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.*	• Stream sediment samples were collected as 3 to 4 kg composites from active sediments on the primary (first to third order) streams at an average density of 0.4 samples per km^2. Samples were obtained using a combination of picks and shovels from multiple points within a c.$10m^2$ area around a central sampling point and collected in a sample bag. The samples were transported to a base in Ngaoundéré where they underwent sieving through a stack of 3 sieves with each coarse fraction panned. The final fine fraction (passing 125 microns) was flocculated and transferred to a tyvex sample bag for drying. Fine fraction samples of the samples reported to date averaged 0.88kg dry weight (ranging from 0.15 to 1.95 kg). • Systematic soil samples were taken on either a 400mx200m or 400mx100m grid; • Soil samples were taken from the upper saprolite zone, at approximately 40-50 cm below surface. Each 3-4kg sample was collected in a labeled plastic bag; Soil samples were dried at ambient temperature, photographed, and sieved using a stack of 3 sieves with the final fraction passing a 125-micron sieve. • At Ndom rock-chip samples for geochemistry were predominantly collected from outcrops showing pegmatitic and/or porphyritic granitoid textures, as well as examples of representative host rocks and quartz veins. Sample chips totaling ~3kg in weight were collected using a geological hammer and were collected in bags for shipping. • 9 rock chip samples from Ndom were subsampled into separate bags for thin section analyses and technical studies from existing geochemical rock chip samples, and 7 additional rock chip samples were also selected for thin section analyses and technical studies. • All 16 samples selected for thin section and technical studies from Ndom were shipped from the field to an internal preparation laboratory in Yaoundé, owned and operated by BEIG3, and subsequently shipped to the UK. • Selected rock chip samples from Ndom (114 including QAQC) were shipped to an internal preparation laboratory in Yaoundé, owned and

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		operated by BEIG3 for processing before being shipped to an internationally accredited laboratory. • 9 of the Ndom thin section rock chip samples were sub-sampled and, along with one of the Ndom other rock chip samples, and one standard, were sent directly to ALS Ghana for processing. • To date a total of 6,061 soil samples, 816 stream samples, and 330 rock chip samples (all values including QAQC) have been collected for a total of 7,207 samples (including QAQC) across the 5 'Eastern CLP' licences (Ndom, Pokor, Tenekou, Niambaram).
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 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.*	
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*	• Stream samples (in tyvek bags) were hung and dried at room temperature at the base in Ngaoundéré. Once completed dry, the bulk samples were shipped directly to Bureau Veritas laboratory to be homogenised and sub-sampled for assay. • Soil samples were subsampled to c.200g and sent directly to the Bureau Veritas laboratory to be homogenised and further sub-sampled for assay. • The Ndom samples that were sub-sampled for thin sectioning and technical studies were selected on the basis of having features and textures of interest, whilst maintaining representivity in the remaining

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	duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	sample that subsequently underwent geochemical analysis. • Where processed at the BEIG3 laboratory in Yaoundé, rock chip samples were dried in an oven at 80°C for 8 to 12 hours and were then crushed and riffle-split to produce 1kg sub-samples; • The 1kg crushed samples were pulverised, with 90% 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 or need; • The Ndom samples prepared by ALS Ghana were crushed to 70% passing 2mm (assessed by a QC test), followed by 250g of material being crushed to 85% passing 75µm (assessed by a QC test) before splitting and analysis. • Where included within internal QAQC protocols, Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) from GEOSTATS Australia, duplicates (lab and field), and blanks were inserted before submission to the 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.*	• An orientation study was conducted on 16 stream sediment samples (2 of these samples were from Mbe) where Au was analysed by an Aqua Regia digest followed by an AAS finish, and 34 other elements were analysed using Aqua Regia digest followed by ICP-ES finish. • All stream and soil samples during the main sampling campaign were analysed for Au using fire assay on a 50 g charge, then analysed using solvent extraction with an AAS finish (1 ppb detection limit). • All stream samples and 1,852 soil samples from Ndom were analysed for 45 elements using a 4-acid digest followed by an ICP-MS finish, and 1,092 soil samples from Ndom were analysed for 59 elements using a 4-acid digest followed by an ICP-MS finish. Detection limits varied depending on element. • 9 rock-chip samples from Ndom were analysed for gold using a fire assay with AAS finish technique. Detection limits were 0.01 ppm or 0.01 g/t Au for AAS. • 105 rock chip samples from Ndom (including QAQC) were analysed for a suite of 45 elements using a four-acid digest and ICP-MS finish. Detection limits varied depending on element. • 11 rock chip samples from Ndom (9 new samples, one from the aforementioned 105 samples, and 1 standard) were analysed for 52 elements using a peroxide fusion digest followed by ICP-MS finish.

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		Detection limits varied depending on element. • QC procedures for all streams, soils, and rock chips targeting Au included the insertion of commercial Au certified reference materials (from Geostats Australia), field duplicates to monitor the accuracy and precision of laboratory data. • QC procedures for the rock chip programme at Ndom targeting Li included three certified reference materials from Geostats Australia (certified for Li along with a range of other elements), field duplicates to monitor the accuracy and precision of the laboratory data, and blanks. • For the stream sample analyses, standards represented 6.5% of the analyses, with field duplicates representing 2.3%. • For the soil sample analyses to date, standards represented 2.3% field duplicates represented 1.4% and laboratory prep duplicates represented 0.9%. • For the rock chip samples, standards represent 3.2%, field duplicates represent 1.6%, laboratory prep duplicates represent 1.6%, and blanks represent 1.6%. • Due to the anticipated low gold levels in stream sediments samples, no blanks were included. • 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 verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All stream, soil, and most rock chip samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas in Côte d'Ivoire, which is an internationally accredited laboratory (ISO 9001:2008 accredited), for Au analysis. All non-orientation stream samples, and Grid #1 soils were sent by Bureau Veritas to its laboratory in Canada (also ISO 9001:2008 accredited) for multi-element analysis following fire assay analysis for gold. 105 (including QAQC) rock chip samples from Ndom were sent by Bureau Veritas to its laboratory in Canada for multi-element analysis only. 11 Ndom rock chip samples (including one repeat sample from the 105 rock chip samples, and 1 standard) were sent to ALS Ghana for processing, and subsequently transferred to ALS Ireland for multi-element analysis (focusing on Li); • Once results are received, assay information is uploaded to the Company's DataShed 5 database, while original assay files (.pdf and .csv) are saved on the Company's server.

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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 stream sediment, soil sample and rock chip locations were surveyed using a hand-held GPS. • 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.*	• Regional-scale stream sediment sampling has focussed on testing the primary (first to third order) stream beds, with a data density of 0.4 samples per km^2. • To date, soil sampling has been undertaken over six grids covering 'Priority 1' gold targets identified during stream sediment campaign. Sample lines were spaced 400m apart and oriented 135˚-315˚; samples were taken at a spacing of 200m along the lines with a pilot area of a higher sample density at 100m spacing at Ndom (see Appendix 1, Figure 2). • Rock-chip samples were selectively collected at outcrops where features/characteristics of interest were identified by the field geologists. • The project is too early stage to consider undertaking a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Stream sediment samples were transferred from the field to a secure base in Ngaoundéré by Oriole Resources-employed staff, where they were stored prior to dispatch. • Soil samples were transferred from the field to the Bibemi field camp for processing and storage prior to dispatch. • Both stream and soil samples were sent by DHL in secured metal boxes to the laboratory (Bureau Veritas - Cote d'Ivoire); At arrival, batch logging and official check-in (bar-coding, for tracking purposes) of samples was carried out before sample preparation and analysis. • Rock chip samples for geochemistry from Ndom were transferred to BEIG3's laboratory in Yaoundé in secured metal boxes for sample processing, with the exception of the 11 samples sent to ALS Ghana for processing from the BEIG3 laboratory as whole rock. 16 rock-chip samples from Ndom, selected for thin section analyses and technical studies, were secured in metal boxes and shipped from Yaoundé to the UK. The remaining rock chip samples collected from Ndom, but not chosen for analysis were kept at Oriole's secure base-house at Mbe.

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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.*	• The Central Licence Package comprises nine contiguous licences in central Cameroon that cover a total area of 4,091km^2. Five licences in the east (Niambaram, Tenekou, Pokor, Mbe and Ndom, together Eastern CLP) are held by the Company through its 90%-owned subsidiary, Oriole Cameroon SARL. The minority interests in these five licences are held by Bureau d'Etudes et d'Investigations Géologico-minières, Géotechniques et Géophysiques SARL ('BEIG3'), who remains free-carried until the definition of a 50,000 oz gold resource. BCM International Limited has entered into an earn-in agreement to acquire up to 50% ownership of Mbe as of January 2024. See separate Mbe Project JORC Table 1 for more details. Three licences (Mana, Dogon and Sanga, together Western CLP) are held through Reservoir Minerals Cameroon SARL, in which the Company has a 90% beneficial interest. The ninth licence, Gamboukou, is located at the southeastern edge of the Eastern CLP and is held by the Company's 90%-owned subsidiary, OrrCam2 SARL. A tenth licence (Maboum) is currently under application to the east of the Eastern CLP, through OrrCam2 SARL, another 90%-owned subsidiary of the Company. • All licences are in their first term. The original eight exploration licences (Eastern CLP and Western CLP) are valid until February 2024, Gamboukou is valid until November 2025. There are no known environmental liabilities associated with the project or licences at this time. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. • The Company has received confirmation of a temporary suspension of the Western CLP licences whilst it resolves access issues related to a hunting concession within the licence.

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Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The project area is a greenfield site and Oriole Resources PLC and the Company believes there to have been no previous exploration.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Prospective area for orogenic gold hosted by greenschist to amphibolite grade Pan-African rock formations, associated with the Tcholliré-Banyo Shear zone in central Cameroon. In the west of the package, the Pan-African rocks are overlain by Cenozoic volcanics, potentially prospective for other styles of gold mineralisation (e.g. high-sulphidation) which may overprint the older Pan-African system. The southeastern part of the Eastern CLP and the Gamboukou licence are considered to be prospective for hard-rock lithium deposits, based on the underlying geology and elevated lithium-in-soil values yielded from the Company's exploration to date.

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 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	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole*	

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widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	
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.*	• See Appendix 1 for a map showing sample locations (actual and planned) for the stream sediment sampling campaign over the entire Central Licence Package. Results received to date relate to the five Eastern CLP licences. • See Appendix 1 for maps showing the sample locations for the Phase 1 soil sampling campaign over ranked 'Priority 1' targets in the five Eastern CLP exploration licences and elevated lithium-in-soil concentrations within the Ndom licence area. • See Appendix 1 for maps showing the locations of rock chip sampling across Mbe (two phases) and channel samples at Mbe (also includes two example channel sample photos and intervals)
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 for a map showing the stream sediment sample assay results from the five Eastern CLP licences.
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.*	• A desktop remote sensing report was commissioned across the Central Licence Package which defined a series of initial priority targets from a combination of literature data and interpretation of freely available satellite and radiometric data.
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.*	• Stream sediment and semi-regional soil sampling work over Priority 1 points has identified a number of multi-kilometre gold-in-soil anomalies at Ndom, Pokor and Niambaram as well as a 12.5km gold anomalous zone at Mbe. • A mixture of infill stream sediments and soil progammes are planned over Priority 2 and 3 targets. • Further work planned also includes additional geological mapping across the Ndom and Gamboukou licences and a stream sediment sampling campaign at Gamboukou where the potential for lithium has recently been identified

Appendix 1

Figure 1. Sample collection status and results to date from the stream sediment sampling campaign over the Central Licence Package. Assay results have been received for the five Eastern CLP licences: Tenekou, Niambaran, Pokor, MBE, and NDOM. Samples collected at Mana, Dogon and Sanga is pending.

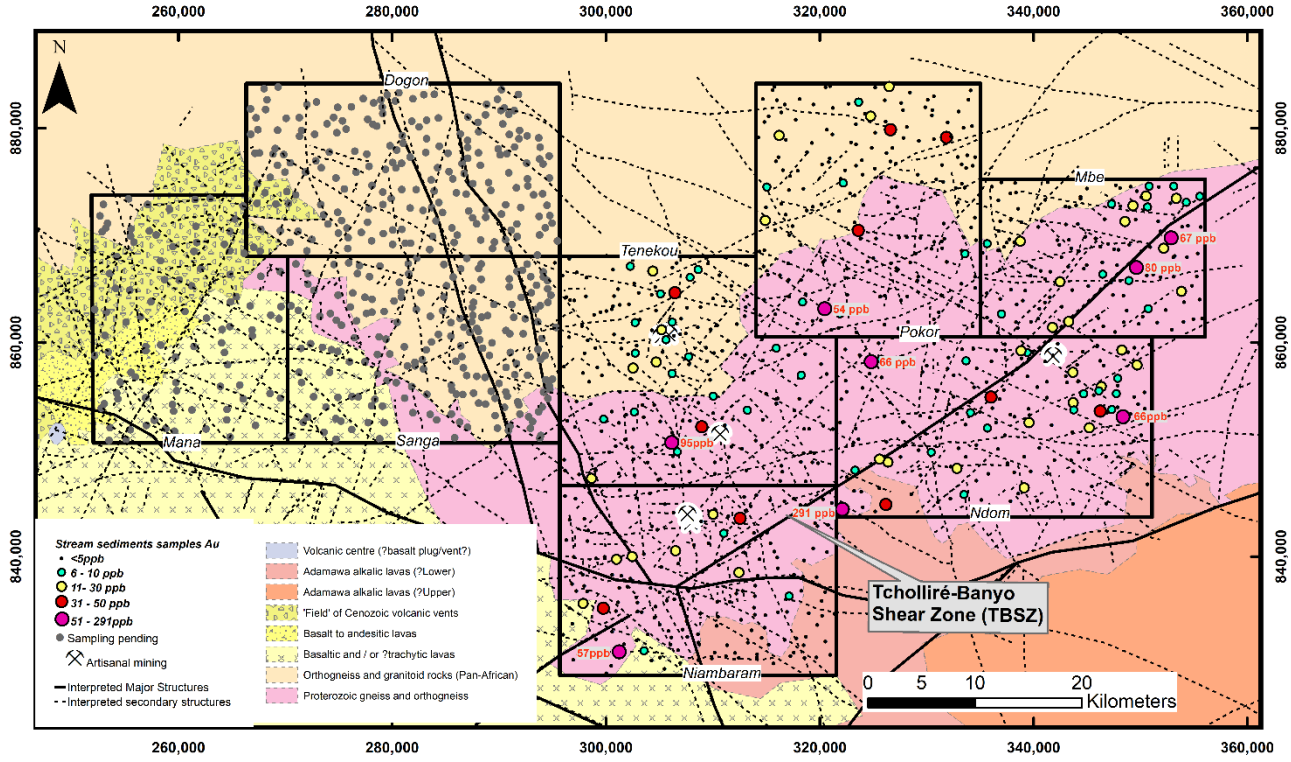

Figure 2. Priority 1 soil sampling grids across gold-mineralised drainage basins within the five eastern CLP licences. Soil samples were planned at a spacing of 400m*200m, with the Pilot Area also including a higher-resolution 400m*100m sampling grid over the core of the anomalism.

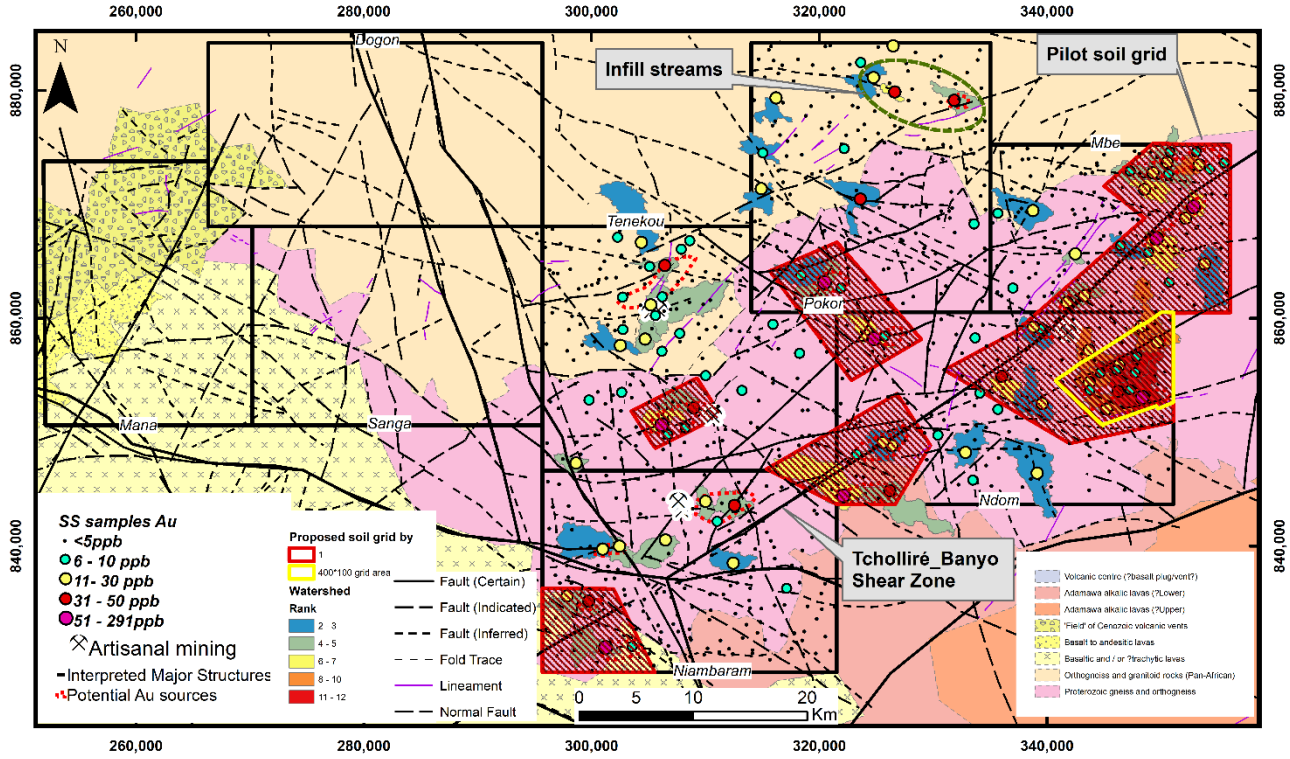

Figure 3. Results for Priority 1 soil sampling grids, highlighting the Tcholliré-Banyo Shear Zone (TBSZ) structural corridor and the 12.5km-long anomalous zone identified at Mbe.

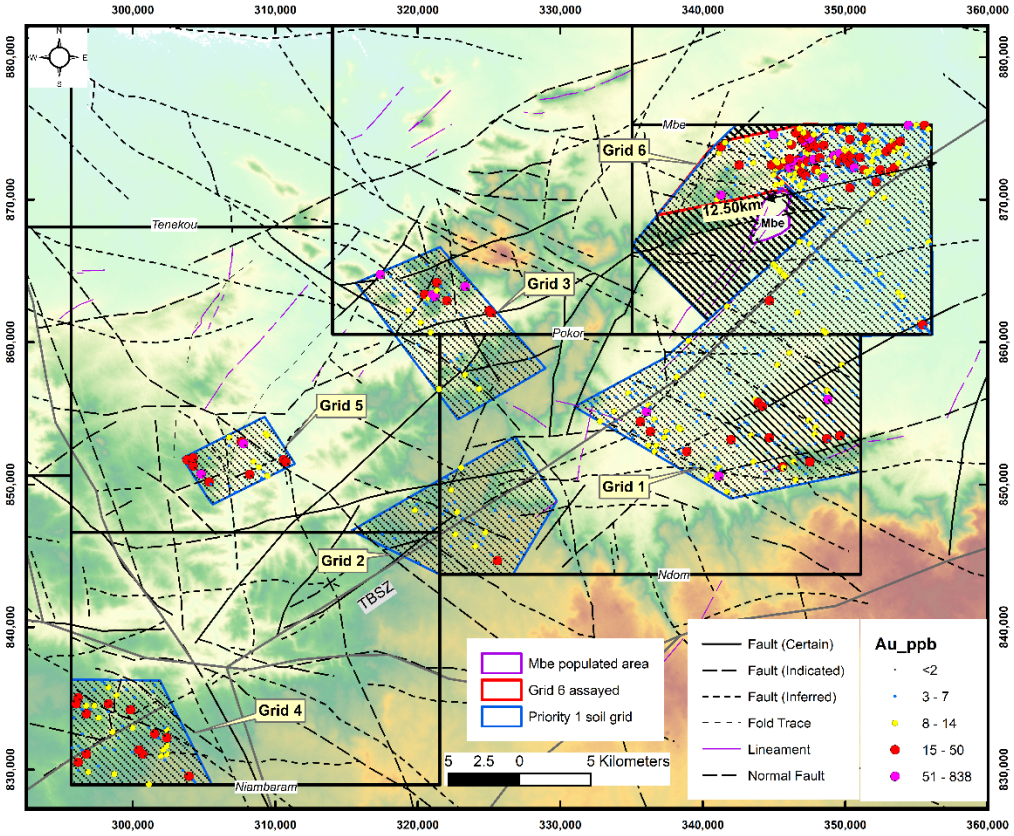

Figure 4. Elevated Lithium in soil concentrations at Ndom and the associated underlying porphyritic granitoids along with corresponding proximal porphyritic granitoids within the footprint of Gamboukou and Maboum (licence under application).

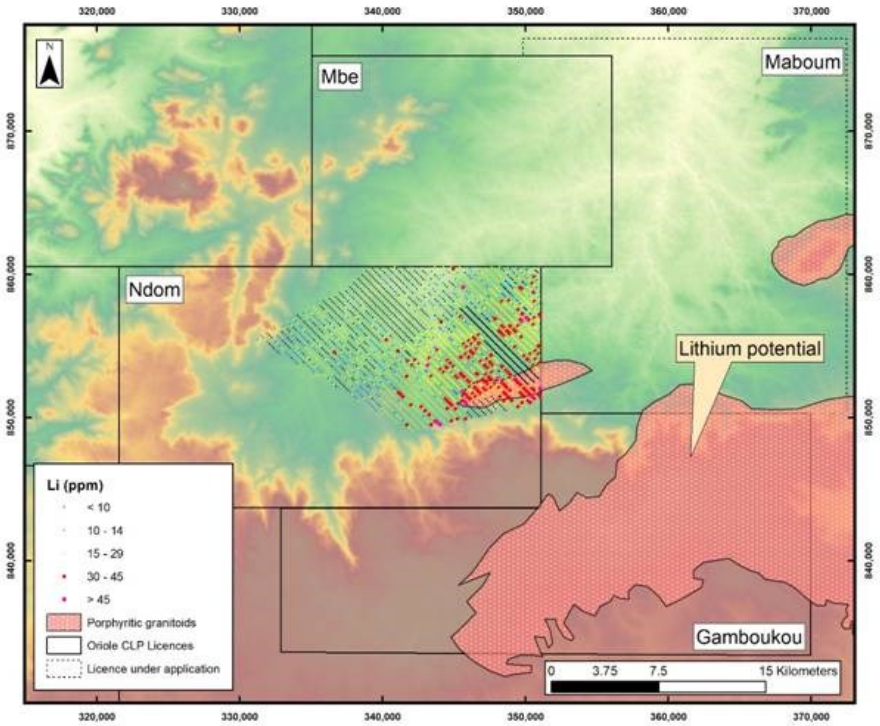

Figure 5. Li results from rock chip sampling (both phases) and Li-in-soils data at Ndom, overlain of PRECSAEM geology updated by Oriole geological mapping