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.*	Trenching • 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. Soil sampling • Systematic soil samples were taken at a 100m intervals along 100m spaced E-W trending sample lines to create a 100mx100m grid. • Soil samples were taken from the rock-soil contact within the upper saprolite zone, at ~40cm

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		below surface. Each ~3-4kg sample was collected in a labeled plastic bag; Soil samples were dried at ambient temperature, photographed, and sieved using 125 micron sieves at the Bibemi camp. Drillcore sampling • Core trays were clearly labelled with the hole number and tray number. Bottom-of-hole orientation line was marked prior to geological logging and sampling. Structural measurements and photography of the core was completed prior to core cutting. • Diamond core was cut along the orientation line using a rock saw before being placed back into the core tray. The half-core was sampled, ensuring that the same side was consistently sampled and placed into plastic sample bags labelled with a unique sample number. The half-core samples were taken at typically 1 m intervals, subject to lithological boundaries and core recovery. Quarter core samples were taken for the purpose of field duplicates. • Two composite samples were created from quarter core material from two drill holes for preliminary metallurgical test work. These samples comprised mixed material that included both mineralised veins and barren altered host material, resulting in more than 50% dilution when calculating the composited average grade.
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).*	• Phase 1: 3,118m diamond drilling completed in April 2021 for 29 holes. • Phase 2: 1,650.70m diamond drilling completed in November 2021 for 11 holes. • Phase 3: 1,385.40m diamond drilling completed in December 2021 for 9 holes. • Phase 4: 531.3m diamond drilling completed in June 2022 for 5 holes.

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		• Diamond coring used PQ for the first c.10m and HQ3 thereafter for Phases 1-4, with the exception of Phase 4 hole BBDD050 that was cored to c.60m with PQ and HQ3 thereafter. • Core orientation - Champion core tool system for HQ • Downhole survey – Reflex EZ-Trac multi-shot tool. • N.B. Due to issues with the orientation tool and survey tool, hole BBDD050 was not oriented, and no Phase 4 holes have been surveyed at present.
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.*	Diamond Core: • Core recovery, RQD and metres drilled recorded by field geologists at drill site, prior to transfer of the core to the core shed; • Length of core recovered recorded as a percentage of the drill run. RQD recorded as the total cumulative length of naturally un-fractured pieces measuring >10 cm; • Geotechnical data was recorded on field sheets and transferred to the company's DataShed 5 database using Log Chief; • Core recovery for the entire programme averages >90% for all holes except for hole BBDD008, which was abandoned and therefore not sampled. Recoveries can be lower where the core is brecciated; • Core recovery is considered sufficient for the purpose of resource estimation.
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)*	Trench samples: • All trench samples have been geologically logged using a coding system for key observations on lithology, grain size, alteration, minerals, structures and veins; • Logging has been done using qualitative and quantitative approach;

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Field sketches of recorded geology have been digitised; • All trenches and selected samples were photographed. Diamond core: • All core samples have undergone detailed (qualitative and quantitative) geological logging using a coding system for key observations including lithology, grain size, colour, alteration, mineralisation, foliation and oxidation; • Structural logging of the core was undertaken over key zones of mineralisation; • Magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken over the entire length of the core, with the exception of 3 measurements relating to 3 intervals; • A photographic record of the core was made prior to cutting and sampling.
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.*	Trench samples: • 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-micron 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		material passes 75-micron sieves. Records are kept in a log book. Soil samples: • After sampling and sieving, ~200g of subsampled material was sent directly to Bureau Veritas laboratory to be homogenized and further sub-sampled for assay Diamond core samples: • Core was cut in half lengthways using a diamond saw along the orientation line. More friable material was split using a knife; • The half-core was sampled, generally on 1 m intervals, subject to lithological boundaries and recovery. Sample intervals less than 1 m were taken over areas of interest. Sample intervals greater than 1 m were taken over visually unmineralised/unaltered core and in areas of more friable/oxidised material where core recovery was less than 70%. Sampling after the Phase 1 programme has been selective, focusing on zones of alteration and/or mineralisation; • The same side of the core was consistently sampled. The unsampled portion of the core was returned to the core tray, with the bottom-of-hole clearly marked; • Quarter core was sampled for field duplicates. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique is consistent with industry standard practices; • The sample preparation technique and sample sizes are considered appropriate to the material

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		being sampled; • Initially (holes BBDD001 to BBDD014) sampled were dried in an oven at 80°C for 8 to 12 hours and were then crushed to 70% passing 2mm and riffle-split to produce 1kg sub-samples. From sample number DDBB000001, the percentage passing was increased to 90% of material passing 2mm; • 1kg crushed samples were then pulverised with 85% of material passing a 75-micron sieve. 50-60g of that pulverised sample was collected, bagged and labelled ready for dispatch to an internationally-accredited analytical lab. A coarse reject from the 1kg crushed material and pulp reject (from the pulverised sample) are retained and secured for future use; • A sieve test at every 20th sample crushed is performed to ascertain that 70% 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; • A selection of mineralised core samples from holes BBDD002 to BDDD0018 were sent to Bureau Veritas in Cote d'Ivoire as whole rock in order to check the quality control. They were prepared by crushing to 90% passing 2mm and riffle split to produce a 1kg sample which is pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns.
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.*	• All samples (trenching, soils, rock chips, and drill cores) were analysed for gold by fire assay as a minimum. • Fire assay gold analysis was conducted on a 50 g

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	• *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.*	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 (from Geostats Australia), blanks and duplicates to monitor the accuracy and precision of laboratory data. For all drilling samples, 5.3% blanks, 5.2% Standards, and 5.3% duplicates were analysed, therefore ~ 16% of all samples were QAQC. For soil samples, 2.5% standards, 2.5% field duplicates, and 2.4% prep duplicates were analysed (7.4% QAQC). No blanks were included in the soil samples due to the anticipated low levels of gold. The overall quality of QA/QC is good. • Forge has reviewed the QAQC data. The performance is presented below:

QAQC Type	Number of Sample	Failures	Failure Rate
Blanks	269	15	6%
Duplicates (field)	267	75*	28%
Standards	265	7	3%

- Note: *Duplicate failure those samples outside of 20% of the original result.

- The standards and blanks are performing well. The duplicate performance is relatively poor, with a 28% failure rate. The high failure rate in the duplicates (all of which are field duplicates) is due, in part, to the fact that there will be natural variability in the samples. In addition, the majority of the duplicates are very low grade (close to the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		detection limit of 0.1ppm Au) and as a result a small difference in grade is flagged as a failure on the basis of the difference being a large percentage difference. It is recommended that additional duplicate testing is undertaken within the mineralised zones to allow for a more relevant comparison to be undertaken. It is also recommended that preparation duplicates be routinely added as part of the QAQC procedures. • The overall quality of the QA/QC performance is acceptable for the level of study.
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.*	• All samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas in Cote d'Ivoire which is an internationally accredited laboratory (ISO 9001:2008 accredited); • Umpire sampling is being undertaken by ALS Ireland. • Screened metallics fire assay and LeachWELL techniques have been used to verify results from higher grading zones of mineralisation and to assess the possibility of coarse gold causing an assay bias. For both surface and core samples, all methods have returned comparable results. • Scissored holes have been completed to confirm that the drill orientation is appropriate. • An independent structural review (including site visit) was undertaken by SRK Consulting in May 2021. • An independent review and site visit was completed by a representative of Forge International in November 2022 which included verification of sampling and assay at Bibemi. Full details can be found in Section 3.
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*	• All trench sample locations, soils sample locations, and collar locations were surveyed using a hand-held GPS. DGPS was used to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	survey all trench traces and a Reflex EZ-trac multi-shot tool was used to take downhole survey measurements; • 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.*
		• Phase 1 trenching completed at 200m spacing for 23 trenches (BT-001 to BT-023) totaling 9,145m;
		• Phase 2 infill trenching completed at 100m spacing for 11 trenches totaling 3,504m;
		• Sample compositing of trench samples has been undertaken in trenches to a maximum of 2 metre intervals;
		• Diamond drilling to date has been completed on discrete fence lines to target key mineralised intervals identified during the trenching phases.
		• Phase 1 drilling was completed across all four prospects with drill fence lines at varying spacing:
		  ◦ Bakassi Zone 1: 7 fence line at between 400m and1200m spacing
		  ◦ Bakassi Zone 2: 3 fence lines at c.200m spacing
		  ◦ Lawa West: 2 fence lines at c.200m spacing
		  ◦ Lawa East: 3 fence lines at c. 250m spacing
		• Drill spacing along fence lines for Phase 1 drilling ranged from c.40m to c.150m
		• Phases 2-4 were predominantly focused on a c.1.3km strike length at the southern extent of Bakassi Zone 1 (between and either side of Phase 1 drill fence lines BZ1_L5 and BZ1_L7). Drill spacing along fence lines ranges from c.40m to c.115m
		  ◦ Phase 2 and 3 drill fence lines are typically 90m – 130m apart with the largest gap being 250m (between

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		fence lines BZ1_P2_L1 and BZ1_L6) • Phase 4 drilling was undertaken on existing Phase 2-3 fence lines at the southern extent of Bakassi Zone 1, one hole between Lawa East fence lines LE_L2 and LE_L3 (c. 125m between fence lines), and an isolated hole ~2km along strike to the SW of Bakassi Zone 1 • Soil sampling was conducted at a 100mx100m grid scale
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.*	• Optimal drill orientation was determined during the trenching programmes, with holes planned to intersect sub-perpendicular to the dominant northeast-trending shear zone (in order to also target other cross-cutting structures); • Diamond holes were drilled with a -50 to -65 degree inclination and orientated towards approximately 320 degrees, except for scissored holes that were drilled towards approximately 140 degrees. • Two Phase 4 drill holes (BBDD050 and BBDD052) were drilled vertically to intersect both shear related veins (dipping steeply to ~SE in concordance with the NE-SW trending regional structures), and the broadly perpendicular, sub-horizontal, extensional vein set that proved difficult to intersect in the inclined drilling due to their geometry.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Prior to their dispatch, all samples were stored in a locked core store, within a fenced and guarded camp at Bibemi; • All samples were transferred from the Bibemi base camp to Yaoundé by Oriole/BEIG3 personnel to the secure BEIG3 security before being sent to Bureau Veritas in Cote d'Ivoire, the samples were sent by DHL in secured metal

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		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 has an 82.2% interest in the Bibemi licence, the remaining interest is held by BCM International Limited (10%) and BEIG3 (7.8%); • The Bibemi licence is valid until September 2024. 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.
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 variable compositions of quartz-carbonate-tourmaline-sulphide veins along shear zones within the Zalbi group of eastern and central African Pan-African age rock formation in northern Cameroon.
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.*	• A table of all drill hole collars, including relevant mineralised intersections is presented in Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 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.*	• When reporting exploration results, weighted averages were used for all intersection calculations; • Intersection calculations used a lower cut-off grade of 0.1 g/t Au for trenches and no top cut was applied; • A 0.3 g/t Au lower cut-off grade was applied for the calculation of reported diamond drilling intersections, with no more than 50% internal dilution within any given reported intersection. No top-cut was applied. Composite samples for metallurgical test work were calculated using more than 50% internal dilution. • In December 2022, independent consultant, Forge International Limited prepared an Exploration Target estimate for the Bakassi Zone 1 prospect. The majority of the exploration target has now been converted to Inferred Resource, as disclosed in Section 3.0. • Estimation of a new Exploration Target is pending review of geophysical data which is being processed.
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. • The drillholes were mostly orientated perpendicular to the strike of the (shear parallel) mineralisation and were drilled at -50 to -65 degrees. True widths of the mineralised intervals are expected to be 76-91% of those reported. • The true widths for vertical holes BBDD050 and BBDD052 are interpreted to be approximately 60% of the mineralised intervals reported.
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.*	• Tables showing significant intersections from trenching and drilling are provided in Appendix 1; • Sample location plans for the trenching and drilling programmes, with

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		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.*	• See Appendix 1 and 2 for tables and maps, respectively, of material exploration results for trenches and diamond holes.
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.*	• Surface regolith mapping, surface geological mapping and sampling and geophysical data have been used to build the geological framework for the drilling programmes; • A ground magnetic survey has been completed across the four main prospects and preliminary results were used to locate BBDD053 and BBDD054 in the Phase 4 drilling programme; • Petrographic analysis has been completed on the main lithologies, both in their fresh and altered counterparts. This was completed on a mixture of surface grab samples and drill core samples from Phase 1 drilling.
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.*	• Further programmes are currently being planned.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• 10% of the raw laboratory assay certificates were compared to the database and no transcription or keying errors were identified. • All data from the Bibemi gold project is collected electronically using Log Chief and is stored in the advanced data management application DataShed 5 (from MaxGeo). The database is fully accessible to only three Oriole employees, with appropriate password protection and cloud-based backups hosted by MaxGeo. Forge's CP has logged into Oriole's DataShed 5 system. The system is organized and secured in accordance with industry best practice.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Only diamond drilling was used for the Resource estimate. • The collar, survey, lithology and assay data were validated when imported into Leapfrog Geo V2022.1 ("Leapfrog"), using the drillhole data validation routine. The routine checks for overlapping intervals, from depth > to depths, duplicate locations, out of place non-numerical values, missing collar and survey data, and any down-hole intervals that exceed the maximum collar depth. No errors were noted.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Forge Competent Person (CP), Mitko Ligovski MSc, AIPG-CPG, visited the site between the 28th and 30th of November 2022, accompanied by Oriole's country manager, Abdoul Mbodji. The site visit included an inspection of the base camp, core logging and core storage facilities, drill core cutting and sample preparation. No active drilling or exploration was taking place in the property area during the site visit. • The survey of the drilling collars was carried out by a qualified staff using DGPS. Coordinates were recorded in UTM WGS84 Zone 33N (Northern Hemisphere) coordinate reference system. During the site visit, the locations of several drillholes were measured for comparison with coordinates provided by Oriole Resources PLC. Drillhole collar locations were verified using a hand-held global positioning system (GPS); Garmin™ GPSmap 64s. The collar locations were found to be consistent with the drillhole database survey data, given GPS unit accuracy, the X and Y coordinates are within ±4 m in X and Y. Drillholes were marked by cement slabs at the locations on which is engraved the name, azimuth, dip and depth. Drill sites were left tidy and clear of debris.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Drillhole	Oriole Resources X (m)	Oriole Resources Y (m)	Forge International X (m)	Forge International Y (m)	ΔX	ΔY
BBDD009	390981.3	1039755.2	390981	1039752	0.3	3.2
BBDD016	391031.3	1037849.6	391028	1037849	3.3	0.6
BBDD030	390967.7	1039771.8	390969	1039771	-1.3	0.8
BBDD032	391082.6	1039802.9	391083	1039803	-0.4	-0.1
BBDD033	391027.1	1039864.8	391029	1039864	-1.9	0.8
BBDD034	391159.3	1040005	391162	1040004	-2.7	1.0
BBDD035	391109.1	1040056.3	391110	1040056	-0.9	0.3
BBDD042	391101.3	1039924	391104	1039923	-2.7	1.0
BBDD044	391186.6	1039977.8	391189	1039978	-2.4	-0.2
BBDD045	391140.4	1040028.1	391142	1040028	-1.6	0.1
BBDD050	391094	1040069	391095	1040070	-1.0	-1.0

- The core logging procedures were reviewed by Forge CP during the site visit. It was noted that all core was logged in detail using a coding system for key observations, including lithology, alteration, mineralisation, foliation and oxidation. Prior to transferring the core to the core shed, the field geologists at the drill site recorded the core recovery, RQD, and metres drilled. The core was structurally logged over key zones of mineralisation. Prior to cutting and sampling, a photographic record of the core was made.
- Buildings located at the project operate as core box storage facilities and host drilling-related activities such as core logging and sampling. Forge International Limited has considered that the core sheds are suitable for the proposed activities.
- The downhole survey was carried out by using Reflex EZ-Trac multi-shot tool. The first survey is at a depth of 15 meters, after by intervals of 30 meters, and finally at the final depth of the drill hole. It is acknowledged that downhole surveys could not be collected for 5 of the diamond drill holes due to logistical challenges related to equipment breakdown.
- Forge reviewed the core cutting and sample preparation procedures. Diamond saw was used to cut the core in half, length-wise along the orientation line. A knife was used to split more friable material. The sample intervals were chosen based on lithology/mineralogy observations made through mineralized intercepts, as well as a couple of samples taken before and after mineralization. The half-core was sampled at 1 m intervals, with lithological boundaries and recovery in mind. Over the areas

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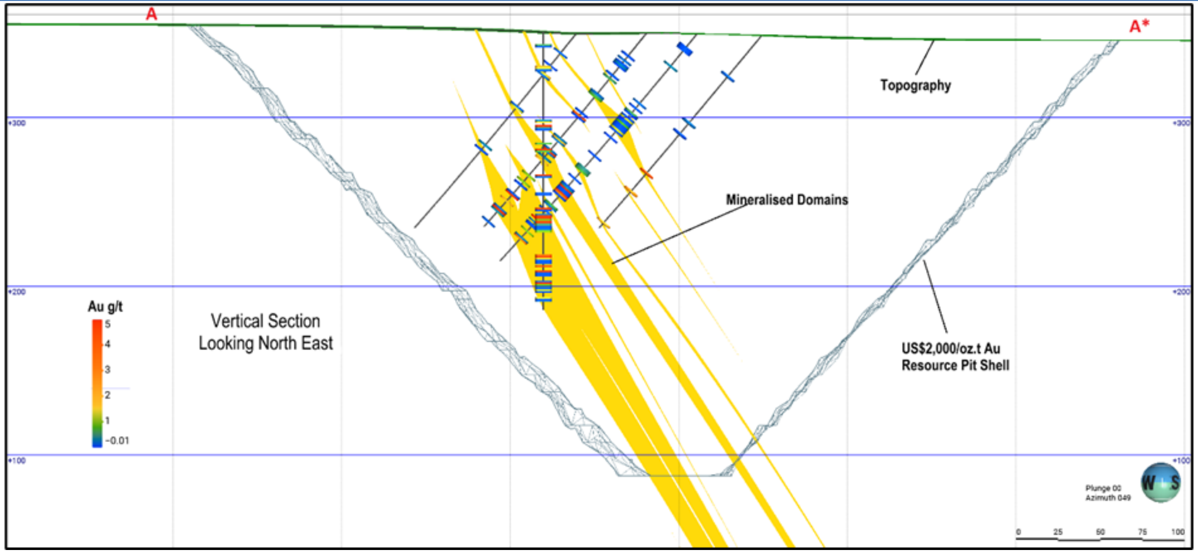
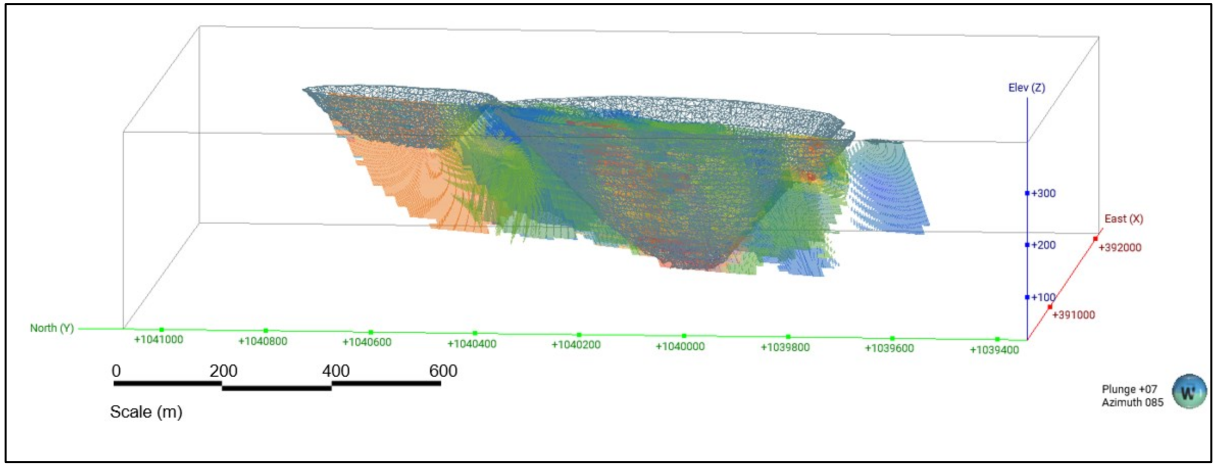
		of interest, sample intervals of less than 1 m were taken to honor lithological boundaries. Following the Phase 1 programme, sampling was selective, focusing on zones of alteration and/or mineralisation. Over visually unmineralised/unaltered core and areas of more friable/oxidised material where core recovery was less than 70%, sample intervals of more than 1 m were taken. Areas that are deemed to be unmineralised were not sampled and therefore not assayed and assigned with 0 g/t Au for modelling purposes. • Independent check samples were not collected by Forge International Limited on the site visit. • Forge's CP observed drill core with quartz veins containing gold. • Forge International's CP opinion is that the drill programme, logging, and sampling procedures are in accordance with recognised industry best practices and are adequate for this type of deposit.

Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*
	• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*
	• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.*
	• *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*
	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*
		• Oriole Resources has developed a geological interpretation for the origin and nature of the Bibemi gold mineralisation, taking into account of all the available information for the current level of exploration.
		• The data was incorporated within the mineral Resource Estimate in the following way:
		  ○ Au assays from the Oriole Resources DD drilling were used as a hard control in modelling wireframes and for block model grade interpolation.
		  ○ Oxidation and regolith logging was used to model the weathering profile and isolate domains for estimation purposes. Generating 'Oxide' and 'Fresh' domains.
		• Modelling was focused on connecting mineralised intervals that run parallel to the NNE trending shear structure.
		• The modelled zones of mineralisation that inform the Mineral Resource Estimate are open down-dip and along strike, although mineralisation widths and concentrations are variable.
		• The level of brecciation appears to be a control on mineralisation. The strongest concentration of gold mineralisation appears to be associated with cross cutting shears.

Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The modelled mineralised zone of variable width is orientated NNE/ SSW (bearing of 027º). The total strike length of the modelled mineralisation is 1,350m. The modelled width ranges from zero to 94m. The modelled depth extends to 290m. The Resource is constrained within an open pit optimisation. The maximum depth of the Resource is 263m and the strike extent of the Resource is 1,268m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		 
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of*	• Wireframe models were constructed in Leapfrog Geo V.2022.1. The wireframe models represent the volume of the mineralised bodies and were constructed using raw un-composited samples. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	structural framework and overall geological interpretation for the deposit guided the correlation of mineralised intercepts. A 0.1 g/t cut-off was adopted for wireframing purposes, although occasionally lower-grade samples were included if they were considered part of the mineralised population for the domain and served to add continuity to the modelling. • The base of oxide was modelled as a surface in Leapfrog based upon logged attributes. • Some of the mineralised intercepts are correlated over large distances and it is anticipated that the interpretation will evolve as additional data is added in future updates. • The level of brecciation controls the gold concentration in parts of the model. There is not sufficient data to use this attribute to differentiate a separate mineralised population at this stage. This may be possible for future Resource updates. • Forge prepared 1.0m composites with length-weighted average grades. The wireframe domain boundaries were used as hard boundaries to trigger compositing. Residual samples at the end of intercepts of less than 0.5m were distributed equally within the composites. • Compositing process was validated by comparing raw samples and composites using histograms and table statistics. • The capping requirements were assessed on a domain-by-domain basis. Samples that are outliers and not part of the main population being modelled were capped. Not all domains required capping. Those that did require capping were capped at 20 g/t Au. In total only 3 samples were capped. • Variography was not possible due to the spacing of drill fences being beyond the variogram range • A block model was generated with the following parameters:

Base point:	390515.168, 1039835.306, 397.376
Parent block size (m):	5 × 20 × 20
Dip:	0°
Azimuth:	32°
Boundary size:	930 × 1460 × 380
Sub-blocking:	5 × 4 × variable (minimum height 0)
Total blocks:	1,660,208
Number of parent blocks:	186 × 73 × 19 = 257,982
Number split:	32,676 (12.7%)
Number of sub-blocks:	1,434,902

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Blocks were assigned attributes representing oxidation, topography, Au, mineralised domain, Classification and density. • The mineralised domains were assigned to the blocks using the wireframe models with sub-cells triggered at contacts. The domained block model volume matched the wireframe volumes well. • Other sub-block triggers included the base of oxide and topography. • Gold was interpolated into the parent cells. Each domain was interpolated independently with hard boundaries. Interpolation was completed using an inverse distance weighting squared, adopting the parameters below:

Domain	Numeric Values	Top Cap Au (g/t)	Method	Exponent
Min0	Au_ppm	20	IDW	2
Min0A	Au_ppm	20	IDW	2
Min1	Au_ppm	20	IDW	2
Min2	Au_ppm	20	IDW	2
Min 3	Au_ppm	20	IDW	2
Min 4	Au_ppm	20	IDW	2
Min4a	Au_ppm	20	IDW	2
Min5	Au_ppm	20	IDW	2
Min6	Au_ppm	20	IDW	2
Min7	Au_ppm	20	IDW	2
Min8	Au_ppm	20	IDW	2

		Ellipsoid Ranges			Number of Samples	
Domain	**Numeric Values**	**Max**	**Inter**	**Min**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**
Min0	Au ppm	200	200	50	4	20
Min0A	Au ppm	200	200	50	2	20
Min1	Au ppm	200	200	50	4	20

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Min2	Au ppm	200	200	50	4	20
Min 3	Au ppm	200	200	50	4	20
Min 4	Au ppm	200	200	50	2	20
Min4a	Au ppm	200	200	50	4	20
Min5	Au ppm	200	200	50	4	20
Min6	Au ppm	200	200	50	4	20
Min7	Au ppm	200	200	50	2	20
Min8	Au ppm	200	200	50	2	20

- It is noted that a minimum sample number of 4 has been used where possible. In domains containing insufficient samples, the minimum was reduced to 2.
- The search ellipsoids are orientated to follow the direction of maximum continuity (i.e. along strike and down dip).
- Block model validation was completed using graphical and statistical methods, to confirm that the estimated block model grades appropriately reflect the local composite grades. Graphical analysis of the informing samples versus estimated block grades was undertaken using horizontal and vertical sections.
- The visual inspection demonstrated an appropriate correlation between composite and block grades for a maiden Inferred Resource. Swath plots demonstrate that the block model interpolation is appropriate based upon the distribution of drillhole composites, despite the fact that the early-stage nature of the project means that parts of the model are estimated via extrapolation or interpolation beyond the range of confirmed grade continuity.
- A comparison was made between the overall estimated block grades and the entire informing composite populations for each domain. This was undertaken by using a range of statistical measures. A number of the measures indicate a reduction in variance. This is as a result of the change of support associated with the estimation process. Overall, the statistics present reasonable conformance.
- The various block model validation methods serve to illustrate that the block model estimate satisfactorily models the distribution and variability of the informing sample grades without undue bias.
- Density was assigned to the blocks based upon the mean density value contained within Oriole's drill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		hole database. A density of 2.85t/m^3 was applied to all blocks. • It is assumed that no by-products will be recovered. Deleterious elements have not been estimated at this stage. No consideration has been given to environmental factors such as acid rock drainage. • Selective mining units have not been considered at this stage. Block sizes were chosen based upon the across strike, down dip and along strike sample spacing. •
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• All tonnages are reported as dry tonnages.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource is reported above a calculated marginal cut-off grade of 0.45 g/t Au for all domains.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• It is assumed that the deposit will be mined using a conventional open pit truck and shovel operation. • In order to define the blocks with reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction, the Resource is constrained within a Lerchs-Grossman optimised pit shell based upon a gold price of $2000/oz troy. The pit shell was defined via the application of reasonable assumptions based upon analogous projects, as follows: ○ Mining Cost $2.0/t ○ Mining dilution 5% ○ Mining Recovery 95% ○ Process Cost $24.35/t ○ Process recovery 85% ○ Au price $2000/oz troy ○ Process cost of US$24.35/t

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</td><td>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</td><td>The Bibemi project is still considered to be an early-stage exploration project and therefore only limited metallurgical testing has been completed to date. Two composite samples, comprising coarse reject material left over from the process of drill core being crushed ahead of gold assaying, have undergone metallurgical analysis at SGS South Africa.
The recovery of gold from gravity concentration and subsequent flotation (without leaching) has delivered the best recoveries of between 79.61% and 90.86% as shown in the following table:
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Sample ID</th><th colspan="2">Gravity Au Recovery %</th><th>G. Tails Float</th><th>Overall Recovery</th></tr>
<tr><th>Panned Concentrates</th><th>Middlings + Tailings</th><th>%</th><th>%</th></tr>
<tr><td>BBTW 001 P80 - 90 µm</td><td>14.7</td><td>85.31</td><td>86.40</td><td>88.40</td></tr>
<tr><td>BBTW 001 P80 - 125 µm</td><td>14.3</td><td>85.71</td><td>76.90</td><td>80.20</td></tr>
<tr><td>BBTW 001 P80 - 180 µm</td><td>13.3</td><td>86.73</td><td>89.47</td><td>90.86</td></tr>
<tr><td>BBTW 002 P80 - 90 µm</td><td>16.1</td><td>83.95</td><td>80.38</td><td>83.53</td></tr>
<tr><td>BBTW 002 P80 - 125 µm</td><td>16.3</td><td>83.68</td><td>85.96</td><td>88.25</td></tr>
<tr><td>BBTW 002 P80 - 180 µm</td><td>14.0</td><td>86.05</td><td>76.31</td><td>79.61</td></tr>
</table>
Lower recoveries (46.30% to 52.07%) have been achieved from gravity concentration and subsequent cyanide leaching and further studies (including a finer grind and an oxygen in leach method) are being considered.
A process recovery of 85% has been assumed for the development of the Resource pit shell to define blocks with reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental factors or assumptions</td><td>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be</td><td>No environmental studies or reviews have been undertaken as part of the Resource estimate. The CP is not aware of any environmental, historical, cultural or archaeological sensitive sites at Bibemi.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Density measurements (obtained through a specific gravity survey) have been completed for almost all of the samples from the Bibemi project. In total, 2,895 density records are contained within the database. • The specific gravity survey was completed on drill core, with all Phase 2 and Phase 3 drill cores analysed along with BBDD004, BBDD005, BBDD007, and BBDD009 from Phase 1. Each interval had three readings taken, with the specific gravity measured by weighing the water displacement of each sample. The resulting values recorded and the average of the three readings assigned to the interval. • 150 of the density records were contained within the Bibemi mineralisation wireframe models. The mean density of these was 2.85t/m^3 and this value has been applied to the blocks within the mineralised domains.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• All of the Resource at Bibemi has been classified as Inferred Resource. • The tonnage and grade has been estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade continuity. • There is sufficient data to support an Inferred Resource across all blocks within the Resource pit shell. As such the pit shell defines the limit of the Inferred Resource. • The drill fences with 4 drill holes, including a vertical hole, have delineated additional mineralisation compared to fences with less drilling. The fences with additional drilling have sufficient data to define Inferred Resource. Along strike, similar structures exist but have not yet been explored sufficiently to meet the requirements to be Classified as Resource. The areas along strike of the Resources have been Classified as Exploration Target. It is reasonable to infer that, with additional drilling, the exploration target defined along strike may be upgraded to Inferred Resource as additional mineralised structures are intersected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No Resource reviews or audits have been completed.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The entire Bibemi Resource is Classified as Inferred because the tonnage and grade are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade continuity. The Resource is based predominantly on exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through diamond drilling. • A range of validation techniques have been used to check the appropriateness of the local and global grade estimate. These include swath plots, comparison of table statistics for composites and blocks, and visual assessment in plan and section. Block estimates present a satisfactory correlation with composites on a domain by domain and global basis.

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**

Table 2. Significiant intersections from Phase 1 dirlling (BBDD001-BBDD029) at the Bibemi project (0.3 g/t Au cut off). Best results (>1 g/t Au) are highlighted in bold.

Hole ID	Prospect	Azimuth (°)	Inclination (°)	From (m)	To (m)	Au (ppm)	Au Interval*
BBDD001	Bakassi Zone 1	320	-50	71.15	72.15	0.66	1.00m @ 0.66 g/t
and				**119.75**	**120.75**	**4.09**	**1.00m @ 4.09 g/t**
BBDD002	Bakassi Zone 1	320	-50	No significant intersections			
BBDD003	Bakassi Zone 1	320	-50	No significant intersections			
BBDD004	Bakassi Zone 1	320	-50	11.40	14.60	0.53	3.20m @ 0.53 g/t
and				**31.60**	**32.90**	**1.03**	**1.30m @ 1.03 g/t**
and				39.50	40.60	0.62	1.10m @ 0.62 g/t
and				58.40	59.40	0.46	1.00m @ 0.46 g/t
and				**97.20**	**98.20**	**1.44**	**1.00m @ 1.44 g/t**
and				**135.20**	**136.20**	**2.54**	**1.00m @ 2.54 g/t**
BBDD005	Bakassi Zone 1	320	-50	**10.20**	**11.20**	**1.41**	**1.00m @ 1.41 g/t**
and				55.40	56.40	0.44	1.00m @ 0.44 g/t
and				90.40	91.40	0.39	1.00m @ 0.39 g/t
BBDD006	Bakassi Zone 1	320	-50	No significant intersections			
BBDD007	Bakassi Zone 1	320	-65	27.40	29.40	0.56	2.00m @ 0.56 g/t
and				**95.60**	**98.05**	**2.96**	**2.45m @ 2.96 g/t**
including				***96.50***	***98.05***	***4.30***	***1.55m @ 4.30 g/t***
and				**110.30**	**113.90**	**1.75**	**3.60m @ 1.75 g/t**
including				**110.30**	**111.50**	**4.65**	**1.20m @ 4.65 g/t**
BBDD008	Bakassi Zone 1	320	-50	Hole abandoned. Not sampled**			
BBDD009	Bakassi Zone 1	320	-50	29.20	41.60	0.71	12.40m @ 0.71 g/t
including				***40.40***	***41.60***	***3.43***	***1.20m @ 3.43 g/t***
and				46.60	47.60	1.08	1.00m @ 1.08 g/t
and				**60.40**	**61.40**	**5.65**	**1.00m @ 5.65 g/t**
and				**92.40**	**93.40**	**6.15**	**1.00m @ 6.15 g/t**
BBDD010	Bakassi Zone 2	320	-50	No significant intersections			
BBDD011	**Bakassi Zone 2**	140	-50	**61.00**	**62.00**	**1.37**	**1.00m @ 1.37 g/t**
and				74.60	76.60	0.46	2.00m @ 0.46 g/t
BBDD012	Lawa East	320	-50	No significant intersections			
BBDD013	Lawa East	320	-50	30.10	31.10	0.32	1.00m @ 0.32 g/t
BBDD014	Lawa East	320	-50	No significant intersections			
BBDD015	**Lawa East**	320	-50	**111.20**	**112.20**	**1.35**	**1.00m @ 1.35 g/t**
BBDD016	Lawa East	320	-50	No significant intersections			
BBDD017	Lawa West	320	-50	16.05	17.10	0.39	1.05m @ 0.39 g/t
and				24.40	25.40	0.84	1.00m @ 0.84 g/t
and				72.20	73.25	0.63	1.05m @ 0.63 g/t
and				**83.85**	**84.55**	**2.68**	**0.70m @ 2.68 g/t**
BBDD018	Lawa West	320	-50	58.50	59.50	0.35	1.00m @ 0.35 g/t
and				**83.10**	**84.10**	**2.64**	**1.00m @ 2.64 g/t**
BBDD019	Lawa West	320	-50	33.60	34.60	0.62	1.00m @ 0.62 g/t
BBDD020	**Lawa East**	320	-50	**69.00**	**69.80**	**27.90**	**0.80m @ 27.90 g/t ****
BBDD021	Bakassi Zone 2	140	-50	No significant intersections			
BBDD022	Bakassi Zone 2	320	-50	No significant intersections			
BBDD023	Bakassi Zone 2	320	-50	25.50	26.60	0.48	1.10m @ 0.48 g/t

and				30.60	31.60	0.48	1.00m @ 0.48 g/t
and	Bakassi Zone 2			34.80	35.80	0.60	1.00m @ 0.60 g/t
BBDD024	**Bakassi Zone 2**	**140**	**-50**	**78.00**	**78.85**	**4.59**	**0.85m @ 4.59 g/t****
BBDD025	**Bakassi Zone 1**	320	-50	**42.30**	**45.40**	**1.07**	**3.10m @ 1.07 g/t**
and				60.80	61.80	0.46	1.00m @ 0.46 g/t
BBDD026	Bakassi Zone 1	320	-50	No significant intersections			
BBDD027	Bakassi Zone 1	320	-50	27.30	29.30	0.80	2.00m @ 0.80 g/t
BBDD028	Bakassi Zone 1	140	-50	No significant intersections			
BBDD029	Bakassi Zone 1	140	-50	No significant intersections			

*Intervals greater than 1 gramme per metre average grade, calculated using a 0.3 g/t Au cut-off and no more than 50% internal dilution. True widths are approximately 77% (for holes inclined -50 degrees) to 91% (for holes inclined -65 degrees) of the reported downhole interval.

**Interval corresponds with visible gold observed within the sample.

Table 3. Significant intersections from selective sampling of Phase 2 diamond drill holes (BBDD030 to BBDD040) at the Bakassi Zone 1 prospect, Bibemi (0.3 g/t Au cut-off). Best results (>1 g/t Au) are highlighted in bold.

Hole ID	Azimuth (°)	Inclination (°)	From (m)	To (m)	Au (ppm)	Au Interval*
BBDD030	320	-50	**21.30**	**23.70**	**2.68**	**2.40m @ 2.68 g/t**
and			**34.75**	**37.00**	**8.82**	**2.25m @ 8.82 g/t**
including			**36.00**	**37.00**	**19.33**	**1.00m @ 19.33 g/t**
and			42.00	42.80	3.65	0.80m @ 3.65 g/t
BBDD031	320	-50	73.80	75.80	2.00	2.00m @ 0.81 g/t
and			83.60	86.70	0.43	3.10m @ 0.43 g/t
and			**100.70**	**105.90**	**1.97**	**5.20m @ 1.97 g/t**
including			**102.70**	**105.90**	**2.94**	**3.20m @ 2.94 g/t**
and			145.80	146.90	0.32	1.10m @ 0.32 g/t
BBDD032	320	-50	140.30	143.90	3.60	3.60m @ 0.40 g/t**
BBDD033	320	-50	45.90	47.10	0.62	1.20m @ 0.62 g/t**
and			**67.50**	**68.60**	**2.81**	**1.1m @ 2.81 g/t****
BBDD034	320	-50	24.30	25.50	0.31	1.20m @ 0.31 g/t
and			60.30	61.50	0.60	1.20m @ 0.60 g/t
and			**65.10**	**66.30**	**1.24**	**1.20m @ 1.24 g/t**
and			68.70	69.90	0.79	1.20m @ 0.79 g/t
and			**73.50**	**74.70**	**1.25**	**1.20m @ 1.25 g/t**
and			103.50	107.10	0.54	3.60m @ 0.54 g/t**
and			**119.00**	**125.50**	**3.92**	**6.50m @ 3.92 g/t**
including			**120.10**	**121.10**	**16.79**	**1.00m @ 16.79 g/t**
including			**123.50**	**125.50**	**4.13**	**2.00m @ 4.13 g/t**
and			132.70	133.90	0.65	1.20m @ 0.65 g/t
and			**144.70**	**145.90**	**13.79**	**1.20m @ 13.79 g/t**
BBDD035	320	-50	**29.90**	**31.10**	**1.73**	**1.20m @ 1.73 g/t**
and			**56.20**	**57.20**	**1.25**	**1.00m @ 1.25 g/t**
and			84.80	86.00	0.31	1.20m @ 0.31 g/t
BBDD036	320	-50	114.00	118.80	0.62	4.80m @ 0.62 g/t
including			**114.00**	**115.20**	**1.08**	**1.20m @ 1.08 g/t**
including			**117.60**	**118.80**	**1.10**	**1.20m @ 1.10 g/t**
and			**142.80**	**144.00**	**6.05**	**1.20m @ 6.05 g/t**
BBDD037			49.50	50.50	0.31	1.00m @ 0.31 g/t
and			61.30	68.30	0.43	7.00m @ 0.43 g/t
and			**110.10**	**112.20**	**1.91**	**2.10m @ 1.91 g/t**
including			**110.10**	**111.00**	**3.20**	**0.90m @ 3.20 g/t**
and			120.50	121.50	0.37	1.00m @ 0.37 g/t**
BBDD038	320	-50	**12.70**	**13.70**	**1.05**	**1.00m @ 1.05 g/t**
and			**100.00**	**101.20**	**2.94**	**1.20m @ 2.94 g/t**
BBDD039	320	-50	**127.90**	**128.90**	**1.00**	**1.00m @ 8.80 g/t**
BBDD040	320	-50	**78.80**	**80.00**	**7.28**	**1.20m @ 7.28 g/t**

*Intervals greater than 1 gramme per metre average grade, calculated using a 0.3 g/t Au cut-off and no more than 50% internal dilution. True widths are approximately 77% of the reported downhole interval.

**The samples within the reported intersection started and/or finished in grade and so further sampling has been completed to determine the full extent of the mineralised envelope. Results are awaited.

Table 4. Significant intersections from selective sampling of diamond drill holes BBDD041 to BBDD049 at Bibemi (based on a 0.3 g/t Au cut-off). Best results (>1 g/t Au) are highlighted in bold.

Hole ID	Azimuth (°)	Inclination (°)	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Au interval*	g*m
BBDD041	320	-50	12.50	13.70	0.94	1.20m @ 0.94 g/t Au	1.13
BBDD042	320	-50	77.80	79.00	0.33	1.20m @ 0.33 g/t Au	0.40
and			**84.90**	**94.10**	**1.31**	**9.20m @ 1.31 g/t Au**	**12.05**
including			***84.90***	***88.00***	***3.19***	***3.10m @ 3.19 g/t Au***	***9.89***
and			**107.70**	**108.80**	**3.48**	**1.10m @ 3.48 g/t Au**	**3.83**
and			**137.80**	**139.70**	**1.80**	**1.90m @ 1.80 g/t Au**	**3.42**
BBDD043	320	-50	No significant intersections				
BBDD044	320	-50	**106.30**	**107.30**	**4.34**	**1.00m @ 4.34 g/t Au**	**4.34**
and			**120.50**	**121.70**	**2.68**	**1.20m @ 2.68 g/t Au**	**3.22**
and			**145.30**	**146.30**	**2.10**	**1.00m @ 2.10 g/t Au**	**2.10**
BBDD045	320	-50	34.20	35.40	0.56	1.20m @ 0.56 g/t Au	0.67
and			47.20	49.20	0.64	2.00m @ 0.64 g/t Au	1.27
and			**62.80**	**63.80**	**4.15**	**1.00m @ 4.15 g/t Au**	**4.15**
and			**81.40**	**82.40**	**2.14**	**1.00m @ 2.14 g/t Au**	**2.14**
and			**90.40**	**91.50**	**9.97**	**1.10m @ 9.97 g/t Au**	**10.97**
and			94.90	98.50	0.73	3.60m @ 0.73 g/t Au	2.63
including			***97.30***	***98.50***	***1.87***	***1.20m @ 1.87 g/t Au***	***2.24***
and			109.30	110.50	0.97	1.20m @ 0.97 g/t Au	1.16
and			114.10	115.30	0.97	1.20m @ 0.97 g/t Au	1.16
and			**124.50**	**125.60**	**17.70**	**1.10m @ 17.70 g/t Au**	**19.47**
and			**129.20**	**130.20**	**2.17**	**1.00m @ 2.17 g/t Au**	**2.17**
and			**136.00**	**138.50**	**8.90**	**2.50m @ 8.90 g/t Au**	**22.22**
including			***136.00***	***137.30***	***16.77***	***1.30m @ 16.77 g/t Au***	***21.80***
BBDD046	320	-50	17.80	23.20	0.44	5.40 m @ 0.44 g/t Au	2.38
and			33.70	34.90	0.48	1.20 m @ 0.48 g/t Au	0.58
and			**63.10**	**65.10**	**2.83**	**2.00 m @ 2.82 g/t Au**	**5.65**
including			***63.10***	***64.10***	***5.21***	***1.00 m @ 5.21 g/t Au***	***5.21***
and			86.00	88.00	0.92	2.00 m @ 0.92 g/t Au	1.83
including			***86.00***	***87.00***	***1.06***	***1.00 m @ 1.06 g/t Au***	***1.06***
and			**110.00**	**111.00**	**6.78**	**1.00 m @ 6.78 g/t Au**	**6.78**
and			**121.10**	**123.20**	**19.04**	**2.10 m @ 19.04 g/t Au**	**39.98**
including			***122.10***	***123.20***	***36.06***	***1.10 m @ 36.06 g/t Au***	***39.67***
BBDD047	320	-50	0.40	2.40	0.34	2.00 m @ 0.34 g/t Au	0.68
and			33.50	34.50	0.50	1.00 m @ 0.50 g/t Au	0.50
and			36.90	38.00	0.32	1.10 m @ 0.32 g/t Au	0.35
and			**44.00**	**45.20**	**1.33**	**1.20 m @ 1.33 g/t Au**	**1.60**
and			78.20	79.20	0.42	1.00 m @ 0.42 g/t Au	0.42
and			119.20	121.20	0.66	2.00 m @ 0.66 g/t Au	1.32
BBDD048	320	-50	**127.20**	**129.60**	**6.05**	**2.40 m @ 6.05 g/t Au**	**14.52**
including			***127.20***	***128.40***	***11.67***	***1.20 m @ 11.67 g/t Au***	***14.00***
BBDD049			No significant intersections				

*Intervals greater than 1 gramme per metre average grade, calculated using a 0.3 g/t Au cut-off and no more than 50% internal dilution. True widths are approximately 77% of the reported downhole interval.

Table 5. Significant intersections from selective sampling of Phase 4 diamond drill holes at Bibemi, including holes BBDD050 to BBDD054 and an extension of previously drilled hole BBDD034 (based on a 0.3 g/t Au cut-off).

Hole ID	Azimuth (°)	Inclination (°)	From (m)	To (m)	Average Au (g/t)	Intersection*	g*m
BBDD034	320	-50	154.00	155.00	0.92	1.00m @ 0.92 g/t Au	0.92
and			**160.00**	**162.00**	**38.34**	**2.00m @ 39.42g/t Au**	**76.67**
including			161.00	162.00	75.36	1.00m @ 75.36 g/t Au	75.36
BBDD050	-	-90	7.40	8.40	0.58	1.00m @ 0.58 g/t Au	0.58
and			**20.20**	**22.30**	**2.05**	**2.10m @ 2.05 g/t Au**	**4.31**
and			**53.30**	**57.60**	**3.33**	**4.30m @ 3.33 g/t Au**	**14.33**
and			**66.00**	**71.50**	**1.80**	**5.50m @ 1.80 g/t Au**	**9.93**
including			***69.40***	***71.50***	***4.29***	***2.10m @ 4.29 g/t Au***	***9.01***
and			**84.70**	**85.70**	**5.26**	**1.00m @ 5.26 g/t Au**	**5.26**
and			**104.30**	**119.10**	**4.27**	**14.80m @ 4.27 g/t Au**	**63.16**
including			***109.00***	***114.00***	***10.22***	***5.00m @ 10.22 g/t Au***	***51.10***
and			**132.10**	**139.80**	**2.74**	**7.70m @ 2.74 g/t Au**	**21.06**
and			**141.80**	**142.80**	**17.01**	**1.00m @ 17.01 g/t Au**	**17.01**
and			**148.70**	**158.30**	**1.11**	**9.60m @ 1.11 g/t Au**	**10.56**
including			***148.70***	***149.70***	***6.52***	***1.00m @ 6.52 g/t Au***	***6.52***
including			**152.80**	***153.80***	***1.17***	***1.00m @ 1.17 g/t Au***	***1.17***
including			***157.30***	***158.30***	***1.31***	***1.00m @ 1.31 g/t Au***	***1.31***
BBDD051	320	-50	Hole not sampled				
BBDD052	**-**	-90	24.70	25.70	0.71	1.00m @ 0.71 g/t Au	0.71
and			34.70	35.70	0.42	1.00m @ 0.42 g/t Au	0.42
and			**41.70**	**44.70**	**1.17**	**3.00m @ 1.17 g/t Au**	**3.51**
and			**65.30**	**73.30**	**1.06**	**8.00m @ 1.06 g/t Au**	**8.47**
and			113.30	114.30	0.46	1.00m @ 0.46 g/t Au	0.46
BBDD053	250	-50	**58.00**	**61.00**	**12.30**	**3.00m @ 12.30 g/t Au**	**36.90**
BBDD054	320	-50	**37.00**	**38.00**	**6.52**	**1.00m @ 6.52 g/t Au**	**6.52**

*Intervals greater than 1 gramme per metre average grade, calculated using a 0.30 g/t Au cut-off and no more than 50% internal dilution. True widths for the -50 inclined holes are approximately 77% of the reported downhole interval. True widths for the -90 inclined holes is approximately 60% of the reported downhole interval.

Appendix 2

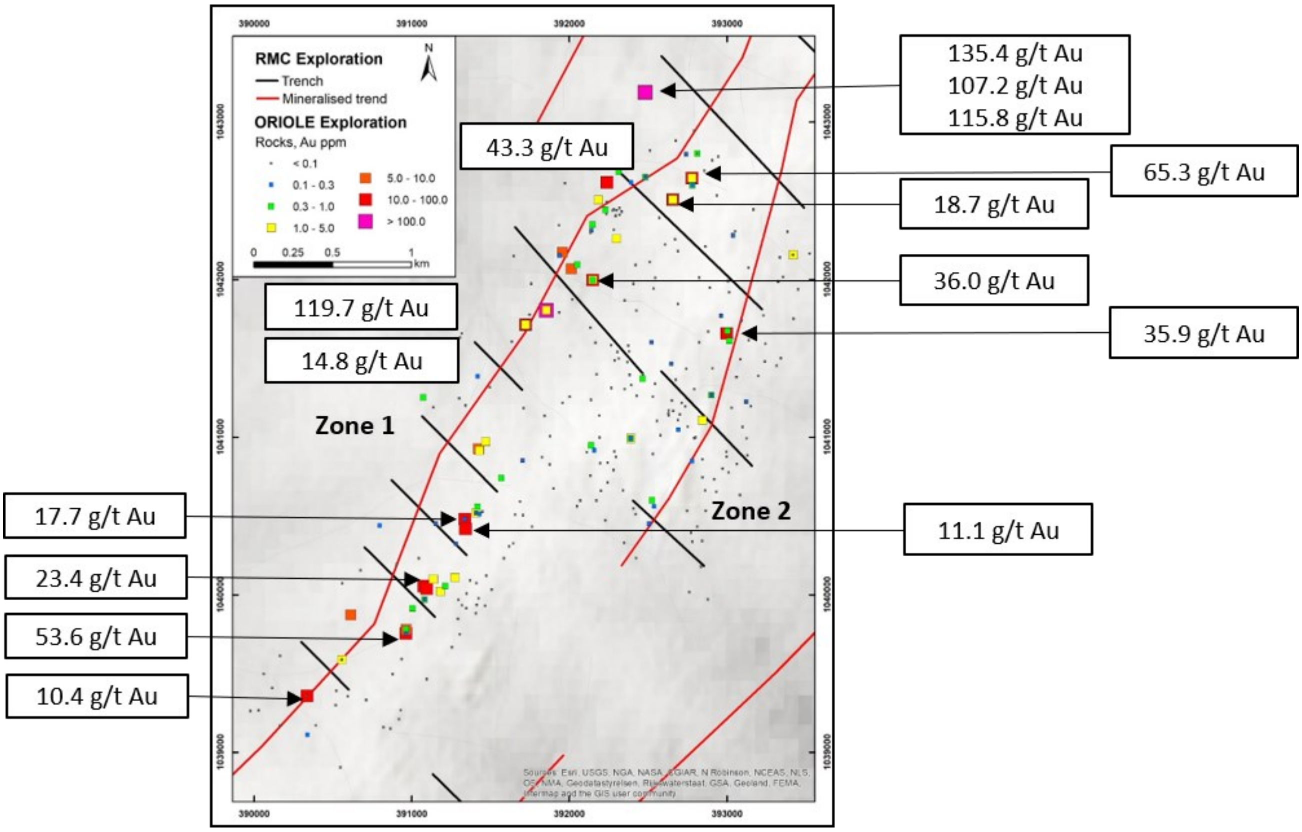


Figure 1. Bibemi rock-chip sampling, highlighting key gold grade, historic trench locations (Reservoir Minerals) and mineralised trends as defined by Reservoir Minerals. Projection WGS84 Zone 32N.

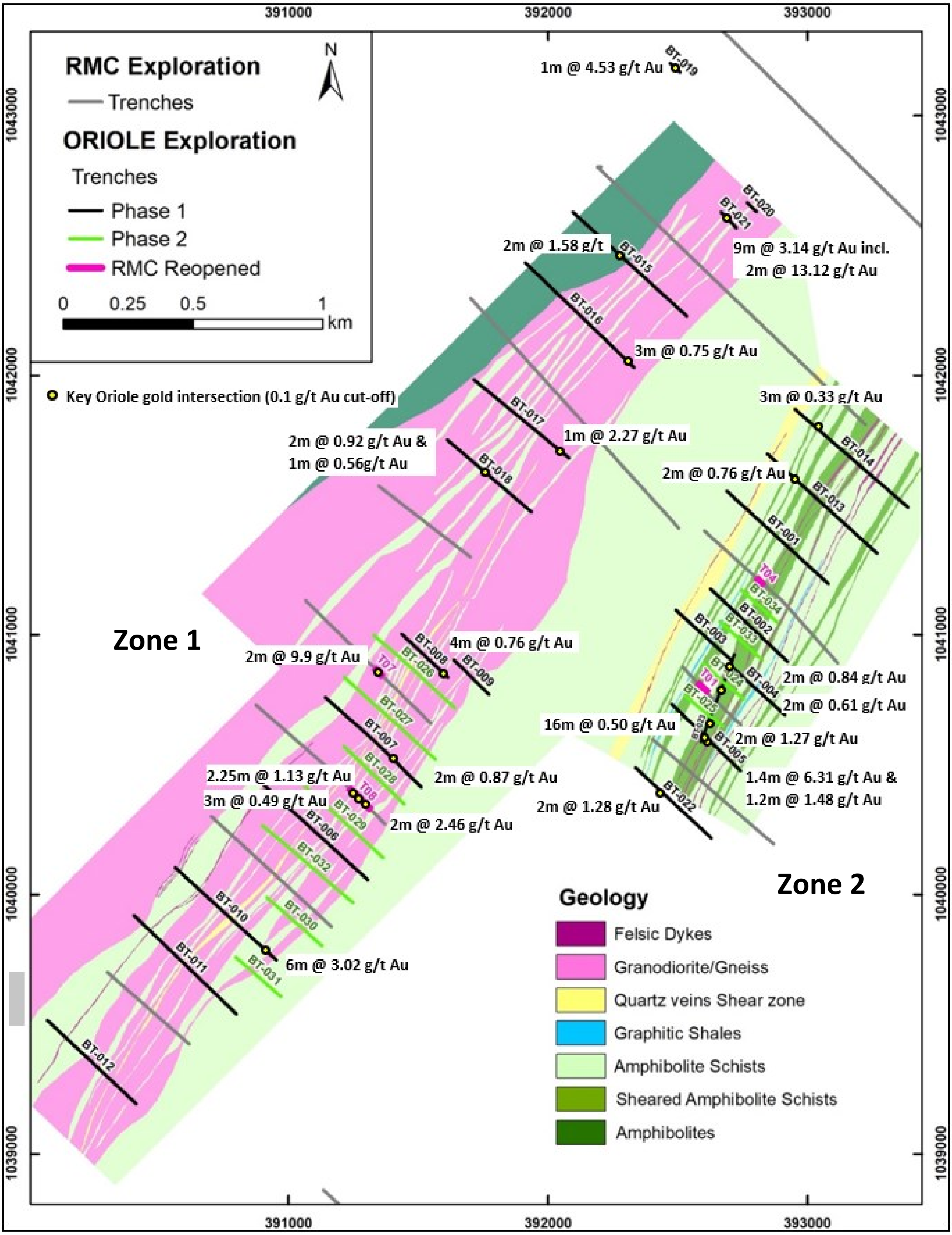


Figure 2. Trench plan showing historic trench locations (Reservoir Minerals – in grey line), highlighting in pink sections re-opened by Oriole in Q2-19, Phase 1 trenches completed by Oriole in Q4-18/Q1-19 (black line) and Phase 2 trenches completed by Oriole in Q2-2019 (green line). Best results from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

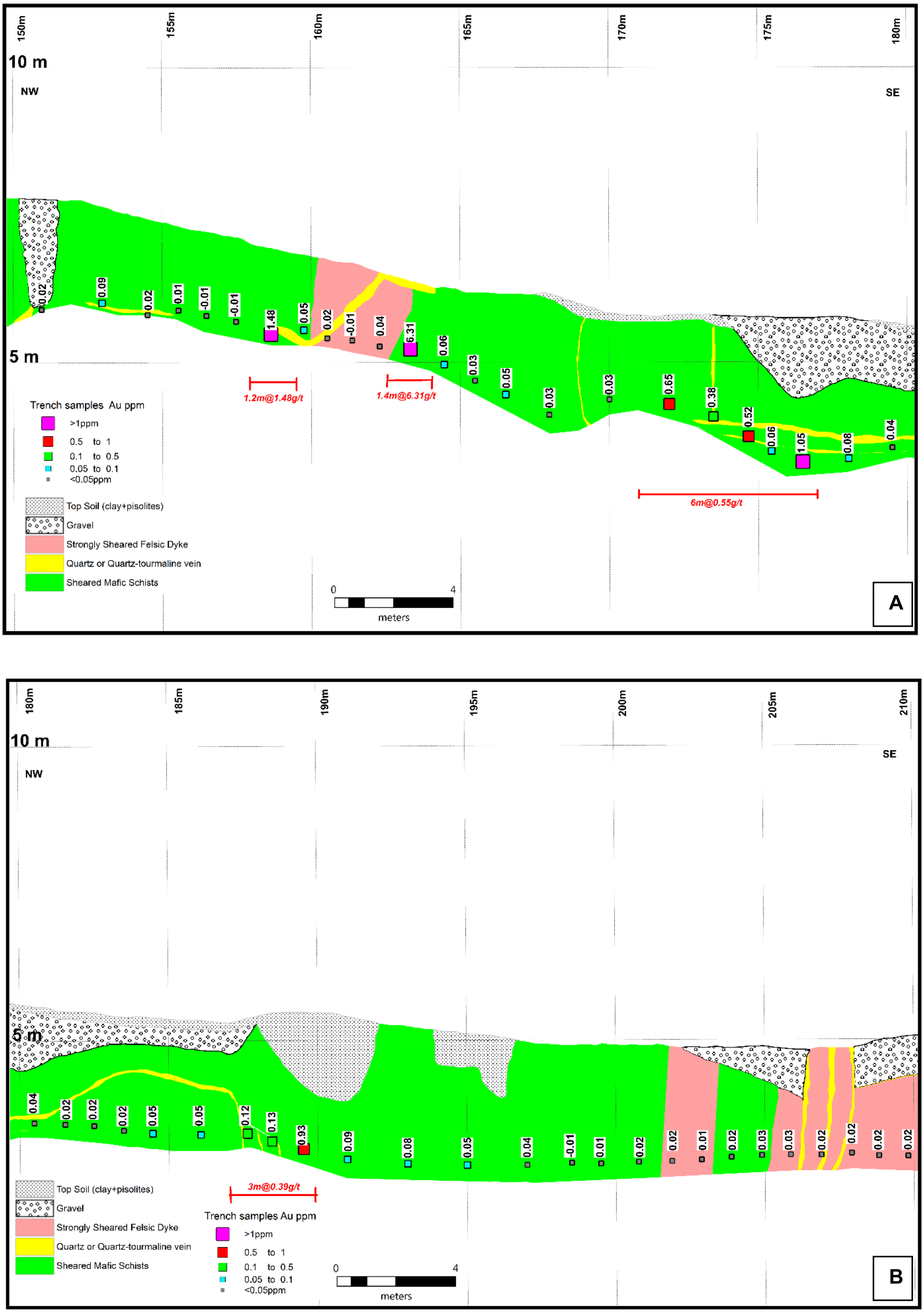


Figure 3. Sections from trench BT-005 showing key mineralised zones (0.10 g/t Au cut-off). A) From 150m to 180m. B) From 180m-210m. Projection WGS84 Zone 32N.

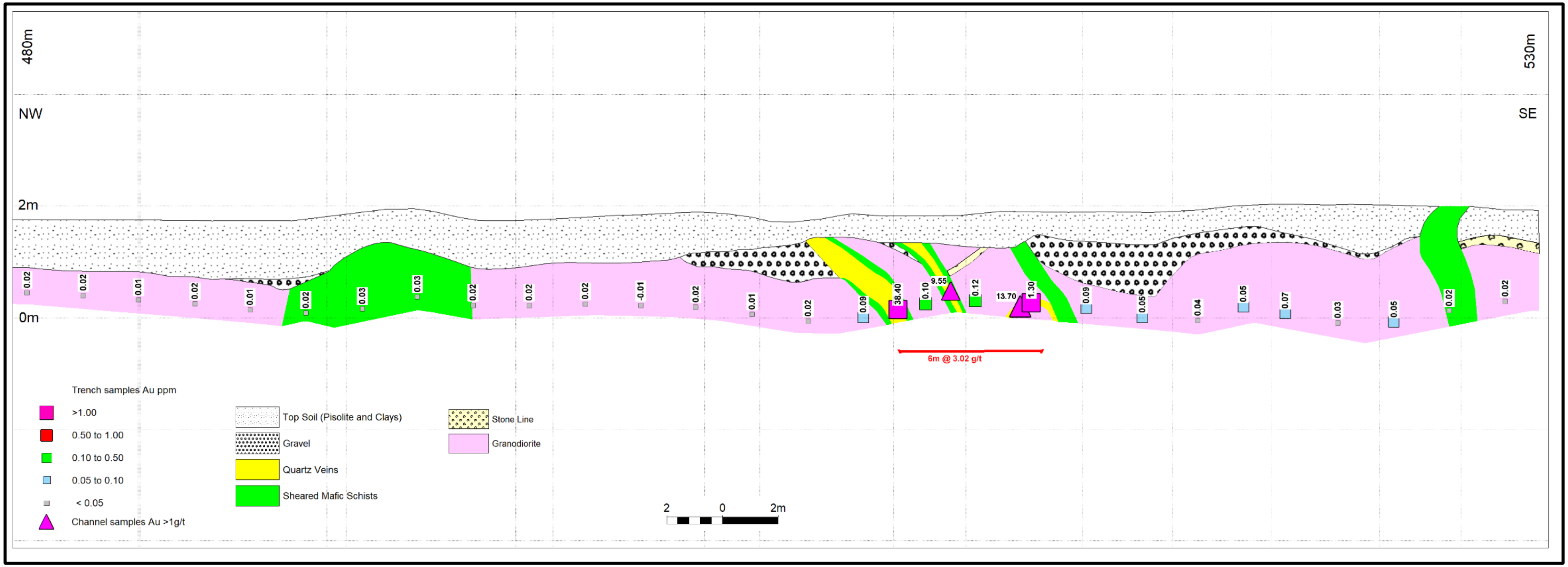


Figure 4. Section from trench BT-010 showing key mineralised zones between 480m and 530m (0.10 g/t Au cut-off). Projection WGS84 Zone 32N.

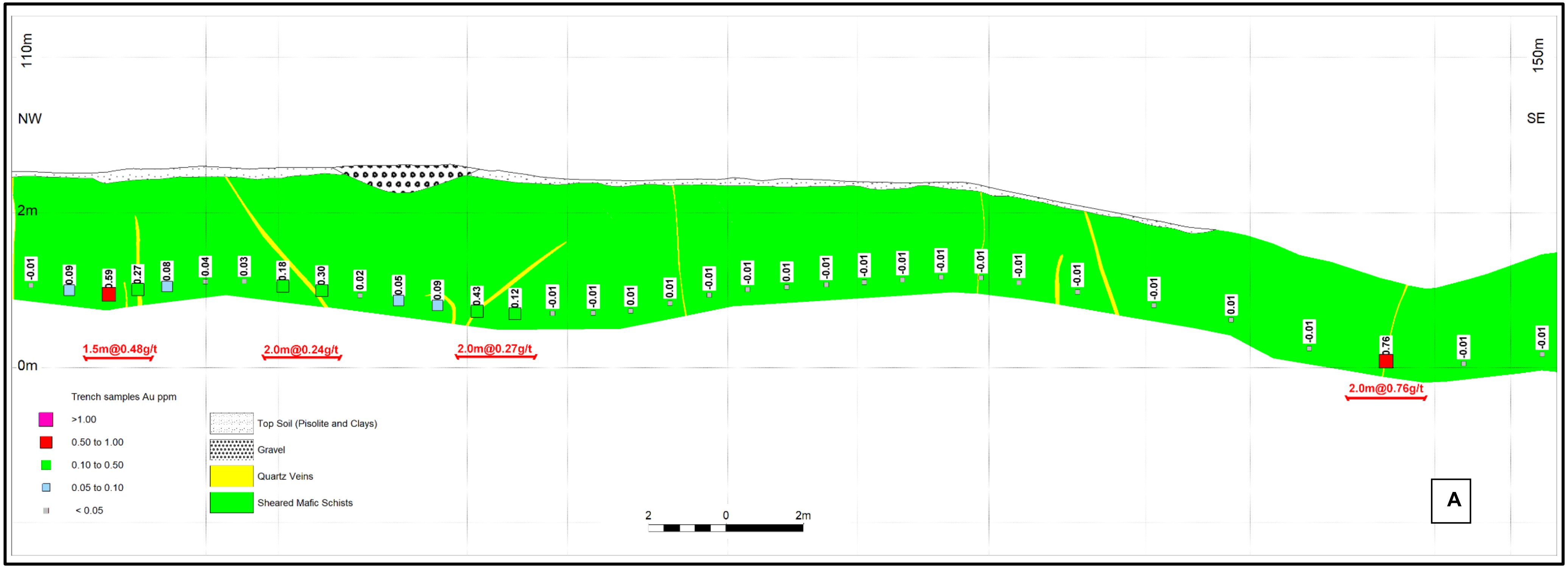


Figure 5. Section from trench BT-013 showing key mineralised zones between 110m and 150m (0.10 g/t Au cut-off). Projection WGS84 Zone 32N.

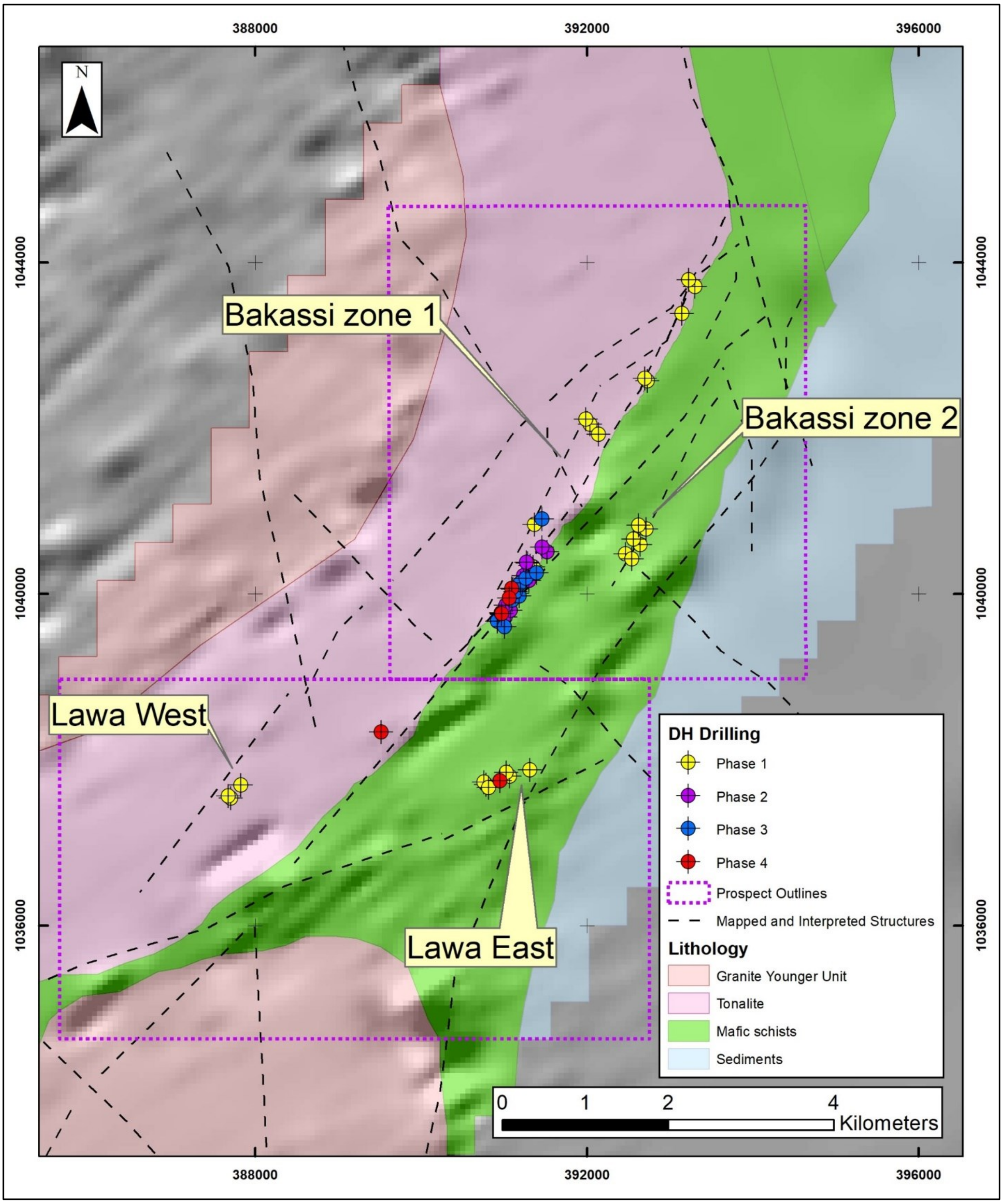


Figure 6: Drill plan showing locations for diamond drill holes completed to date at the four key prospects at Bibemi

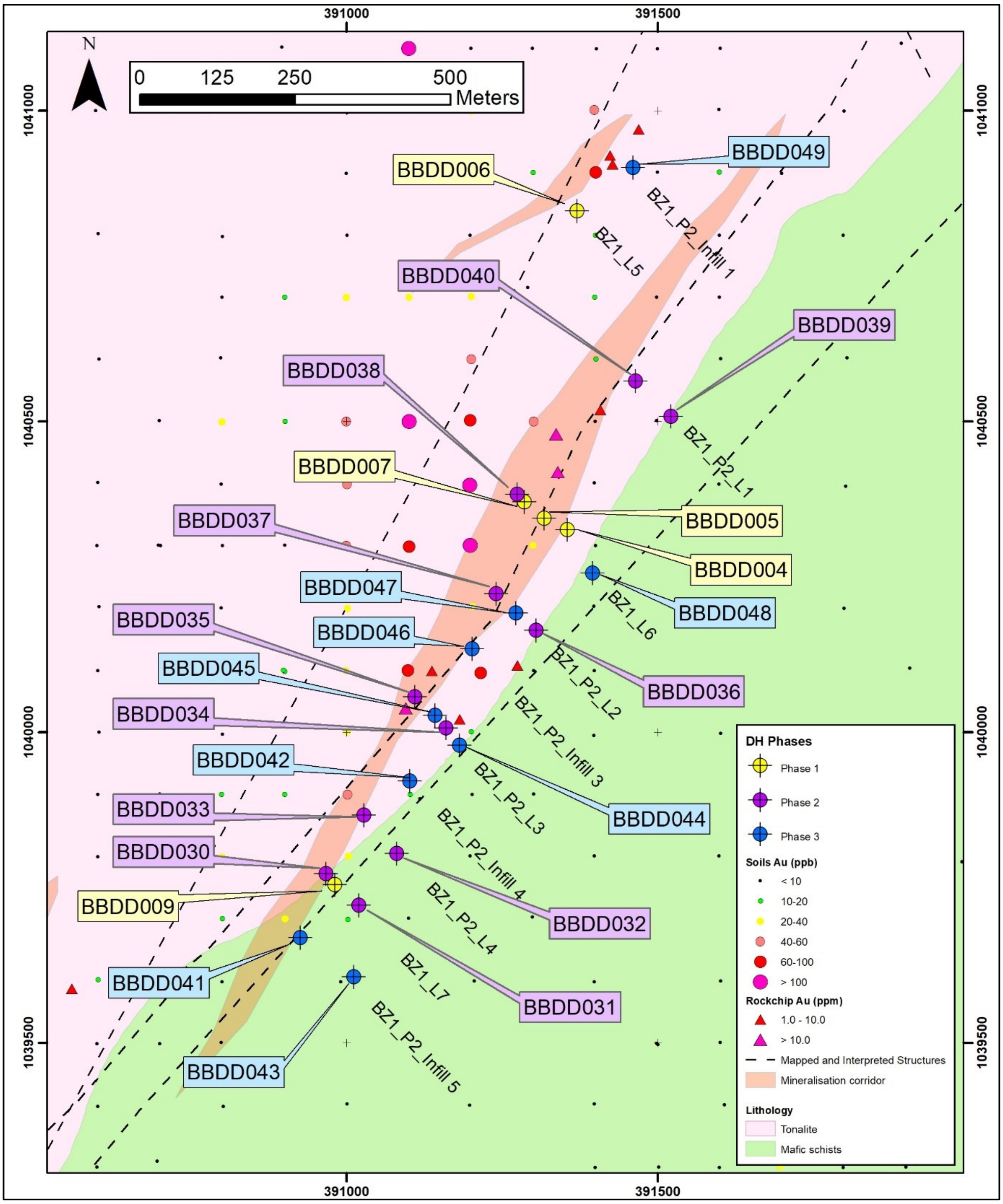


Figure 7: Drill plan for Bakassi Zone 1 prospect, showing diamond drilling fence lines and collars (Phases 1-3)

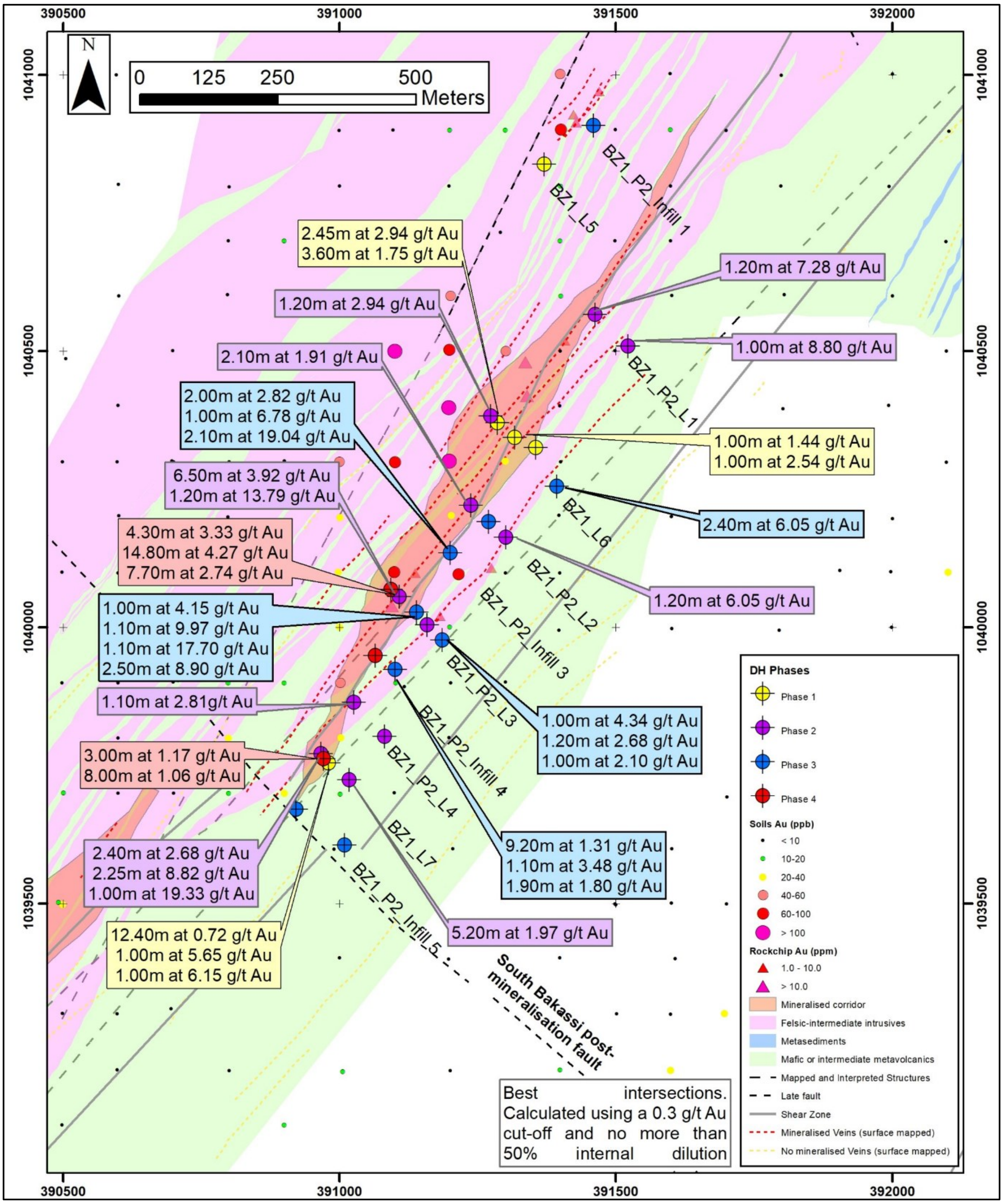


Figure 8: Diamond drill plan for Bakassi Zone 1, summarising best intersections from Phases 1-4 at Bakassi Zone 1.

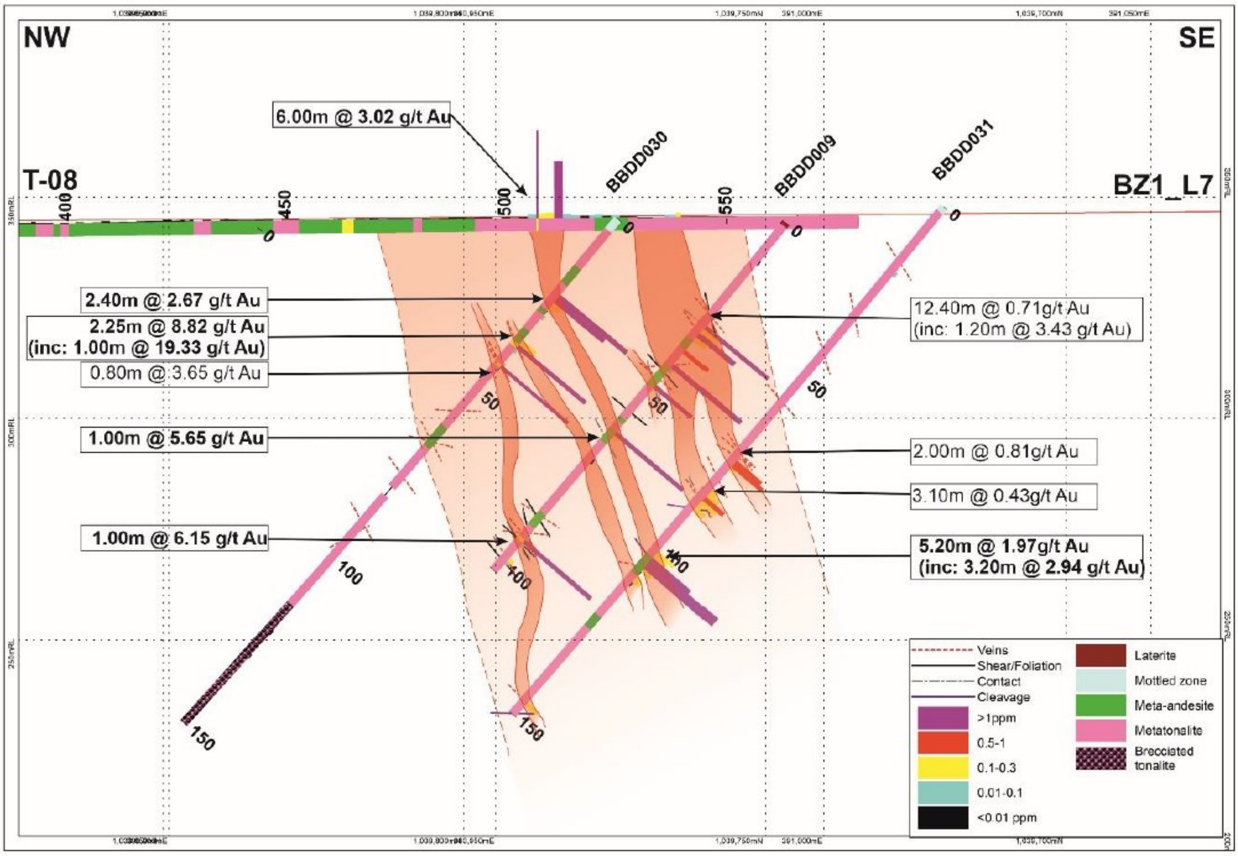


Figure 9. Cross section over fence line BZ1_L7 showing best intersections from Phase 1 and Phase 2 diamond drilling

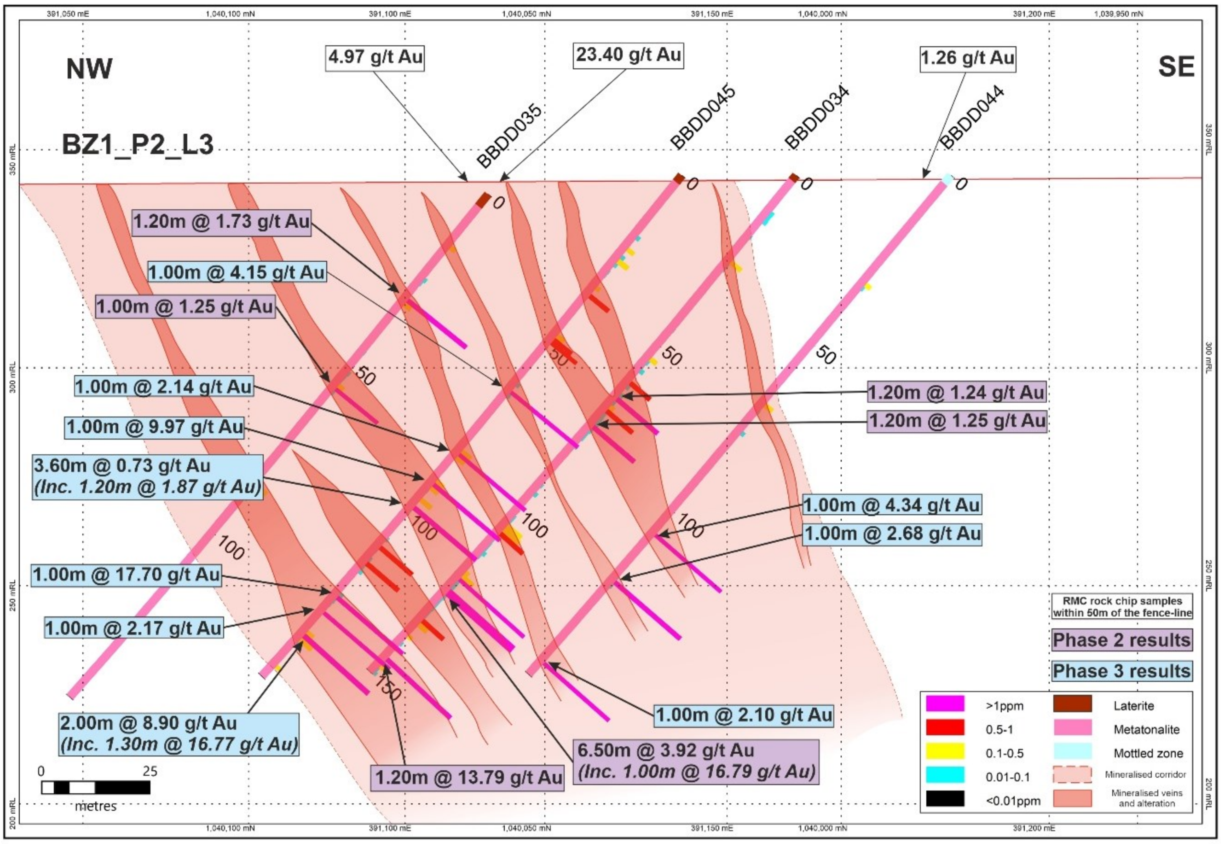


Figure 10. Cross section over fence line BZ1_P2_L3, showing best diamond drilling intersections from drilling Phases 1-3.

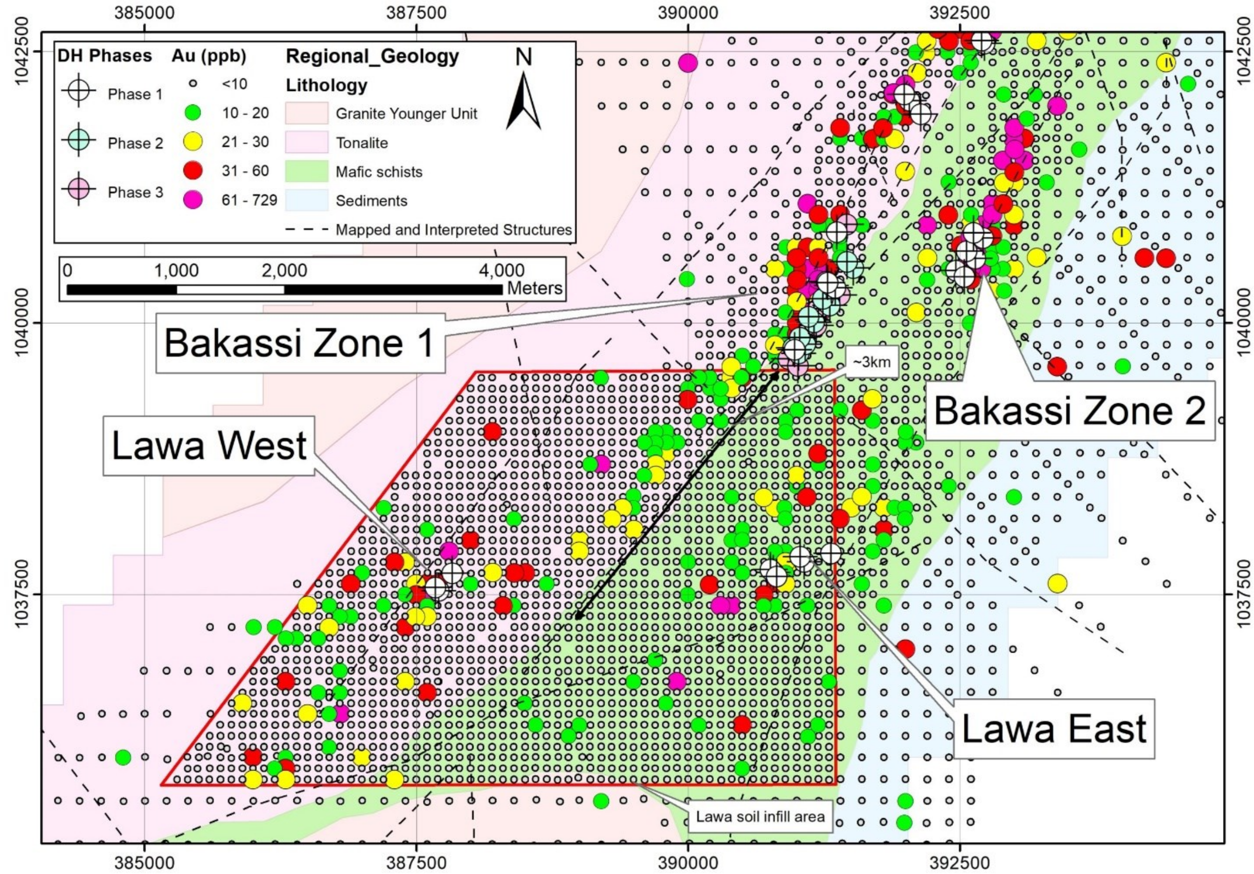


Figure 11. Results of historical soil sampling (conducted by RMC) and the Oriole lead infill soil campaign targeting the southern extension of Bakassi Zone 1 and both Lawa prospects.

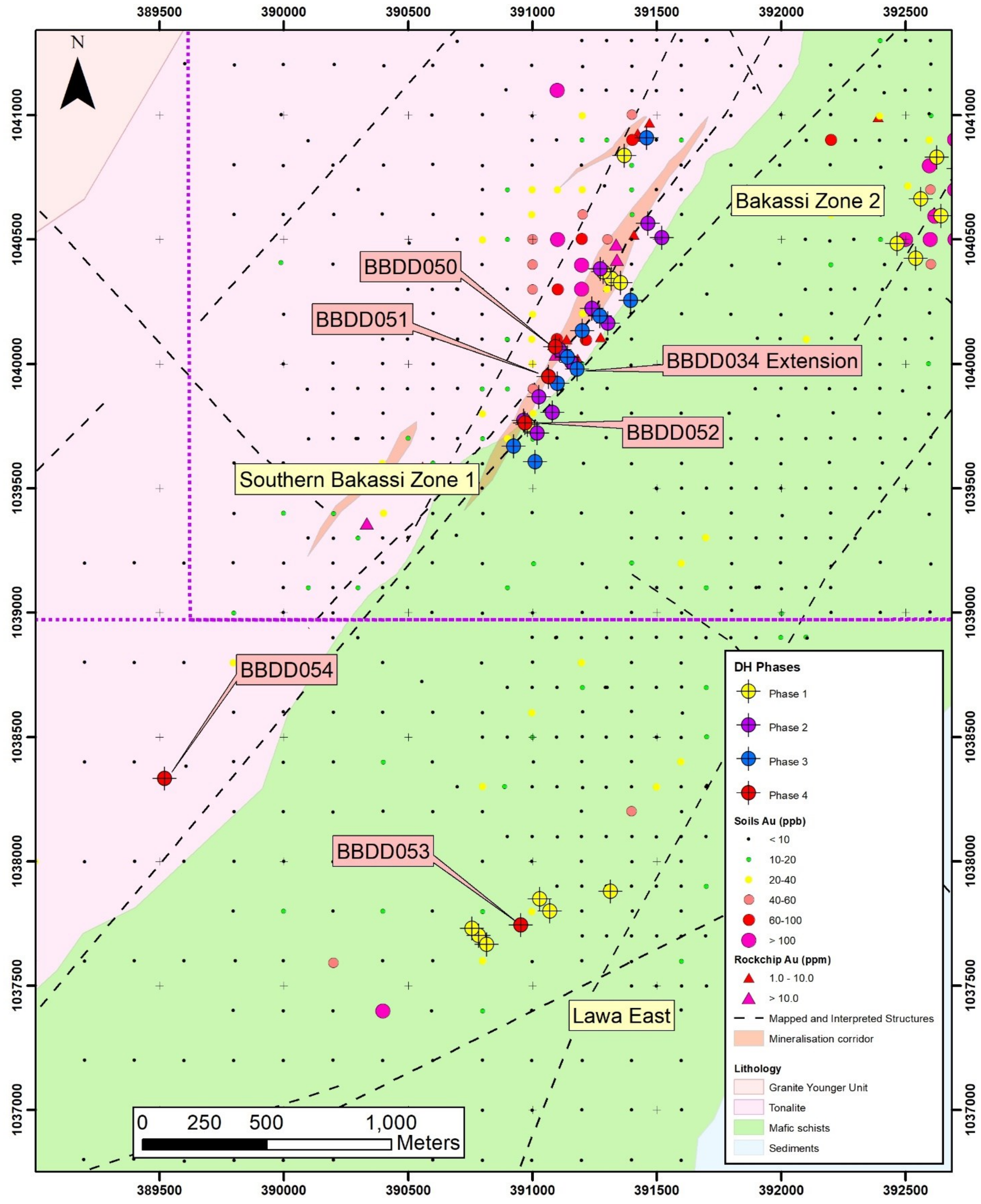


Figure 12. Phase 4 DH collar locations in relation to previous Phase 1-3 DH collars. Note BBDD054 is located along the Bakassi Zone 1 – Lawa West trend.

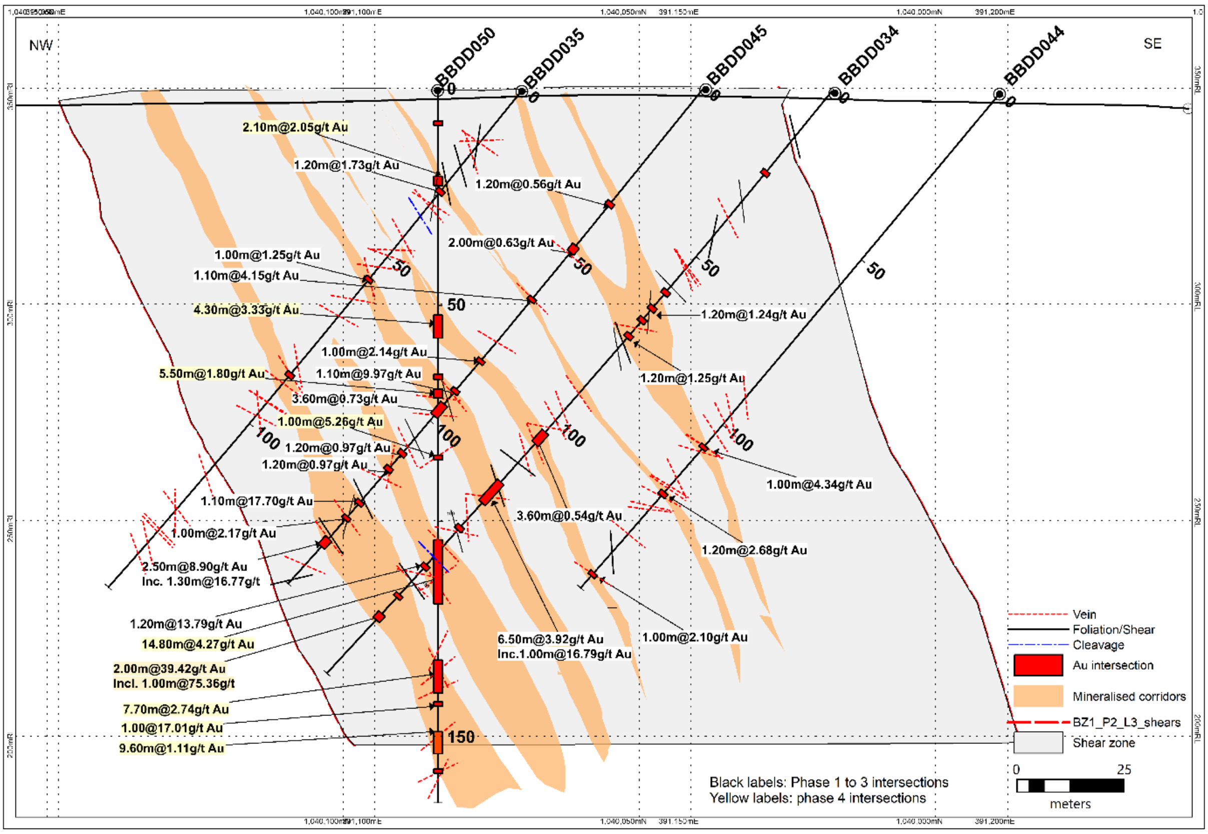


Figure 13. Interpretive cross-section along drill fence line BZ1_P2_L3 with intersections from all four Phases of drilling.

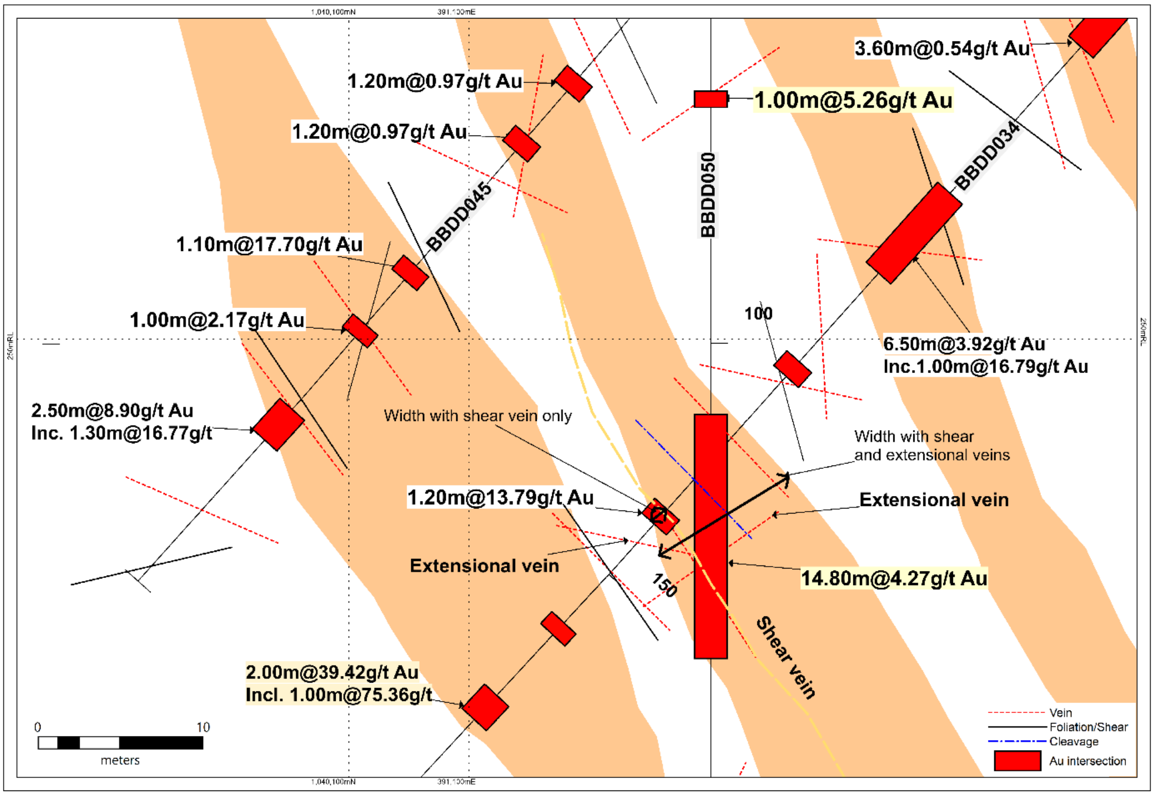


Figure 14. (Top) Interpretive cross-section of BZ1_P2_L3 focussed on the reported intersections from holes BBDD034 and BBDD050 showing an increased width of intersection where extensional veins are encountered. (Bottom) Photos of core trays from the main intersection highlighted on the cross section, comparing the same intersection from inclined drilling (BBDD034) and vertical drilling (BBDD050). Note that where the inclined drilling encountered a comparatively narrow shear related vein over a restricted interval, the vertical hole encountered a much wider zone of alteration, veining, and mineralisation, linked to the interaction of sub-horizontal extensional veining in addition to the steeply dipping shear veins