JORC Table 1. As at 18/02/2021

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	For both reverse circulation and diamond drilling, industry standard drilling techniques were used. See subsequent sections. Core loss was encountered frequently at depths above 30m, however all mineralisation intercepts are below this depth. For diamond drilling, below 30m intercept depth average recovery is consistently above 97%. Recovery at below 90% has only been encountered in 4 runs where the intercept depth is below 30m.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).	In 2015, reverse circulation drilling was performed using a face-sampling bit. In 2020, diamond drilling was employed using standard-tube NQ drilling equipment (5.07cm diameter core). Has been oriented using the Devicore BBT system.
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.	For diamond drilling, below 30m intercept depth average recovery is consistently above 97%. Recovery at below 90% has only been encountered in 4 runs where the intercept depth is below 30m. Core loss was encountered frequently at depths above 30m, however all mineralisation intercepts are below this depth. There is no correlation between grade and sample mass. Hence it is not believed that the drilling method could have introduced bias.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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 logged.	Full qualitative lithology and structural logging has been performed for diamond drill core. Quantitative geotechnical logging has been performed on all core including recovery and rock quality designation.
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.	Analysis of half-core field duplicates has resulted in a coefficient of variation of 38%. This is a high level of error but similar to the levels of fundamental sampling error for gold deposits found in the literature. The size of samples taken from the diamond drilling at the Segele target is also likely to have been too small given the coarse-gold nature of the mineralization. The company is investigating options for bulk sampling. Field, crush and pulverisation duplicates were used in addition to a series of CRMs and blank samples. The frequency and nature of the use of these QC samples are considered to have exceeded industry standards to check for representivity of sub-sampling processes. The core was split using a diamond saw, half core was sampled and sent to ALS for sample preparation in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) and fire assay in Lochrea (Ireland). The average sample mass was 2.1Kg (standard deviation 1Kg). After crushing, either 1000g or the entire sample of the crushed material was pulverised. Samples analysed prior to September 2020, either a 30g fire assay was performed or a screen fire assay was performed on samples not-containing

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		or containing visible gold respectively. Some 30g fire assays were re-assayed using a 50g fire assay.
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 have been established.	All assaying was performed at contractor laboratories. The majority of analyses were completed at ALS (Addis Ababa for sample preparation and Lochrea for analysis). The ALS laboratories are accredited to ISO9001. For diamond drilling, standards and blanks were used throughout. Field duplicates have been taken for all holes. The analysis of error and bias from the most QC data available has resulted in acceptable results, with one exception. Two blanks samples contained high levels of gold after a bonanza intersection. In the areas of suspected contamination, reassaying of half core duplicates has been undertaken and only uncontaminated samples have been used for reporting of mineralisation. Multiple barren flushes have been used after the pulversiation stage in order to bring contamination to a negligible level.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
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 verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	The competent person has independently verified the database. No adjustments to assay data have been made. The company has implemented a cloud-based data management system (MX Deposit) which minimises transcription errors and allows transparent and accurate data collection.
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.	Hand held GPS has been used for location control for all except 15 collars. A total of 15 collars were resurveyed using surveying methods accurate to less than 10cm error. No topographic control has been performed. This is considered to be adequate for mineral exploration and inferred mineral resources. Topographic surveys and collar-resurveys surveys will be carried out imminently.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. 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. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	At Segele drilling and trenching was not conducted on strict profiles, however RC holes were approximately 100m spacings. Diamond drilling at the Segele Target is conducted on a nominal 12-15m grid. This is considered more than sufficient to establish geological continuity. Given the coarse gold nature of this deposit it is difficult to establish grade continuity. No sample compositing has been used.
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.	At Segele, the drilling has been conducted approximately perpendicular to the mineralisation. But significant intercepts are considered to indicate apparent widths.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No details of sample security are available for the RC drilling at Segele.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews have been carried out.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>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.</td><td>The mineral exploration licence (MOM/EL/262/2002) was renewed on the 30th of October 2020. The licence is renewed yearly, for up to 3 years duration after which time a mining licence is required for continued operation.

There are no known issues relating to third parties, however standard Ethiopian gold sales royalties will apply.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>None known.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>Orogenic gold deposit types. Segele is hosted by altered ultramafics and Joru is a quartz vein stockwork hosted by quartzo-feldspathic rocks.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:

easting and northing of the drill hole collar
elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar
dip and azimuth of the hole
down hole length and interception depth
hole length.

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.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Hole number</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>Elevation</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azimuth</th><th>EoH</th></tr>
<tr><td>SERC001</td><td>727,581</td><td>715228</td><td>634</td><td>-60</td><td>230</td><td>145.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>SERC002</td><td>727362</td><td>715025</td><td>642</td><td>-50</td><td>270</td><td>150.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>SERC003</td><td>727511</td><td>715303</td><td>635</td><td>-50</td><td>230</td><td>150.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>SERC004</td><td>727622</td><td>715125</td><td>636</td><td>-50</td><td>300</td><td>150.00</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th>Hole number</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>Elevation</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azimuth</th><th>EoH</th></tr>
<tr><td>SEDD01</td><td>727505</td><td>715218</td><td>627</td><td>60</td><td>180</td><td>33</td></tr>
<tr><td>SEDD02</td><td>727505</td><td>715219</td><td>627</td><td>75</td><td>180</td><td>59</td></tr>
<tr><td>SEDD03</td><td>727529</td><td>715220</td><td>625</td><td>75</td><td>180</td><td>101</td></tr>
<tr><td>SEDD04</td><td>727515.9</td><td>715250.5</td><td>627</td><td>75</td><td>180</td><td>96</td></tr>
<tr><td>SEDD05</td><td>727541.3</td><td>715250.2</td><td>626</td><td>75</td><td>180</td><td>135</td></tr>
<tr><td>SEDD06</td><td>727554.7</td><td>715222.7</td><td>620</td><td>75</td><td>180</td><td>105</td></tr>
<tr><td>SEDD07</td><td>727564.4</td><td>715252.2</td><td>619</td><td>75</td><td>180</td><td>138</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary

SEDD08	727478.7	715220.5	630	75	180	45
SEDD09	727478.9	715230.1	630	60	150	96
SEDD10	727530.9	715220.6	627	80	330	99
SEDD11	727517.6	715222	628	70	180	69
SEDD12	727539.5	715219.3	626	75	180	93
SEDD13	727535.1	715235.2	627	75	180	105
SEDD14	727523.9	715233.2	627	75	180	91
SEDD15	727509.6	715232.2	628	75	180	24
SEDD16	727509.8	715235.1	628	75	180	92
SEDD17	727454.1	715221.1	632	75	180	129
SEDD18	727527.1	715281.1	626	75	180	139
SEDD19	727504.4	715280.3	628	75	180	126
SEDD20	727542	715293	625	75	180	45
SEDD21	727542	715303	624	75	180	156
SEDD22	727517	715297	628	75	180	131
SEDD23	727530	715248	627	75	180	111
SEDD24	727524	715221	627	80	180	90
SEDD25	727528	715280	626	65	160	129
SEDD26	727535	715264	626	72	180	117
SEDD27	727535	715223	626	75	180	34
SEDD28	727535	715226	626	75	180	87
SEDD29	727545	715237	626	75	180	99
SEDD30	727551	715250	626	75	180	114
SEDD31	727530	715300	626	75	180	144
SEDD32	727516	715281	626	75	180	126
SEDD33	727521	715287	627	75	180	123
SEDD34	727534	715290	625	75	180	135
SEDD35	727543	715299	624	65	160	150

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
		SEDD36 727552 715306 622 75 180 168 SEDD37 727540 715285 626 75 180 150 SEDD38 727536 715328 624 75 180 165 SEDD39 727547 715329 624 75 180 180
Data aggregation methods	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.	All trench and drilling data is provided as weighted average intervals. The weighting is applied according to intersection length. No high or low grade cut-off was used. The minimum sampling width used was 1m for RC and 0.4m for DD.
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.	The structure of the mineralisation is well controlled by drilling and hence it is unlikely that drilling and trenching was conducted in an unbiased manner. Only downhole and along trench lengths are reported.

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	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').	
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.	
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.	
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.	
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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	

Criteria	Explanation	Commentary
	drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	