ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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ASX Market Announcements
ASX Limited
20 Bridge Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Significant Exploration Target Defined at Adidi-Kanga Gold Project

- **New zone of gold mineralisation identified by Vector's geologists following evaluation of historical geological data compiled by AngloGold Ashanti which spent ~US$520m on exploration and development from 2005 to 2013**
- **New Exploration Target is exclusive of the current 3.2 Moz Au (15.0 Mt at 6.6g/t) Adidi-Kanga Mineral Resource which includes 46% in Indicated Category for 6.9MT @ 6.74g/t Au for 1.5 Moz and 8.1Mt @ 6.6g/t Au for 1.7 Moz in the Inferred Category (ASX Announcement 5 February 2018)**
- **Initial indications are tonnage and grade of the Exploration Target includes a gold content comparable to Barrick Gold Corporation's nearby 13Moz Kibali Complex**
- **Historical mining at Adidi-Kanga includes over 10 extensive underground and open cut mines mined between 1905 and 1964 when gold price ranged from USD$20-35/Oz - versus todays price of ~USD$1,300/Oz**
- **Definitive Feasibility Study and aggressive exploration program now progressing concurrently at Adidi-Kanga**

Gold exploration and development company Vector Resources Limited (ASX: VEC) is pleased to announce results from the review of historical exploration and mining data acquired in the recent acquisition of the Adidi-Kanga Gold Project ("**Adidi-Kanga**"), located in the Ituri Province of Democratic Republic of Congo ("**DRC**") (**ASX Announcement 7 March 2019**).

The review has defined a significant new zone of gold mineralisation, comprising 13 exploration targets that are conceptual in nature. These targets have a size range from **102Mt @ 3.8g/t Au for 12.5Moz to 117Mt @ 6.7g/t Au for a combined 25.2Moz ("Exploration Target")**.

This Exploration Target adds to the existing Adidi-Kanga Mineral Resource of **15.0 Mt at 6.6g/t gold for 3.2Moz,** which includes 46% in Indicated Category for 6.9MT @6.74g/t Au for 1.5Moz and 8.1Mt @ 6.6g/t Au for 1.7Moz in the Inferred Category (**ASX Announcement 5 February 2018**).

Commenting on the Adidi-Kanga Exploration Target, Vector Resources CEO, Simon Youds said:

"This new Exploration Target clearly points to the fact that Vector is sitting on a huge mineralised system within PE5105 that will eclipse the current 3.2Moz Adidi-Kanga deposit.

"The historical work completed by AngloGold was very thorough and has enabled our technical team to define this new zone of gold mineralisation that is showing all the early indications of hosting further high-grade mineralisation. We expect to unlock considerable value for Vector's shareholders from the US$520m AngloGold diligently invested in this area.

"Although Adidi-Kanga is certainly the jewel in the crown in terms of near-term development, this review illustrates that the exploration upside within the broader PE5105 concession is very compelling.

"With key technical staff now on board, our focus turns to rolling out our aggressive development strategy at Adidi-Kanga. We will be running the respective DFS and exploration programs side-by-side over the coming months and will surely give shareholders updates at regular intervals."

Adidi-Kanga Gold Project Overview

The Adidi-Kanga Gold Project is located in the Moto goldfields, 84km north-west of the town of Bunia, the provincial capital of the Ituri Province of the DRC. Adidi-Kanga comprises granted Mining License PE5105, one of 13 licenses extending over 5,033km² that were the subject of extensive exploration activities by AngloGold Ashanti ("AGA").

The detailed exploration and geological review recently completed by Vector was largely based on previous work completed by AGA, who between 2005 and 2013 expended over US$520m on exploration and development activities, includes 173,276m of diamond and RC drilling, completion of a Feasibility Study and the commencement of initial mine construction activities with the purchase and delivery to site of 70% of the mechanical equipment proposed to be installed under the Feasibility Study.

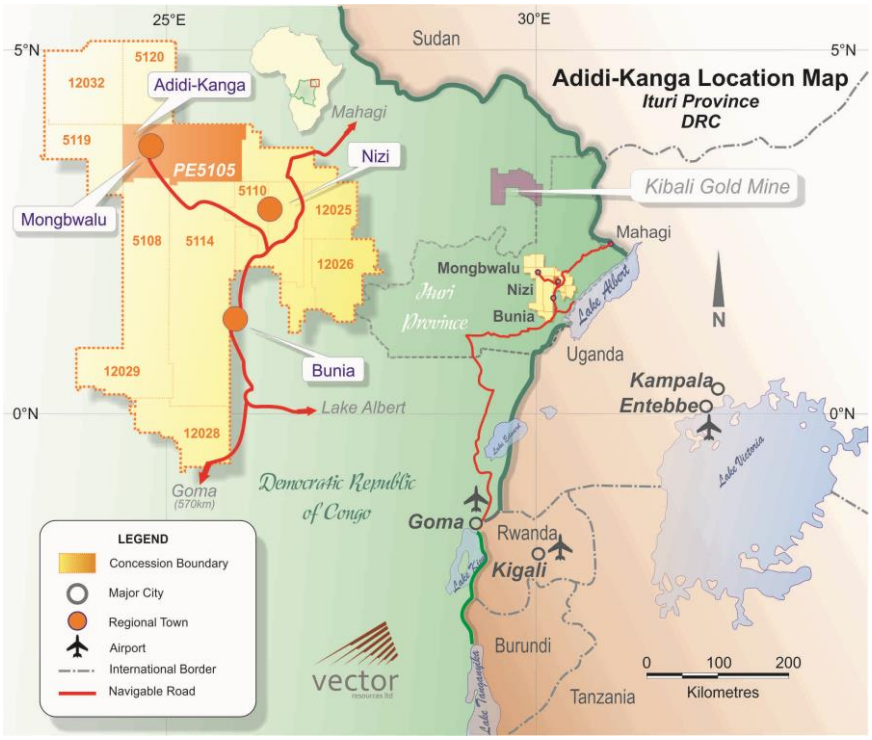

Figure 1: Regional PE5105/Adidi Kanga Location Map showing Block 40

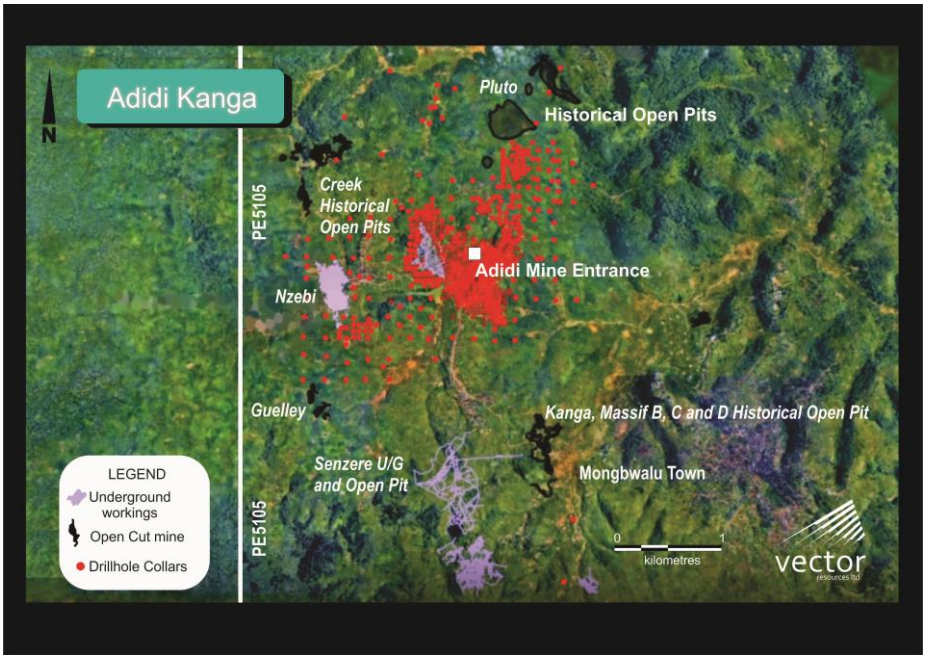

Figure 2: PE5105 – Prospects with Exploration Targets and extensive surveyed u/g and open cut colonial Mine Workings showing the extent of gold mineralisation and AGA exploration activities

Exploration Target Background Summary

The Exploration Target has been defined from the concession's thirteen (13) gold prospects by using the historical exploration and mining data on PE5105 acquired during Vector's acquisition and due diligence process. It is common practice for a company to comment on and discuss its exploration in terms of target size and type. In addition, surface sampling assays and drill sample results may also be discussed in the context of information describing the presence of anomalous metal content. The information relating to an Exploration Target should not be misunderstood or misconstrued as an estimate of Mineral Resources. Hence the term Resource (s) has not been used in this context. The potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, since there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.

The Adidi-Kanga Project is situated within the Ituri province of the north eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). It lies 48km north-west of Bunia and 320km north-west of Kampala in neighbouring Uganda. The Project is located within the exploitation license PE5105, **Error! Reference source not found.**, which is in the Kilo region of the Kilo-Moto greenstone belt, and lies within Concession 40 (also known as Block 40), as defined by Okimo in the 1980's.

There has been significant historical mining largely by Belgium colonists between 1905 and 1964. The cut off grades required historically are considered high grade in contemporary mining. In research by Vector's geologists, data from over 10 established underground and open cut gold mines with surveyed underground workings as shown in Figure 2 has been included in their study. In the research conducted by Vector's geologists, it appears AGA's strategy for the development of Block 40 (See Figures 1, 2 & 3) involved using the 'jewel in the crown', PE5105 as the springboard to explore the wider landholding. The initial

underground operation (published JORC 2012 Mineral Resource) was a 'beachhead' for defining the nearby opportunities represented here as Vector's exploration target.

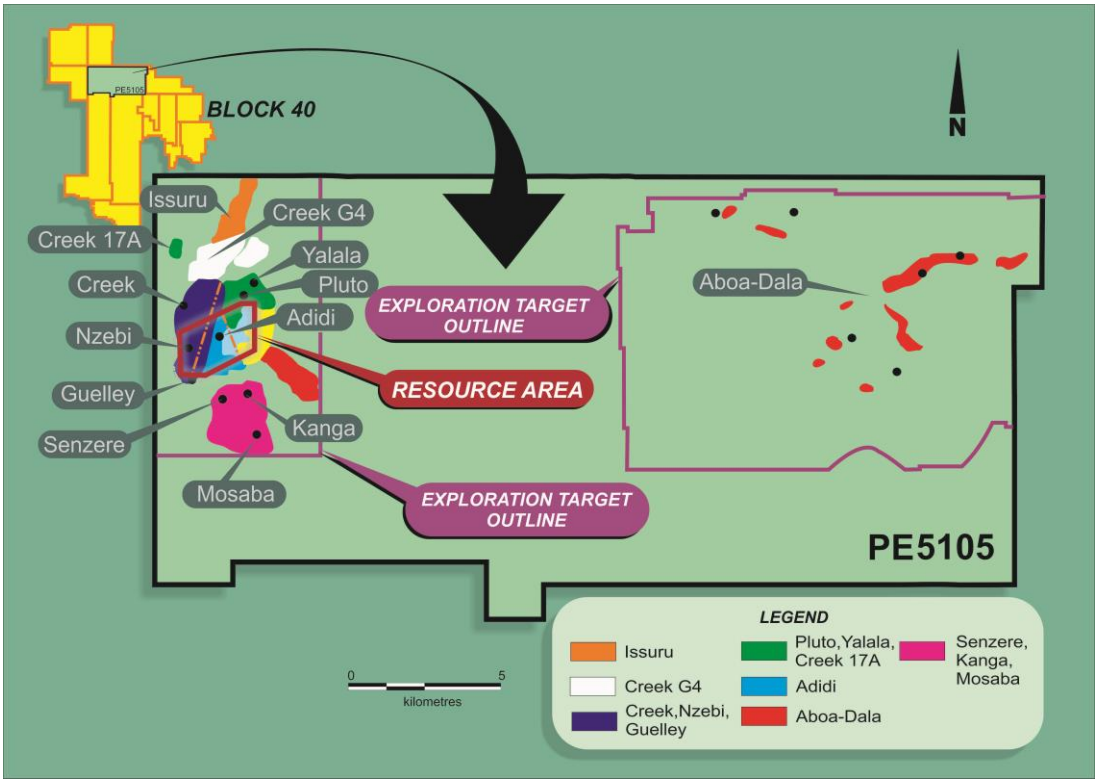

Figure 3: PE5105 Exploration Targets with Resource Area outlined which is excluded from the Exploration Target range calculation showing ~15km North South strike

The Exploration Targets have been generated with the use of a substantial geology data archive containing reports, mapping, gold production figures and information relating to historically executed exploration programs. The exploration records date from the early commercial exploitation of the Kilo Moto district by the Belgian colonial government mining entity Sokimo, through to modern exploration programs conducted by groups such as Kimin, BRGM, Gutierrez Andrade, and finally AGA during the period 2005 to 2013. Vector considers that modern exploration programs were completed in compliance with the relevant international reporting codes applicable at the time of reporting and form the bulk of data underpinning the exploration target generation.

Exploration information includes; historical auger drilling, historical diamond drilling, outcrop mapping, float rock and outcrop grab sampling, soil geochemical sampling, pitting and trenching, underground adit development and sampling, gold production records, remote sensing data with supporting interpretation, from geophysical (aeromagnetic) surveys, outcrop and exposure mapping, surface reverse circulation and diamond drilling, underground channel sampling and structural logging.

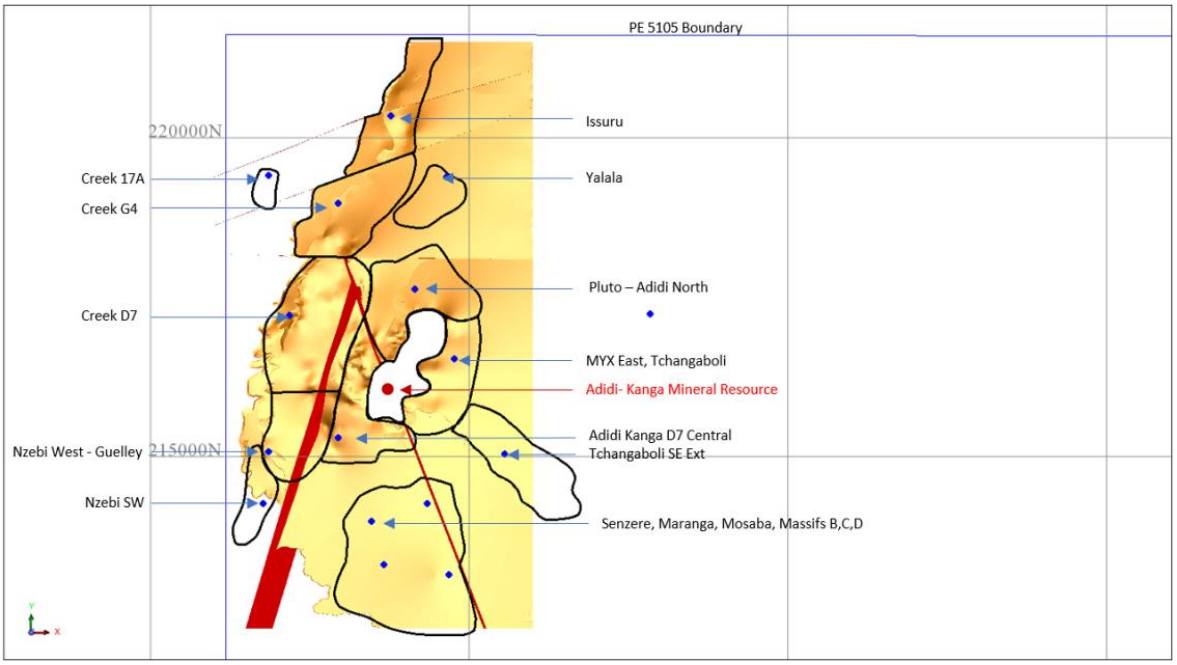

Figure 4: Western Exploration Targets PE5105 with Adidi Kanga's 3.2Moz JORC 2012 Mineral Resource excluded

Figure 3 indicates the position of all the PE5105 exploration targets, while Figure 4 focusses on the PE5105 western exploration targets. The black polygon boundaries define the spatial extent of each exploration target. Each individual exploration target has a drill program defined to test the mineralisation and potentially advance the project through to mineral resource status.

Table 1 summarises the lower and upper tonnage and grade ranges for individual exploration targets with size ranges defined by ounces.

Exploration Targets	Exploration Target Size					
	Lower limit of Target Range			Upper Limit of Target Range		
	Million Tonnes	Grade g/t Au	Million Ounces	Million Tonnes	Grade g/t Au	Million Ounces
Issuru	5.4	2.6	0.45	6.2	7.7	1.54
Creek G4	8.7	3.7	1.03	10.0	5.9	1.90
Creek D7	20.0	3.4	2.19	23.0	6.8	5.03
Adidi Kanga D7-Central	7.4	2.7	0.64	8.5	6.3	1.71
Pluto-Adidi North	6.3	1.5	0.30	7.2	5.9	1.37
MYX East - Tchangaboli	9.7	2.1	0.65	11.1	6.6	2.35
Tchangaboli SE ext.	4.8	2.1	0.32	5.5	6.6	1.16
Senzere, Maranga, Mosaba, Massifs	25.9	5.8	4.83	29.8	6.3	6.04

B;C;D						
Nzebi West - Guelley	3.6	7.5	0.87	4.1	12.3	1.64
Yalala	2.7	0.5	0.04	3.0	0.8	0.08
Aboa/Dala	2.7	1.0	0.09	3.1	3.5	0.35
Creek 17A	0.3	3.4	0.03	0.3	6.8	0.07
Nzebi SW	4.2	7.5	1.01	4.8	12.3	1.91
	Lower Target Range			***Upper Target Range***		
	Million Tonnes	***Grade g/t Au***	***Million Ounces***	***Million Tonnes***	***Grade g/t Au***	***Million Ounces***
	102	***3.8***	***12.5***	***117***	***6.7***	***25.2***

Table 1: PE5105 Exploration Target Tabulation

Exploration Planning

Future programs have been outlined in each of the Exploration Target details above. Vector intends to implement these extensive work programs for each Exploration Target. This work will be prioritised in accordance with, production potential, proximity to the primary Adidi-Kanga deposit and in line with potential project production schedules, funding availability, the need for incremental tonnes as supplementary process plant feed and resource definition requirements. Accurate scheduling of such programs is not possible at this time, pending a project feasibility study. The more remote satellite prospects listed in the Exploration Target tabulation and descriptions will be the subject of the indicated geological reconnaissance or drilling programs in line with Vector's Management priorities and budget allocation. While programs have been indicated for each Exploration Target Vector advises that there is no certainty that future exploration will lead to a mineral resource estimation for any of the targets.

-ENDS -

Simon Youds
Chief Executive Officer

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About Vector Resources Limited

Vector Resources Limited (ASX:VEC) is an Australian Securities Exchange listed gold exploration and development company focused on the exploration and development of gold assets in the DRC.

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.

Information included in this release relating to the JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate for the Adidi-Kanga Gold Project in the Democratic Republic of Congo is extracted from the Company's ASX Release of 5 February 2018. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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.

APPENDIX

Summary of Individual Project Area's Data

The detailed summary of the drilling and exploration sampling data used to generate the Exploration Target ranges is detailed in the JORC Table 2 in the Appendix including the drill data from by AGA and some historical that has been. JORC Table 3 in the appendix details the calculation used for the individual prospects, which are compiled in the total Exploration Target Range.

The individual prospect targets listed in the table above and below do not have sufficient drill spacing to generate a JORC resource with the exception of the published 2012 JORC Mineral Resource for Adidi Mineral Resource. This prospect's target range excludes the published resource (ASX Announcement VEC 05/02/2018) of 15.0 million tonnes (Mt) @ 6.6 g/t (3.2Moz). This Exploration Target is based on drill data from both AGA and historical data. The AGA data has been considered reliable enough following due diligence and further verification by independent geological consultancy BMGS to be included in a 2012 JORC resource as above. Some historical (non-AGA) drilling has been excluded from this estimate due to an incomplete data set required for exploration target ranging as defined by JORC. One further exercise planned by Vector is to conduct verification to enable some of this data to be included in future evaluations. Notably these exploration ranges outlined are based on a reasonable level of drill data and other exploration data collected by AGA under contemporary reliable systems providing a reasonable level of confidence in the ranges defined.

Exploration Target Range Methodology

The methods used to delineate individual target boundaries, the determination of each upper and lower tonnage and grade, and the final grade and tonnage ranges are calculated as follows.

Method: Volume/Tonnage estimation by factored strike and dip length and average mineralised width;

The estimate of grade and tonnage was applied to exploration targets where drilling data density was insufficient to provide a robust interpolated estimation. Volume was calculated by measuring the strike length, dip length and the average mineralised thickness of the mylonite targets from available drillhole data. The volume was then used to calculate a tonnage by density values from Table 2.

Bulk density values applied:

Domain	Density, g/cm^3		
	Reefs	Mylonite	Waste
Oxide	2.34		
Trans	2.44		
Fresh	2.72		
Oxide		2.29	2.25
Trans		2.4	2.59
Fresh	2.74		2.79

Table 2: Bulk density values

The resulting tonnage was then factored for the lower tonnage range, with factorisation based on the confidence or level of historical exploration data informing the calculation. Factors applied range between

25% and 75% of the calculated base tonnage. The upper tonnage range was determined as a 15% increase from the lower tonnage range.

This method applies to the generation of all Exploration Targets identified above. ; ***Issuru, Creek G4, Creek D7, Adidi Kanga D7 Central, , Pluto-Adidi North, , MYX East – Tchangaboli, Tchangaboli SE extension, Senzere, Maranga, Mosaba, Massifs B;C;D, Nzebi West -Guelley, Yalala, Aboa/Dala, Creek 17A and Nzebi SW***.

Method for Lower and Upper Grade Range Determination

The Lower and Upper Grade Range for the exploration targets was determined through the following methods.

Method 1: Grade Determination

Localised mean grades for each defined exploration target area were applied in areas of low data coverage, where sufficient data existed to provide an estimated lower and upper grade range from the validated drillhole dataset used by AGA. This method was used for the following exploration targets***; Issuru, Creek G4, Creek D7, Adidi Kanga D7- Central, Pluto-Adidi North, MYX East – Tchangaboli, Senzere, Maranga, Mosaba, Massifs B; C; D and Nzebi West – Guelley.***

Method 2: Grade Determination

This was applied in areas where limited or low grade confidence was available – the grade from adjacent exploration targets was used as a proxy for the lower and upper grade ranges. This was applied for the following exploration targets; ***Tchangaboli SE ext. – MYX east, Tchangaboli used as a proxy, Creek 17A – Creek D7 used as a proxy and Nzebi SW – Nzebi West- Guelley used as a proxy***. Historical unvalidated data, in the form of grab sampling, mapping, pitting and sampling, production tonnage and grade data, and historical drilling records were used to determine the upper and lower grade ranges for exploration targets; **Yalala and Aboa Dala.**

Individual Exploration Target Descriptions

Issuru Target

The **Issuru exploration target range** is from 5.4Mt @ 2.6g/t Au for 0.45Moz to 6.2Mt @ 7.7g/t for 1.54Moz. This target is located in the north of the PE5105 western exploration targets. It is a primary hard rock target for gold mineralisation hosted within two vertically stacked mylonite shears within diorite. Historical and AGA exploration drilling programs have resulted in a structural model of the shear system which assumes continuity of the mylonite, linking the Issuru target to surrounding targets, along outcrop strike and down dip. The mylonite shear outcrop trends north-south along the western edge of the concession with a shallow dip to the east.

The Issuru target is defined by a broad **soil geochemical anomaly** which coincides with the outcrop of the shallow easterly dipping mylonitic shear horizon. Interpretation of the **remote sensing** dataset, Aster imagery has identified and delineated phyllic alteration (sericite) and silica rich lithologies which are interpreted to represent the near surface extent of the mylonitic shear through the Issuru target. Integrated spectral and magnetic data has been used to support the mapping of the alteration zones and extent of near surface mylonites.

Historical information also includes evidence of historical open pit mining along the outcrop, drilling by Okimo (now called Sokimo) that recorded bonanza grades at shallow depths. Since 2013 Issuru has been the focus of artisanal mining activity exploiting the mylonite and associated gold bearing quartz veins within the structural corridor.

Method: Volume/Tonnage estimation by factored strike and dip length and average mineralised width

Dimensions used to generate the Exploration Target are:

- 2,150m (strike) x 620m (down dip) x 3.0m (width) = 10,797,300 (base tonnage)
- Lower Limit - 50% factor of base tonnage
- Upper limit – Lower limit +15%

Method 1 Grade determination

Planned Exploration Activities: Exploration programs have been planned to comprise trenching at outcrop locations: 9 Trenches and pits with intended drilling planned to increase data density and allow classification upgrade. Current designed drilling is on a 200mx200m grid with nine lines, 2-3 holes per line for a total of 1,600m.

Creek G4

The Creek 4 Exploration Target Range is from 8.7Mt @ 3.7g/t Au for 1.03Moz to 10.0Mt @ 5.9g/t for 1.90Moz. The Target was defined by an alluvial gold anomaly in the Creek River. Exploration programs carried out at this site and surrounding areas from discovery to present day have defined a primary hard rock target for gold mineralisation. Local exploration drilling programs have resulted in a structural model of the shear system.

The Creek G4 target is defined by a broad **soil geochemical anomaly** which coincides with the outcrop of the shallow easterly dipping mylonitic shear horizon. The Creek G4 Target boundary is defined by the outcrop of the shear at surface between the Creek Fault and the 17A Fault in the south and north respectively and down dip by drilling to the east to a depth of approximately 150m. The prospect remains open at depth and along strike. Historical information over this area also includes alluvial pitting, mechanical augering and exploitation of gravels, historical drilling by Okimo (now called Sokimo) and AGA, airborne geophysics, remote sensing data analysis including fractal analysis.

Method: Volume/Tonnage estimation by factored strike and dip length and average mineralised width

Dimensions used to generate the Exploration Target are:

- 1,400m (strike) x 1,150m (down dip) x 4.0m (width) = 17,388,000 (base tonnage)
- Lower Limit -=50% factor of base tonnage
- Upper limit –=Lower limit +15%

Method 1: Grade determination

Planned Exploration Activities: Exploration programs have been planned to comprise **t**renching at outcrop: 5 trenches with drilling on a 200mx200m grid - 5 lines 3 holes per line (1,800m). The intended drilling is to increase data density and allow classification upgrade.

Creek D7

The Creek D7 Exploration Target Range is from 20.0Mt @ 3.4g/t Au for 2.19Moz to 23.0Mt @ 6.8g/t Au for 5.03Moz. The Creek D7 Target is located on the Creek River. Exploration programs have defined a primary hard rock target for gold mineralisation; exploration drilling has resulted in a structural model of the shear system. The Creek D7 Target boundary is defined by the outcrop of the shear at surface. Soil sampling resulted in defining a strong soil geochemical anomaly and similarly remote sensing and geophysical data identify this site as an exploration target based on alteration and physical property contrast.

Historical information over this area also includes alluvial pitting, mechanical augering in gravels, historical drilling by Okimo (now called Sokimo) and AGA.

Method: Volume/Tonnage estimation by factored strike and dip length and average mineralised width

Dimensions used to generate the Exploration Target are:

- 2,250m (strike) x 1,100m (down dip) x 4.0m (width) = 26,730,000 (base tonnage)
- Lower Limit -=75% factor of base tonnage
- Upper limit –=Lower limit +15%

Method 1 Grade determination

Planned Exploration Activities: Exploration programs have been planned to comprise trenching at outcrop: 5 Trenches with drilling on a 200mx200m grid - 5 lines 3 holes per line (1,800m). Drilling is to increase data density and allow classification upgrade.

Adidi Kanga D7- Central:

The Adidi Kanga D7 Central Target Range is from 7.4Mt @ 2.7g/t Au for 0.64Moz to 8.5Mt @ 6.3g/t Au for 1.71Moz. This Target is well defined by exploration programs identifying a primary hard rock prospect for gold mineralisation. The Target is interpreted as the western extension and continuation of the Adidi Kanga Mineral Resource estimated by AGA. The Adidi Kanga D7 Central target domes at the site of the Adidi Open pit.

The Adidi Kanga D7 Central target is defined by a weak soil geochemical anomaly which coincides with the gold bearing mylonite sub surface. Historical information over this area also includes alluvial pitting, mechanical augering in gravels, historical drilling by Okimo (now called Sokimo) and AGA, airborne geophysics, and remote sensing including fractal analysis. Underground mining data was also used.

Method: Volume/Tonnage estimation by factored strike and dip length and average mineralised width

Dimensions used to generate the Exploration Target are:

- 1,950m (strike) x 700m (down dip) x 4.0m (width) = 14,700,000 (base tonnage)
- Lower Limit -=50% factor of base tonnage
- Upper limit –=Lower limit +15%

Method 1: Grade determination

Planned Exploration Activities: Exploration programs have been planned to comprise drilling to increase data density and allow classification upgrade. The designed drilling is 140mx140m to infill with eleven holes totalling 473m to be drilled in two phases

Pluto-Adidi North:

The Pluto-Adidi North Exploration Target Range is from 6.3Mt @ 1.5g/t Au for 0.3Moz to 7.2Mt @ 5.9g/t for 1.37Moz. This Target consists of the cropping out northern extension of the Adidi Kanga upper shear. Both Pluto North and Pluto South were historically exploited as open pits with underground adits developed. Extensive sampling at outcrop has been conducted, as well as historical and AGA drilling. The target is the regionally stacked shear system projected north along outcrop with shallow dip to the east. Limited drilling down-dip proves the continuity of the shear developed within the diorite/tonalite host.

The Pluto target is defined by a broad **soil geochemical anomaly** which coincides with the outcrop of the shallow easterly dipping mylonitic shear horizon. The exploration target hosts two historical Kilo Moto open pits and limited underground adit development, namely the Pluto North and Pluto South open pits.

Method: Volume/Tonnage estimation by factored strike and dip length and average mineralised width

Dimensions used to generate the Exploration Target are:

- 1,700m (strike) x 1,100m (down dip) x 2.5m (width) = 12,622,500 (base tonnes)
- Lower Limit -=50% factor of base tonnage
- Upper limit –=Lower limit +15%

Method 1: Grade determination

Planned Exploration Activities: Exploration programs have been planned to include drilling to increase data density and allow classification upgrade. Planned drilling is on a 140mx140m grid to infill with twenty two 50m in 2 phases.

MYX East – Tchangaboli:

The MYX East – Tchangaboli Exploration Target Range is from 9.7Mt @ 2.1g/t Au for 0.65Moz to 11.1Mt @ 6.6g/t Au for 2.35Moz. The eastern projection of the Adidi Kanga Mineral Resource area was modelled by AGA to produce an unclassified block model and is identified as a target area. The west to east trending intersection of the shear system, which hosts the highest gold accumulations within the current Mineral Resource model at Adidi Kanga are projected east into this target area. Limited drilling has been conducted to increase the geological confidence.

The MYX Exploration Target consists of the lower two of the stacked shears and is the eastern or down-dip projection of the Adidi Kanga Mineral Resource area defined by AGA. The target area is drill defined on a wide +200m drilling grid, constraining model confidence. The priority target at depth is the projected intersection of the middle and lower stacked mylonites, which are the main gold bearing shears in the defined AGA AK mineral resource. The intersection of these mylonites gives the highest gold grades, best width intersections and highest gold accumulation figures in the existing (AGA) mineral resource.

Method: Volume/Tonnage estimation by factored strike and dip length and average mineralised width

Dimensions used to generate the Exploration Target are:

- 1,860m (strike) x 770m (down dip) x 5.0m (width) = 19,334,700 (base tonnes)
- Lower Limit -=50% factor of base tonnage
- Upper limit –=Lower limit +15%

Method 1: Grade determination

Planned Exploration Activities: Exploration programs have been planned to comprise drilling to increase data density and allow classification upgrade with currently designed drilling on a 100mx100m grid to infill with 8,934m in 2 Phases

Tchangaboli SE Extensions:

The Tchangaboli SE Extension Exploration Target Range is from 4.8Mt @ 2.1g/t Au for 0.32Moz to 5.5Mt @ 6.6g/t Au for 1.16Moz. This Target is sub-surface consisting of the shallow dipping mylonite shear extension hosted in diorite which is typical of the Adidi Kanga deposits.

The target area represents an information gap of approximately 900m over a horizontal distance between the intersections at Tchangaboli and the nearest AGA drilling. The projection of the continuity of the mylonite shears over this distance between the intersections is interpreted.

The area was identified as prospective by AGA after drilling campaigns that resulted in mylonite shear intersections at depth which indicated continuity of mineralisation from the Adidi Kanga resource to the west. Structural and grade continuity are assumed but not proven.

Method: Volume/Tonnage estimation by factored strike and dip length and average mineralised width.

Dimensions used to generate the Exploration Target are:

- 2,400m (strike) x 730m (down dip) x 2.0m (width) = 9,460,800 (base tonnage)
- Lower Limit -=50% factor of base tonnage
- Upper limit –=Lower limit +15%

Method 2: Grade determination method - MYX East used as a proxy for grade range

Planned Exploration Activities: Exploration programs have been planned to comprise drilling to increase data density and allow classification upgrade, currently designed drilling is on a 200mx200m grid comprising 10 holes x 350m totalling 3,500m.

Senzere, Maranga, Mosaba, Massifs B, C, and D

The Senzere, Maranga, Mosaba, Massifs B, C, and D Exploration Target Range is from 25.9Mt @ 5.8g/t Au for 4.83Moz to 29.81Mt @ 6.3g/t Au for 6.04Moz. Senzere, Maranga and Mosaba are historical underground mines. Makala was a later name given when the mine's underground infrastructure was connected with the Makala adit. Open pits were mined at Senzere, Massif B, C and D. Senzere Open pit has been mapped and sampled and indicates auriferous quartz vein stockwork with disseminated mineralisation between veins, hosted in mafic to ultramafic schists and amphibolite. Historical mapping,

sampling, drilling and production records are available for the underground mines. Continuity is assumed but not proven for the target area.

Method: Volume/Tonnage estimation by factored strike and dip length and average mineralised width

Dimensions used to generate the Exploration Target are:

- 2,000m (strike) x 2,000m (down dip) x 4.0 (width) = 43,200,000 (base tonnage)
- Lower Limit -=60% factor of base tonnage
- Upper limit –=Lower limit +15%

Method 1: grade determination

Planned Exploration Activities: Exploration programs have been planned to comprise drilling to increase data density and allow classification upgrade with currently designed drilling on a 200mx200m grid comprising 11 lines 6 holes per line 66 holes of 100m depth totalling 6,600m

Nzebi West – Guelley

The combined Nzebi and Guelley exploration targets range from 3.6Mt @ 7.5g/t Au for 0.87Moz to 4.1Mt @12.3g/t Au for 1.64Moz. The targets are historical underground workings. The Nzebi mine had shaft access which was stoped on the western extension of the regional structural shear in the Nzebi fault block. The Guelley target located immediately south of Nzebi has underground adits developed as a small mining operation. Both Nzebi and Guelley are described as auriferous quartz vein stockwork with disseminated mineralisation between vein sets, hosted in mafic to ultramafic schists and amphibolite. Guelley was pitted and sampled at surface by BRGM in 1995 with the aim of defining an oxide resource. The Nzebi West and Guelley target is characterised by a weak, inconsistent soil geochemical anomaly. Interpretation of the remote sensing dataset, Aster imagery has identified and delineated phyllic alteration (sericite) and silica rich lithologies which are interpreted to represent the near surface extent of the shear providing further justification for target generation.

Method: Volume/Tonnage estimation by factored strike and dip length and average mineralised width

Dimensions used to generate the Exploration Target are:

- 1,400m (strike) x 950m (down dip) x 4.0 (width) = 14,400,000 (base tonnage)
- Lower Limit -=25% factor of base tonnage
- Upper limit –=Lower limit +15%

Method 2: grade determination method -

Planned Exploration Activities: Exploration programs have been planned to comprise drilling to increase data density and allow classification upgrade, currently designed drilling is 100m x100m to infill ten 500m holes.

Yalala

The Yalala Exploration Target Range is from 2.7Mt @ 0.5g/t Au for 0.04Moz to 3.0Mt @ 0.8g/t Au for 0.08moz. This target is the northern extension of the Pluto target and is defined by a broad gold in soil geochemical anomaly which is co-incident with the projected northern outcrop of the upper shear which hosts the gold in the Adidi Kanga Mineral Resource (AGA, 2013) and Pluto targets. The area was pitted and

sampled by BRGM in 2005 resulting in an oxide target of approximately 1Mt at 1.0g/t. The upper and lower shears have been intersected by limited drilling conducted by AGA on the interpreted down-dip extension of the soils geochemical anomaly.

Method: Volume/Tonnage estimation by factored strike and dip length and average mineralised width

Dimensions used to generate the Exploration Target are:

- 1,000m (strike) x 650m (down dip) x 3.0m (width) = 5,265,000 (base tonnage)
- Lower Limit -=50% factor of base tonnage
- Upper limit –=Lower limit +15%

For Yalala the exploration target grade range is determined by factoring the grade estimate from a 1995 BRGM pitting programme.

Planned Exploration Activities: Exploration programs have been planned to comprise drilling to increase data density and allow classification upgrade with currently designed drilling on 200m x 200m spacing on three gridlines, three holes per line totalling 1,350m

Aboa/Dala

The Aboa-Dala Exploration Target Range is from 2.7Mt @ 1.0g/t Au for 0.09Moz to 3.1Mt @ 3.5g/t Au for 0.35Moz. This Target is located in the north eastern portion of the PE5105, and is a region which was exploited by the Belgian colonial government mining company known as Kilo Moto. Although the area has been covered by soil geochemical sampling, the geochemical signatures for the pathfinders are yet to be analysed and infill soil geochemical sampling grids have been designed. Remote sensing datasets for the area have been purchased and are available in the data archive but remain to be analysed. Similarly, geophysical data from the regional exploration programs remains to be examined in detail so target generation is at an early stage.

Method 1: Volume/Tonnage estimation by factored strike and dip length and average mineralised width

Dimensions used to generate the Exploration Target are:

- 2,000m (strike) 200m (down dip) x 10.0m (width) =10,800,000 (base tonnage)
- Lower Limit -=25% factor of base tonnage
- Upper limit –=Lower limit +15%

For Aboa Dala field reconnaissance of the area identified four historical underground mines and two open pit mines operated by the Belgian state mining company. Float sampling, outcrop sampling and field observations describe a quartz vein stockwork with outcrop sampling of veins returning approximately 24g/t average value. A conservative grade estimate has been applied to the exploration target assuming a bulk mining target of the stockwork.

Planned Exploration Activities: Exploration programs have been planned to comprise field reconnaissance, mapping and trenching over geochemical anomaly/outcrop. This will be supported by further analysis of the geophysical data from the regional exploration programs remote sensing data sets referred to above.

Creek 17A

The Creek 17A Target Range is from 0.3Mt @ 3.4g/t Au for 0.03Moz to 0.3Mt @ 6.8g/t Au for 0.07Moz. This Target is located near the head of the Creek River. The historical geological data available on this target site is limited but Okimo (now called Sokimo) exploited this area for alluvial gold and hard rock exploration took place in river bed exposure. The site is defined by a soil geochemical anomaly. The target remains untested at depth and along strike. Limited historical drilling in the vicinity is recorded, as well as channel sampling, additional activities include; open pit mining, artisanal mining, airborne geophysics, remote sensing including fractal analysis, soil geochemistry with the definition of a gold anomaly.

Method: Volume/Tonnage estimation by factored strike and dip length and average mineralised width

Dimensions used to generate the Exploration Target are:

- 600m (strike) x 350m (down dip) x2.0m (width) = 1,134,000 (base tonnage)
- Lower Limit -=25% factor of base tonnage
- Upper limit –=Lower limit +15%

Method 2: grade determination method:

Creek D7 Used as a proxy for grade range.

Planned Exploration Activities: Exploration programs have been planned to comprise field reconnaissance, mapping and trenching.

Nzebi SW

Nzebi South West Target Range is from 4.2Mt @ 7.5g/t Au for 1.01Moz to 4.8Mt @ 12.3g/t Au for 1.91Moz. This target is defined by a gold in soil geochemical anomaly, co-incident with that identified by an airborne geophysical anomaly. The location is south west of Nzebi/Guelley – within the mafic and ultramafic schists. No supplementary historical exploration has been conducted on this target.

Method: Volume/Tonnage estimation by factored strike and dip length and average mineralised width

Dimensions used to generate the Exploration Target are:

- 1,550m (strike) x 400m (down dip) x 5.0m (width) = 8,370,000 (base tonnage)
- Lower Limit -=50% factor of base tonnage
- Upper limit –=Lower limit +15%

Method 2: grade determination

Nzebi West – Guelley used as a proxy for grade range

Planned Exploration Activities: Exploration programs have been planned to comprise field Reconnaissance, mapping and trenching over geochemical anomaly.

1. JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report Adidi-Kanga Project Exploration Targets

1.1 *Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data*

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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.*	No exploration has been conducted by Vector. Vector has generated the following Exploration Targets that form part of the Adidi Kanga project district, within the exploitation license known as Permis d'Exploitation No. 5105 (PE5105) 1. Issuri/Issuru 2. Creek G4 3. Creek D7 4. Adidi Kanga D7 – Central 5. Pluto-Adidi North 6. MYX East - Tchangaboli 7. Tchangaboli SE ext. 8. Senzere, Maranga, Mosaba, Massifs B; C; D 9. Nzebi West – Guelley 10. Yalala 11. Aboa/Dala 12. Creek 17A 13. Nzebi SW In the generation of 13 Exploration Targets, Vector has primarily reviewed and relied on available data that relates to work conducted by Anglo Gold Ashanti (AGA) which is outlined as follows: Drilling and Sampling is completed to industry best standards. In diamond core holes (DC), all interpreted mineralised zones are half core sampled. The other half is stored for later reference or geotechnical purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		For Reverse Circulation (RC) holes, the samples were collected via face sampling hammer and separated using a Sandvik rotating cone splitter off the drill rig. At least 10m either side of interpreted mineralisation zones are sampled to ensure all mineralisation is captured. Sample preparation consists of: • Jaw crushed to –2mm; • Pulverised to 90% passing 75 µm; • 100 to 200 grams sent to analysis lab for analysis. Gold analysis is by fire assay on a 50g sample and an analysis range of 0.01-100ppm. Twin drilling has been completed comparing RC and DC holes. The results suggest that mineralisation is being accurately represented by both drilling methodologies. Not all work details, quality or procedures completed by other parties, e.g. geochemistry sampling, underground face sampling has been available to Vector for review in the generation of Exploration Targets
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.).*	No exploration has been conducted by Vector Vector has reviewed available data that relates primarily to work conducted by AGA which is outlined as follows: Drilling utilised in the development of the exploration targets consists of 560 DC holes for 118,732m and 432 RC holes for 52,994m. Two drilling campaigns were completed by AGA and the reminder of drilling comprises of other unspecified parties and was completed between 1942 and 1989. Of these only 42 historic holes (“B series”), drilled in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1989 by diamond core, have been deemed to be of satisfactory quality to be used in the resource estimation process. These samples were assayed by conventional fire assay technique and the collar positions located and surveyed in the field. The majority of diamond holes are drilled using HQ size rods with limited PQ in upper saprolite, and NQ in the remainder of the hole RC drilling was completed using 134mm face sampling bits. Not all drilling details completed by other parties has been available to Vector for review in the generation of Exploration Targets
Drill sample recovery	• *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 due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	Vector has reviewed available data that relates to work conducted by (AGA) which is outlined as follows: Chip and core recoveries were recorded and monitored through the exploration phases, results were assessed and reviewed. Acceptable results were obtained. No data has been received by Vector on maximizing sample recovery nor any studies relating to specific studies completed on gold deportment, coarse gold content and assay methodology.?? There is significant historical auger sampling and underground face sampling information that is available in the database. Not all details relating to these data quality has been available to Vector in the generation of Exploration Targets.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections*	No exploration has been conducted by Vector. Vector has reviewed available data that relates to work conducted by (AGA) which is outlined as follows: For both RC and diamond drillholes the following logging information is recorded in the database: lithology, core recovery, hardness, density

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	logged.	and weathering. Logging of diamond drillholes in addition includes mineralisation, alteration, veining, geotechnical and structural information. Diamond core has been photographed and structurally logged. It has been noted that there are a number of lithological codes used to describe the same rock type. Not all details of logging work completed by other parties has been available to Vector for review and application in the generation of Exploration Targets
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	No exploration has been conducted by Vector. Vector has reviewed available data that relates to work conducted by (AGA) which is outlined as follows: Due to the fact that mineralisation is generally visually easy identifiable, in majority of cases the sampling of both RC and DC holes in the resource area is not undertaken over the whole drilled length, but only within the mylonite zones (and +/- 10m either side). Only about 50% of RC holes are sampled along the whole length, in the case of Diamond holes this ratio is less. The samples are taken within 10m (or more) on either side of the mineralisation (honouring geological contacts in the case of DC samples) and the remainder is sampled at 2m intervals. Sample length is based on geological and alteration contacts and is generally 1m in homogenous rock. Intervals of core that are expected to be barren are sampled at 1m intervals in diamond and at 2m in RC holes. In diamond core holes, all suspected mineralised zones are half core sampled. The other half is stored for later reference or geotechnical

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		purposes. For RC holes, the samples are taken using a Sandvik rotating cone splitter off the drill rig. All samples are weighed to determine recoveries based on expected volumes and weights. Prior to June 2007, sample preparation and analysis were carried out by SGS Mwanza (Tanzania). Since then, sample preparation is done by an ALS Chemex onsite preparation facility and sample analyses by ALS Chemex Johannesburg. Sample preparation consists of: • Jaw crushed to –2mm; • Pulverised to 90% passing 75 µm; • 100 to 200 grams sent to analysis lab for analysis. Gold analysis is by fire assay on a 50g sample and an analysis range of 0.01-100ppm. Not all work details, quality or procedures completed by other parties, e.g. geochemistry sampling, underground face sampling has been available to Vector for review in the generation of Exploration Targets
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.* • *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.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision*	No exploration has been conducted by Vector. Vector has reviewed available data that relates to work conducted by (AGA) which is outlined as follows: The AGA QAQC programmes include the routine submission of duplicate samples, Certified Reference Materials (“CRMs”), and blank samples to test for laboratory contamination, accuracy and precision. The QAQC samples are inserted into batches of samples at a frequency of 3 per

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	have been established.	every 25 samples spacing. The CRM's are sourced predominantly from Rocklabs, African Mining Standards and Geostats Pty Ltd. Standard results are checked upon receiving the results and where necessary the reporting lab is asked to re-assay batches or partial batches of results. Results for standards were also assessed on a monthly and quarterly basis in order to assess any quality control issues at the laboratory. The standards used represent a range of grades and the matrices have generally been selected to match the country rock. During the 2010 update, it was noted that the quality of the Adidi-Kanga data was at the lower margins of that regarded to be acceptable for resource estimation purposes. The external auditors noted that improved performance is probably possible and will benefit the project. They further recommended that AGA improve the management and interpretation of QAQC practices and noted that improvements in this area represented extremely inexpensive risk reduction for AGA. In particular, it was recommended that QAQC reporting must be an ongoing, real-time activity; i.e., undertaken monthly, as well as at the end of each drilling campaign as it was considered that it would enable issues to be identified and rectified in a timely manner. The QAQC data collected for the model update (August 2011-January 2013) has been evaluated to check whether there has been an improvement in data quality since the previous resource update. Not all work details, quality or procedures completed by other parties, e.g. geochemistry sampling, underground face sampling has been available to Vector for review in the generation of Exploration Targets
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data*	No exploration has been conducted by Vector Vector has reviewed available data that relates to work conducted by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	AGA which is outlined as follows: QAQC program included checks on significant intersections Independent review of data handling of high grade results conducted and recommendations tabled. Implementation of recommendations through detailed re-logging of DC core completed and incorporated into latest mineral resource estimation. Twinning program – DC over RC holes completed to confirm adequacy of RC to appropriately define mineralisation as part of QAQC; No Data has been made available to Vector on documentation of procedures, but has been noted in previous audits as substantial and comprehensive. No assay data adjustment has occurred. Not all work details, quality or procedures completed by other parties, e.g. geochemistry sampling, underground face sampling has been available to Vector for review in the generation of Exploration Targets
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	No exploration has been conducted by Vector For AGA data the drillholes collars are routinely pegged with a handheld Garmin GPS and then picked up after drilling by a qualified surveyor using a Trimble differential GPS 4600 LS. Downhole surveys are taken using EzyShot surveys for the RC drillholes and Flexit surveys for the DC holes at an average of 25m and 30m intervals respectively. Not all work completed by other parties has been available to Vector for review and application in the generation of Exploration Targets
Data spacing	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to*	Data spacing is recorded by AGA for each exploration drilling program

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and distribution	*establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Data spacing and distribution is deemed sufficient for the Mineral Resource Estimation, review of classification required for mineralisation that is currently unclassified Sample compositing to 1m intervals has been applied for estimation Not all work completed by other parties has been available to Vector for review and application in the generation of Exploration Targets
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.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	No exploration has been conducted by Vector Vector has reviewed available data that relates to work conducted by AGA which is outlined as follows: Oriented core and structural logging has been completed for Due Diligence exploration programs. Structural framework established as a result of the application of this data. No implications of bias are evident in the estimation results, historical independent reviews of data found no estimation bias evident. Not all work completed by other parties has been available to Vector for review and application in the generation of Exploration Targets
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	No record of sample security protocols have been provided to Vector
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audit or review has been conducted by Vector The external auditors (Quantitative Group – Perth, 2011) noted that improved performance is probably possible and will benefit the project They recommended that AGA improve the management and interpretation of QAQC practices including ongoing reporting. As part of the independent audit the QAQC data collected during for the latest model update (August 2011-January 2013) was evaluated to check whether there has been an improvement in data quality since the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		previous resource update. The data supported improved QAQC practices. Vector is unaware of any audits conducted by other parties or on such data.

1.2 *Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results*

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

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 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 Adidi-Kanga Project is situated within the exploitation license known as Permis d'Exploitation No. 5105 (PE5105) which forms part of a larger package of licenses (Block 40) covering 5,487 km^2 that lie within the Ituri province of the north-eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). This exploitation licence was previously held by Ashanti Goldfields Kilo SARL (AGK SARL) which was a joint venture between AGA and OKIMO (now called Sokimo), a governmental body (13.8% share). Most of AGK SARLs previous exploration activities focused on the delineation of resources in the vicinity of the closed Adidi-Kanga, Nzebi and Senzere gold mines. These old mines are centred around the village of Mongbwalu, some 84km north-east of the town of Bunia and 320km north-west of Kampala in neighbouring Uganda. **PE5015** is now held by a new DRC based joint venture company, Adidi-Kanga Resources S.A. ("**AKR**") providing Vector with a 60% project interest, Mongbwalu Goldfields Investment Limited ("**MGI**") with 26.22% and the remaining 13.78% shareholding held by DRC State gold mining company, Société Minière de Kilo Moto DRC ("**SOKIMO**").
Exploration	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	No exploration has been undertaken by Vector.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
done by other parties		Vector has reviewed available data that relates to work conducted by AGA. In addition to the drilling outline above the historic drillholes comprise the programs conducted between 1942 and 1989. There are other historic holes that lack accurate information and assay techniques that prohibit their use in defining resources. Previous geological work has been completed by the following companies: Mindev — Before 1990 OKIMO — Before 1990 Rand Mines — Up to and into 1990 Gold Fields of South Africa — 1991 Ashanti — 2005 BRGM/DODD — 1995 Data Compilation: MRAC Files 2002/2003 — 1947 Ashanti Exploration Ltd — 1996 • Drilling • Block modelling (unclassified) • Geophysics • Geochemistry • Mapping • Open cut mining • Underground mining and adit development Recent exploration by AGA (2005-2013), has been focused on the delineation of potential economic concentrations of mineralisation in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the area's that have historically exhibited the highest grade, best lateral grade continuity and highest gold accumulation values, i.e. the Adidi and Kanga Fault Blocks. This information has contributed to the generation of Exploration Targets by Vector.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Adidi-Kanga Project is located within the Kilo Archaean greenstone belt that extends to the northwest of Lake Albert, in the northeast of DRC. It forms the north-western extensions of the Lake Victoria greenstone belt terrain which hosts a number of world class gold deposits. The belt consists of Archean rocks of the Lower Kibalian System, which include large areas of amphibolite and moderately metamorphosed rocks of Precambrian age and are known as the "Kibalian"1. The Kibalian rocks have been divided into upper and lower units, the former of the two is dominated by magnesium-rich tholeiitic basalt (amphibolite) with calcareous talc-chlorite-schist intruded by diorite/tonalite/granodiorite. The upper unit is dominated by schists, quartzite and banded iron formations intruded by quartz monzonites. The greenstone belt was part of the Tanzanian shield but was separated by late Proterozoic crustal mobilization and then by later rifting along the Eastern Rift Valley system. The rocks have undergone regional metamorphism to upper greenschist and lower amphibolite facies. During the formation of the East African rift system, north-south faults formed along which dolerite-lamprophyre dykes were intruded. There is also evidence of some younger faulting in the region. The main country rocks at Adidi-Kanga comprise an early mafic to ultramafic sequence which has been intruded by a dioritic complex. Mineralisation is hosted in shear zones (locally termed 'mylonites') and veins crosscutting these rocks. Post-mineralisation lamprophyre and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		dolerite dykes crosscut the shear zones. The mylonite zones are brittle-ductile shears; they are commonly not strongly mineralised over their entire width. In the Adidi area, mylonites generally dip to the ENE. They range in thickness from around 2 to 60m, with average of 15m. The major macro-scale controls on mineralisation are host rocks, NNW-trending faults, flexures in the mylonite zones and possibly WNW-trending structures. More brittle rocks of the diorite complex appear to be better host rocks than the mafic and ultramafic lithologies. In the Mongbwalu mineral field, the mylonite bodies are displaced along late faults but as the exploration targets are of a conceptual nature the local geology of each is yet to be well understood. On the western boundary of the PE5105 license, AK project location, gold mineralisation is hosted within a tabular, flat lying, and vertically stacked, anastomosing shear system, which is characterised by the formation of mylonite on the shear planes, averaging about 10m – 15m thick. The undulating shear outcrops on the western extremity in a shallow open arc oriented north south, over a distance of approximately 10,000m. Additional outcrop of the associated vertically stacked shear planes are noted through one, or a combination of; outcrop mapping, historical workings or projection from exposure or intersection. From outcrop, the shear plane dips shallowly to the east and north east. The shear and associated mylonite's, appear to be continuous, albeit separated into six large fault blocks by late stage faulting with varying degrees of displacement along faults.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*	No exploration has been conducted by Vector. Vector has reviewed available data that relates to work conducted by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *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.*	AGA which is outlined as follows: All relevant information is captured in secure database system, including database audit trails; Extract of database supplied in excel – the original Fusion (Century System) database was not supplied; This information also extends to data collected by parties other than AGA Not all work completed by other parties has been available to Vector for review, quality and application in the generation of Exploration Targets
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 aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No exploration has been conducted by Vector. Vector has reviewed available data that relates to work conducted by AGA which is outlined as follows: Within the Adidi-Kanga project area, the RC samples were typically collected at 1m intervals within the mylonite zone and at 2m within waste. In DC holes however, the sampling honours lithological contacts, therefore there is a number of diamond samples which are shorter than 1m. In RC holes, the sampling does not honour the lithological contacts, therefore samples length adheres to 1m intervals. The variable composite length as opposed to the fixed length method was used as more suitable. It allowed all samples of a particular geostatistical domain to carry the same weight. The fixed length method would have assigned the same weight to the residual samples, even though of different length support and would have had an undesirable effect, considering the thin nature of the reefs. During the compositing, the difference from the previous model was that only lithological and structural domains boundaries were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		honoured. Weathering was not included as it was believed that the contact between different weathering horizons is gradational and honouring it would create an artificial subdivision of sample length. Not all work details, quality or procedures completed by other parties, e.g. geochemistry sampling, underground face sampling has been available to Vector for review in the generation of Exploration Targets
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 drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Vector has reviewed available data that relates to work conducted by AGA which is outlined as follows: • Data on intercept length versus mineralization length has been available for review • Geometry and intercept angles data available and successful attempts have been made to drill perpendicular to mineralised structures where geometry is known. These are considered favorable to the process of defining mineralised zones and establishment of true widths of mineralisation Not all work details, quality or procedures completed by other parties, e.g. geochemistry sampling, underground face sampling has been available to Vector for review in the generation of Exploration Targets
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Figure 1 Regional PE5105 Adidi Kanga Location Map (PE5105 Exploration Targets) Figure 2 Exploration Target Location Map (PE5105 Exploration Targets) Figure 3 Exploration Targets PE5105 East Figure 4 Western Exploration Targets PE5105 Table 1 Summarises Exploration Targets (in the body of the text)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Table 2 Summarises rock densities applied in establishing exploration target tonnages (in the body of the text) Table 2 (below) – Summary of Exploration Targets, previous work, planned future work Table 3 (below) – Exploration Target Generation Input Data
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 drilling results have been assessed and exploration targets generated with all existing data and presented as currently exist. The Competent Person believes the reporting to be fair and representative of what is currently understood of the geology and prospectivity of the Exploration Targets with the current level of information available.
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.*	Past Activities by various Parties include: • Airborne Magnetics/Radiometrics • Airborne EM: Aerotem2 • LIDAR over PE5105, • Regolith assessment, • Field orientation, • Mapping, • Stream sediment and soil geochemistry programs, • Pitting, • Underground mining, • Shallow open pit mining along outcrop, • Adit development, underground channel sampling • Drilling • Block modelling (unclassified categories)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		See also Table 2 below for more detailed information. Not all work completed by other parties has been available to Vector for review and application in the generation of Exploration Targets.
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.*	Vector intends to implement an extensive work programs for each Exploration Target. This work will be prioritised in accordance with proximity to the primary Adidi-Kanga deposit and in line with project production schedules and resource definition requirements. Accurate scheduling of such programs is not possible at this time. More remote satellite prospects listed in the Exploration Target tabulation will be the subject of drilling in line with Vector's Management priorities and budget allocation. Future programs include the following activities: • Selective twinning by DD drilling of RC holes; • Data precision validation • Coarse Gold study for increased sampling and assay quality • FA vs. BLEG vs Screen Fire assay analysis of results • Detailed geological interpretation of mineralized zones as drilling progresses with the view to potential resource estimation and classification • Field Reconnaissance • Mapping • Trenching and associated mapping and sampling See Table 2 below and Exploration Target Details in the body of the text for more detailed information.

Table 2 Exploration Target Summary by Prospect; historical exploration and forward program details

Exploration Targets	Exploration Target Size						Current Information – past activities and data use for Target Generation	Proposed Exploration Activities
	Lower Limit of Target Range			Upper Limit of Target Range				
	Million Tonnes	Grade g/t Au	Million Ounces	Million Tonnes	Grade g/t Au	Million Ounces		
Issuru	5.4	2.6	0.45	6.2	7.7	1.54	The **Issuru** Target is developed from previous exploration programmes have defined a primary hard rock target for gold mineralisation, a flat lying structural shear system, hosted within a diorite characterised by the development of mylonite on the shear planes. Exploration drilling programmes have resulted in a structural model of the shear system and assume continuity of the shear system, linking the Issuru target to surrounding targets, along outcrop and on dip. The **Issuru** Target boundary is defined by the outcrop of the shear at surface which continues on outcrop to the north through Sende and as far as Pilipili where historical exploration and exploitation for gold has taken place. The target remains open at depth and along strike. Historical information includes: alluvial pitting, mechanical augering and exploitation of gravels, historical drilling by Okimo (now called Sokimo), and AGA, airborne	Trenching at outcrop: 9 Trenches and pits. Intended drilling to increase data density and allow classification upgrade – designed Drilling 200m*200m grid - 9 lines 2-3 holes per line (1600m)

							geophysics and interpretation, remote sensing data analysis including fractal analysis, soil geochemistry with resultant definition of a geochemical anomaly (gold). Post 2013 - Issuru has been the focus of artisanal mining activity exploiting the mylonite and associated gold bearing quartz vein within the structural shear.	
Creek G4	8.7	3.7	1.03	10.0	5.9	1.90	The **Creek G4** Target is an alluvial gold anomaly adjacent to the Creek River. Exploration programmes carried out at this site and surroundings, from discovery to present day, have defined a primary hard rock target for gold mineralisation. Local exploration drilling programmes have resulted in a structural model of the shear system The **Creek G4** Target boundary is defined by the outcrop of the shear at surface between the Creek Fault and the 17A Fault in the south and north respectively and down dip by drilling to the east to a depth of approximately 150m. The target remains open at depth and along strike. Historical information over this area includes: alluvial pitting, mechanical augering and exploitation of gravels, historical drilling by Okimo (now called Sokimo), and AGA, airborne geophysics, remote sensing data analysis including	Trenching at outcrop: 5 Trenches. Drilling 200m*200m grid - 5 lines 3 holes per line (1800m) Intended drilling to increase data density and allow classification upgrade

							fractal analysis, soil geochemistry and resultant gold anomaly.	
Creek D7	20.0	3.4	2.19	23.0	6.8	5.03	Modelled by AGA in 2013 to produce an unclassified block model estimate; The **Creek D7** Target is located on the Creek River. Exploration programmes, have defined a primary hard rock target for gold mineralisation, Exploration drilling has resulted in a structural model of the shear system. The Creek D7 Target boundary is defined by the outcrop of the shear at surface. Historical information over this area includes: alluvial pitting, mechanical augering in gravels, historical drilling by Okimo (now called Sokimo) and AGA, airborne geophysics, remote sensing including fractal analysis, soil geochemistry resulting in the definition of a gold anomaly.	Trenching at outcrop: 5 Trenches. Drilling 200m*200m grid - 5 lines 3 holes per line (1800m) Drilling to increase data density and allow classification upgrade
Adidi Kanga D7- Central	7.4	2.7	0.64	8.5	6.3	1.71	Modelled by AGA in 2013 to produce an unclassified block model estimate; **Adidi Kanga D7 Central** Target is well defined, by exploration programmes identifying a primary hard rock target for gold mineralisation. The prospect is modelled as the western extension and continuation of the Adidi Kanga Mineral	Intended drilling to increase data density and allow classification upgrade Designed drilling 140m*140m Infill for Target to Inferred 11 473m. 2 phases

							Resource defined by AGA. The Adidi Kanga D7 Central target domes at the site of the Adidi Open pit. The Adidi underground mine has been surveyed, sampled, reconciled, grade control drillings. Historical information over this area includes: alluvial pitting, mechanical augering in gravels, historical drilling by Okimo (now called Sokimo) and AGA, airborne geophysics, remote sensing including fractal analysis, soil geochemistry and Underground mining data collection (see above).resulting in the definition of a gold anomaly.	
Pluto-Adidi North	6.3	1.5	0.30	7.2	5.9	1.37	The **Pluto-Adidi North** target is defined by a broad soil geochemical gold anomaly which coincides with the outcrop of the shallow easterly dipping mylonitic shear horizon. This Target consists of the northern extension of the Adidi Kanga upper shear at outcrop. Both Pluto North and Pluto South were historically exploited as open pits with underground adits developed. Extensive sampling at outcrop has been conducted, as well as historical drilling and drilling by AGA. The target is the regional stacked shear system, projected north along outcrop and dipping shallowly east. Limited drilling down-dip proves the continuity of structure of the	Intended drilling to increase data density and allow classification upgrade Drilling 140m*140m grid infill 22 050m - 2 Phases

							shear developed within the diorite/tonalite host.	
MYX East - Tchangaboli	9.7	2.1	0.65	11.1	6.6	2.35	The eastern projection of the Adidi Kanga Mineral Resource area was modelled by AGA to produce an unclassified block model and identified as a target area. The West East trending intersection of the shear system, which hosts the highest gold accumulations within the current JORC Mineral Resource at Adidi Kanga. The target area is drill defined, albeit on a limited +200m drilling grid, which does not fulfil the requirement for classification as an inferred resource. The priority target at depth is the projected intersection of the middle and lower stacked mylonite's, which are the main gold bearing shears in the defined A-K mineral resource.	Intended drilling to increase data density and allow classification upgrade Designed Drilling 100m*100m grid infill 8,934m - 2 Phases
Tchangaboli SE Extension.	4.8	2.1	0.32	5.5	6.6	1.16	The Target area has DD: 9 Drillholes RC: 4; Historical Metres DD 0 ; AGA Metres DD 5,355 : AGA Metres RC 1648 200*50m grid - Strong Soil Geochem anomaly - BRGM Soil Sampling Data 1994	Intended drilling to increase data density and allow classification upgrade Designed Drilling 200m*200m grid 10 Holes * 350m - 3500m
Senzere, Maranga, Mosaba, Massifs B;C;D	25.9	5.8	4.83	29.8	6.3	6.04	**Senzere, Maranga and Mosaba** are underground mines. **Makala** was a later name given when the mines underground infrastructure was connected underground	Intended drilling to increase data density and allow classification upgrade Designed Drilling

							and access was through the Makala adit. Open pits were mined at Senzere, Massif B, C and D. Senzere Open pit has been mapped and sampled. This work indicates an auriferous quartz vein stockwork with disseminated mineralisation between stocks, hosted in mafic to ultramafic schists and amphibolite. Historical mapping, sampling, drilling and production records are available for the underground mines. Surface drilling was carried out by Okimo (now called Sokimo) intermittently over the period 1954 to 1986. In 1989 42 Core Holes were drilled at D7 Kanga (Site of the current Mineral Resource). The first and second Congo war resulted in no exploration until Ashanti Goldfields Kilo entered in 2004/2005 and conducted exploration through to 2013. Diamond Drilling 31 drillholes Diamond Drilling 19 records; RC Drilling 7 Records DD-RC 1 Record Historical Metres DD 1926 ; AGA Metres DD: 3,458 AGA Metres RC 0 Historical mining and underground sampling at Senzere/Mosaba/Makala/ including production records - Mine stoping and development mapping and assay plans	200m*200m grid 11 lines 6 holes per line 60 Holes * 100m : 6600m

							Extensive open pits at Senzere, Massif B, Massif C and Massif D Continuity is assumed but not proven for the target area.	
Nzebi West - Guelley	3.6	7.5	0.87	4.1	12.3	1.64	Modelled by AGA in 2013 to produce an unclassified block model estimate; 200*50m grid - Strong Soil Geochem anomaly. Channel samples 496 records in database Guelley BRGM 100m*50m Pitting - Guelley 27 Pits - avg. 7m depth 1995 Diamond Drilling 89 drillholes AGA - Diamond Drilling 11 records; RC Drilling 7 Records DD-RC 1 Record Historical Metres DD 13404 ; AGA Metres DD: 2,706:AGA Metres RC 1,782 Historical underground mining at Kanga mine. Limited adits at Guelley Extensive open pits at Senzere, Massif B, Massif C and Massif D	Intended drilling to increase data density and allow classification upgrade Designed Drilling 100m *100m infill ten 500m holes:5000m
Yalala	2.7	0.5	0.04	3.0	0.8	0.08	200*50m grid - Strong Soil Geochem anomaly. Historical mapping of Oxide Zone. Reported BRGM Pitting program 1995 Diamond Drilling 3 AGA drillholes-	Intended drilling to increase data density and allow classification upgrade Designed Drilling 200m *

							Historical metres DD 0 ; AGA Metres DD: 331:AGA Metres RC 0	200m 3 gridlines 3 holes per line 1350m
Aboa/Dala	2.7	1.0	0.09	3.1	3.5	0.35	23 Samples from Dala Open Pit averaging 24.4g/t Quartz vein stockwork 200*50m grid - Strong Soil Geochem anomaly. Historical trenches reported only intersections which have grade. Seven (7) trenches reported. 23 Samples from Dala Open Pit averaging 24.4g/t Quartz vein stockwork. Historical drilling reports - incomplete data. Adit development - unknown extent of stoping. Historical Open Pit mining at two pits, Dala and Wada, alluvial mining of rivers production reports.	Field Reconnaissance - mapping, trenching over geochemical anomaly/outcrop.
Creek 17A	0.28	3.4	0.03	0.32	6.8	0.07	The Creek 17A Target is on the head of the Creek River. The historical geological data available on this target site is limited but Okimo (now called Sokimo) exploited this area for alluvial gold and hard rock exploration took place in river bed exposure, The site is now a soil geochemical anomaly. 200*50m grid - Strong Soil Geochem anomaly The target remains open at depth and along strike.	Field Reconnaissance - mapping, trenching

							Channel Samples 130 records in database Diamond Drilling 9 drillholes, Historical Metres DD 600 ; AGA Metres DD: 0 AGA Metres RC 0; other activities include; open pit mining, artisanal mining, airborne geophysics, remote sensing including fractal analysis, soil geochemistry with the definition of a gold anomaly	
Nzebi SW	4.2	7.5	1.01	4.8	12.3	1.91	200*50m grid - Strong Soil Geochem anomaly. Co-incident with identified airborne geophysical anomaly. The location is south west of Nzebi/Guelley – within the mafic and ultramafic schists.	Field Reconnaissance - mapping, trenching over geochemical anomaly
	Lower Target Range			**Upper Target Range**				
	Million Tonnes	**Grade g/t Au**	**Million Ounces**	**Million Tonnes**	**Grade g/t Au**	**Million Ounces**		
	102	***3.8***	***12.5***	***117***	***6.7***	***25.2***		

Table 3 Exploration Target Generation Input Data

Exploration Targets	Exploration Target Size Generation				Grade Estimation Method
	Tonnage Calculation Inputs				
	Target Strike length (m)	Target Dip Extent Applied (m)	Average Target Width (m)	Base Tonnage (millions)	
Issuru	2,150	620	3.0	10,797,300	Lower and Upper limits taken from AGA exploration drilling intersections on >100m *100m drilling grid
Creek G4	1,400	1,150	4.0	17,388,000	As above
Creek D7	2,250	1,100	4.0	26,730,000	As above
Adidi Kanga D7-Central	1,950	700	4.0	14,742,000	As above
Pluto-Adidi North	1,700	1,100	2.5	12,622,500	As above
MYX East - Tchangaboli	1,860	770	5.0	19,334,700	As above
Tchangaboli SE Extension	2,400	730	2.0	9,460,800	MYX East used as a proxy for grade range
Senzere, Maranga, Mosaba, Massifs B;C;D	2,000	2,000	4.0	4,320,000	Lower and Upper limits taken from AGA exploration drilling intersections on >100m *100m drilling grid
Nzebi West - Guelley	1,400	950	4.0	14,364,000	Lower and Upper limits taken from AGA exploration drilling intersections on >100m *100m drilling grid

Yalala	1,000	650	3.0	5,265,000	Factored estimate Grade Range for the oxide e identified through BRGM pitting and sampling programme;
Aboa/Dala	2,000	200	10.0	10,800,000	Arbitrary Grade Range. Grab sampling returned high values - average approx. 24g/t. Reduced grade assumed for a target stockwork deposit based on geological description.
Creek 17A	600	350	2.0	1,134,000	Creek D7 Used as a proxy for grade range
Nzebi SW	1,550	400	5.0	8,370,000	Nzebi Guelley D7 Used as a proxy for grade range