JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 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 (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.*	• Rock-chips samples were collected from outcrops showing mineralisation, with alteration and/or quartz veining, where sheared and deformed and plus or minus boxworks of sulphides. Sample chips were collected using a geological hammer with samples from trenches BT-001 to BT-013 being hand-quartered to 2 to 3 kg. Trenches BT-013 to BT-029 were hand-quartered to 4-4.5kg and for trenches BT-030 to BT-34, 5kg samples were riffle-split to 2.5kg. All samples were collected in bags for shipping to an internal preparation laboratory in Yaoundé. • Trench samples were collected, using a pick, from a horizontal cut channel at about 20cm from bottom of trench and were collected over 1m or 2m intervals, subject to observed geology, mineralisation and alteration. Chips from the cut channel were collected on a plastic bag and homogenised to about 3kg each. A wooden peg is placed along the sampling line to mark the meter interval for reference and logging purpose. • Selective veins sampling was performed on quartz veins exceeding 20cm thick.
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).*	
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.*	
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and*	• All trench samples have been geologically logged using a coding

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	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.*	system for key observations on lithology, grain size, alteration, minerals, structures and veins; • Logging has been done using qualitative and quantitative approach; • Field sketches of recorded geology has been digitised; • All trenches and selected samples were photographed.
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.*	• Samples were dried in an oven at 80°C for 8 to 8 to 12 hours and were then crushed and riffle-split to produce 500g sub-samples; • The 500g crushed samples pulverised with 85% of material passing a 75 microns sieve. 50-60g from that pulverised sample was collected, bagged and labelled ready for dispatch to an internationally-accredited analytical lab. A coarse reject from the 500g crushed material and pulp reject (from the pulverised sample) are retained and secured for future use or need; • A sieve test at every 20th sample crushed is performed to ascertain that 80% of material passes 2mm sieving. A second sieve test is performed at every 10th sample pulverized to ensure pulverization is done well and that 85% of material passes 75 microns sieves. Records are kept in a log book. • CRM (from GEOSTATS Australia), blanks, field duplicates are inserted among pulps before submission to lab.
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.*	• Fire assay gold analysis by Oriole (pre-2018) was conducted on a 50 g charge, using an AAS finish (0.01 ppm detection limit) and a gravimetric finish (0.9 ppm lower detection limit) for over-limit assays (>10 ppm). It is considered a total assay method; • QC procedures for the programme included the insertion of commercial certified reference materials, blanks and duplicates to monitor the accuracy and precision of laboratory data. • The overall quality of QA/QC is good.
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*	• All samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas in Cote d'Ivoire which is internationally accredited laboratory (ISO 9001:2008 accredited); • Umpire sampling is being undertaken by ALS Ireland. • Screened metallics fire assay and LeachWELL techniques have been

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	verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	used to verify results from higher grading zones of mineralisation and to assess the possibility of coarse gold causing an assay low bias.
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.*	• All trench locations were surveyed using a hand-held GPS; DGPS was used to survey all trench traces; • Coordinates were recorded in UTM WGS84 Zone 33N (Northern Hemisphere) coordinate reference system.
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.*	• Sample compositing has been undertaken in trenches to a maximum of 2 metre intervals.
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.*	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Prior to their dispatch, samples were stored in a locked core store, within a fenced and guarded office; • The rock-chip samples by Oriole were analysed at Bureau Veritas in Cote d'Ivoire, the samples were sent by DHL in secured metal boxes to the laboratory; • At arrival, batch logging and official check-in (bar-coding, for tracking purposes) of samples was carried out before sample preparation and analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal reviews on sampling and assaying results were conducted for all data.

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.*	• Oriole Resources is earning to 90% beneficial interest in the Bibemi and Wapouzé licences. • The Bibemi licence is valid until April 2019. There are no known environmental liabilities associated with the Project at this time. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. • Application for renewal has been lodged and is awaiting approval.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The project was formerly owned and operated by Reservoir Minerals Corporation during the period 2011-2015. RMC completed systematic surface exploration but no drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Orogenic gold mineralisation hosted by quartz and quartz-tourmaline veins along shear zones within the Zalbi group of eastern and central African Pan-African age rock formation in northern Cameroon; • An association of gold with tourmaline quartz veins, particularly at the Bakassi area has been reported.

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:*
	  ○ *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.*	

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*	• Weighted average was used for intersection calculations, with a lower cut-off grade of 0.1 g/t Au used for trenches and no top cut was applied.

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	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.*	
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').*	• Sample intervals are taken along the length of the trench which is believed to be perpendicular to the strike of the (shear parallel) mineralisation, however, true widths are not yet known. Exceptions to this are in trench BT-023 which was excavated parallel to the main shear zone, and also where selective vein is sampled, with results reported for that particular interval.
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.*	• A table showing significant intersections from trenching is provided in Appendix 1; • Sample and trench location plans, with best results to date, are included in Appendix 2.
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 drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	

Appendix 1

Table 1. Results from trench sampling at Bakassi zone, Bibemi project (>0.1 g/t Au). Best results (>0.5 g/t Au) are highlighted in bold.

Trench ID	From (m)	To (m)	Gold (ppm)	Intersection
BT-001	219	217	0.12	2m @ 0.12 g/t Au
	349	351	0.10	2m @ 0.10 g/t Au
BT-002	204	206	0.86	**2m @ 0.86 g/t Au**
	232.5	234	0.11	1.5m @ 0.11 g/t Au
	254	256	0.15	2m @ 0.15 g/t Au
	262	264	0.10	2m @ 0.10 g/t Au
	266	268	0.15	2m @ 0.15 g/t Au
BT-003	138	139	0.12	1m @ 0.12 g/t Au
	200	208	0.13	8m @ 0.13 g/t Au
BT-004	8	8.80	0.23	0.8m @ 0.23 g/t Au
	20	24.6	0.16	4.6m @ 0.16 g/t Au
	26.1	28	0.11	1.9m @ 0.11 g/t Au
	99	102	0.13	3m @ 0.13 g/t Au
BT-005	158	159.2	1.48	**1.2m @ 1.48 g/t Au**
	162.6	164	6.31	**1.4m @ 6.31 g/t Au**
	171	177	0.55	**6m @ 0.55 g/t Au**
	187	190	0.39	3m @ 0.39 g/t Au
	276	278	0.63	**2m @ 0.63 g/t Au**
	295	296	0.12	1m @ 0.12 g/t Au
BT-006	126	128	0.23	2m @ 0.23 g/t Au
	130	133	0.17	3m @ 0.17 g/t Au
	333	335	0.72	**2m @ 0.72 g/t Au**
	375	379	0.23	4m @ 0.23 g/t Au
	421	423	0.45	2m @ 0.45 g/t Au
BT-007	16	18	0.41	2m @ 0.41 g/t Au
	245.5	245.8	0.20	0.3m @ 0.20 g/t Au
	280.5	282.5	0.31	2m @ 0.31 g/t Au
	288	289	0.21	1m @ 0.21 g/t Au
	300	303	0.35	3m @ 0.35 g/t Au
	364	366	0.87	**2m @ 0.87 g/t Au**
	382	382	0.14	2m @ 0.14 g/t Au
	387	389	0.10	2m @ 0.10 g/t Au
BT-008	234	238	0.76	**4m @ 0.76 g/t Au**
BT-009	30	32	0.12	2m @ 0.12 g/t Au
BT-010	507	513	3.02	**6m @ 3.02 g/t Au**
BT-011	80.3	81.3	0.11	1m @ 0.11 g/t Au
	116	117	0.16	1m @ 0.16 g/t Au
	121	123	0.14	2m @ 0.14 g/t Au
BT-012	107.6	108	0.14	0.4m @ 0.14 g/t Au
	155	156	0.13	1m @ 0.13 g/t Au
	191	193	0.12	2m @ 0.12 g/t Au
BT-013	111.5	113	0.48	1.5m @ 0.48 g/t Au
	116	118	0.24	2m @ 0.24 g/t Au
	121	123	0.27	2m @ 0.27 g/t Au
	144	146	0.76	**2m @ 0.76 g/t Au**
BT-014	432	434	0.17	2m @ 0.17 g/t Au
	456	457	0.11	1m @ 0.11 g/t Au
	463	466	0.33	3m @ 0.33 g/t Au
	474	476	0.21	2m @ 0.21 g/t Au
	480	481	0.20	1m @ 0.2 g/t Au
BT-015	36	38	0.10	2m @ 0.1 g/t Au

	319	320	0.12	1m @ 0.12 g/t Au
	372	373	0.45	1m @ 0.45 g/t Au
	415	**417**	**1.58**	**2m @ 1.58 g/t Au**
	419	421	0.10	2m @ 0.10 g/t Au
	443	444	0.12	1m @ 0.12 g/t Au
BT-016	251	252	0.12	1m @ 0.12 g/t Au
	574	**577**	**0.75**	**3m @ 0.75 g/t Au**
BT-017	23	25	0.10	2m @ 0.10 g/t Au
	36.5	**37.5**	**2.27**	**1m @ 2.27 g/t Au**
	66	67	0.14	1m @ 0.14 g/t Au
	181	182	0.17	1m @ 0.17 g/t Au
	301	302	0.18	1m @ 0.18 g/t Au
BT-018	209	211	0.43	2m @ 0.43 g/t Au
	215	217	0.23	2m @ 0.23 g/t Au
	219	**221**	**0.92**	**2m @ 0.92 g/t Au**
	241	**242**	**0.56**	**1m @ 0.56 g/t Au**
	314	316	0.10	2m @ 0.10 g/t Au
	324	325	0.25	1m @ 0.25 g/t Au
	399	401	0.22	2m @ 0.22 g/t Au
BT-019	**26**	**27**	**4.53**	**1m @ 4.53 g/t Au**
BT-020	14	16	0.10	2m @ 0.10 g/t Au
	20	24	0.45	4m @ 0.45 g/t Au
	26	27	0.21	1m @ 0.21 g/t Au
BT-021	18	27	**3.14**	**9m @ 3.14g/t Au incl. 2m @ 13.12 g/t Au**
	35	37	0.29	2m @ 0.29 g/t Au
	66	69	0.44	3m @ 0.44 g/t Au
BT-022	**155**	**157**	**1.28**	**2m @ 1.28 g/t Au**
BT-023	**42**	**44**	**0.84**	**2m @ 0.84 g/t Au**
	50	56	0.35	6m @ 0.35 g/t Au
	68	70	0.21	2m @ 0.21 g/t Au
	80	81	0.15	1m @ 0.15 g/t Au
	84	85	0.20	1m @ 0.20 g/t Au
	132	**134**	**0.61**	**2m @ 0.61 g/t Au**
	282	**284**	**1.27**	**2m @ 1.27 g/t Au**
	317	**333**	**0.50**	**16m @ 0.50 g/t Au**

Appendix 2

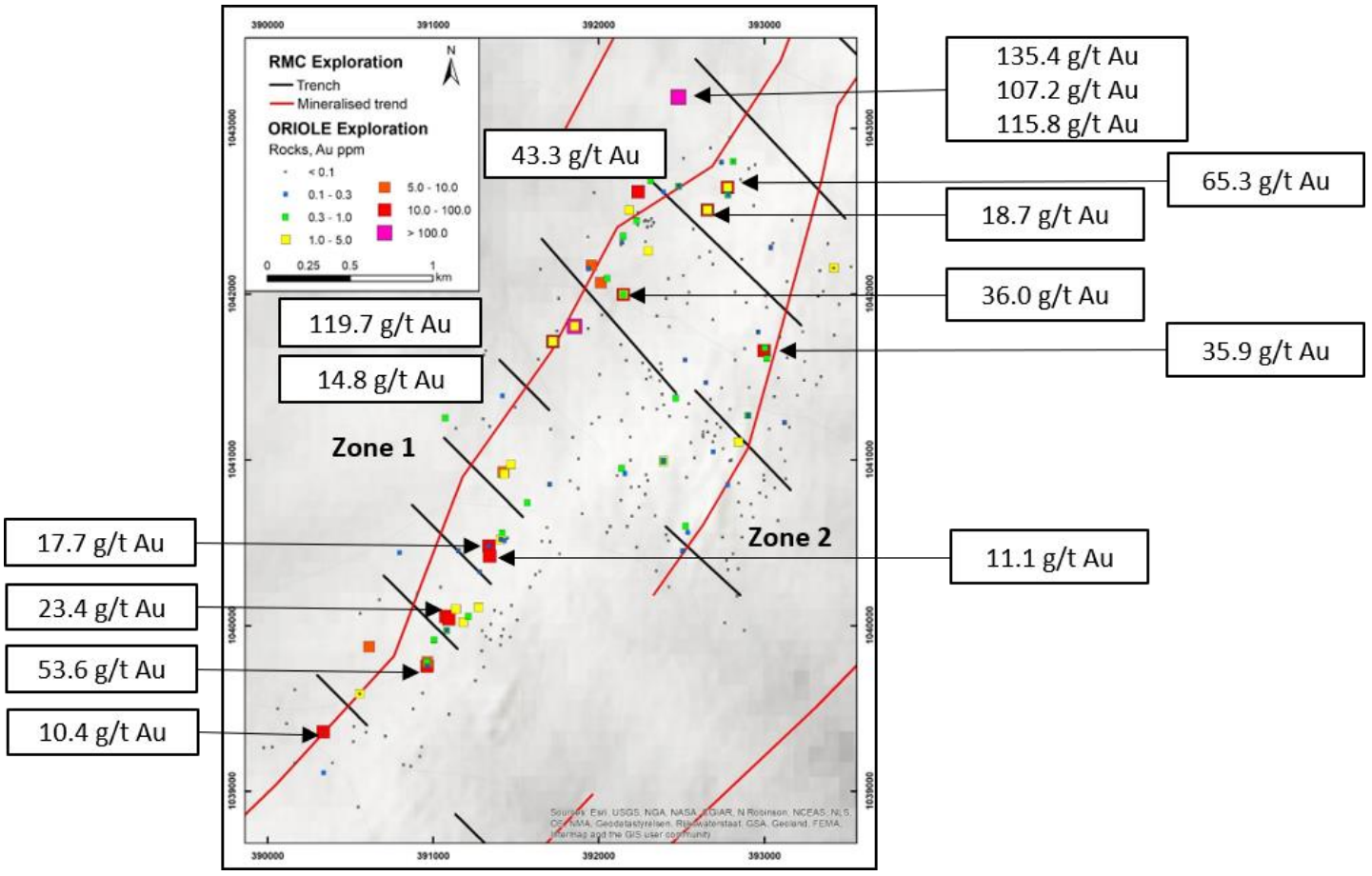

Figure 1. Bibemi rock-chip sampling, highlighting key gold grade, historic trench locations (Reservoir Minerals) and mineralised trends as defined by Reservoir Minerals. Projection WGS84 Zone 32N.

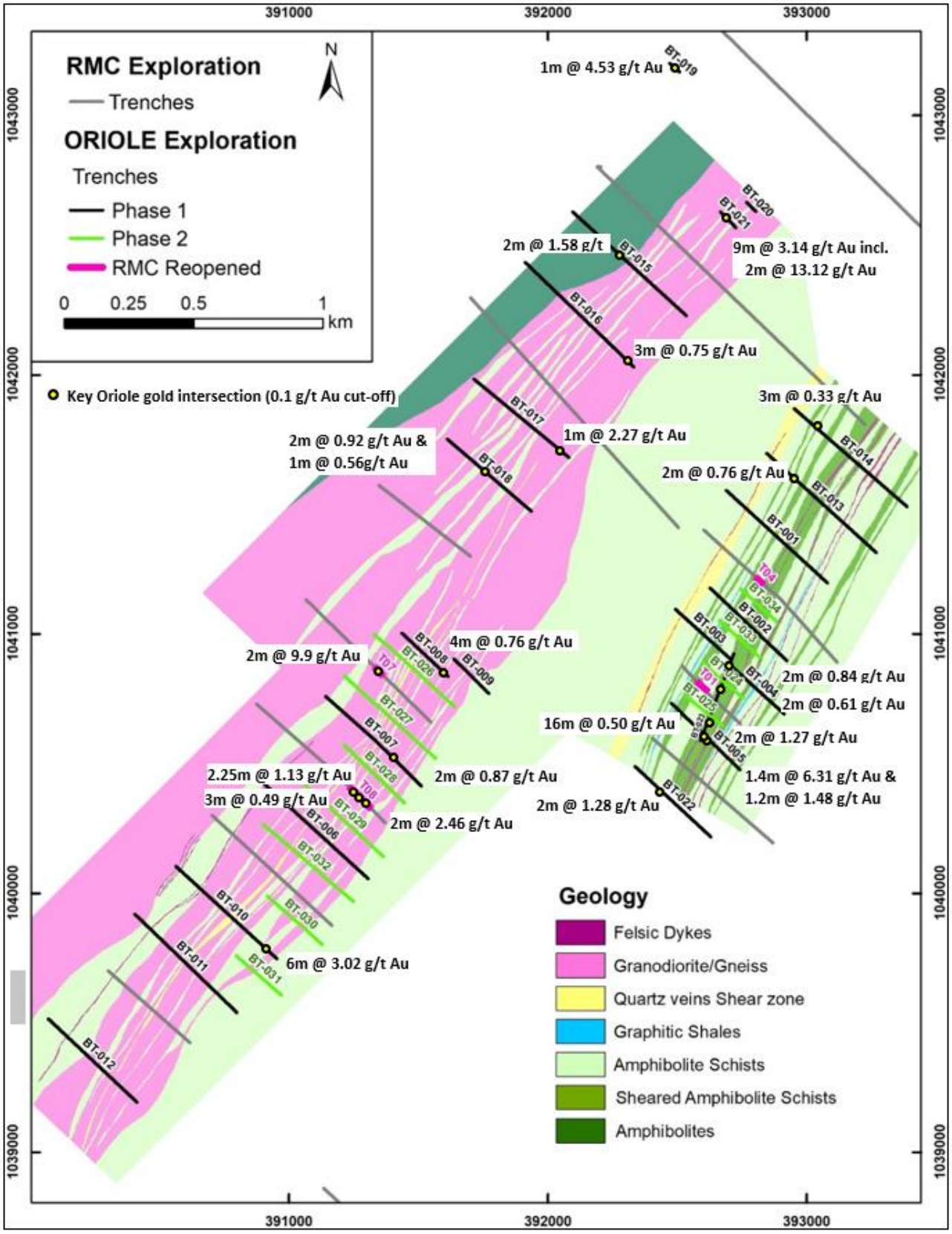

Figure 2. Trench plan showing historic trench locations (Reservoir Minerals - grey), highlighting in pink sections re-opened by Oriole in Q2-19, Phase 1 trenches completed by Oriole in Q4-18/Q1-19 (black) and Phase 2 trenches completed by Oriole in Q2-2019 (green). Best results from the Oriole Phase 1 programme and re-opened Reservoir Minerals trenches are also shown. Projection WGS84 Zone 32N.

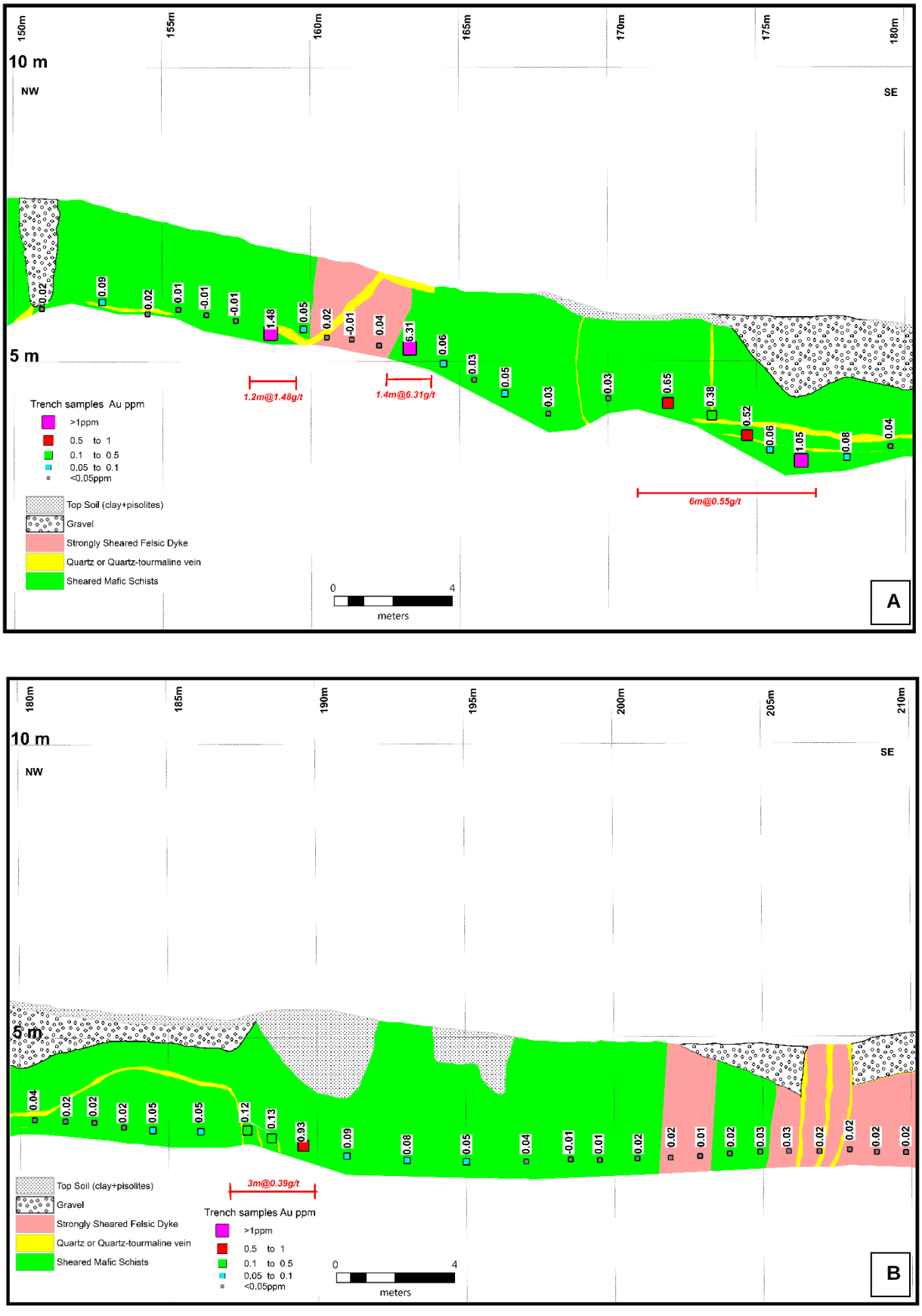

Figure 3. Sections from trench BT-005 showing key mineralised zones (0.10 g/t Au cut-off). A) From 150m to 180m. B) From 180m-210m. Projection WGS84 Zone 32N.

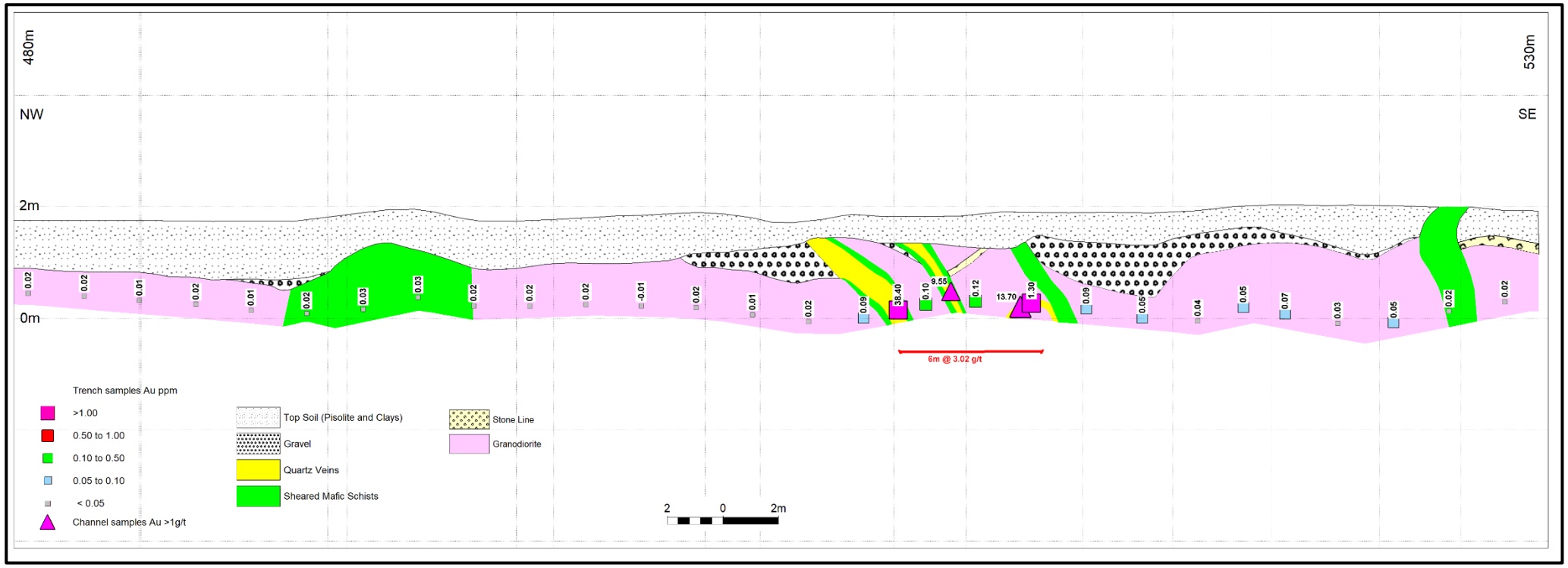

Figure 3. Section from trench BT-010 showing key mineralised zones between 480m and 530m (0.10 g/t Au cut-off). Projection WGS84 Zone 32N.

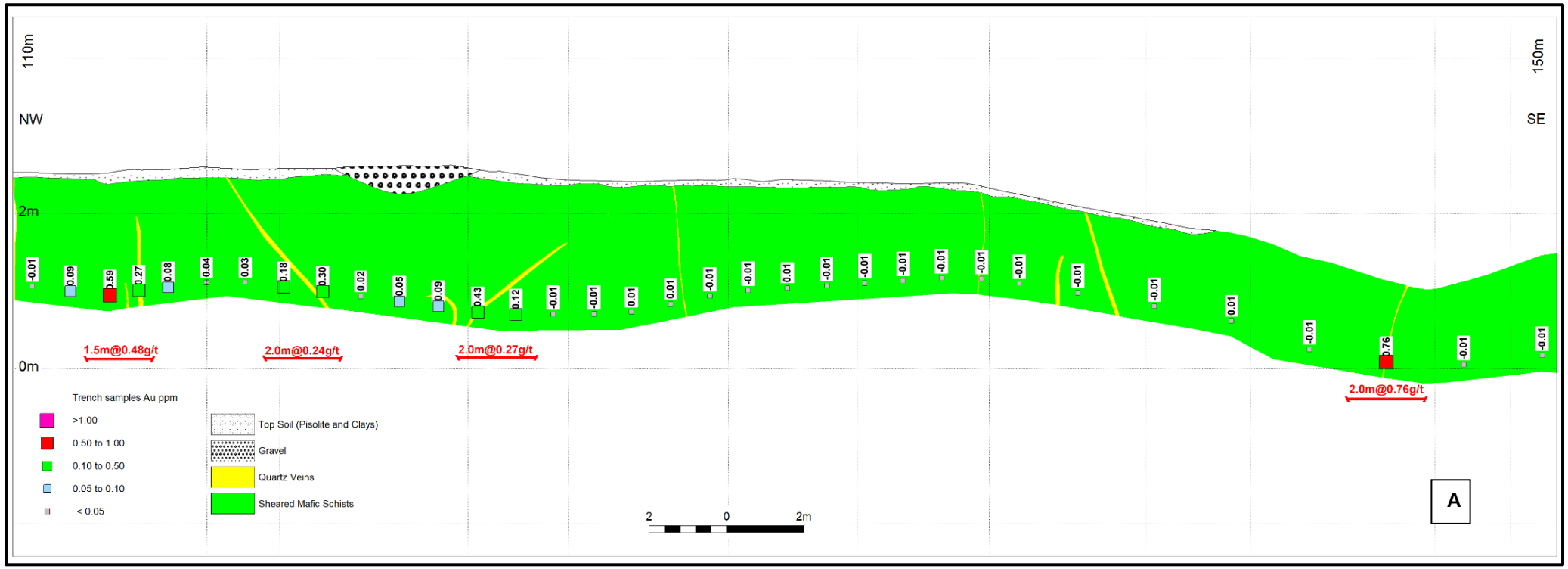

Figure 4. Section from trench BT-013 showing key mineralised zones between 110m and 150m (0.10 g/t Au cut-off). Projection WGS84 Zone 32N.