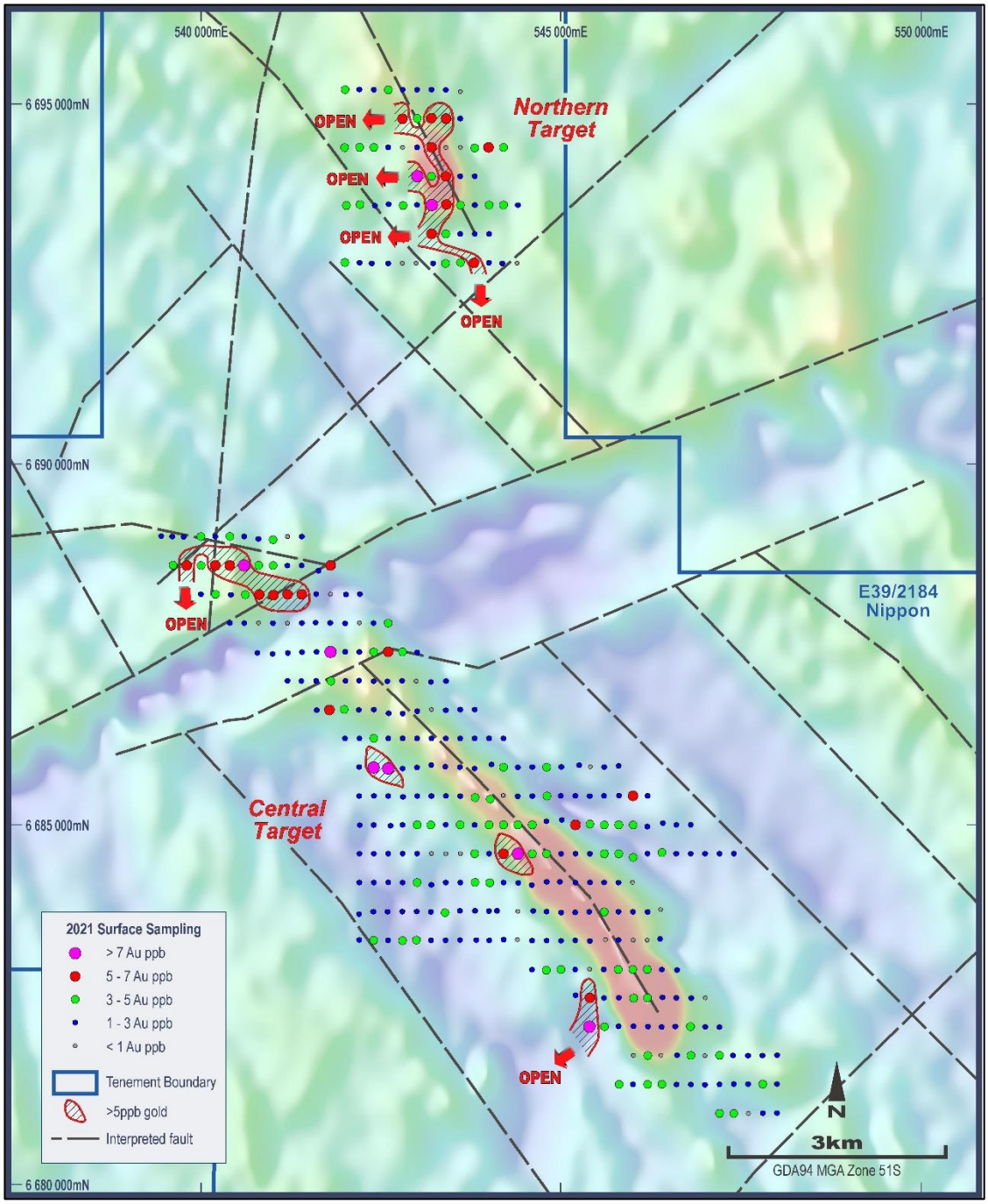

Figure 13: Nippon Licence (E39/2184) UFF surface sampling over magnetics (1VD RTP300)

The anomalism generated at both targets is highly encouraging given the sample media collected was thick aeolian sand. The Company will continue to evaluate the UFF soil sample results more thoroughly and determine next steps for exploration of these targets at the Nippon Licence.

Please refer to ***Appendix 3*** for the Ponton Project JORC Table 1.

REGIONAL

Aeromagnetic Survey

The extensive regional aeromagnetic survey commenced in December 2021 covering selected areas of its licences to provide a minimum 100m line-space coverage (***Figure 14***). The survey is being undertaken by Xcalibur Multiphysics and is currently 80% complete and will be completed by mid-February. Once received, the final data will be integrated into the Company's database, interpreted and used to refine and generate further targets.

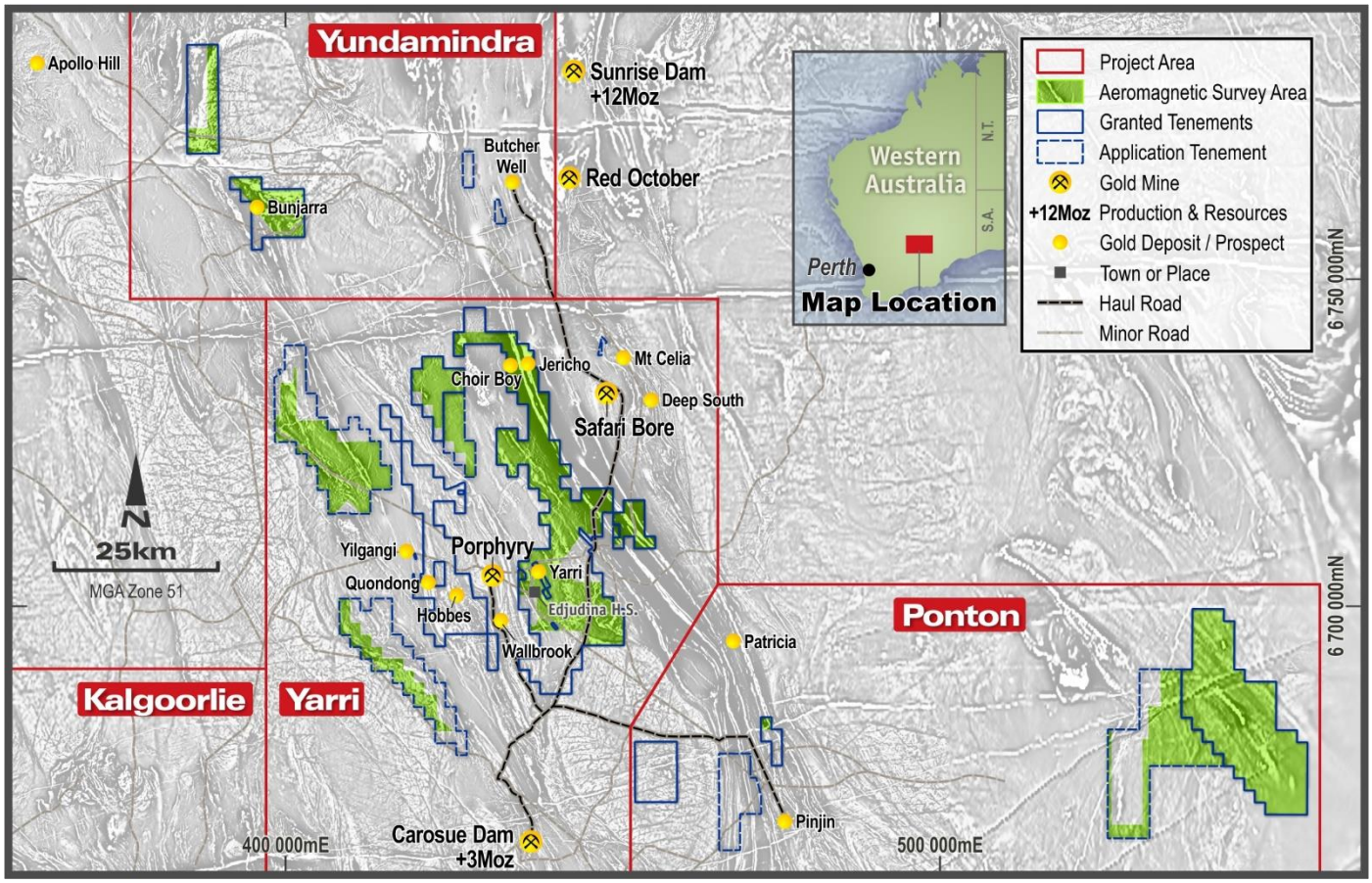

Figure 14: Area of regional aeromagnetic survey, Eastern Goldfields

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 Yundamindra, Yarri (including Hobbes), Kalgoorlie (including Ringlock Dam) and Ponton Projects in the Eastern Goldfields of WA.

JORC 2012 Competent Persons Statements

Yarri Project

The information in this release that relates to new "Exploration Results" for the Yarri Project is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Dr Mark Alvin, a competent person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Alvin is an employee and beneficial shareholder of OreCorp. Dr Alvin 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'. Dr Alvin consents to the inclusion in this release of the new Exploration Results for the Yarri Project in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this release relating to previous "Exploration Results" in relation to the Yarri Project is extracted from the ASX announcement (**Original Yarri Announcement**) dated 29 January 2021 ("December 2020 Quarterly Reports"), 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 Original Yarri Announcements and, in the case of Exploration Results, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Exploration Results in the Original Yarri Announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' (being Dr Mark Alvin and Mr Jim Brigden) findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Original Yarri Announcement.

Kalgoorlie Project

The information in this release relating to "Exploration Results" in relation to the Kalgoorlie Project is extracted from the ASX announcement (**Original Kalgoorlie Announcement**) dated 29 January 2021 ("December 2020 Quarterly Reports"), 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 Original Kalgoorlie Announcement and, in the case of Exploration Results, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Exploration Results in the Original Kalgoorlie Announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's (being Dr Mark Alvin) findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Original Kalgoorlie Announcement.

Yundamindra Project

The information in this release that relates to new "Exploration Results" for the Yundamindra Project is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Dr Mark Alvin, a competent person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Alvin is an employee and beneficial shareholder of OreCorp. Dr Alvin 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'. Dr Alvin consents to the inclusion in this release of the new Exploration Results for the Yundamindra Project in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this release relating to previous "Exploration Results" in relation to the Yundamindra Project is extracted from the ASX announcement (**Original Yundamindra Announcement**) dated 31 October 2019 ("September 2019 Quarterly Reports"), 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 Original Yundamindra Announcement and, in the case of Exploration Results, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Exploration Results in the Original Yundamindra Announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's (being Mr Jim Brigden) findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Original Yundamindra Announcement.

Ponton Project

The information in this release that relates to "Exploration Results" for the Ponton Project is is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Dr Mark Alvin, a competent person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr Alvin is an employee and beneficial shareholder of OreCorp. Dr Alvin 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'. Dr Alvin consents to the inclusion in this release of the new Exploration Results for the Ponton Project in the form and context in which they appear.

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 Code Table 1 for Exploration Results – Yarri Project

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code 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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	**OreCorp exploration** Sampling of reverse circulation (RC) chips was undertaken using conventional industry standards. In transported regolith material (nominally 40 m downhole), representative sampling is undertaken from either 1 m sample interval piles or plastic bags using a scoop/spear to create nominal 1.2–3 kg 4 m composite samples which are placed in new, clean pre-numbered calico bags. In residual bedrock, every 1 m RC sample is split directly into new, clean pre-numbered calico bags using a Metzke-style cone splitter attached to the drill rig to create a nominal 1.2–3 kg sample. ALS Metallurgy in Perth, Western Australia, part of the ALS Global group, undertook the metallurgical sighter testwork for OreCorp Limited ("OreCorp" or "the Company"). Standard metallurgical investigative testwork, consistent with good industry practice, was carried out by the metallurgical laboratory. For metallurgical sighter testwork, diamond drillhole NHD002 was selected to create the samples. The oxide and primary metallurgical samples were each created as composite samples from drill core to provide a minimum mass of 20 kg. Drill core was cut and sampled as quarter core with each metre interval placed into new, labelled calico sample bags which were then put into plastic bags for transport to the ALS Metallurgy laboratory. The oxide sample mass was 22.03 kg and the primary composite sample was 29.42 kg. Regional ultrafine fraction (UFF) soil sampling over broad areas of cover have been undertaken at Hobbes (E31/1117), Cosmo (E31/1175) and Horse Rock Bore (E31/1121) licences. Soil samples were collected in the field by removing any surface vegetation and topsoil and then digging down to a nominal depth of 10–20 cm from which the sample was taken. Samples for UFF analysis were sieved at the sample site in the field to -400 µm and approximately 250 g of material was collected. Each sample was geologically logged, and coordinates recorded. Systematic rock-chip samples were collected (E39/1914) along E-W transects spaced 50m apart. Rock-chip samples were only taken along lines from in-situ bedrock or subcrop. Samples were taken as up to 4m composites and recovered by geo-pick and/or mattock. Company rock-chip samples attempted to be representative of the general outcrop in the area. Rock samples typically comprised multiple chips from the broader outcrop. The sample interval was recorded to the nearest metre. The sample mass was approximately 1.2kg to 2.5kg and samples were placed in clean calico bags. **Historical drilling** Previous operators of the Hobbes project have sampled using rotary air blast (RAB), aircore (AC), RC, and diamond (DD) drilling. Drilling has been completed over a number of programs and varied spacings of holes and drill lines. Sampling is assumed to have been via conventional industry standards, i.e. spear sampling for RAB, 1/12 riffle splitting for RC and half core for DD.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	**OreCorp exploration** For both drilling, rock chip and surface geochemistry sampling, a quality assurance and quality control (QAQC) sample was inserted at a rate of 1:20 primary samples, alternating between a field duplicate, certified reference material (CRM) or blank QAQC sample. Appropriate CRMs were procured from Geostats Pty Ltd and Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd and suitable Blank material was sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd. Field duplicates were taken using the same method as the primary sample, i.e. scoop/spear from piles or plastic bags or using the second sample shoot from the Metzke-style cone spitter attached to the drill rig. For surface soil sampling, field duplicates were collected using the same method as the primary soil sample.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		Analysis of QAQC samples inserted by the Company is undertaken to monitor sample representivity and independent laboratory conditions. The CRMs used by the Company are grade and matrix matched as close as possible to interpreted geology. The laboratory used for drill and rock chip sample analysis (Intertek-Genalysis) performed its own internal checks including insertion of pulp duplicate, standard, and repeat samples as required. The laboratory (LabWest) used for UFF soil sample analyses also performed its own internal checks including insertion of pulp duplicate, standard, and repeat samples as required. **Historical drilling** Measures taken by the previous operators to ensure sample representivity are unknown.
	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.	**OreCorp exploration** RC drilling was used to obtain nominal 1.2–3 kg, 1 m samples. Samples were composited to 4 m in transported regolith to a depth of 40 m downhole. These samples were crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75µ to produce a 50 g charge for gold fire assay with an inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) finish. For drill samples, sample preparation and assaying were conducted by Intertek-Genalysis at its Maddington, Perth facility, a recognised assay laboratory. Intertek-Genalysis has International Standards Organisation (ISO) Certification 9001 (ISO 9001) for Quality Management Systems. RC holes were downhole surveyed by the drilling contractor using an AXIS gyroscopic survey tool referenced to True North, where possible. For soil samples, approximately 250 g of -400 µm soil sample was collected and inserted in clean paper Minsam bags at the sample site. Soil samples were processed by the LabWest UFF-PE coded procedure to provide a -2 µm fraction subsample for gold and multi-element (50 elements) assay on the UFF. A 25 g subsample is analysed for gold content using aqua-regia digestion with determination by ICP-MS to achieve high recovery and low detection limits of 0.5 ppb Au. A complementary multi-element (50 elements) assay is undertaken with digestion by aqua-regia under high pressure and temperature in microwave apparatus with determination of analytes by ICP-MS/optical emission spectroscopy (OES). Systematic rock-chip samples were collected along transects perpendicular to the interpreted strike, spaced 50m apart. Rock-chip samples were only taken along lines from in-situ bedrock or subcrop. Samples were taken as up to 4m composites and recovered by geo-pick and/or mattock. Rock-chip samples attempted to be representative of the general outcrop in the area. Rock samples typically comprised multiple chips from the broader outcrop. The sample interval was recorded to the nearest metre. The sample mass was approximately 1.2kg to 2.5kg and samples were placed in clean calico bags. Sample preparation & assaying was conducted by Intertek-Genalysis, a recognised assay laboratory. Samples were dried, crushed in a Boyd Crusher, and pulverised with at least 85% passing -75µm at the laboratory. A 50g charge was prepared for gold Fire Assay, FA50/MS02, with a 1ppb lower detection limit. A four-acid digestion and analysis of 48 elements by ICP-OES and ICP-MS was also undertaken. **Historical drilling** Samples were collected at various intervals ranging between 0.1 m and 5.0 m, although majority of the samples were taken on 1m intervals. Assaying was conducted by recognised assay laboratories, although information about assay procedures have not been provided by the previous operators. Only RC and DD holes have been downhole surveyed. The Competent Person is satisfied that the aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report are appropriately assessed, and the sampling techniques are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
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.).*	**OreCorp exploration** RC drilling was used for a program undertaken by OreCorp during December 2020 to February 2021. A nominal 5.5" diameter face-sampling drill bit was used. The upper portion of the hole was reamed out to allow a 150 mm diameter PVC collar to be inserted. Hole depths range from 96 m to 202 m deep (HOBRC0001 to HOBRC0017) and 90 m to 108 m (QDRC001 to QDRC004). Hole HOBRC0003 did not achieve planned depth due to problems with the collar, and hole HOBRC0012 was not drilled to total planned depth due to loss of air into nearby historical holes. The drilling contractor used was Strike Drilling Pty Ltd using rig number SDR02. **Historical drilling** Over the history of the Hobbes licence (E31/1117), there has been a total of 986 holes totalling 51,810.7 m of drilling which includes 307 RAB holes for 9,774 m, 587 AC holes for 28,789 m, 85 RC holes for 10,461 m, and seven DD drillholes for 2,786.7 m (five at Hobbes prospect and two at Quondong prospect). The RAB drillhole depths range from 2 m to 82 m downhole, with an average depth of 31.8 m downhole. The AC drillhole depths range from 8 m to 140 m downhole, with an average depth of 49.0 m downhole. The RC drillhole depths range from 16 m to 288 m downhole, with an average depth of 123.1 m downhole. The DD drillhole depths range from 99.5 m to 606.5 m, with an average depth of 398.1 m. No information is recorded regarding core orientation. However, based on core samples for the Hobbes prospect available to the Company, a spear-type orientation tool appears to have been used. The Competent Person is satisfied that drilling techniques employed are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**OreCorp exploration** Sample recoveries were estimated by OreCorp geologists at the rig from the size of the sample pile or amount of sample in the green sample bag. These recoveries were estimated as percentages to the nearest 25%, recorded both on paper in the field and subsequently digitally recorded in a spreadsheet which was then uploaded into the OreCorp company database. **Historical drilling** Sample recoveries during the historical drilling process are unknown.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	**OreCorp exploration** Every effort was taken to ensure full sample recovery from each interval collected. If any problems were noted with sample recovery the drilling contractor was informed immediately. The RC drill system utilises a face-sampling drill bit which is industry best practice, and the drill contractor aims to maximise recovery at all times. RC drillholes are drilled dry whenever practical in order to maximise sample recovery and maintain sample integrity. **Historical drilling** Measures taken by previous explorers to maximise sample recovery and ensure representivity are not recorded in historical reports. It is assumed that industry standard measures applicable at the time of drilling were implemented.
	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.	**OreCorp exploration** Preliminary analysis of the data suggests no relationship exists between sample recovery and gold grade and sample bias has been observed. **Historical drilling** No sample bias has been observed in data from historical reports reviewed by OreCorp.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		The Competent Person is satisfied that the drill sample recoveries have been adequately assessed and are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
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.*	**OreCorp exploration** Geological data for drilling and rock chips was logged according to the OreCorp Geology Legend which conforms to industry best practice procedures. This includes logging regolith, lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structural features. Where required the logging recorded the abundance of particular minerals or the intensity of alteration using defined ranges. Soil samples collected for UFF analyses are geologically logged for regolith regime, landscape type, colour, texture, grain size, carbonate content, and quartz content. Geological logging is governed by OreCorp's internal geological protocols and procedures governance document to ensure consistency between loggers. No Mineral Resource estimation work has been undertaken. **Historical drilling** Drill core and chip samples have been geologically logged by previous operators. Geological data is currently limited to lithology only. OreCorp is working to import more geological information from historical reports. OreCorp has located historical DD drill core (NHD001 to NHD005) from the Hobbes prospect and has re-logged this core in detail, obtaining lithology, structure, and dry bulk density data.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	**OreCorp exploration** Logging is primarily qualitative in nature and is closely governed by OreCorp standard geological protocols and procedures. Where quantitative estimations (mineral and veining percentages) are made these are from a washed and sieved subsample of each 1 m sample interval. Photographs of chip trays and sample piles are stored on OreCorp's server. Photographs are taken of the soil sample sites and of the relevant soil sample itself and are stored on OreCorp's server. **Historical drilling** Historical logging was primarily qualitative.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	**OreCorp exploration** All drillholes are logged in full from the surface (0–1 m interval) to the end of each drillhole, based on the 1 m or other relevant sample intervals. For UFF soil samples, 100% of samples are geologically logged. Every rock chip sample was logged in detail and assigned a primary (Lith1) and secondary (Lith2) lithology if required, and recorded in a database. **Historical drilling** All drillholes are believed to have been logged in full by previous explorers. The Competent Person is satisfied that the logging detail and quality is appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	**OreCorp exploration** Not applicable, only RC drilling has been undertaken by OreCorp. The DD drill core samples for metallurgical sighter testwork were collected by longitudinally splitting half core using a core saw. Half of this cut core material was combined as the relevant oxide or primary composite sample. **Historical drilling** Sampling of drill core was by half core techniques where the diamond core was orientated, then cut in half. Half core was then removed from the core box for assaying.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	**OreCorp exploration** The 1 m RC samples were collected on the drill rig using a Metzke-style cone splitter. The 4 m composite samples were collected from 1 m sample piles or plastic sample bags by stainless steel scoop or plastic spear ensuring a proportional amount collected from each sample to achieve a nominal 1.2–3 kg composite sample mass. Sample moisture was recorded for every 1 m sample interval and <5% of samples were recorded as wet. **Historical drilling** RC samples were collected at the rig using riffle splitters. No information is available on sample moisture.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	**OreCorp exploration** The sampling of 4 m composites (with spear/scoop) or 1 m sample split (with cone) is of high quality and considered appropriate as an industry standard practice. The field sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the type of sample. The laboratory sample preparation undertaken by Intertek-Genalysis follows industry best practice for accredited facilities and is considered appropriate for the sample matrix type and analysis method. At the laboratory, samples are dried, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. For UFF soil samples, in the field the only preparation related samples are screening with a sieve to -400 µm. This is considered a standard industry technique and is appropriate for this level of exploration. The UFF soil sample preparation undertaken at the laboratory by LabWest follows industry best practice for accredited facilities and is considered appropriate for the sample matrix type and analysis method. The sample preparation method has been developed in collaboration with CSIRO.Rock chip samples were taken as up to 4m composites and recovered by geo-pick and/or mattock. At the laboratory, the samples were crushed to 2mm and pulverised to 85% passing -75µm. The sample preparation is considered appropriate for the type of sample. **Historical drilling** The sample preparation technique used by previous explorers is unknown but is assumed to have followed appropriate industry standard techniques at the time of analysis.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	**OreCorp exploration** On site in the field a QAQC sample was inserted at a rate of 1:20 primary samples for both drilling and soil sampling, alternating between a field duplicate, or CRM sample. Field duplicates were taken using the same method as the primary sample. The CRMs used by the Company are procured from Geostats Pty Ltd and Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd and are grade and matrix matched as close as possible to interpreted geology. At the laboratory stage both LabWest and Intertek-Genalysis also performed their own internal QAQC checks including insertion of standards, blanks and repeat samples as required. **Historical drilling** Detailed QAQC procedures are unknown for previous explorers but are assumed to have been appropriate to maximise representivity of samples collected.
	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.	**OreCorp exploration** For drilling the use of a Metzke-style cone splitter attached to the drill rig maximises representivity of the primary 1 m sample intervals. This is also controlled using field duplicate sampling. Pulp repeats and element repeats are undertaken by the laboratory. For soil sampling, field duplicates are also collected and inserted into the sample batches to monitor and evaluate representivity of samples collected. Rock chip samples were only collected at locations were material was unambiguously in-situ. No field duplicates of rock chip samples were taken.

<table>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td>JORC Code explanation</td><td>Comments</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>The QAQC field duplicate sample data are evaluated by OreCorp's independent database manager, Geobase Pty Ltd, and these showed satisfactory reproducibility.
Historical drilling
Measures taken historically to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected is poorly documented by previous explorers.
Some close-spaced and scissor-hole drilling was conducted to test near surface mineralisation with results showing good continuity between holes.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</td><td>OreCorp exploration
Sample sizes of nominally 1.2–3 kg for each 1 m drill sample interval are considered appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation. Sample mass is recorded by the laboratory and reported to the Company for incorporation into the database.
The UFF soil sample size of 250 g, collected by screening to -400 µm in the field, is considered appropriate for the -2 µm grain size of the fraction to be used for analysis at the laboratory.
Rock chip sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. Samples were fine to medium grained rock material and samples weighed 1.2kg to 2.5kg.
Historical drilling
Sample sizes are not documented by previous explorers but are assumed appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.
The Competent Person is satisfied that the subsampling, sample preparation and quality control measures are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td><td>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</td><td>OreCorp exploration
Laboratory assaying for drill samples is undertaken by Intertek-Genalysis, an ISO 9001 certified laboratory. The lead collection fire assay technique using a 50 g charge is considered to provide near total gold recovery. The nature and quality of the procedures and assaying techniques at the laboratory are considered appropriate for the rock type and style on mineralisation.
Intertek-Genalysis holds various ISO certifications, and the laboratory procedures are considered standard industry practice.
LabWest laboratory was used for UFF soil sample assays and is a commercial, independent laboratory located in Perth, Western Australia.
Soil samples were processed by the LabWest UFF-PE coded procedure to provide a -2 µm fraction subsample. A 25 g sample is analysed for gold content using aqua-regia digestion with determination by ICP-MS to achieve high recovery and low detection limits of 0.5 ppb Au. A complementary multi-element (50 elements) assay on the UFF is undertaken with digestion in aqua-regia under high pressure and temperature in microwave apparatus with determination of analytes by ICP-MS/OES.
The LabWest multi-element analytes include:
<table>
<tr><th>Element</th><th>DL (ppm)</th><th>Element</th><th>DL (ppm)</th><th>Element</th><th>DL (ppm)</th><th>Element</th><th>DL (ppm)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ag</td><td>0.01</td><td>Cu</td><td>0.2</td><td>Na</td><td>10</td><td>Sr</td><td>0.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Al</td><td>10</td><td>Fe</td><td>100</td><td>Nb</td><td>0.05</td><td>Ta</td><td>0.01</td></tr>
<tr><td>As</td><td>0.5</td><td>Ga</td><td>0.05</td><td>Ni</td><td>0.5</td><td>Te</td><td>0.01</td></tr>
<tr><td>Au</td><td>-</td><td>Ge</td><td>0.05</td><td>P</td><td>5</td><td>Th</td><td>0.02</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ba</td><td>0.2</td><td>Hf</td><td>0.02</td><td>Pb</td><td>0.2</td><td>Ti</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Be</td><td>0.05</td><td>Hg</td><td>0.01</td><td>Pt</td><td>1</td><td>Tl</td><td>0.02</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bi</td><td>0.01</td><td>In</td><td>0.01</td><td>Rb</td><td>0.1</td><td>U</td><td>0.02</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ca</td><td>10</td><td>K</td><td>10</td><td>Re</td><td>0.001</td><td>V</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cd</td><td>0.02</td><td>La</td><td>0.05</td><td>S</td><td>50</td><td>W</td><td>0.01</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ce</td><td>0.05</td><td>Li</td><td>0.5</td><td>Sb</td><td>0.01</td><td>Y</td><td>0.05</td></tr>
<tr><td>Co</td><td>0.2</td><td>Mg</td><td>10</td><td>Sc</td><td>1</td><td>Zn</td><td>0.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cr</td><td>2</td><td>Mn</td><td>2</td><td>Se</td><td>0.05</td><td>Zr</td><td>0.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cs</td><td>0.1</td><td>Mo</td><td>0.1</td><td>Sn</td><td>0.1</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>
For rock chip samples the nature of the assay procedure is considered appropriate for the samples submitted. The Intertek-Genalysis FA50/MS02 method for gold analysis provides a near total digest.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		Rock chips were analysed by the 4A/OM48 method for a full 48 multi-element suite which comprises the following elements: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn & Zr. **Historical drilling** Information about assay laboratories has been reviewed by OreCorp, and exploration reports typically indicate Genalysis laboratory in Maddington as the laboratory used for routine assay. The laboratory procedure and assaying are assumed to have been appropriate.
	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.	**OreCorp exploration** Magnetic susceptibility was measured for each drill sample with a KT10+ S/C unit. The unit was calibrated based on manufacturer instructions. No handheld x-ray fluorescence (XRF) unit was used to determine mineral or element concentrations of samples during the RC drilling. For soil and rock chip samples, no geophysical, spectrometer or handheld XRF instruments have been used to determine any element concentrations at this stage in the project. **Historical drilling** No geophysical, spectrometer or handheld XRF instruments were noted by previous explorers as used to determine any mineral or element concentrations.
	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.	**OreCorp exploration** The Company's QAQC procedures are defined and governed by an internal geological protocol and procedure document to ensure consistency in application. A QAQC sample was inserted in the sample stream in the field for both drilling, rock chip and soil sampling at a rate of 1:20 primary samples, alternating between a field duplicate, CRM or blank QAQC samples. Appropriate CRMs and Blank material were procured from Geostats Pty Ltd and Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd. Field duplicates were taken on site using the same method as the primary sample, i.e. scoop/spear from piles or plastic bags or using the second sample shoot from the Metzke-style cone spitter on the drill rig. For soil samples, field duplicates were taken on site using the same method of collection as the primary sample. Analysis of QAQC samples inserted by the Company is undertaken to monitor sample representivity and independent laboratory conditions. The analysis is undertaken by OreCorp's independent database manager, Geobase Pty Ltd, and checked by the OreCorp geologists. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established. The laboratories (Intertek-Genalysis and LabWest) also performed internal checks including insertion of pulp duplicates, standards, and repeats as required. **Historical drilling** Historical Information about the nature of QAQC procedures is limited in reports by previous explorers reviewed by OreCorp. The Competent Person is satisfied that the quality of assay data and laboratory tests are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	**OreCorp exploration** The assay results for significant gold intercepts have been checked by OreCorp's independent database manager, Geobase Pty Ltd, as well as internal OreCorp geologists. Assay results have been checked against RC sample chip trays and geological logs. **Historical drilling** Consultants and technical personnel at OreCorp have visually verified the significant intersections in DD core and results to date from the Project area.
	The use of twinned holes.	**OreCorp exploration** No twinned RC holes have been drilled by OreCorp. **Historical drilling**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		No twin hole drilling is known to have been undertaken on the key Hobbes prospect or within the Hobbes licence area or other prospects by previous explorers.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	**OreCorp exploration** For drilling, the primary data was collected by a geologist in the field recording it directly into a database on a Toughbook laptop. Data is entered onto pre-defined Microsoft (MS) Excel log sheets following the Company's documented internal geological protocols and procedures manual. Validation measures for the field data is built into the log sheets. Field data is backed-up each day with logs stored in the company database hosted on a server. Field data is sent electronically to OreCorp's independent data management company, Geobase Pty Ltd, for incorporation into a Master Database. The subsequent compiled dataset is exported into appropriate formats (MS Access) for use by the company geologists. For rock chip and soil sampling, primary field data is collected on paper log sheets in the field, transcribed to a MS Excel master spreadsheet and then supplied to the independent database consultant for validation, and if correct, uploaded to the Company's MS Access database for use by technical staff. Data is stored on the Company's server and backed-up at regular intervals. Laboratory data is provided electronically to the Company and Geobase Pty Ltd and is validated and imported by Geobase into the Master Database. Data is supplied by the laboratory as MS Excel spreadsheets and PDF certificates signed by the relevant laboratory manager. **Historical drilling** Depending on the age of the drilling, previous operators have collected data either on paper form or electronically. No historical database is available. The data is compiled from supplied data and extracted from the Western Australian Mineral Exploration (WAMEX) database, validated by independent data management company, Geobase Pty Ltd. The subsequent compiled dataset is exported into appropriate formats for use by the Company.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	**OreCorp exploration** No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data for samples collected by OreCorp. **Historical drilling** No adjustments or calibrations are known to have been made to any assay data collected by previous explorers and compiled by the Company. The Competent Person is satisfied that the verification sampling and assaying have been completed adequately and are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	**OreCorp exploration** For drill collars, the initial location of RC drill collars was recorded using a handheld 12-channel Garmin Global Positioning System (GPS) Map unit with an accuracy of ±3 m. Subsequently, the drill OreCorp RC collars have been surveyed with a differential GPS by licensed surveyor Lone Star Surveys to an accuracy of ±20 mm in the horizontal plane and ±35 mm in the vertical plane. Downhole surveys were conducted by trained drill contractor personnel immediately after the completion of the hole using an AXIS gyroscopic survey tool referenced to True North. The location of rock chip and UFF soil samples has been recorded using a handheld 12-channel Garmin GPS-Map unit with an accuracy of ±3 m. This method is considered appropriate for this phase of exploration sampling. No Mineral Resource estimation work has been undertaken. **Historical drilling** The location of most drill collars has been recorded using a handheld GPS unit of an unknown accuracy. It is estimated an accuracy of ±5 m to 10 m exists in the historical data and is dependent on the age of the survey and GPS tool used. Only the RC and DD holes are known to have been downhole surveyed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	Specification of the grid system used.	All geographic data is reported using the grid system MGA94 Zone 51S.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	A Digital Terrane Model (DTM) was created from the Australian 1sec SRTM v1.0 DEM to provide topographic control where required. The quality of this data control is considered adequate for this phase of exploration. The relief over the Yarri Project area in general is almost flat with very little elevation change in the areas drilled and sampled.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	**OreCorp exploration** OreCorp RC drilling at Hobbes prospect has infilled the historical drilling to a nominal 50 m line spacing with 40 m spacing (east-west) between drillhole collars. The Company's regional UFF soil sampling program has been undertaken at 400 m line spacing and between 100 m and 50 m sample stations along lines. Data spacing of rock chip sampling was dependent upon outcrop. The transects (sample lines) were perpendicular to interpreted strike and were spaced 50m apart and sample lines were up to approximately 170m long. Over the sampling transect, rock chip samples were collected as typically 4m composites lengths. **Historical drilling** Previous drilling has been conducted on various drill spacings. Reconnaissance first-pass drilling was undertaken on 400 m spaced drill lines with infill over prospective zones to 100 m line spacing. The RC and DD drilling over the Hobbes prospect was historically conducted on a nominal 100 m x 50 m grid.
	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 data spacing, distribution and geological understanding of mineralisation controls is not currently sufficient for the estimation of Mineral Resources.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**OreCorp exploration** Four-metre composite samples were collected in the upper portion of each hole to 40 m depth. The 4 m composite samples were collected from each 1 m sample pile or plastic sample bags by stainless steel scoop or plastic spear ensuring a proportional amount collected from each sample to achieve a nominal 1.2–3 kg composite sample mass. The 4 m composite samples collected between 0 m and 40 m depth in each RC hole have been re-sampled at 1 m intervals from the original piles, or sample bags, at each drill site on the basis of good assay results being returned from the initial sample. No sample compositing has been applied to UFF soil samples. Rock chip samples were collected in the field as a composite of chip material taken up to 5m from the sample line location recorded. No laboratory assay compositing has been applied to results. **Historical drilling** Previous explorers have reported drill sample composite lengths including 2 m and 4 m. The Competent Person is satisfied that the location accuracy of data points and data spacing is adequate, and these and sample compositing are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
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.*	**OreCorp exploration** The RC drillholes were all collared at -60° dip with grid east azimuth. The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineralisation style. For rock chips, sampling is interpreted to be broadly perpendicular to the strike on mineralisation. True mineralisation width is unknown at this time, and widths reported are downhole intersections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		Historical drilling Reconnaissance AC drilling by previous explorers has typically been vertical. The RC drillholes around Hobbes prospect were generally collared at -60° dip with azimuth grid east, with only one historical RC hole (NHRC004) collared with an azimuth to grid west. DD drillholes (five holes) at Hobbes prospect were collared at -55° to -60° dip and azimuth of 038°, 090°, and 270°.
	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.	**OreCorp exploration** No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point. **Historical drilling** No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the historical data at this point for drilling during reconnaissance stages on the project. The Competent Person is satisfied that the orientation of data in relation to geological structures has been adequately considered and are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**OreCorp exploration** Chain of Custody of RC samples is maintained by OreCorp personnel. Samples were collected in calico bags which were then secured in numbered zip-tied polyweave bags. These were stored in Bulka bags at Edjudina Station homestead and then transported by a reputable commercial contractor, Hampton's Transport, directly to the Intertek-Genalysis facility in Kalgoorlie for subsequent transport to Perth. The Intertek-Genalysis facilities have lockable yards to maintain security prior to sample processing. Sample submission documents listing the batch number and sample number series accompany the samples at each stage. Samples are checked by Intertek-Genalysis to confirm receipt of all samples and condition of the sample batch. If a discrepancy is noted, this is reported by the laboratory to OreCorp. Soil samples were collected in Minsam paper bags which were then secured in numbered storage boxes. These boxes were stored onsite in the field, and then transported by Company employees from the field site to a reputable commercial transport contractor, Syke's Transport, in Kalgoorlie for subsequent transport to LabWest in Perth. The LabWest facility includes a lockable yard to maintain security prior to sample processing. Sample submission documents listing the batch number and sample number series accompany the samples at each stage. Samples are checked by LabWest to confirm receipt of all samples and check condition of the sample batch. If a discrepancy is noted, this is reported by the laboratory to the Company. For the metallurgical sighter testwork chain of custody was maintained by OreCorp employees with samples collected in calico bags where they were cut and then sealed in large green plastic bags and transported to a reputable commercial contractor, Syke's Transport, in Kalgoorlie for further transport direct to ALS Laboratory in Perth. The ALS Metallurgy facilities have lockable yards to maintain security prior to sample processing. **Historical drilling** No information on sample security has been supplied or identified by OreCorp. The Competent Person is satisfied that sample security has been adequately considered and is appropriate.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**OreCorp exploration** OreCorp has not undertaken external audits of sampling techniques or data. Internal Company reviews of sampling techniques and data by the Chief Geologist and senior geologists confirm that sampling has been conducted to industry standards. **Historical drilling** OreCorp's review of previous sampling techniques and methodology indicate it has been conducted to industry standards applicable at the time of drilling. The Competent Person is satisfied that consideration of historical sampling procedures is adequate and appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code 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 key Hobbes prospect, at the centre of the Yarri Project area, is located 130 km northeast of Kalgoorlie within the Hobbes licence, E31/1117, owned by Solstice Minerals Limited (Solstice), a wholly-owned subsidiary of OreCorp, and Crosspick Resources Pty Ltd (Crosspick). Solstice has earned an 80% equity in the tenement via sole funding $500,000 (Phase 1 and 2) of expenditure over a 24-month period. Upon Solstice earning its 80% interest, the parties may elect to form an unincorporated joint venture with respective interests as follows: • Solstice 80% • Crosspick 20%. Other licences in the Yarri Project include: • E28/2583, E28/2650, E28/3092, E31/1121, E31/1134, E31/1150, E31/1173, E31/1175, E31/1178, E31/1220, E31/1225, P31/2110, E31/1231, E31/1236, E31/1244, E31/1245, E31/1266, E31/1286, E31/1300, E31/1303, E39/1914, E39/2214, E39/2215, E39/2301, P31/2118, P31/2119, P31/2134, P31/2136, P39/5600, P39/5601, P39/6224, P39/6289. An application to amalgamate the expired P31/2110 with E31/1225 is pending. There are no historical cultural sites or environment protected areas that would prevent the Company from substantially exploring the licences. Lake Raeside and Lake Rebecca are listed mythological sites.
	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.	The licences are all in good standing and there are no known impediments to renewal of the licences or to obtaining any licence to operate. The Competent Person is satisfied that mineral tenement and land tenure status has been adequately considered.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The project area has had a long exploration history with reported gold exploration and small-scale production dating back to the 1900s. Previous exploration within the project area has been carried out by a large number of companies and the following is a snapshot of the more recent companies who have undertaken more substantive exploration programs: • Pennzoil Australia – 1979 to 1980 • Yilgangi Gold – 1981 to 1983 • Clackline Refractories Ltd – 1984 to 1986 • Tectonic Resources – 1987 to 1988 • Mt Kersey Mining NL – 1991 to 1998 • Capricorn Resources – 1992 to 1993 and 1997 to 1998 • Goldfields Resources – 1993 to 1997 • Delta Gold – 1996 to 1999 • Jindalee Resources – 2002 to 2003 • Saracen Gold Mines – 2006 to 2015 • Newcrest Mining – 2003 to 2011 • Renaissance Minerals – 2012 to 2015 • Crosspick– 2017 to 2018. The Competent Person is satisfied that exploration done by other parties has been adequately considered.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project area straddles the Keith-Kilkenny Tectonic Zone and Leonora Tectonic Zone and comprises the Murrin Greenstone Belt of the Yilgarn Craton. The Murrin Greenstone Belt in general consists of basalt, andesite, dolerite, felsic volcaniclastics and volcanics and minor ultramafic units. The Murrin Greenstone Belt is locally intruded by numerous late to post tectonic monzonites, syenite and felsic porphyries.

<table>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td>JORC Code explanation</td><td>Comments</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>In particular, the Hobbes prospect area appears to be situated on a major structural dilational jog and the late intrusive rocks are focused within this zone. Supergene (oxide) mineralisation is modelled as a sub-horizontal tabular body hosted within the upper and lower saprolite zones of the regolith. The primary mineralisation is modelled as being hosted within multiple subparallel north-northwest to south-southeast oriented shear zones which are subvertical or steeply dipping to the east, with additional mineralisation hosted within relatively shallow west dipping structures. Host rock for the mineralisation is typically andesitic volcanics with intense epidote and pyrite alteration.

Most of the gold deposits in the region are hosted by granitoids, intermediate volcanics or Pig Well Graben sediments. Many deposits display a direct or spatial association with granitoids and north-northweest/south-southeast to north-south trending shears commonly localised along contact zones. Northeast-southwest trending shears/faults can also exert a control on gold mineralisation. For some deposits, like Porphyry Mine and at Carosue Dam mine operations, the gold-bearing vein systems are horizontal to shallow-dipping stacked vein sets that are commonly interpreted to be linking structures between steeply dipping shears or thrusts. Many of the deposits plunge shallowly towards the south or southeast. Most of the deposits, including the operational mines, grade around 1.0–2.0 g/t Au.

Major gold deposits and historical mining centres proximal to the E31/1117 tenement area include the Porphyry, Million Dollar, and Wallbrook-Redbrook Mines and the historical Yilgangi Mining Centre.

The Competent Person is satisfied that geological setting has been adequately considered and is appropriately described.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drillhole information</td><td>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:
• easting and northing of the drillhole collar
• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar
• dip and azimuth of the hole
• downhole length and interception depth
• hole length.</td><td>For the Hobbes metallurgical analyses, a summary of the material information for the DD drillhole (NHD002) used for the sighter testwork is included below.
<table><tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>Prospect</th><th>Hole Type</th><th>East (UTM)</th><th>North (UTM)</th><th>RL (m)</th><th>Datum</th><th>Total Depth (m)</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azimuth</th><th>Expiration Company</th><th>Date Drilled</th><th>Licence</th><th>WAMEX Report</th></tr><tr><td>NHD002</td><td>Hobbes</td><td>DD</td><td>426499</td><td>6701701.63</td><td>343.527</td><td>GDA94_51S</td><td>261.4</td><td>-60</td><td>271.1</td><td>Newcrest</td><td>18-May-08</td><td>E 31/1117</td><td>A81065</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		<table><tr><th>Original Sample ID</th><th>Depth From (m)</th><th>Depth To (m)</th><th>Original Assay (Au_ppm)</th><th>Sample mass (g)</th><th>Comment</th></tr><tr><td>NAC00597</td><td>50</td><td>51</td><td>1.00</td><td>667.4</td><td>Oxide sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00598</td><td>51</td><td>52</td><td>3.32</td><td>960.6</td><td>Oxide sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00603</td><td>55</td><td>56</td><td>2.83</td><td>1744.4</td><td>Oxide sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00604</td><td>56</td><td>57</td><td>0.96</td><td>1679.0</td><td>Oxide sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00605</td><td>57</td><td>58</td><td>1.31</td><td>1369.4</td><td>Oxide sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00606</td><td>58</td><td>59</td><td>0.93</td><td>1433.5</td><td>Oxide sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00607</td><td>59</td><td>60</td><td>1.05</td><td>822.9</td><td>Oxide sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00608</td><td>60</td><td>61</td><td>1.36</td><td>1066.3</td><td>Oxide sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00609</td><td>61</td><td>62</td><td>0.52</td><td>826.0</td><td>Oxide sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00610</td><td>62</td><td>63</td><td>0.90</td><td>701.0</td><td>Oxide sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00611</td><td>63</td><td>64</td><td>1.09</td><td>976.0</td><td>Oxide sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00612</td><td>64</td><td>65</td><td>0.56</td><td>764.0</td><td>Oxide sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00613</td><td>65</td><td>66</td><td>0.76</td><td>629.7</td><td>Oxide sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00614</td><td>66</td><td>67</td><td>0.74</td><td>860.0</td><td>Oxide sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00615</td><td>67</td><td>68</td><td>1.11</td><td>940.5</td><td>Oxide sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00616</td><td>68</td><td>69</td><td>1.30</td><td>1088.4</td><td>Oxide sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00618</td><td>70</td><td>71</td><td>0.76</td><td>757.6</td><td>Oxide sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00619</td><td>71</td><td>72</td><td>2.03</td><td>728.5</td><td>Oxide sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00621</td><td>72</td><td>73</td><td>1.56</td><td>872.9</td><td>Oxide sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00623</td><td>74</td><td>75</td><td>0.74</td><td>855.4</td><td>Oxide sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00625</td><td>76</td><td>77</td><td>0.69</td><td>738.8</td><td>Oxide sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00626</td><td>77</td><td>78</td><td>6.49</td><td>758.1</td><td>Oxide sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00628</td><td>79</td><td>80</td><td>0.79</td><td>788.1</td><td>Oxide sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00636</td><td>87</td><td>88</td><td>1.18</td><td>1261.2</td><td>Primary sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00638</td><td>89</td><td>90</td><td>5.29</td><td>945.6</td><td>Primary sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00639</td><td>90</td><td>91</td><td>1.04</td><td>1257.3</td><td>Primary sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00641</td><td>91</td><td>92</td><td>14.22</td><td>939.2</td><td>Primary sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00642</td><td>92</td><td>93</td><td>7.93</td><td>880.7</td><td>Primary sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00643</td><td>93</td><td>94</td><td>6.97</td><td>1247.7</td><td>Primary sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00646</td><td>96</td><td>97</td><td>4.64</td><td>1173.4</td><td>Primary sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00652</td><td>102</td><td>103</td><td>6.73</td><td>910.8</td><td>Primary sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00653</td><td>103</td><td>104</td><td>2.03</td><td>1335.8</td><td>Primary sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00656</td><td>106</td><td>107</td><td>2.19</td><td>1232.9</td><td>Primary sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00658</td><td>108</td><td>109</td><td>1.27</td><td>1367.5</td><td>Primary sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00659</td><td>109</td><td>110</td><td>2.12</td><td>946.7</td><td>Primary sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00671</td><td>120</td><td>121</td><td>1.65</td><td>1264.1</td><td>Primary sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00672</td><td>121</td><td>122</td><td>1.66</td><td>1251.9</td><td>Primary sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00683</td><td>131</td><td>132</td><td>1.09</td><td>1225.2</td><td>Primary sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00684</td><td>132</td><td>133</td><td>61.56</td><td>851.6</td><td>Primary sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00685</td><td>133</td><td>134</td><td>1.17</td><td>1245.5</td><td>Primary sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00686</td><td>134</td><td>135</td><td>2.06</td><td>1241.9</td><td>Primary sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00701</td><td>148</td><td>149</td><td>1.27</td><td>1176.3</td><td>Primary sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00702</td><td>149</td><td>150</td><td>1.47</td><td>1291.7</td><td>Primary sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00704</td><td>151</td><td>152</td><td>1.05</td><td>1362.0</td><td>Primary sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00708</td><td>155</td><td>156</td><td>2.61</td><td>1258.0</td><td>Primary sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00710</td><td>157</td><td>158</td><td>2.69</td><td>1270.5</td><td>Primary sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00716</td><td>163</td><td>164</td><td>3.66</td><td>857.3</td><td>Primary sample</td></tr><tr><td>NAC00717</td><td>164</td><td>165</td><td>1.49</td><td>1622.5</td><td>Primary sample</td></tr></table>
	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, all information is reported. The Competent Person is satisfied that drillhole information has been adequately considered, and material information has been appropriately described.
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.*	Where reported, weighted averages were calculated using parameters of 1.0 ppm Au lower cut-off, minimum reporting length of 2 m, maximum length of consecutive internal waste of 2 m and the minimum grade of the final composite of 1.0 ppm Au, respectively. No upper cut-off grade has been applied.
	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.	Short lengths of high-grade results use a nominal 1 ppm Au lower cut-off, 2 m minimum reporting length and 2 m maximum internal dilution. The Competent Person is satisfied that data aggregation methods have been adequately considered, and material information has been appropriately described.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent values are not currently being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 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').*	Significant intercepts reported are downhole lengths only as there is insufficient information available to confirm the orientation of mineralisation. True width is not known. The Competent Person is satisfied that the relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths has been adequately considered, and appropriately described.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures in the body of text for plan maps of the location of relevant drillholes.
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 previous and historical drill assay data has been reported (refer to ASX Announcements dated 15 April 2019 "March 2019 Quarterly Reports"; 5 February 2021 "Excellent First Drilling Results for the Hobbes Gold Prospect, Eastern Goldfields, Western Australia"; and 8 March 2021 "Drill Results Continue to Impress at the Hobbes Gold Prospect, Eastern Goldfields, Western Australia"). Reporting of the metallurgical sighter testwork results is provided in ASX Announcement dated 17 December 2021 "Favourable Metallurgical Testwork Results for the Hobbes Gold Prospect". The Competent Person is satisfied that balanced reporting is adequately considered, and appropriately described.
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.*	All relevant exploration data is shown on figures in the main body of text.
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).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	The Company continues to interpret various data sets holistically and update geological and exploration models to refine controls on gold mineralisation and prepare plans for further phased exploration programs. At Hobbes prospect, further drilling may include DD drill core "tails" on existing RC holes that ended in mineralisation or did not reach planned depth, and also new RC drilling to infill and expand the high-grade mineralised zone. As part of further exploration evaluation for the Hobbes prospect, additional metallurgical testwork is likely to be completed. Reconnaissance AC drilling is planned at other prospects within the broader project area, including Hobbes South, Hobbes North and Kilkenny prospects in E31/1117. Drilling to follow up encouraging historical results at Choir Boy prospect on E39/1914 is also planned.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		Reconnaissance exploration, including mapping, rock chip sampling and soil sampling over a number of the licences within the project area is also planned. The Competent Person is satisfied that any further work has been adequately considered, and appropriately described.

Appendix 2: JORC Code Table 1 for Exploration Results – Yundamindra Project.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	**Historical exploration** Previous operators within the Yundamindra Project tenements have sampled using rotary air blast (RAB), aircore (AC) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling. Drilling has been completed over a number of programs and at varied spacings. Sampling is assumed to have been via conventional industry standards, i.e. spear sampling for RAB and AC and riffle splitting for RC. At Bunjarra Well, surface geochemistry sampling has included BLEG (79 samples), and rock chip (four samples). **OreCorp exploration** Regional ultrafine fraction (UFF) soil sampling over broad areas of cover have been undertaken at Bunjarra Well. Soil samples were collected in the field by removing any surface vegetation and topsoil and then digging down to a nominal depth of 10–20 cm from which the sample was taken. Samples were sieved at the sample site in the field to -400 µm and approximately 250 g of material was collected. Each sample was geologically logged, and coordinates recorded. Selective rock-chip samples were taken where outcrop of interest was encountered, or at nominal 50m intervals along strike of prospective rock units. The sample mass was approximately 1.5-3.0kg and samples were placed in clean calico bags.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	**Historical exploration** Measures taken by the previous operators to ensure sample representivity are unknown. **OreCorp exploration** A quality assurance/quality control (QAQC) sample was inserted at a rate of 1:20 primary samples, alternating between a field duplicate, or certified reference material (CRM) sample. Appropriate CRMs were procured from Geostats Pty Ltd and Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd. Field duplicates were taken using the same method as the primary sample. Analysis of QAQC samples inserted by the OreCorp Limited ("OreCorp" or the "Company") is undertaken to monitor sample representivity and independent laboratory conditions. The CRMs used by the Company are grade and matrix matched as close as possible to interpreted geology or sample media. The laboratory (LabWest) used for UFF analyses also performed its own internal checks including insertion of pulp duplicate, standard, and repeat samples as required.
	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').	**Historical exploration** Drilling derived samples were collected at various intervals ranging between 1.0 m and 5.0 m, although majority of the samples were taken on 4 m composited intervals. Assaying was conducted by recognised assay laboratories (e.g. Bureau Veritas, Analabs, and Amdel), although information about assay procedures have not been provided by the previous operators. **OreCorp exploration** Approximately 250 g of -400 µm soil sample was collected and inserted in clean paper Minsam bags at the sample site.

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
	In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Soil samples were processed by the LabWest UFF-PE procedure to provide a -2 µm fraction subsample for gold and multi-element (50 elements) assay on the UFF. A 25 g subsample is analysed for gold content using aqua-regia digestion with determination by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) to achieve high recovery and low detection limits of 0.5 ppb Au. A complementary multi-element (50 elements) assay is undertaken with digestion by aqua-regia under high pressure and temperature in microwave apparatus with determination of analytes by ICP-MS/optical emission spectroscopy (OES). Rock chip sample preparation & assaying was conducted by LabWest, a recognised assay laboratory. Samples were dried and crushed as code PREP-02. A 25g charge was prepared for Aqua Regia digest, WAR-25, with a 0.5ppb lower detection limit for gold with an ICP-MS finish. The Competent Person is satisfied that the aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report are appropriately assessed, and the sampling techniques are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
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.).*	**Historical exploration** At Bunjarra Well, a total of 241 AC, RAB and RC holes are currently known totalling 15,009 m of drilling. The AC drillhole depths range from 5 m to 113 m downhole, with an average depth of 65 m downhole. The RAB hole depths range from 6 m to 74 m downhole, with an average depth of 37 m downhole. Only one RC hole exists and has a total depth of 30 m. **OreCorp exploration** No drilling has been undertaken by OreCorp on the Yundamindra Project. The Competent Person is satisfied that drilling techniques employed are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**Historical exploration** Recoveries during the drilling processes are unknown. **OreCorp exploration** No drilling has been undertaken by OreCorp on the Yundamindra Project.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	**Historical exploration** Unknown if undertaken during drilling process. **OreCorp exploration** No drilling has been undertaken by OreCorp on the Yundamindra Project.
	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.	**Historical exploration** No sample bias has been observed in reports reviewed by OreCorp. **OreCorp exploration** No drilling has been undertaken by OreCorp on the Yundamindra Project. The Competent Person is satisfied that the drill sample recoveries have been adequately assessed and are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
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.*	**Historical exploration** Drill chip samples have been geologically logged by previous operators to a level of detail appropriate to a reconnaissance exploration phase. No Mineral Resource estimation work has been undertaken. **OreCorp exploration** No drilling has been undertaken by OreCorp on the Yundamindra Project. No Mineral Resource estimation work has been undertaken. Soil samples collected for UFF analyses are geologically logged for regolith regime, landscape type, colour, texture, grain size, carbonate content, and quartz content. For rock chip samples, rock type, texture, colour and alteration type were recorded in geological logs.

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	**Historical exploration** Historical logging was primarily qualitative in nature. **OreCorp exploration** Soil and rock chip sample logging is qualitative in nature. Photos are taken of the soil sample site and of the relevant soil sample itself.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	**Historical exploration** Majority of the drilling is believed to have been logged in full. **OreCorp exploration** For UFF soil and rock chip samples, 100% of samples are geologically logged. The Competent Person is satisfied that the logging detail and quality is appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Not applicable, no diamond drilling is known to have been completed to date.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	**Historical exploration** RC sampling is assumed to have been collected on the drill rig using riffle splitters. AC sampling is described as being sampled by rig mounted cone splitter and also spear tool. No information is available on sample moisture. **OreCorp exploration** No drilling has been undertaken by OreCorp on the Yundamindra Project.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	**Historical exploration** The nature and quality of the historical sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate to the phase of exploration. **OreCorp exploration** In the field the only preparation related to UFF soil samples is screening with a sieve to -400 µm. This is considered a standard industry technique and is appropriate for this level of exploration. The UFF soil sample preparation undertaken at the laboratory by LabWest follows industry best practice for accredited facilities and is considered appropriate for the sample matrix type and analysis method. The method has been developed in collaboration with CSIRO. At the LabWest laboratory, rock chip samples were crushed to 2mm, rotary split where required, and pulverised to 85% passing -75µm. Pulverisation is done in LM1 mills and bowls are barren washed after each sample. The sample preparation is considered appropriate for the type of sample.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	**Historical exploration** The QAQC procedures adopted by previous explorers for drilling programs is unknown but are assumed to have been appropriate to maximise representivity of samples collected at the time. **OreCorp exploration** In the field, a QAQC sample was inserted at a rate of 1:20 primary samples, alternating between a field Duplicate, or CRM sample. Appropriate CRMs were procured from Geostats Pty Ltd and Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd. Field duplicates were taken using the same method as the primary sample. The laboratory (LabWest) also performed its own internal QAQC checks including insertion of standards, blanks and repeat samples as required. The Competent Person is satisfied that the subsampling, sample preparation and quality control measures are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
	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.	**Historical exploration** Measures taken historically to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected is poorly documented. **OreCorp exploration**

<table>
<tr><td>Criteria</td><td>Explanation</td><td>Comments</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>The QAQC field duplicate sample data are evaluated by OreCorp's independent database manager, Geobase Pty Ltd, and these showed satisfactory reproducibility.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</td><td>Historical exploration
Sample sizes although not documented are assumed appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation.
OreCorp exploration
The UFF soil sample size of 250 g collected by screening to -400 µm in the field is considered appropriate for the -2 µm grain size of the fraction to be used for analysis at the laboratory.
Rock chip sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. Samples were medium grained rock material and samples weighed 1.2kg to 3.0kg.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td><td>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</td><td>Historical exploration
Historical assaying was conducted by recognised assay laboratories (e.g. Bureau Veritas, Analabs, and Amdel), although information about assay procedures have not been provided by the previous operators.
OreCorp exploration
LabWest laboratory was used for UFF soil sample assays and is a commercial, independent laboratory located in Perth, Western Australia.
Soil samples were processed by the LabWest UFF-PE procedure to provide a -2 µm fraction subsample. A 25 g sample is analysed for gold content using aqua-regia digestion with determination by ICP-MS to achieve high recovery and low detection limits of 0.5 ppb Au. A complementary multi-element (50 elements) assay on the UFF is undertaken with digestion in aqua-regia under high pressure and temperature in microwave apparatus with determination of analytes by ICP-MS/OES.
The multi-element analytes include:
<table>
<tr><th>Element</th><th>DL (ppm)</th><th>Element</th><th>DL (ppm)</th><th>Element</th><th>DL (ppm)</th><th>Element</th><th>DL (ppm)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ag</td><td>0.01</td><td>Cu</td><td>0.2</td><td>Na</td><td>10</td><td>Sr</td><td>0.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Al</td><td>10</td><td>Fe</td><td>100</td><td>Nb</td><td>0.05</td><td>Ta</td><td>0.01</td></tr>
<tr><td>As</td><td>0.5</td><td>Ga</td><td>0.05</td><td>Ni</td><td>0.5</td><td>Te</td><td>0.01</td></tr>
<tr><td>Au</td><td>-</td><td>Ge</td><td>0.05</td><td>P</td><td>5</td><td>Th</td><td>0.02</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ba</td><td>0.2</td><td>Hf</td><td>0.02</td><td>Pb</td><td>0.2</td><td>Ti</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Be</td><td>0.05</td><td>Hg</td><td>0.01</td><td>Pt</td><td>1</td><td>Tl</td><td>0.02</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bi</td><td>0.01</td><td>In</td><td>0.01</td><td>Rb</td><td>0.1</td><td>U</td><td>0.02</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ca</td><td>10</td><td>K</td><td>10</td><td>Re</td><td>0.001</td><td>V</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cd</td><td>0.02</td><td>La</td><td>0.05</td><td>S</td><td>50</td><td>W</td><td>0.01</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ce</td><td>0.05</td><td>Li</td><td>0.5</td><td>Sb</td><td>0.01</td><td>Y</td><td>0.05</td></tr>
<tr><td>Co</td><td>0.2</td><td>Mg</td><td>10</td><td>Sc</td><td>1</td><td>Zn</td><td>0.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cr</td><td>2</td><td>Mn</td><td>2</td><td>Se</td><td>0.05</td><td>Zr</td><td>0.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cs</td><td>0.1</td><td>Mo</td><td>0.1</td><td>Sn</td><td>0.1</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>
The nature of the gold assay procedure (WAR-25) is considered appropriate for the rock chip samples submitted to LabWest. The LabWest WAR-25 method for gold analysis uses industry standard Aqua Regia digestion with determination by ICP-MS to achieve high gold recovery with detection to 0.5 ppb Au.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>No geophysical, spectrometer or handheld x-ray fluorescence (XRF) instruments are known to have been used to determine any element concentrations at this stage in the project.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>Historical exploration
Historical Information about QAQC procedures is limited or not previously reported.
OreCorp exploration</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
		The Company's QAQC procedures are defined and governed by an internal geological protocol and procedure document to ensure consistency in application. A QAQC sample was inserted in the sample stream in the field at a rate of 1:20 primary samples, alternating between a field Duplicate, or CRM sample. Appropriate CRMs were procured from Geostats Pty Ltd and Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd. Field duplicates were taken using the same method as the primary sample. Evaluation of the data for QAQC samples inserted in the field by the Company is undertaken to monitor sample representivity and independent laboratory conditions. The evaluation is undertaken by OreCorp's independent database manager, Geobase Pty Ltd, and checked by OreCorp geologists. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established. In addition, the laboratory (LabWest) also performed its own internal QAQC checks including insertion of standards, blanks and repeat samples as required. The Competent Person is satisfied that the quality of assay data and laboratory tests are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	**Historical exploration** Consultants and technical personnel at OreCorp have verified drill intercepts on the basis of obtained assay data. **OreCorp exploration** All sample results (primary and QAQC) are reviewed by the Company's Consultants and internal technical staff.
	The use of twinned holes.	**Historical exploration** No twin drilling is known to have been undertaken by previous explorers in the Yundamindra Project area. **OreCorp exploration** Not applicable to UFF soil sampling.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	**Historical exploration** Depending on the age of the drilling, previous operators have collected data either in paper form or electronically. No project specific historical database is available. The Company's current database is compiled from supplied data and data extracted from the Western Australian Mineral Exploration (WAMEX) database, validated by independent data management company, Geobase Australia Pty Ltd. The subsequent compiled dataset is exported into appropriate formats for use by the Company. **OreCorp exploration** Primary data is collected on paper log sheets in the field, transcribed to an Microsoft (MS) Excel master spreadsheet and then supplied to the independent database consultant for validation, and if correct, uploaded to the Company's MS Access database for use by technical staff. Data is stored on the Company's server and backed-up at regular intervals.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	**Historical exploration** No adjustments or calibrations were made to any historical assay data. **OreCorp exploration** No adjustments or calibrations were made to assay data for samples collected by OreCorp. The Competent Person is satisfied that the verification sampling and assaying have been completed adequately and are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
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.*	**Historical exploration** The location of most drill collars has been recorded using a handheld global positioning system (GPS) unit of an unknown accuracy. It is estimated an accuracy of ±5 m to 10 m applies to data dependent on the age of the survey and GPS used. **OreCorp exploration**

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
		The location of UFF soil and rock chip samples has been recorded using a handheld 12-channel Garmin GPS-Map unit with an accuracy of ±3 m. This method is considered appropriate for this phase of exploration sampling. No Mineral Resource estimation work has been undertaken.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All coordinate data is reported using the grid system MGA94 Zone 51S.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	A Digital Terrane Model (DTM) was created from the Australian 1sec SRTM v1.0 DEM to provide topographic control. The Project area relief is almost flat with very little elevation change in the areas drilled or sampled and is considered adequate control.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	**Historical exploration** Previous drilling has been conducted on various drill spacings. Initial reconnaissance drilling was undertaken on 800 m spaced drill lines with hole stations spaced at 200 m intervals. Infill drilling over prospective zones has closed the line spacing to 150 m with drillhole stations spaced at 100 m. **OreCorp exploration** The Company's regional UFF soil sampling program has been undertaken at 400 m line spacing and 50 m sample stations along lines. Rock chip samples were collected at nominal 50m intervals at a single point along strike of prospective geology.
	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.	**Historical exploration** The data spacing, distribution and geological understanding of mineralisation controls is not currently sufficient for the estimation of Mineral Resources. **OreCorp exploration** The data spacing, and distribution of UFF soil and rick chip samples is not sufficient to establish a geological understanding of mineralisation controls for the estimation of Mineral Resources.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**Historical exploration** Previous explorers have reported drill sample composite lengths including 2 m, 4 m, and 5 m. **OreCorp exploration** No sample compositing has been applied to UFF soil samples. Rock chip samples were collected in the field as a composite of chip material taken up to 1m from the sample location recorded. No laboratory assay compositing has been applied to results. The Competent Person is satisfied that the location accuracy of data points and data spacing is adequate, and these and sample compositing are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
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.*	**Historical exploration** The orientation of drilling and sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineralisation style. True mineralisation width is unknown at this time, and widths reported are downhole intersections. **OreCorp exploration** Not applicable to UFF soil sampling data. The orientation of rock chip sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineralisation style. True width of the mineralisation is unknown.
	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.	**Historical exploration** Drilling is at an early, reconnaissance stage. No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point. **OreCorp exploration** Not applicable to UFF soil or rock chip sampling.

Criteria	Explanation	Comments
		The Competent Person is satisfied that the orientation of data in relation to geological structures has been adequately considered and are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Historical exploration** No information on historical sample security has been supplied or identified in reports reviewed by OreCorp. **OreCorp exploration** Chain of Custody is maintained by OreCorp personnel. Samples were collected in Minsam paper bags which were then secured in numbered storage boxes. These boxes were stored onsite in the field, and then transported by Company employees from the field site to a reputable commercial transport contractor, Sykes Transport, in Kalgoorlie for subsequent transport to LabWest in Perth. The LabWest facility includes a lockable yard to maintain security prior to sample processing. Sample submission documents listing the batch number and sample number series accompany the samples at each stage. Samples are checked by LabWest to confirm receipt of all samples and check condition of the sample batch. If a discrepancy is noted, this is reported by the laboratory to the Company. The Competent Person is satisfied that sample security has been adequately considered and is appropriate.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**Historical exploration** The Company's review of previous sampling techniques and methodology appears to have been conducted to industry standards applicable at the time of drilling. **OreCorp exploration** The Company has not undertaken external audits. Internal reviews of sampling techniques and data confirm that sampling and analysis has been conducted to industry standards. The Competent Person is satisfied that consideration of historical sampling procedures is adequate and appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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 Bunjarra Well (E39/1976) and Bunjarra NW (E39/2187) licences are located approximately 190 km north-northeast of Kalgoorlie. Both licences are registered to Solstice, a wholly-owned subsidiary of OreCorp. OreCorp, entered into an agreement with CGM (WA) Pty Ltd (Chalice) to acquire 100% legal interest in Chalice's tenement E39/1976 at Bunjarra Well. The parties agreed that, subject to conditions being satisfied on or before the 20 December 2019, OreCorp would also acquire Chalice's 95% beneficial interest in E39/1976 (this acquisition has been completed). Solstice owns 100% legal and beneficial interest in E39/2187.
	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.	Both tenements are in good standing. No known impediments exist to prevent renewal of the tenements. The Competent Person is satisfied that mineral tenement and land tenure status has been adequately considered.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The tenements and Yundamindra Project area in general have had a long exploration history with reported gold exploration dating back to 1971. Previous exploration within the tenement area included the following companies: • Voyager Gold – 1999 • Mining Project Investors – 1999 • NiWest – 2002

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Jindalee Resources – 2004 • Salazar Gold – 2012 • Chalice – 2017 to 2018. The Competent Person is satisfied that exploration done by other parties has been adequately considered.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Yundamindra Project area is located within the Eastern Goldfields of the Yilgarn Craton. Country host rocks are the Murrin Greenstone suite that consists of metasediment, felsic volcaniclastics, volcanics, basalt, dolerite and minor ultramafic units. The greenstones bodies are intruded by numerous monzonites, syenite and felsic porphyries. Most of the gold deposits in the region are hosted by granitoids, intermediate volcanics or Pig Well Graben sediments. Many deposits display a direct or spatial association with granitoids and north-northwest/south-southeast to north-south trending shears commonly localised along contact zones. A series of northeast-southwest trending shears/faults can also exert a control on gold mineralisation. For some deposits, such as Porphyry Mine and at Carosue Dam mine operation, the gold-bearing vein systems are horizontal to shallow-dipping stacked vein sets that are commonly interpreted to be linking structures between steeply dipping shears or thrusts. Many of the deposits plunge shallowly towards the south or southeast. Most of the deposits, including the larger mines, have average ore grade around 1.0–2.0 g/t Au. The Competent Person is satisfied that geological setting has been adequately considered and is appropriately described.
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *downhole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	Refer to ASX announcement dated 31 October 2019 (September 2019 Quarterly Reports) for significant intercepts.
	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, all information is included. The Competent Person is satisfied that drillhole information has been adequately considered, and material information has been appropriately described.
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.*	Weighted averages were calculated using a 1.0 ppm Au lower cut-off, maximum internal dilution of 2 m, minimum reporting length of 1 m, maximum length of consecutive internal waste of 2 m and the minimum grade of the final composite of 1.0 ppm Au.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Short lengths of high grade results use a nominal 1 ppm Au lower cut-off, 1m minimum reporting length and 2 m maximum internal dilution. The Competent Person is satisfied that data aggregation methods have been adequately considered, and material information has been appropriately described.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent values are not currently being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 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').*	Significant intercepts reported are down-hole lengths as there is insufficient information available to confirm the orientation of mineralisation. The Competent Person is satisfied that the relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths has been adequately considered, and appropriately described.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures in the main body of text.
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 currently known gold results are reported. The Competent Person is satisfied that balanced reporting is adequately considered, and appropriately described.
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.*	All relevant exploration data is shown on figures in the main body of text.
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).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	OreCorp aims to undertake regional surface geochemical sampling and infill sampling around known geochemical anomalies to refine gold targets, with reconnaissance drilling to determine the potential for economic resources of gold. Aeromagnetic and ground gravity geophysics surveys with subsequent interpretation are planned. Consolidation of additional prospective tenements is also planned for the Yundamindra Project area. All relevant diagrams and inferences have been illustrated in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The Competent Person is satisfied that any further work has been adequately considered, and appropriately described.

Appendix 3: JORC Code Table 1 for Exploration Results – Ponton Project

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code 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 downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	**OreCorp exploration** Regional ultrafine fraction (UFF) soil sampling over broad areas of cover have been undertaken at the Nippon licence (E39/2184). Soil samples were collected in the field by removing any surface vegetation and topsoil and then digging down to a nominal depth of 10–20 cm from which the sample was taken. Samples for UFF analysis were sieved at the sample site in the field to -400 µm and approximately 250 g of material was collected. Each sample was geologically logged, and coordinates recorded. **Historical drilling** Previous operators in the Ponton Project have drilled and sampled using rotary air blast (RAB), aircore (AC), reverse circulation (RC) and diamond (DD) drilling. Drilling has been completed over a number of programs and varied spacings of holes and drill lines. Sampling is assumed to have been via conventional industry standards, i.e. spear sampling for RAB and AC, 1/12 riffle splitting for RC and half core for DD. Drilling at the E39/2184 and E39/2247 was primarily for uranium with most holes being downhole gamma logged. Uranerz and PNC Exploration holes primarily relied on gamma logging, with only a few samples taken for assaying. AC drilling by Uranio was logged by handheld scintillometer, with anomalous gamma samples spear sampled. AC drilling by Manhattan was logged by both handheld scintillometer and calibrated downhole gamma probe, with anomalous gamma samples spear sampled.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	**OreCorp exploration** For surface geochemistry sampling a quality assurance/quality control (QAQC) sample was inserted at a rate of 1:20 primary samples, alternating between a field duplicate, certified reference material (CRM) or blank QAQC sample. Appropriate materials CRMs were procured from Geostats Pty Ltd and Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd and suitable Blank material was sourced from Geostats Pty Ltd. For surface soil sampling, field duplicates were collected using the same method as the primary soil sample. Analysis of QAQC samples inserted by OreCorp Limited (“OreCorp” or the “Company”) is undertaken to monitor sample representivity and independent laboratory conditions. The CRMs used by the Company are grade and matrix matched as close as possible to interpreted geology. The laboratory (LabWest) used for UFF soil sample analyses also performed its own internal checks including insertion of pulp duplicate, standard, and repeat samples as required. **Historical drilling** Measures taken by most of the previous operators to ensure sample representivity or equipment calibration are unknown. Manhattan Corporation Ltd (Manhattan) inserted CRMs from Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd at a rate of 1:20 primary samples and generally took one field duplicate per hole as in many circumstances there were less than 20 samples per hole. The downhole gamma probes used were calibrated at the Adelaide verification pits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	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.	**OreCorp exploration** For UFF soil samples, approximately 250 g of -400 µm sample was collected and inserted in clean paper Minsam bags at the sample site. Soil samples were processed by the LabWest UFF-PE coded procedure to provide a -2 µm fraction subsample for gold and multi-element (50 elements) assay on the UFF. A 25 g subsample is analysed for gold content using aqua-regia digestion with determination by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) to achieve high recovery and low detection limits of 0.5 ppb Au. A complementary multi-element (50 elements) assay is undertaken with digestion by aqua-regia under high pressure and temperature in microwave apparatus with determination of analytes by ICP-MS/optical emission spectroscopy (OES). **Historical drilling** Samples were collected at various intervals ranging between 0.1 m and 5.0 m, although majority of the samples were taken as 1 m or 2 m intervals. Assaying was conducted by recognised assay laboratories, such as ALS, Analabs, Australian Assay Laboratories, Amdel, Genalysis, Minanaltyical and Ultratrace, although information about assay procedures have not been provided by the previous operators. Only RC and DD holes are known to have been downhole surveyed. The Competent Person is satisfied that the aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report are appropriately assessed, and the sampling techniques are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
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.).*	**OreCorp exploration** No drilling has been undertaken to this point by OreCorp at the Ponton Project licences. **Historical drilling** The Company's drill database comprises 334 drillholes for the Ponton Project area for a total of 14,551.88 m of drilling. This includes 267 AC holes for 13,504.10 m, 10 RC holes for 571 m, 11 auger holes for 20.08 m, 49 vacuum holes for 217 m, and seven holes of unknown drill basis for 239.7 m. The drillhole depths overall range from 0.1 m to 116.5 m downhole, with an average depth of 42.3 m downhole. Data compilation from historical open-file reports is still in progress. No information is recorded regarding core orientation. The Competent Person is satisfied that drilling techniques employed are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	**OreCorp exploration** No drilling has been undertaken to this point by OreCorp at the Ponton Project licences. **Historical drilling** Sample recoveries during the historical drilling process are unknown.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	**OreCorp exploration** No drilling has been undertaken to this point by OreCorp at the Ponton Project licences. **Historical drilling** Measures taken by previous explorers to maximise sample recovery and ensure representivity are not recorded in historical reports. It is assumed that industry standard measures applicable at the time of drilling were implemented.
	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.	**OreCorp exploration** No drilling has been undertaken to this point by OreCorp at the Ponton Project licences. **Historical drilling**

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		No sample bias has been observed in data from historical reports reviewed by OreCorp. The Competent Person is satisfied that the drill sample recoveries have been adequately assessed and are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
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.*	**OreCorp exploration** Soil samples collected for UFF analyses are geologically logged for regolith regime, landscape type, colour, texture, grain size, carbonate content, and quartz content. Geological logging is governed by OreCorp's internal geological protocols and procedures governance document to ensure consistency between loggers. No Mineral Resource estimation work has been undertaken. **Historical drilling** Drill core and chip samples have been geologically logged by previous operators. Where available, geological log data is currently limited to lithology, grain size, texture and colour only. The Company is working to import more geological information from historical reports. The Competent Person is satisfied that the logging detail and quality is appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography	**OreCorp exploration** Logging of soil samples is qualitative in nature. Photographs are taken of the soil sample sites and of the relevant soil sample itself and are stored on OreCorp's server. **Historical drilling** Historical logging was primarily qualitative. No core photography has been located.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	**OreCorp exploration** For UFF soil samples, 100% of samples are geologically logged. **Historical drilling** All drillholes are believed to have been logged in full by previous explorers.
Subsampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	**OreCorp exploration** No Drilling has been undertaken to this point by OreCorp at the Ponton Project licences. No field subsampling was applied to the UFF soil samples. **Historical drilling** Sampling of drill core was by half core techniques where the DD core was cut in half with half core then removed from the core box for assaying.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.	**OreCorp exploration** No drilling has been undertaken to this point by OreCorp at the Ponton Project licences. All UFF soil samples were sampled dry. **Historical drilling** RC samples were collected at the rigs using riffle splitters or spear samplers. No information is available on sample moisture. Straits, Uranio and Manhattan AC samples were spear sampled. Manhattan recorded sample moisture.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	**OreCorp exploration** For UFF soil samples, in the field the only preparation related samples are screened with a sieve to -400 µm. This is considered a standard industry technique and is appropriate for this level of exploration. The UFF soil sample preparation undertaken at the laboratory by LabWest follows industry best practice for accredited facilities and is considered appropriate for the sample matrix type and analysis method. The sample preparation method has been developed in collaboration with CSIRO.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		Historical drilling The sample preparation technique used by previous explorers is unknown but is assumed to have followed appropriate industry standard techniques at the time of analysis.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	**OreCorp exploration** On site in the field a QAQC sample was inserted at a rate of 1:20 primary samples for soil sampling, alternating between a field duplicate, or CRM sample. Field duplicates were taken using the same method as the primary sample. The CRMs used by the Company are procured from Geostats Pty Ltd and Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd and are grade and matrix matched as close as possible to interpreted geology. At the laboratory stage, LabWest also performed their own internal QAQC checks including insertion of standards, blanks and repeat samples as required. **Historical drilling** Detailed QAQC procedures are unknown for previous explorers but are assumed to have been appropriate to maximise representivity of samples collected.
	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.	**OreCorp exploration** For soil sampling, field duplicates are also collected and inserted into the sample batches to monitor and evaluate representivity of samples collected. The QAQC field duplicate sample data are evaluated by OreCorp's independent database manager, Geobase Pty Ltd, and these showed satisfactory reproducibility. **Historical drilling** Measures taken historically to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected is poorly documented by previous explorers. It is assumed sampling procedure followed appropriate industry standard techniques at the time of sampling.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	**OreCorp exploration** The UFF soil sample size of 250 g, collected by screening to -400 µm in the field, is considered appropriate for the -2 µm grain size of the fraction to be used for analysis at the laboratory. **Historical drilling** Sample sizes are not documented by previous explorers but are assumed appropriate for the rock type and style of mineralisation. The Competent Person is satisfied that the subsampling, sample preparation and quality control measures are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
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.*	**OreCorp exploration** LabWest laboratory was used for UFF soil sample assays and is a commercial, independent laboratory located in Malaga, Western Australia. Soil samples were processed by the LabWest UFF-PE coded procedure to provide a -2 µm fraction subsample. A 25 g sample is analysed for gold content using aqua-regia digestion with determination by ICP-MS to achieve high recovery and low detection limits of 0.5 ppb Au. A complementary multi-element (50 elements) assay on the UFF is undertaken with digestion in aqua-regia under high pressure and temperature in microwave apparatus with determination of analytes by ICP-MS/OES. The multi-element analytes include:

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Element</th><th>DL (ppm)</th><th>Element</th><th>DL (ppm)</th><th>Element</th><th>DL (ppm)</th><th>Element</th><th>DL (ppm)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ag</td><td>0.01</td><td>Cu</td><td>0.2</td><td>Na</td><td>10</td><td>Sr</td><td>0.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Al</td><td>10</td><td>Fe</td><td>100</td><td>Nb</td><td>0.05</td><td>Ta</td><td>0.01</td></tr>
<tr><td>As</td><td>0.5</td><td>Ga</td><td>0.05</td><td>Ni</td><td>0.5</td><td>Te</td><td>0.01</td></tr>
<tr><td>Au</td><td>-</td><td>Ge</td><td>0.05</td><td>P</td><td>5</td><td>Th</td><td>0.02</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ba</td><td>0.2</td><td>Hf</td><td>0.02</td><td>Pb</td><td>0.2</td><td>Ti</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Be</td><td>0.05</td><td>Hg</td><td>0.01</td><td>Pt</td><td>1</td><td>Tl</td><td>0.02</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bi</td><td>0.01</td><td>In</td><td>0.01</td><td>Rb</td><td>0.1</td><td>U</td><td>0.02</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ca</td><td>10</td><td>K</td><td>10</td><td>Re</td><td>0.001</td><td>V</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cd</td><td>0.02</td><td>La</td><td>0.05</td><td>S</td><td>50</td><td>W</td><td>0.01</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ce</td><td>0.05</td><td>Li</td><td>0.5</td><td>Sb</td><td>0.01</td><td>Y</td><td>0.05</td></tr>
<tr><td>Co</td><td>0.2</td><td>Mg</td><td>10</td><td>Sc</td><td>1</td><td>Zn</td><td>0.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cr</td><td>2</td><td>Mn</td><td>2</td><td>Se</td><td>0.05</td><td>Zr</td><td>0.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cs</td><td>0.1</td><td>Mo</td><td>0.1</td><td>Sn</td><td>0.1</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>
Historical drilling
Information about assay laboratories has been reviewed by the Company, and exploration reports typically indicate accredited laboratories were used for routine assay work. The laboratory procedure and assaying techniques are assumed to have been appropriate at the time of analysis.
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>OreCorp exploration
For soil samples, no geophysical, spectrometer or handheld x-ray fluorescence (XRF) instruments have been used to determine any element concentrations at this stage in the project.
Historical drilling
No geophysical, spectrometer or handheld XRF instruments were noted by previous explorers as used to determine any mineral or element concentrations.
Manhattan’s downhole gamma logging was converted to an eU_3O_8 based on the verified calibrations of the gamma probes.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td>OreCorp exploration
The Company’s QAQC procedures are defined and governed by an internal geological protocol and procedure document to ensure consistency in application. A QAQC sample was inserted in the sample stream in the field for soil sampling at a rate of 1:20 primary samples, alternating between a field duplicate, CRM or blank QAQC sample.
Appropriate CRMs and blank material were procured from Geostats Pty Ltd and Ore Research & Exploration Pty Ltd. For soil samples, field duplicates were taken on site using the same method of collection as the primary sample.
Analysis of QAQC samples inserted by the Company is undertaken to monitor sample representivity and independent laboratory conditions. The analysis is undertaken by OreCorp’s independent database manager, Geobase Pty Ltd, and checked by the OreCorp geologists. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.
The LabWest laboratory also performed internal checks including insertion of pulp duplicates, standards, and repeats as required.
Historical drilling
Historical information about the nature and characteristics of QAQC procedures is limited in reports by previous explorers reviewed by the Company.
Manhattan inserted CRMs in the field at a rate of 1:20 primary samples. Additionally, a field duplicate was collected approximately one per hole. Analysis of the QAQC data was undertaken by Manhattan geologists. Acceptable levels of accuracy and precision were established.
The Competent Person is satisfied that the quality of assay data and laboratory tests are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Verification of sampling and assaying</td><td>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</td><td>OreCorp exploration
Once received, the soil sample assay results will be checked by OreCorp’s independent database manager, Geobase Pty Ltd, as well as internal OreCorp geologists.</td></tr>
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		Historical drilling Consultants and technical personnel at OreCorp have visually verified the significant intersections for historical drill results located to date from the Ponton Project area.
	The use of twinned holes.	**OreCorp exploration** No Drilling has been undertaken to this point by OreCorp at the Ponton Project licences. **Historical drilling** No twin hole drilling is known to have been undertaken during the historical exploration activities by other explorers within the Ponton Project area.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols	**OreCorp exploration** For soil sampling, primary field data is collected on paper log sheets in the field, transcribed to a Microsoft (MS) Excel master spreadsheet and then supplied to the independent database consultant (Geobase Pty Ltd) for validation, and if correct, uploaded to the Company's MS Access database for use by technical staff. Data is stored on the Company's server and backed-up at regular intervals. Laboratory data is provided electronically to the Company and Geobase Pty Ltd and is validated and imported by Geobase into the Master Database. Data is supplied by the laboratory as MS Excel spreadsheets and PDF certificates signed by the relevant laboratory manager. **Historical drilling** Depending on the age of the drilling, previous operators have collected data either on paper form or electronically. No Ponton Project-specific historical database is available. The historical data is compiled from supplied data and extracted from the Western Australian Mineral Exploration (WAMEX) database, validated by independent data management company, Geobase Pty Ltd. The subsequent compiled dataset is exported into appropriate formats for use by the Company.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	**OreCorp exploration** No UFF soil sample results have been reported at this point, so no adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data for samples collected by OreCorp. **Historical drilling** No adjustments or calibrations are known to have been made to any assay data collected by previous explorers and compiled by the Company. The Competent Person is satisfied that the verification sampling and assaying have been completed adequately and are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
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.*	**OreCorp exploration** The location of UFF soil samples has been recorded using a handheld 12-channel Garmin Global Positioning System (GPS) Map unit with an accuracy of ±3m. This method is considered appropriate for this phase of exploration sampling. No Mineral Resource estimation work has been undertaken. **Historical drilling** The location of most drill collars post 1995 has been recorded using a handheld GPS unit of an unknown accuracy. It is estimated an accuracy of ±5 m to 10 m exists in the historical data and is dependent on the age of the survey and GPS tool used. The information recorded in historical reports on the type and accuracy of drill collar surveys prior to 1995 is very limited. Manhattan recorded handheld GPS coordinates (±5 m) for any historical Uranerz and PNC Exploration drillhole collars located while undertaking exploration activities. Only the RC and DD holes are believed to have been downhole surveyed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
	Specification of the grid system used.	All geographic data is reported here using the grid system MGA94 Zone 51S.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	A Digital Terrane Model (DTM) has been created from the Australian 1sec SRTM v1.0 DEM to provide topographic control where required. The quality of this data control is considered adequate for this phase of exploration. The relief over the Ponton Project area in general is almost flat with very little elevation change in the tenement areas.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	**OreCorp exploration** The Company's regional UFF soil sampling program has been undertaken at 400 m line spacing and between 100 m and 50 m sample stations along lines. **Historical drilling** Previous historical drilling has been conducted on various drill spacings. Reconnaissance first-pass drilling was generally undertaken on 400 m spaced drill lines with infill lines over prospective zones to 100 m line 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 estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	Not applicable. The data spacing, distribution and geological understanding of mineralisation controls is not currently sufficient for the estimation of Mineral Resources.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	**OreCorp exploration** No sample compositing has been applied to UFF soil samples. **Historical drilling** Previous explorers have reported drill sample composite lengths including 2 m, 3 m, and 4 m. The Competent Person is satisfied that the location accuracy of data points and data spacing is adequate, and these and sample compositing are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
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.*	**OreCorp exploration** The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineralisation style. Soil sampling grids were designed to truncate aeromagnetic anomaly targets at right angles to reduce any potential bias. **Historical drilling** Reconnaissance AC drilling by previous explorers has typically been vertical. The RC and DD drillholes were generally collared at -60° dip with azimuth grid east. PNC commonly drilled vertical RC holes, and RC logs reported by BHP Minerals does not record dip and azimuth but are assumed to be vertical. Drilling by Uranerz, PNC Exploration, Uranio and Manhattan was mostly vertical targeting flat lying tabular mineralisation at right angles minimising bias.
	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.	**OreCorp exploration** No laboratory data is available at this point, so no orientation-based sampling bias can be evaluated yet in the data. **Historical drilling** No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the historical data at this point for drilling during reconnaissance stages on the project. The Competent Person is satisfied that the orientation of data in relation to geological structures has been adequately considered and are appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**OreCorp exploration** Chain of Custody for samples is maintained by OreCorp personnel.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		Soil samples were collected in Minsam paper bags which were then secured in numbered storage boxes. These boxes were stored onsite in the field, and then transported by Company employees from the field site to a reputable commercial transport contractor, Sykes Transport, in Kalgoorlie for subsequent transport to LabWest in Perth. The LabWest facility includes a lockable yard to maintain security prior to sample processing. Sample submission documents listing the batch number and sample number series accompany the samples at each stage. Samples are checked by LabWest to confirm receipt of all samples and check condition of the sample batch. If a discrepancy is noted, this is reported by the laboratory to the Company. **Historical drilling** No information on sample security has been identified in historical reports or supplied or identified by the Company. Manhattan drill samples were collected in calico bags put into polyweave bags, sealed and delivered by Manhattan personnel to ALS' laboratory in Kalgoorlie, with sample submission documentation. ALS confirmed receipt of the samples and transported them to Perth for sample preparation and analysis. Any discrepancies noted were reported to Manhattan. The Competent Person is satisfied that sample security has been adequately considered and is appropriate.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	**OreCorp exploration** OreCorp has not undertaken external audits of sampling techniques or data. Internal Company reviews of sampling techniques and data by the Chief Geologist and senior geologists confirm that sampling has been conducted to industry standards. **Historical drilling** The Company's review of previous sampling techniques and methodology indicate it has been conducted to industry standards applicable at the time of drilling. The Competent Person is satisfied that consideration of historical sampling procedures is adequate and appropriate to the mineralisation under investigation.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code 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 Nippon tenements (E39/2184 and E39/2247) in the northeast of the Ponton Project area, are located 200 km northeast of Kalgoorlie. The Pinjin area tenements (E31/1242, E31/1251, and E31/1262) are located about 140 km northeast of Kalgoorlie in the historical Pinjin Mining Centre. Exploration licence applications in the southwest in the Ponton Project include: • E28/3161 and E28/3124. Solstice (wholly-owned subsidiary of OreCorp) holds 100% legal and beneficial interest in all licences in the Ponton Project area. There are no historical cultural sites or environment protected areas that would prevent the Company from substantially exploring the licences.
	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.	The licences are all in good standing and there are no known impediments to renewal of the licences or to obtaining any licence to operate. The Competent Person is satisfied that mineral tenement and land tenure status has been adequately considered.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The western portion of the Ponton Project area has had a long exploration history with reported gold exploration and small-scale production dating back to the 1900s, particularly in the historical Pinjin Mining Centre. The eastern portion of the project area, where the Nippon licences are located, has seen less exploration, mainly related to the thick cover material and mostly related to uranium exploration. Previous exploration within the project area has been carried out by several companies and the following is a snapshot of the more recent companies who have undertaken more substantive exploration programs: • International Nickel – 1966 to 1973 • Esso Australia – 1979 to 1986 • Uranerz and BHP Minerals – 1985 to 1987 • PNC Exploration – 1985 to 1986 • Little River Resources and Invincible Gold NL – 1986 to 1988 • Indian Ocean Resources and King Mining – 1986 to 1988 • Saracen Gold Mines and Jackson Minerals – 2009 • Legacy Iron – 2010 to 2013 • Manhattan; Oklo Uranium; Uranio Ltd – 2006 to 2013 • Straits Resources – 2003 • Western Mining Corporation and Aberfoyle Resources – 1995 to 1997 • Hawthorn Resources – 2009 to 2010 • Silver Lake Resources – 2010 to 2021. The Competent Person is satisfied that exploration done by other parties has been adequately considered.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project area is very large and straddles the Kurnalpi Terrane in the west and the Burtville Terrane in the east and comprises the Duketon, Linden and Edjudina Domain greenstone belts of the Yilgarn Craton. The project covers a portion of the eastern margin of the Yilgarn Craton where cover material comprises the Officer Basin. The Pinjin Mining Centre lies along the major Pinjin Fault that forms the boundary between the Edjudina and Linden domains. The rocks are dominated by intermediate schist, several metamorphosed basalt-andesite-dacite-rhyolite volcanic complexes and some thin ultramafic units. The Edjudina Domain is bounded to the west by the Claypan Fault and to the east by a zone of foliated granitoids. The Linden Domain consists of felsic, intermediate, and mafic schists, minor ultramafic and banded iron formation (BIF) all metamorphosed to amphibolite facies. Gold mineralisation at Pinjin lies within a sequence of metamorphosed intermediate volcanic rocks, sedimentary, mafic and ultramafic rocks. Minor chemical sedimentary rocks are located on the interpreted positions of the Pinjin Fault and associated splays. At the Pinjin Mining Centre there are three mineralised trends that strike north-northwest over a length of 11 km. The mineralised structures within these trends are discontinuous brittle-ductile shears. Gold is generally quartz-vein hosted, with only minor mineralisation in the host rocks. Potential also exists for nickel mineralisation associated with Archaean mafic and ultramafic intrusive rocks. The Nippon licences, E39/2184 and E39/2247, occur at the eastern margin of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton where it is overlapped by the Proterozoic Officer Basin. Most of the area is covered in aeolian sand dunes, which can overly Tertiary alluvial, fluvial, and lacustrine sands, silts, clays and carbonaceous sediments including lignite. The thickness of the Tertiary sediments can be up to 100 m deep in palaeochannels. Permian age Paterson Formation may or may not be present overlying the basement dependent on location. Basement is mostly comprised of granite and lesser greenstone lithologies, with historical drilling intersecting both mafic and ultramafic lithologies. The area is prospective for greenstone-hosted gold and mafic/ultramafic intrusive rock hosted nickel mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
		The exploration licence applications (E28/3124 and E28/3161) in the southwest cover Lake Yindana and Lake Roe drainage systems of salt-lake and scrub covered plains where there is no or very limited identified basement outcrop. Moderate to deep Tertiary cover (25 m to >75 m depth) comprising sands, minor gravels occur in the area. Basement rocks are a sequence of undifferentiated mafic volcanic and mafic intrusive, metasediment and small stocks of granite. The Lake Roe licence application (E28/3161) is strategically located 3–5 km immediately north and directly along strike of the Bombora gold deposits of Breaker Resources Limited. About 3.5 km of strike of the Bombora Shear, which is interpreted to partly control gold mineralisation at the Bombora gold deposits, passes through the Lake Roe exploration licence application area. Major gold deposits and historical mining centres in the Ponton Project include Anglo Saxon, Lake Rebecca, Bombora-Lake Roe, Patricia, and the historical Pinjin Mining Centre. The Competent Person is satisfied that geological setting has been adequately considered and is appropriately described.
Drillhole information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* • *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *downhole length and interception depth* • *hole length.*	No material drillholes were identified in the data compiled to date for the Ponton Project. Most historical drilling was for palaeochannel hosted uranium mineralisation. The basement was not routinely sampled and most of this drilling was not analysed for gold.
	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, all information is reported. The Competent Person is satisfied that drillhole information has been adequately considered, and material information has been appropriately described.
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.*	Not applicable, no representative drill intersections are reported.
	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.	Not applicable, no representative drill intersections are reported. The Competent Person is satisfied that data aggregation methods have been adequately considered, and material information has been appropriately described.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Metal equivalent values are not currently being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 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, no representative drill intersections are reported. The Competent Person is satisfied that the relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths has been adequately considered, and appropriately described.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures in the body of text for plan maps of the location of relevant drillholes.
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 previous and historical drill assay data available in digital form has been reported. Additional data may still be available in open-file reports but are not yet included in the Company master database. Compilation of historical exploration data is ongoing. The Competent Person is satisfied that balanced reporting is adequately considered, and appropriately described.
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.*	All relevant exploration data is shown on figures in the main body of text.
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).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	The Company continues to interpret various data sets holistically and update geological and exploration models for gold, base metal and nickel mineralisation within the Ponton Project and prepare plans for further phased exploration programs. Reconnaissance exploration, including mapping, rock chip sampling and soil sampling over a number of the licences within the Ponton Project area is planned. Reconnaissance AC drilling is planned at prospects within the broader project area, pending encouraging results of soil or rock chip sampling, including targets at Nippon (E31/2184), Z-Tank (E31/1251), and Lake Roe (E28/3161). The Competent Person is satisfied that any further work has been adequately considered, and appropriately described.