



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

30 April 2018

ASX Market Announcements
ASX Limited
20 Bridge Street
Sydney NSW 2000

DRILLING AT MANIEMA GOLD PROJECT INTERCEPTS BROAD ZONES OF QUARTZ VEINING AND SULPHIDE MINERALISATION - INCLUDING CONFIRMATION OF THE SECOND WIDER AND DEEPER ZONE WITH SIGNIFICANT VEINING



Figure 1: KBDD001A lower zone full core tray sampled

- Diamond drilling program - almost 50% completed on Vector's initial diamond drilling program at the Kabotshome Gold Prospect
- Geological logging of the drill core confirms extensive broad intersections (>100m) of two zones of quartz veining and intense sulphides and strongly silicified mineralisation
- The second zone of mineralisation identified at depth comprises strongly silicified zones of sulphides and quartz veins with fine visible gold
- Given the strong results to date, all current and planned drill holes have now been extended by a further approx. 50m at depth to test this newly identified zone of mineralisation

- In addition, the Company is now proposing additional drilling capacity to be secured for the deeper drilling of the newly identified mineralisation
- Initial core samples from first two diamond holes being dispatched to Johannesburg for assaying with full results due in May 2018

Vector Resources Limited (“Vector” or the “Company”) is pleased to provide an update on the diamond drilling program currently underway at the Kabotshome Gold Prospect at its Maniema Gold Project (“Project” or “Maniema”) in the Democratic Republic of Congo (“DRC”).

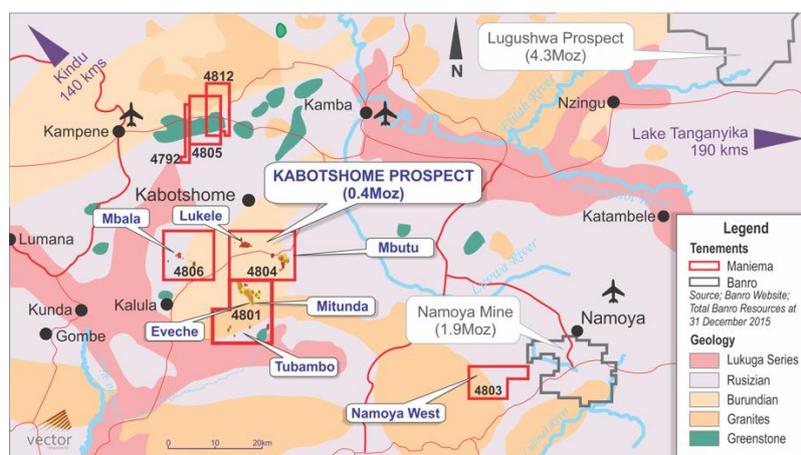


Figure 2 Location of the Maniema Gold Project’s Seven Exploration Licenses and Main Gold Prospects

Diamond Drilling Activities

Drilling activities at the Kabotshome Gold Prospect, located on Mining Licenses 4804 commenced in the December 2017 quarter following the execution of a diamond drilling contract with African Drilling Limited (“ADL”), the preparation of the drill pads and associated work, and ADL’s mobilisation to site.

The diamond drilling program is part of an initial 4,000 metre program, with the first 6 holes aimed at infill and extensional drilling at Kabotshome Gold Prospect.

Testing of the extensions to the previously identified gold mineralisation at depth to the north and south of the Kabotshome Gold Prospect is targeting the twin thick high-grade gold mineralisation intersected in the previous deepest diamond hole drilled to date at the Kabotshome Gold Prospect - KBD07. This hole reported grade intercepts of 20.25m at 2.5g/t (from 319m) including 8m at 4.03g/t and 21.7m at 3.58g/t (from 354m) including 5.7m at 8.74g/t. This hole ended in mineralisation leaving the true width of mineralisation untested.

Two new diamond holes, KBDD001A and KBDD002 have now been completed to test the depth and width extensions of the gold mineralisation to the south and north respectively.

Drilling of the third diamond hole, KBDD003 is underway and is a southern infill hole to further improve confidence in the deeper inferred gold mineralisation at Kabotshome.



Figure 3, 4, 5 and 6 Strongly veined diamond core and quartz veins in KBDD001A typical of vein hosted gold mineralisation at the Kabotshome Gold Prospect with minor visible gold (Figure 6)

As at 29 April 2018, 1,025 metres have been drilled. The first hole, KBDD001A has been completed to 333m, and was extended by an additional 53m from the original planned drill length of 280m. The second hole, KBDD002 was completed to 348m, compared to an initial drill length of only 280m. KBDD002 was completed in early April 2018.

KBDD001A intersected zones containing quartz veining, silica alteration and sulphide mineralisation which are considered by Vector's geologists to be consistent with the style of the mineralisation previously identified, sampled and assayed from the diamond drilling completed in 2012. There has been minor visible gold identified (Figure 6) in the core logging consistent with expectations regarding the fine gold found previously at Kabotshome. This is expected to be confirmed from the assay results from the samples being transported to South Africa.

KBDD001A intersected sulphide-rich quartz veins in the previously referenced Main Mineralised Zone (upper ore body) which comprises coarse grained strongly silicified brecciated unit associated with moderate disseminated, blebby sulphides and stockwork veins (pyrite 5% to 15%; arsenopyrite: 0.5% to 2% and trace chalcopyrite with quartz veining 0.5cm to 3cm thick), and the presence of moderate albite alteration and slightly carbonated-chlorite alteration with the presence trace of jasperoid clast and minor magnetite.

This reflects previously logged characteristics in holes at the Kabotshome Gold Prospect where two styles of mineralisation have been identified during core logging. Both are

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associated with intense silica, carbonate, albite and chlorite alteration. The first comprises brecciated, ferruginous quartz veining < 10cm up to 20m wide containing < 1% sulphides (pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite) typical of quartz-vein hosted gold mineralisation.

The second, deeper style comprises a strongly silicified zone of metasediments containing 1 to 10% sulphides commonly containing bedding parallel quartz veins 1mm to 5mm thick. KBDD001A intersected a second style veining and sulphide mineralisation at the Kabotshome (lower zone) composed essentially of brecciated ferruginous (strongly magnetic) quartz veining associated with moderate red jasperoid and chloritic alteration in part containing minor pyrite 0.5-1% also presence of some visible fine grained disseminated gold in quartz.



Figure 7: Penultimate core tray KBDD001A showing the target zone meta-sediments

Drilling from approx. 280m intersected a further deeper zone, comprising a light brown-grey fine grained silicified and bedded m quartz veins which in previous logging provided good indicators for gold mineralisation at the Kabotshome Gold Prospect. Based on previously logged and sampled holes, the Company's geological team extended KBDD001A by a further 53m beyond its planned depth to continue to drill into this deeper zone.

To continue to test the deeper wider zones of interest to the north, the second diamond hole - KBDD002 - was also extended by a total of 68m past the planned 280m, with a final depth of 348.05 metres being reached on 7th April 2018. This hole is now being sampled and prepared for dispatch for assay.

Based on the Company's geological teams logging and observations of the drill core, these first two initial holes, KBDD001A and KBDD002 indicate a widening quartz and sulphide zone, not shown in earlier drilling, has north and south extensions. KBDD003

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drilling is currently underway and is planned to infill southern areas where greater data density is required for the Kabotshome Gold Prospect.

The extensions and potential wider ore zones intersected at depth has required additional drill depth capacity outside of ADL's current rig's capabilities. As a result, the Company is currently assessing the opportunity to tender additional drill metres for a larger capacity drill rig to be mobilised to site. The tender scope and internal economic assessments are currently being compiled for internal discussion, before a formal tender process will commence.

The current drill program with ADL is now achieving the planned drilling performance rates on a daily basis and the initial 6 hole diamond drilling program at Kabotshome is expected to be completed in the current quarter.

The Company is highly encouraged by the broad zones and in particular the second lower zone within metasediments.

Sampling and Assaying

A total of 241 samples has been prepared and bagged for dispatch to ALS in Johannesburg for assaying. Diamond core trays for KBDD001A were relocated to Vector's Mingana Exploration Camp where the core was logged, photographed and sampled by the Company's project geologists and exploration team.

Samples taken, including QA/QC check samples, have now been dispatched to ALS. These samples represent 276 metres of the 332 metres drilled and have excluded the first 56m of the hole, which is not the subject or target of the current drill program.

Assay results on these samples are due in May 2018.

ENDS

Simon Youds
Chief Executive Officer

For further information:

E-mail: info@vectorresources.com.au

Web: www.vectorres.com.au Twitter: @VECResources

Facebook: @VECResources

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About Vector Resources Limited

Vector Resources Limited (ASX:VEC) is an Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") listed gold exploration and development company focused on the Maniema Gold Project in the Democratic Republic of Congo ("DRC"), as well as a number of key acquisitions that are underway also in the DRC.

The Maniema Gold Project was acquired by the Company in December 2016. The Project is located in the world renowned and under explored Twangiza-Namoya Gold corridor. The Project comprises seven granted exploitation licences: PR4792, PR4801, PR4803, PR4804, PR4805, PR4806 and PR4812 and which cover an area of over 500km² and include seven main prospects; Kabotshome, Mbutu, Mitunda, Mbala, Eveche, Lukele and Tubambo that have been defined within the project area from previous and recent exploration. The Kabotshome Gold Prospect is the most advanced with an Inferred Mineral Resource (JORC 2012) estimate of 7.0 million tonnes at 1.88g/t gold for 421,000 ounces of gold.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this release that relates to sampling techniques and data, exploration results, geological interpretation and Exploration Targets, Mineral Resource Estimates or Ore Reserves has been compiled by Mr Peter Stockman who is a full-time employee of Stockman Geological Solutions Pty Ltd. Mr Stockman is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Stockman Geological Solutions is engaged by Vector Resources Ltd as a consultant geologist.

Mr Stockman has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Stockman consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward looking statements

Information included in this release constitutes forward-looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", and "guidance", or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs.

Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the Company and its management's good faith assumptions relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that will exist and affect the Company's business and operations in the future. The Company does not give any assurance that the assumptions on which forward looking statements are based will prove to be correct, or that the Company's business or operations will not be affected in any material manner by these or other factors not foreseen or foreseeable by the Company or management or beyond the Company's control.

Although the Company attempts and has attempted to identify factors that would cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those disclosed in forward looking statements, there may be

other factors that could cause actual results, performance, achievements or events not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, and many events are beyond the reasonable control of the Company. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements in these materials speak only at the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or to advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

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1. JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report Kabotshome Drill holes KBDD001A, KBDD002

1.1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. 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. 	<p>The holes have been sampled but not dispatched for assay.</p> <p>Diamond drilling has been used to obtain core samples. This has involved PQ, HQ and NQ core sizes depending on depth and drilling conditions</p> <p>Until core is sampled it is not possible to estimate or determine the presence or abundance of gold. The geologists record relevant visual geological features of interest that can be associated with gold at the Kabotshome Prospect; quartz veining and style, sulphide presence, sulphide abundance.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<p>KBDD001A and KBDD002 were drilled from surface was collared using PQ and HQ respectively diameter coring equipment. Down hole surveying has been conducted at 30m intervals or when retrieving core with a gyro tool to avoid interference from magnetic minerals. Core has been oriented using a spear.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred 	<p>All core recovered to date was fitted and measured at the drill site and recovery measured against driller's recorded depths. Core recovery and loss was recorded in the drill logs. Core recovery has been acceptable with recovery consistently greater than 80%. VEC has ensured adequate supervision of the drilling program at all times by competent and</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	experienced geologists to prevent departure from acceptable drilling protocols with maximum sample recovery.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	All core has been logged geologically and photographed by qualified geologists. Core was marked at metre intervals with orientation and cutting lines marked on each piece of core. All core is photographed as dry and wet core before being cut. Core logging attributes were lithology, alteration, weathering, colour, texture, mineralisation and veining.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>The current program is diamond core drilling with sample intervals determined by geological observation and understanding and to lithological boundaries. No sample exceeds 1m in length.</p> <p>No subsampling is undertaken for the current hole as it is considered to be unnecessary for the style of mineralisation or the stage of the project.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of</i> 	Not yet assayed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>bias) and precision have been established.</i>	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>Not yet assayed</p> <p>No twin holes have been drilled to date.as the program is currently a follow-up program to previous drilling with a focus on extending mineralisation along strike and at depth while also increasing data density to assist with future resource estimation activities.</p> <p>The data from previous exploration drilling are currently stored in digital format in the VEC administration office in Perth, Western Australia</p>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>Drill collar locations and elevation were recorded with a Garmin handheld GPS instrument with less $\pm 3m$ accuracy.</p> <p>All data points will be surveyed using a DGPS instrument at the completion of each hole in the program.</p> <p>All holes were set-up with a compass. Downhole surveys were undertaken with a gyro instrument every 30m to avoid magnetic interference.</p> <p>Coordinates are recorded in the WGS84-UTM35N Grid System. Currently there is no topographic model (digital terrain model) available.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>The drilling described in this report preceding this table is part of a follow-up program to the initial 17-hole program drilled by previous project owners.</p> <p>Diamond drilling is designed to test below some previously drilled holes, infill in areas requiring an increase in data density to confirm continuity of grade and extensional drilling to determine strike continuity in a north and south direction beyond the currently defined resource area.</p> <p>Data spacing has been sufficient to establish geological continuity of mineralisation but insufficient to establish confidence in grade continuity along strike or at depth.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 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. 	<p>Drill holes KBDD001A and KBDD002 are oriented perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the gold mineralisation that was established from geochemical sampling, trenching and previous drilling activities with holes drilled with a declination of -50° from horizontal</p> <p>Drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.</p>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	Use of a locked chest to transport core trays and 24-hour security at both drill site and core storage within the secure camp. Once samples the samples in their bags are stored in a secured location with 24-hour security.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	Given the stage of the drilling program it is considered premature to conduct any form of auditing.

1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<p>There are three concessions comprising Exploitation Permits; PR401, PR404 and PR406. The relevant concession for the Kabotshome Project is PR404. All concessions are held in good standing under a joint venture agreement between Vector Resources and WB Kasai Investments Congo SARL (WBK).</p> <p>Under the terms of the Agreement, the Company has agreed to acquire the option that African Royalty has secured to purchase a 70% interest in the Project from WBK.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<p>Adjacent to the identified primary mineralisation, there are areas of alluvial mineralisation that have previously been exploited by Belgian companies up until the 1960's and these alluvial deposits are now subject to artisanal mining. Currently no assessment of the potential of the alluvial mineralisation has been undertaken.</p> <p>Extensive soil geochemistry was conducted by Erongo Energy Ltd, in a joint venture with Afrimines Resources SPRL (tenements 60% owned by Erongo Energy Ltd, and 40% by Afrimines) in 2011 on all concessions. Approximately 6,700 samples were collected from prospective areas surrounding artisanal workings and stream sediment anomalies. Five different prospects were delineated from soil sampling, and four of these prospects were then trenched to better define drill targets.</p> <p>The trenching program completed in early 2011 at Kabotshome were manually excavated at and involved detailed description of the lithologies encountered and sampling across the full width of each trench. The sampling identified the main mineralised quartz vein and broad mineralised shear zone over a strike distance of 800m</p> <p>Drilling commenced in August 2011 and continued in two phases until February 2013 with a total program of 17 holes, including 3 re-drills that were drilled along the main target in Kabotshome. The collar data is shown in Table 1. The reference system for the coordinates is UTM35S.</p> <p>The holes KBD01 KBD02 and KBD06 were re-drilled because of their poor recovery close to the surface.</p>
<p><i>Geology</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p>The Project is situated in the Twangiza-Namoya Belt, in the northern part of the Kibara Belt. The Kibara belt is the result of an extensive orogeny, taking place between 1400 and 950 Ma, and contains a wide variety of deposits, comprising typically shear-related granophile elements including tin, tungsten, lithium, beryllium, tantalum, and gold. Gold occurs in brittle-ductile zones, and seems to have formed at a relatively high</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>lithostratigraphic level. The source of the gold-bearing fluids is thought to be either from deeply buried Archean greenstone belts, or alternatively Lower Proterozoic mafic rocks buried beneath the Kibaran sedimentary sequence. Gold deposits are generally situated some distance from the Sn-W “tin granites”. Regionally, gold is associated with quartz veins, either as single, high-grade vein, or as iron-rich gold-bearing breccias. Most of these veins occur typically in clastic Kibaran metasediments, while breccias are common in basic metavolcanic rocks. Sulphide association varies, but the more abundant sulphides associated with the gold mineralisation are arsenopyrite and pyrite, with secondary pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and galena.</p> <p>The geology in the Maniema prospects consists dominantly of metasediments and low grade metamorphosed mafic rocks, both volcanic and intrusive, of the Kibaran and Rusizian belt, with large granitic intrusions that are located on the edge of the tenement. The Kabotshome Project is situated in the Lower Burundian series which consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">□ massive and interbedded quartzite and sandstones in the host metapelite;□ metasediments: metapelite, often associated with disseminated sulphide agglomerations, mainly pyrite;□ metavolcanic and intrusive mafic rocks;□ minor dolerite dykes;□ felsic porphyry;□ granites and pegmatites, on the periphery of the property <p>Metamorphism is of lower greenschist facies. Carbonate is often associated with metavolcanic and mafic intrusive rocks.</p> <p>An interpretation of field data and a close spaced radiometric and magnetic survey suggests the Kabotshome mineralisation is focused in a</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		shear that transgresses the sediment-mafic contact along a NNW orientated fold axis of a major anticlinal fold. Gold mineralisation is associated with pyrite, minor arsenopyrite, quartz veining and silica alteration of host rocks and felsic porphyries which have intruded the shear.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<p>Drill hole collar data and main intervals will be shown with the full drill data table when the assay results have been returned from the laboratory.</p> <p>This information has been excluded awaiting the assay information as this is an interim drill update and this information will be supplied with the full assay results.</p>
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	Not yet assayed.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> 	Previous trenching and drilling has demonstrated that geological continuity of the primary mineralisation is near-vertical, and strikes 340° to 350°.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>n widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<p>All previous holes were drilled towards 260° and inclined at -50° from horizontal except hole KBD07 which was drilled at -60°.</p> <p>The current hole has also been drilled towards 260° and inclined at -50° from horizontal.</p>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<p>Figure 1 shows a core tray representing the half core in KBDD001A following sampling in the extended lower part of the hole 310-316m.</p> <p>Figure 2 Location of the Maniema Gold Project's Seven Exploration Licenses and Main Gold Prospects.</p> <p>Figure 3, 4 & 5 KBDD001A diamond drill core containing quartz veining, silica alteration and sulphide mineralisation gold mineralisation in KBDD001A at the Kabotshome Gold Prospect.</p> <p>Figure 6 KBDD001A Diamond drill core showing minor visible gold in KBDD001A.</p> <p>Figure 7 Penultimate core tray KBDD001A showing the target zone meta-sediments.</p>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>This release does not state assay results for the reported drill-hole as the core has not yet been assayed.</p>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Progressive exploration results will be reported as the drilling and follow-up exploration programs generate new information and results.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	The reported hole is part of a larger program for the Kabotshome Prospect and will be ongoing.