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 Mbe, multiple phases of rock-chip samples were collected for geological analysis, by Oriole and also by BCM International Limited (BCM) as part of a Due Diligence review of the project. • Oriole collected samples for geochemical analysis from outcrops showing mineralisation, with alteration and/or quartz veining, where sheared and deformed and plus or minus boxworks of sulphides, along with examples of representative host rocks. Each sample, totalling ~3kg in weight, comprised rock chips collected using a geological hammer. • Oriole collected an additional 27 rock-chip samples (0.5 -1.5kg each) for thin section analyses and technical studies. • Oriole also collected nineteen channel-chip samples (22 including QAQC) from Mbe, using the same methodology as per the rock-chip samples but over specific intervals. • All of Oriole rock-chip and channel-chip samples were collected in

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		uniquely labelled bags and transported from the field to an internal preparation laboratory in Yaoundé, owned and operated by BEIG3. All rock samples were processed to produce a pulverised sample, a 50-60g split of which was sent to Bureau Veritas, Abidjan for geochemical analysis. Thin section and technical study samples were shipped directly to the UK. • As part of a due-diligence review by BCM, a total of 542 channel chips (600 including QAQC) and 97 rock chip samples (107 including QAQC) were collected from artisanal mining pits and outcrops respectively. Rock-chip samples from outcrops ('grab samples') were collected using a rock hammer for ~2.5 to 3.0 kg of material. Channel-chip samples were collected either vertically or horizontally from pit walls (orientation perpendicular to the dominant vein set where apparent) and over variable lengths to collected representative samples weighing ~2.5 to 3.0 kg. All pit wall samples were from collected from in-situ saprolite or saprock. • Rock-chip and channel-chip samples were collected in uniquely labelled bags and shipped to the BEIG3 laboratory in Yaoundé for processing to produce a pulverised sample, a 50-60g split of which was subsequently shipped to Intertek, Ghana for geochemical analysis. • To date a total of 3,314 soil samples, 158 stream samples, 210 rock chip samples, and 622 channel-chip samples (all values including QAQC and thin section/technical study samples) for a total of 4,304 samples have been collected at Mbe.
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.*	

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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 duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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. • All rock chip and channel-chip samples were processed at the BEIG3 laboratory in Yaoundé. 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; • 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 of the wider Eastern CLP area (five contiguous licences of which Mbe is the north-easternmost licence) was conducted on 16 stream sediment samples (2 of which 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 from Mbe 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 2,075 soil samples were analysed for 45 elements using a 4-acid digest followed by an ICP-MS finish.

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		Detection limits varied depending on element. • All rock-chip and channel-chip samples at Mbe were analysed for gold using a fire assay with AAS finish technique. For Oriole samples, where samples returned Au > 10g/t, a gravimetric finish was undertaken by Bureau Veritas. Detection limits were 0.01 ppm or 0.01 g/t Au for AAS and 0.9 ppm or 0.9 g/t Au for the gravimetric finish. BCM samples were analysed for gold using a similar Fire Assay with AAS finish technique, with a detection limit of 0.01 ppm or 0.01 g/t Au. • QAQC procedures for all rock chips targeting Au, included the insertion of commercial Au certified reference materials (CRMs) (from Geostats Australia), blanks and field duplicates to monitor the accuracy and precision of laboratory data. CRMs and field duplicates were also inserted into the stream sediment sample batches. However, due to the anticipated low gold in stream sediments and soil samples, no blanks were included. • For the stream sample analyses, standards represented 5.1% of the analyses, with field duplicates representing 2.5%. • For the soil sample analyses to date, standards represented 2.3%, field duplicates represented 1.3% and laboratory prep duplicates represented 0.5%. • For the rock chip samples, standards represent 4.5%, field duplicates represent 4.0%, laboratory prep duplicates represent 1.3%, and blanks represent 2.7%. • For channel-chip samples, standards represent 2.4%, field duplicates represent 5.0%, and blanks represent 2.4%. • 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 samples collected by Oriole (streams, soils, rock-chip and channel-chip) were submitted to Bureau Veritas in Côte d'Ivoire, an internationally accredited laboratory (ISO 9001:2008 accredited), for gold analysis. All non-orientation stream samples, and Grid #1 soils (which included a sub-set of Mbe soils) were subsequently sent by Bureau Veritas to its laboratory in Canada (also ISO 9001:2008 accredited) for multi-element analysis. All rock-chip and channel-chip samples collected by BCM were sent to Intertek, Ghana (ISO 9001:2008 accredited) for gold analysis. • 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, rock chip and channel-chip sample 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 two grids at Mbe 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. • Rock-chip samples were selectively collected at outcrops where features/characteristics of interest were identified by the field geologists. Channel-chip samples were collected from artisanal mining pits 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 and channel-chip samples were transferred to BEIG3's laboratory in Yaoundé in secured metal boxes for sample processing. 27 rock chip samples selected for thin section analyses and technical studies were secured in metal boxes and shipped from Yaoundé to the UK.
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) are known as the Eastern CLP. The Mbe project is 90% owned by Oriole Cameroon SARL, Oriole Resources PLC's local subsidiary, with the remaining 10% interest owned 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. Under the terms of the recently signed earn-in agreement with BCM (dated January 2024) BCM will acquire a 10% beneficial interest in Mbe upon payment of the signature payment to Oriole, reducing Oriole Cameroon SARL's ownership to 80%. Thereafter, BCM will have the right to earn up to a 50% interest in the project. • The Mbe licence is in its first term and is valid until 31 January 2024. A renewal application for the licence has been submitted. 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.
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.

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.*	

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	• *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 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').*	
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, including Mbe. • 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, including Mbe. • See Appendix 1 for maps showing the locations of rock-chip sampling (three phases) and channel-chip sampling 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 rock-chip sampling results at Mbe, where results for results for all samples are plotted as grade ranges, including those that are considered below the economic threshold.
Other substantive	• *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*	• 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

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exploration data	*method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	available satellite and radiometric data. • A ground geophysics programme has been conducted over a portion of the Mbe prospect. This involved the collection of ground magnetic data by Oriole technicians. Oriole technicians were trained by a team from Institute Géosciences De Dakar (IDGK) while working on the Bibemi project. Sampling methodology was approved by Terra Resources, an Australian based consultancy who also undertook QAQC of the data, confirming the data quality was good. Terra is currently completing the final processing, inversion modelling, and reporting. See Appendix 1 for a preliminary total magnetic intensity (TMI) image.
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.*	• Work programmes are currently being designed in conjunction with BCM for the next phase of exploration at the project.

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 have not yet been collected at Mana, Dogon and Sanga

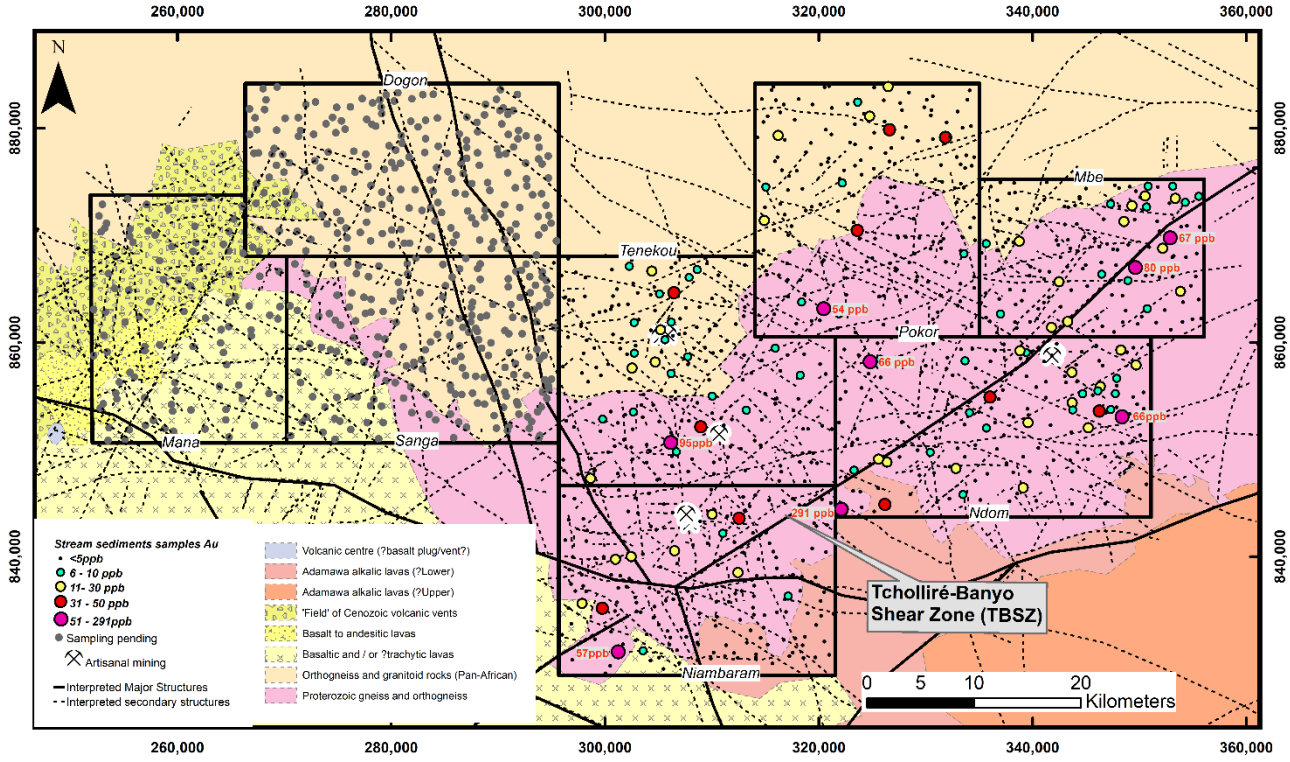

Figure 2. Priority 1 soil sampling grids across gold-mineralised drainage basins within the five Eastern CLP licences. Soil samples were planned at a spacing of 400m*200m, with the Pilot Area also including a higher-resolution 400m*100m sampling grid over the core of the anomalism.

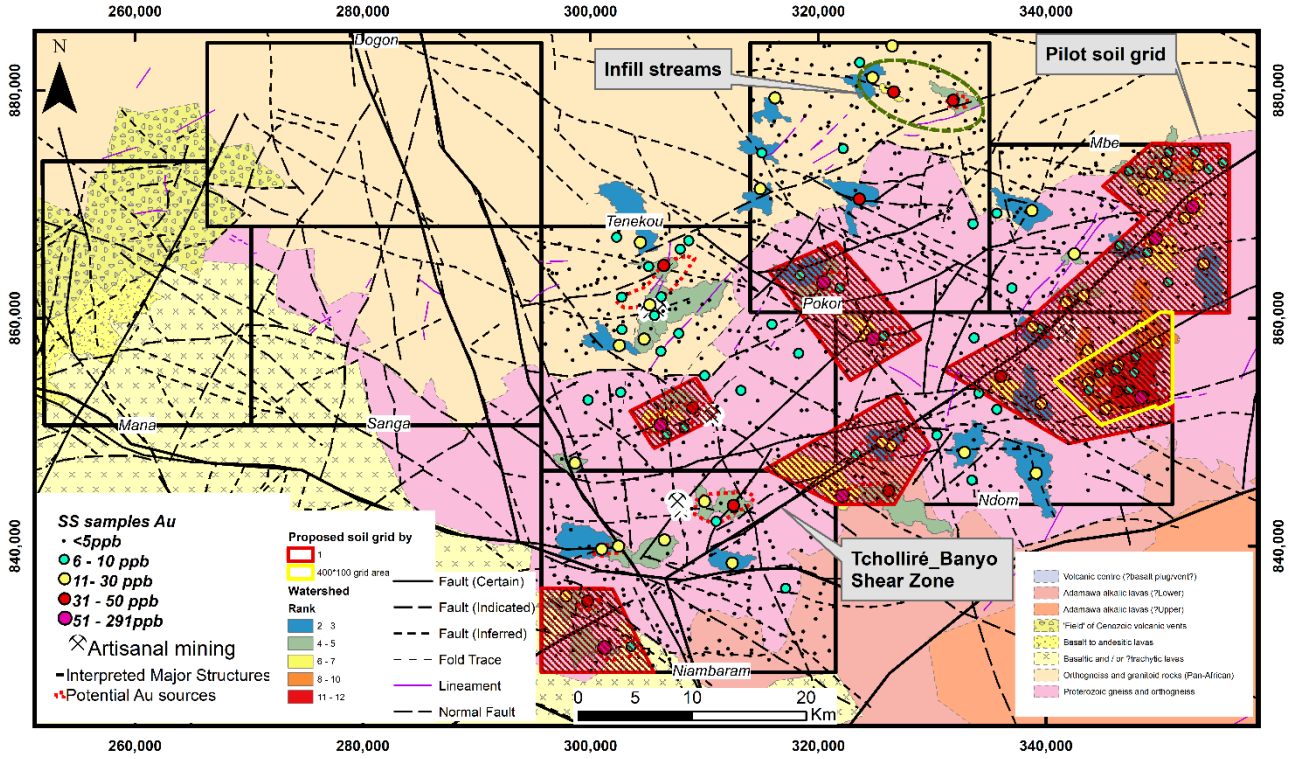

Figure 3. Results for Priority 1 soil sampling grids, highlighting the Tcholliré-Banyo Shear Zone (TBSZ) structural corridor and the 12.5km-long zone of anomalous gold identified at Mbe.

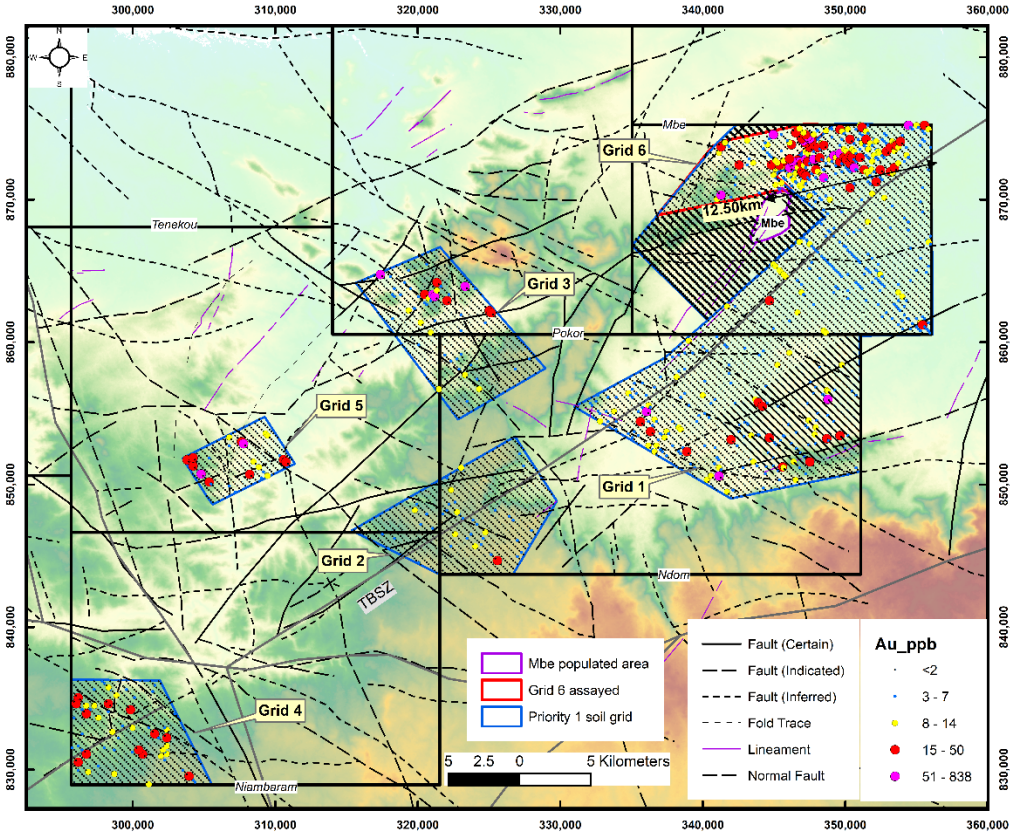

Figure 4. Results for Priority 1 soil sampling over the Mbe licence (Grid 1 and Grid 6), highlighting key grades and en-echelon anomalism extending over a 12.5km-long corridor.

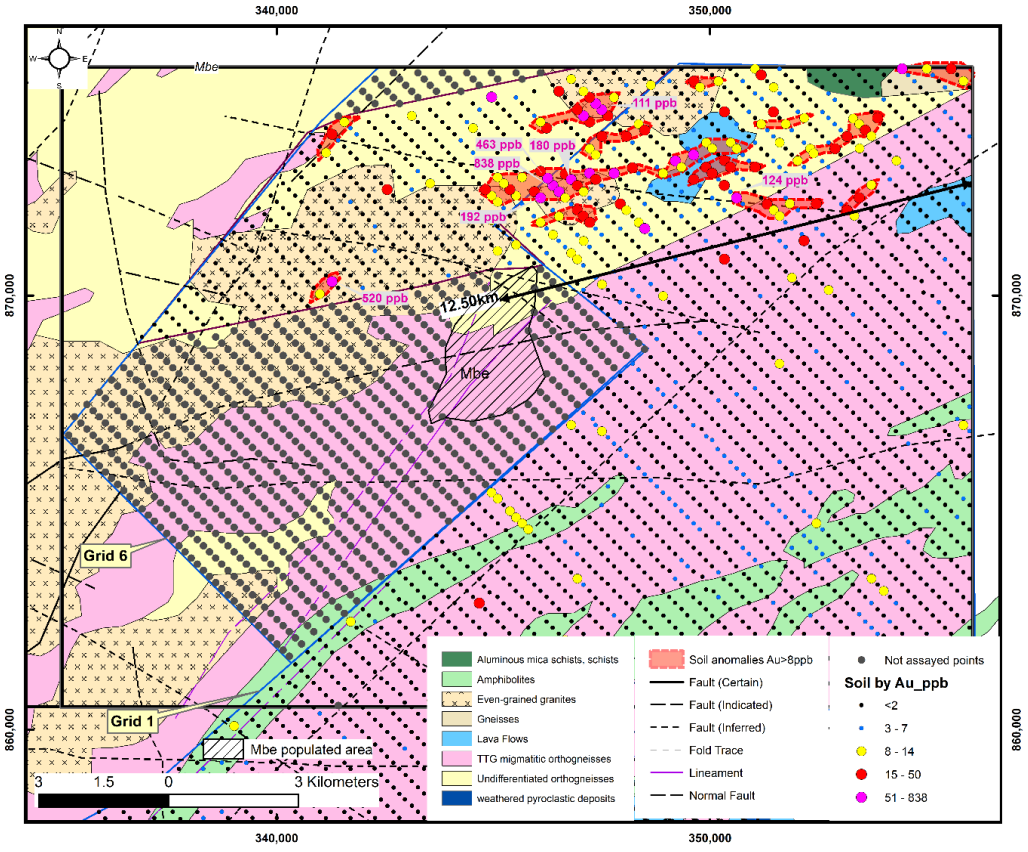

Figure 5. Mbe anomaly geological mapping (1:15,000) and rock-chip samples from selected outcrops within the Mbe anomaly area, predominalty focussed on quartz veins that are hosted within a felsic porphyry unit that outcrops over a 3km-long north-northeast trending corridor.

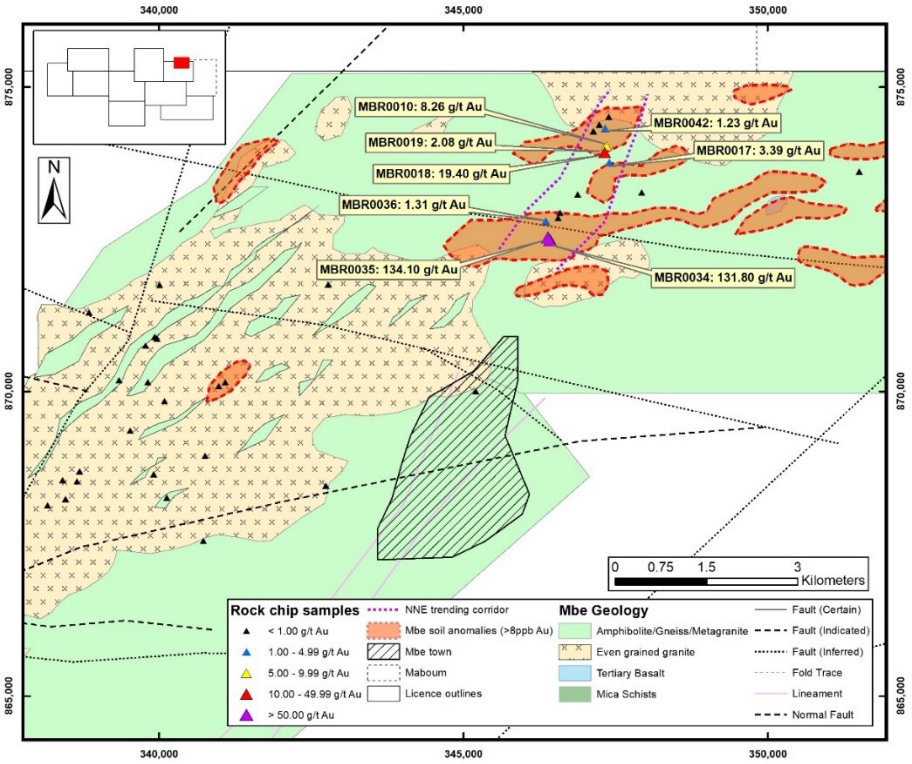

Figure 6. Main: Rock-chip sampling results to date within the main 3km-long gold-mineralised corridor at Mbe. Insert: Location of the best channel-chip sampling intervals from within artisanal pits over a 200m-long zone within the main corridor.

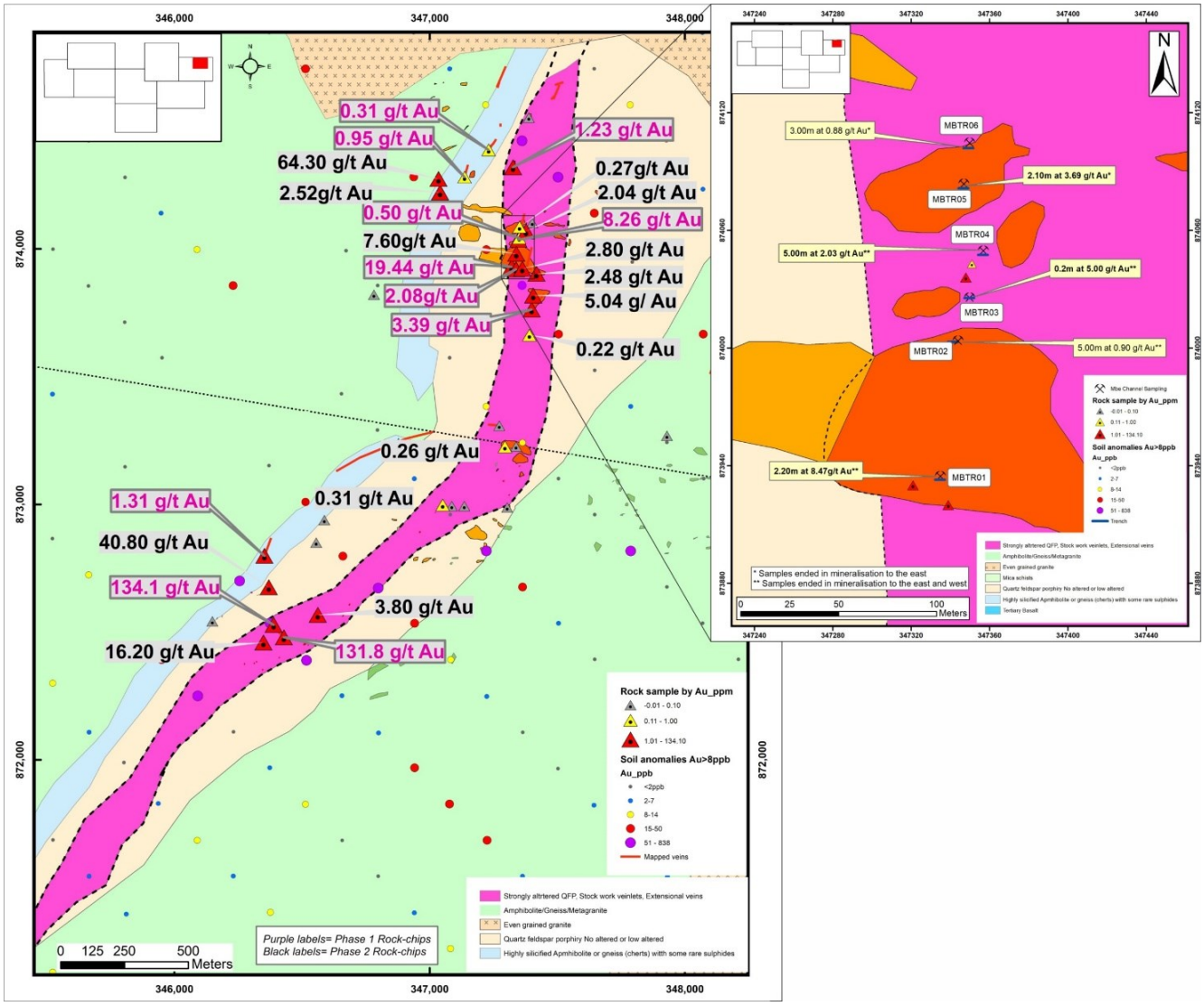

Figure 7. Location of the best channel-chip sampling intervals from within artisanal pits over a 200m-long zone within the main corridor.

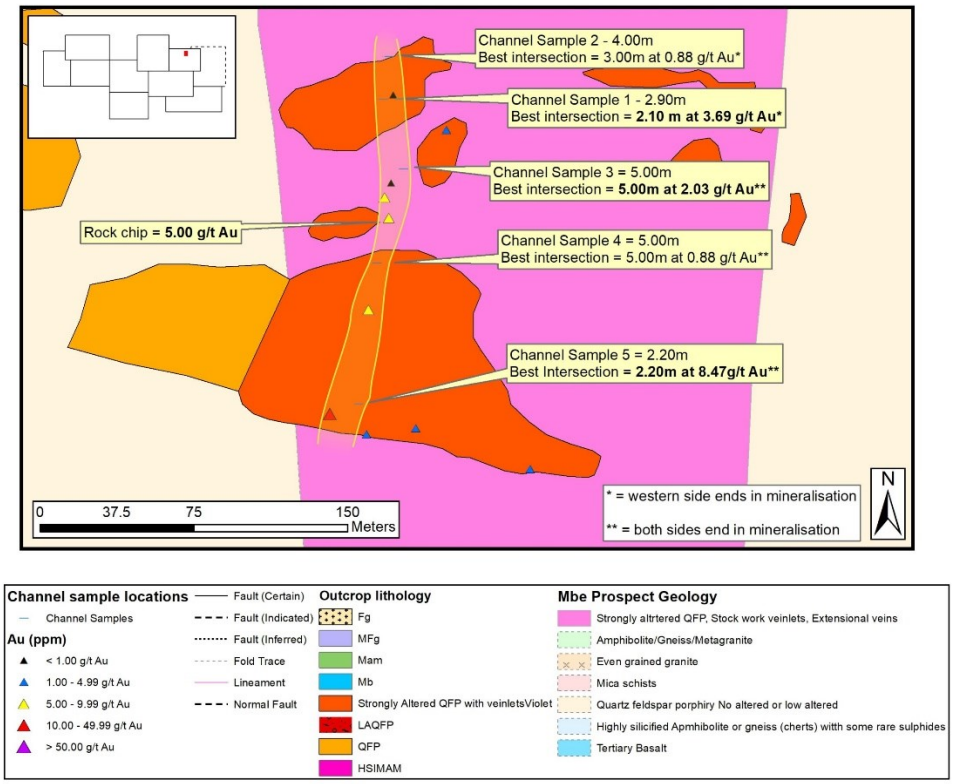

Figure 8. Preliminary Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) image for Mbe, overlain with the main c. 3km-long gold-mineralised corridor and rock-chip sampling results.

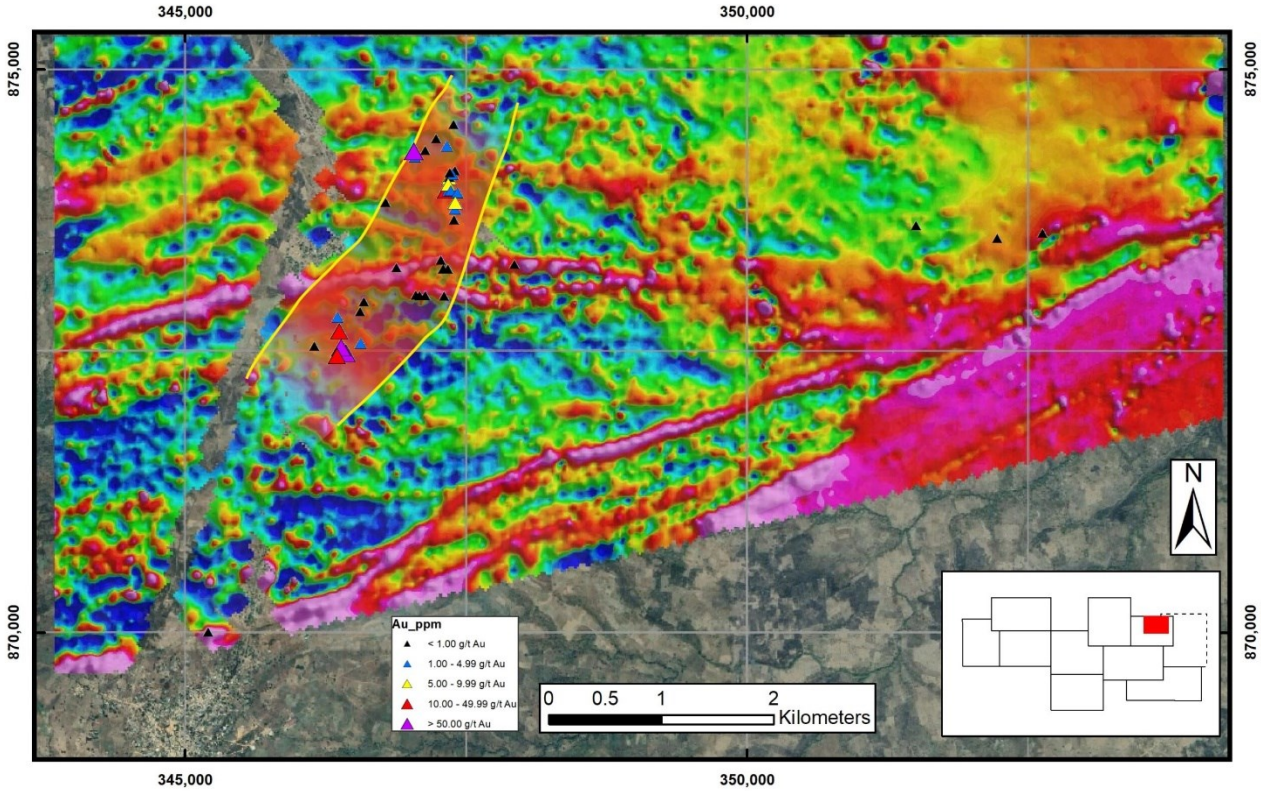

Figure 9. MBTR001 (viewing towards the South) showing approximate location of sampling over intersecting shear and extensional quartz vein sets.

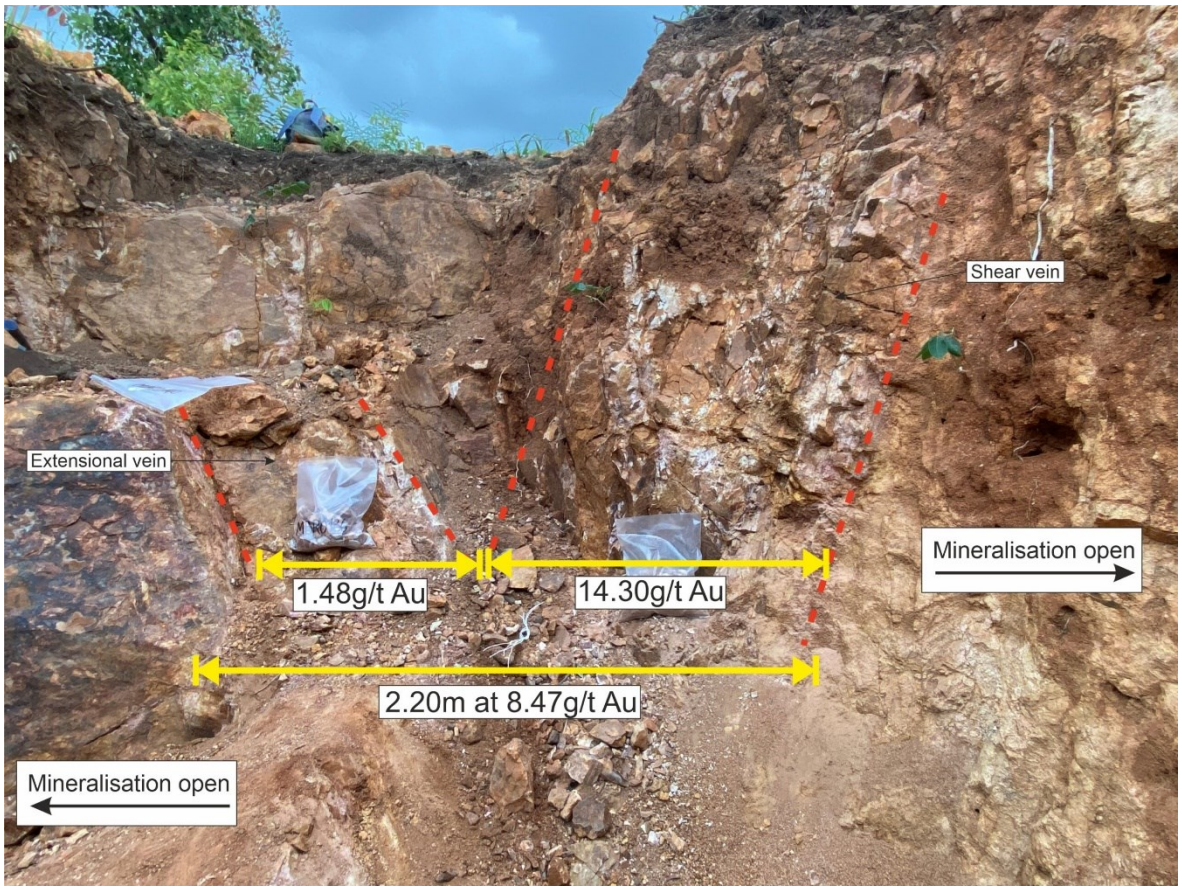

Figure 10. Photo taken across partial trench MBTR005 at Mbe, highlighting approximate location of channel-chip sampling across a central shear-parallel vein of massive silica and high-grade gold extending into the surrounding altered granitoid wall rock to the East. Viewing towards the north-northwest

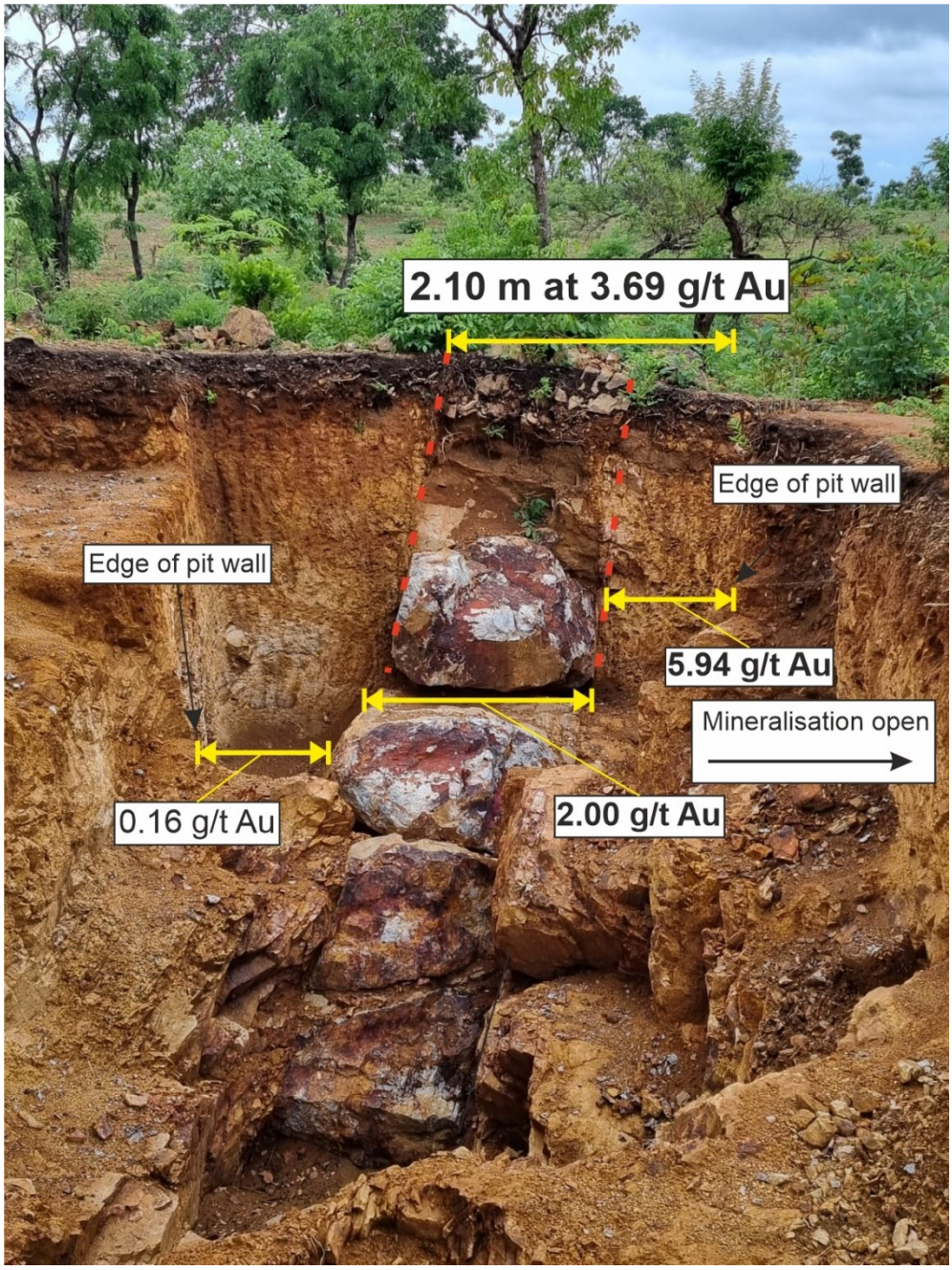

Figure 11. Results from rock-chip sampling during BCM due-diligence review in December 2023.

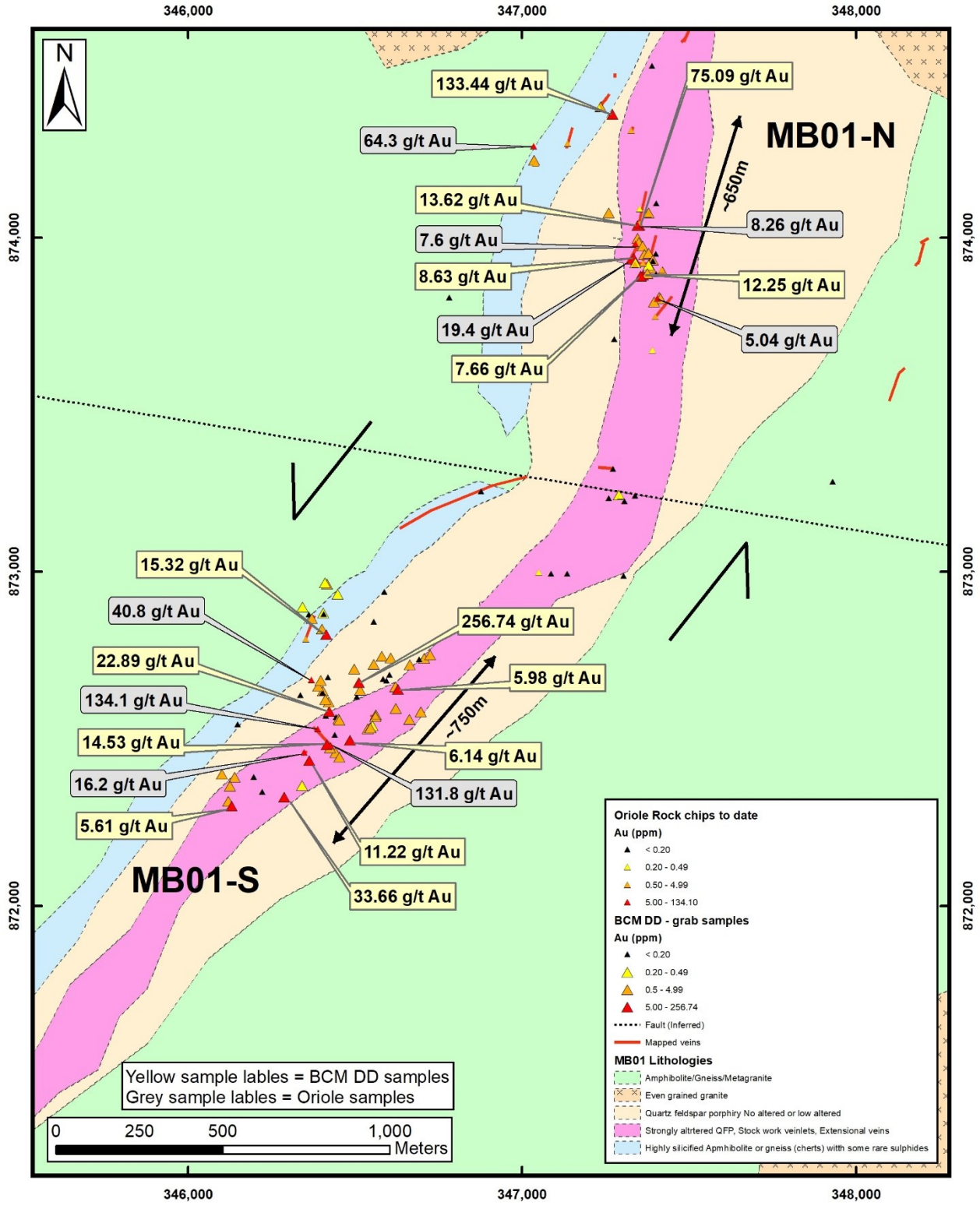

Figure 12. Results from channel-chip sampling within artisanal mining pits at two sites within the main Mbe trend: MB01-N (left) and MB02-S (right)