KM1 Delivers Significant Copper Soil Anomaly Overlying EM Conductor Target

Highlights:

- **Two regional scale copper-lead-zinc soil anomalies identified over an area of 12km^2 and co-incide with the recently identified KM1 airborne EM anomaly.**
- **One lead and zinc soil anomaly, approximately over 1.2km in strike length, identified over the south western margin of KM1 and open to the west.**
- **Targets interpreted as anticlinal structure.**
- **Geological context of the KM1 soil anomalies, airborne and ground EM makes this a high priority target for drill testing.**
- **Planned drilling of KM3 to commence late June 2018.**
- **Further assay results of the regional KM2 soil sample survey expected to be announced late June 2018.**

Kopore Metals Limited ("Kopore" or "Company") is pleased to announce two large coincident copper-lead-zinc soil anomalies, delineated across the recently announced KM1 airborne electromagnetic (EM) conductor and interpreted ground EM conductor (Figure 1, 2 and 3).

The first copper-lead-zinc anomalous zone covers an area of approximately 12km^2 and broadly coincides with an interpreted anticlinal structure within the D'Kar formation, indicating this target is highly prospective for copper mineralisation, as observed throughout the Kalahari Copper Belt. The second lead-zinc anomalous zone extends over a 1.2km strike length, open to the south west and is coincident to a discrete linear AEM anomaly (Figure 5 and 6).

The Company plans to follow up the KM1 copper anomaly with drilling in Q3 2018.

Managing Director Grant Ferguson stated:

"The KM1 copper-lead-zinc soil anomalies, further confirms the high prospectivity for base metals across the Company's Ghanzi West licences. The KM1 prospect has become one of the Company's highest rank targets, across its rapidly evolving portfolio.

Each of our major airborne EM targets announced recently, continue to provide regional size copper-zinc anomalism, further reinforcing Kopore's strong belief and commitment to a potential discovery on the Kalahari Copper Belt (KCB)."

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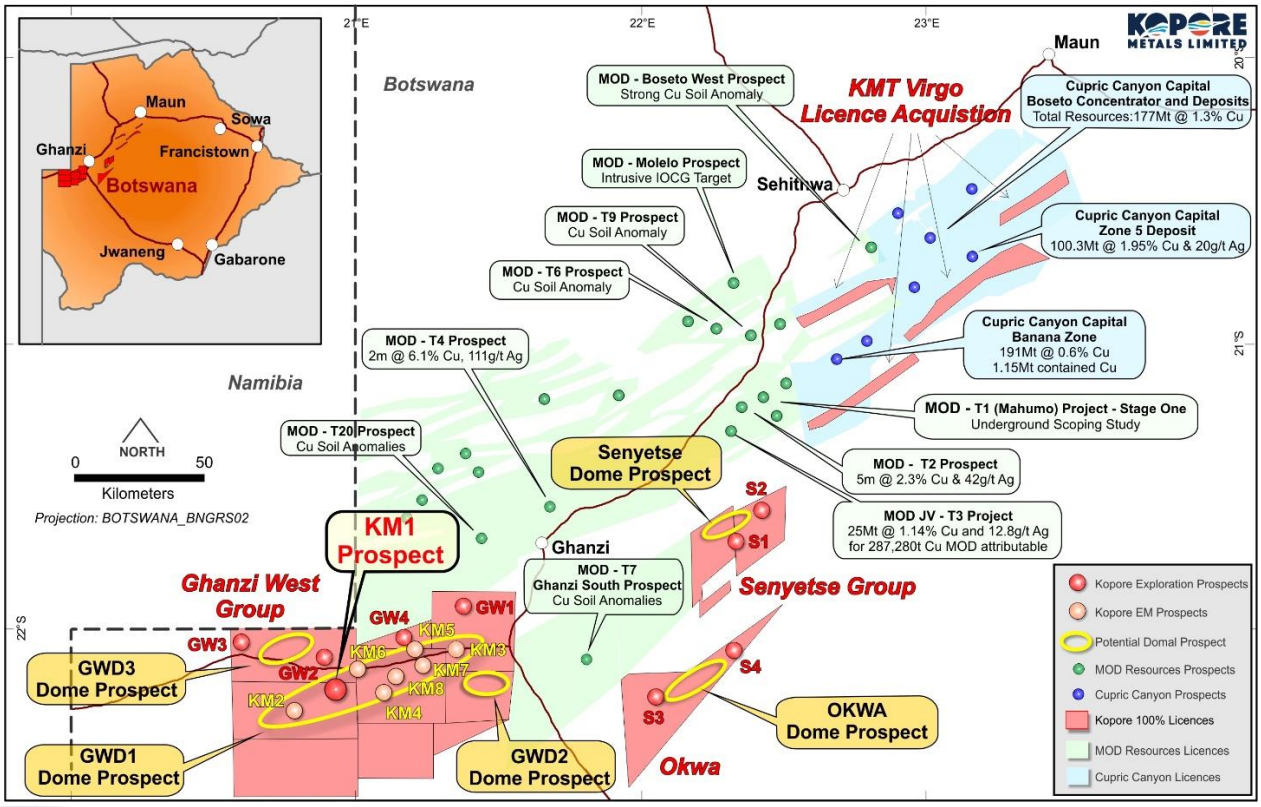

Figure 1 - Kopore Metals Limited Regional Licence Map and Key Identified Targets

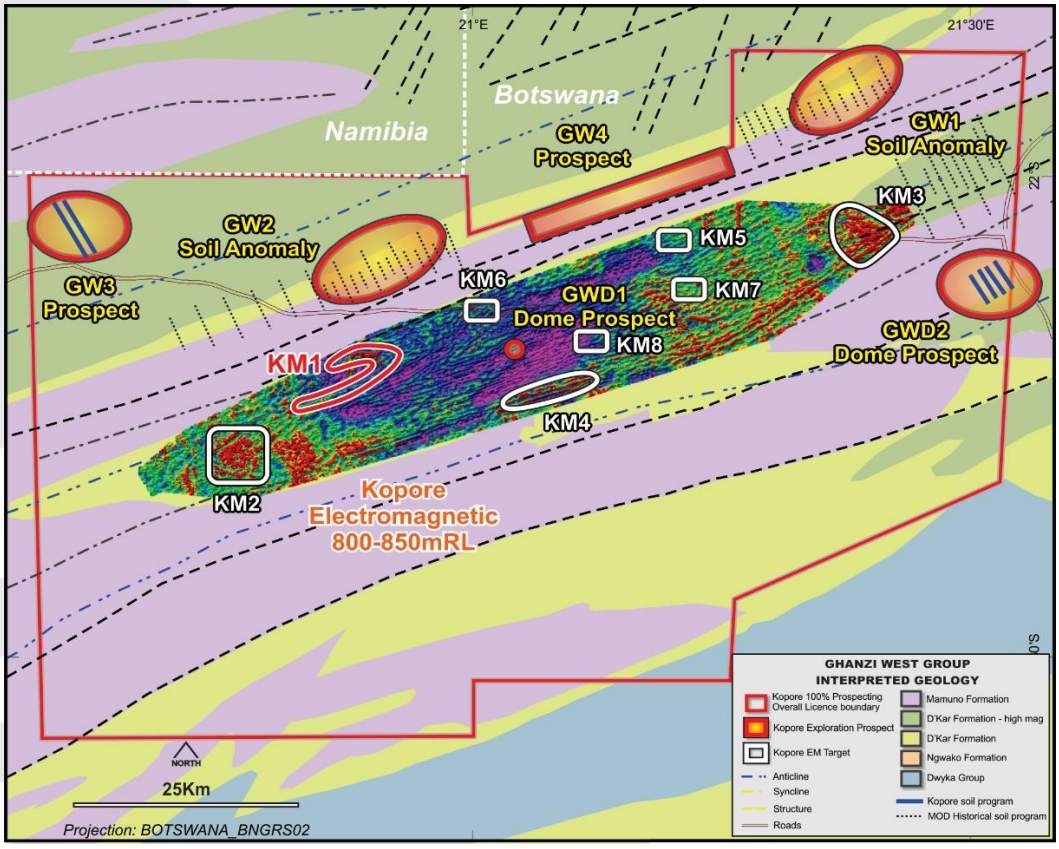

Figure 2 - GWD1 Dome Airborne Survey EM Image (800-850mRL) with Reinterpreted Geology and Exploration Prospects

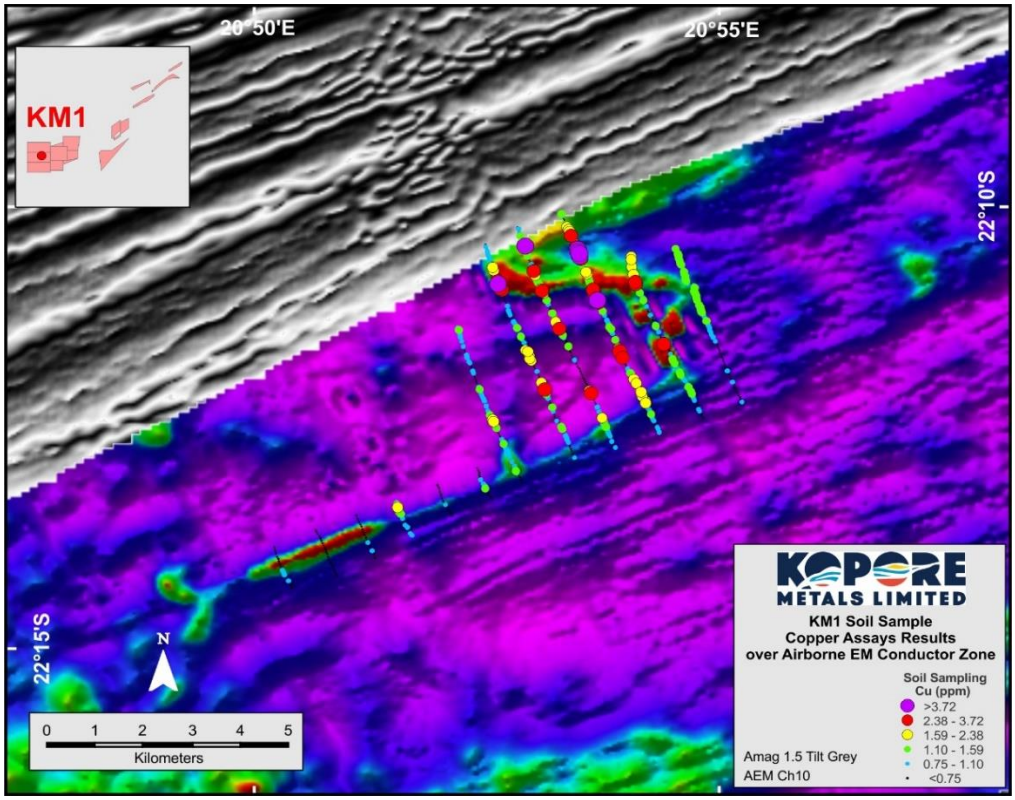

Figure 3 – KM1 Copper in Soil Sample Results Overlying 2017 Airborne EM Survey Conductor Zone with Airborne Magnetics Base Map

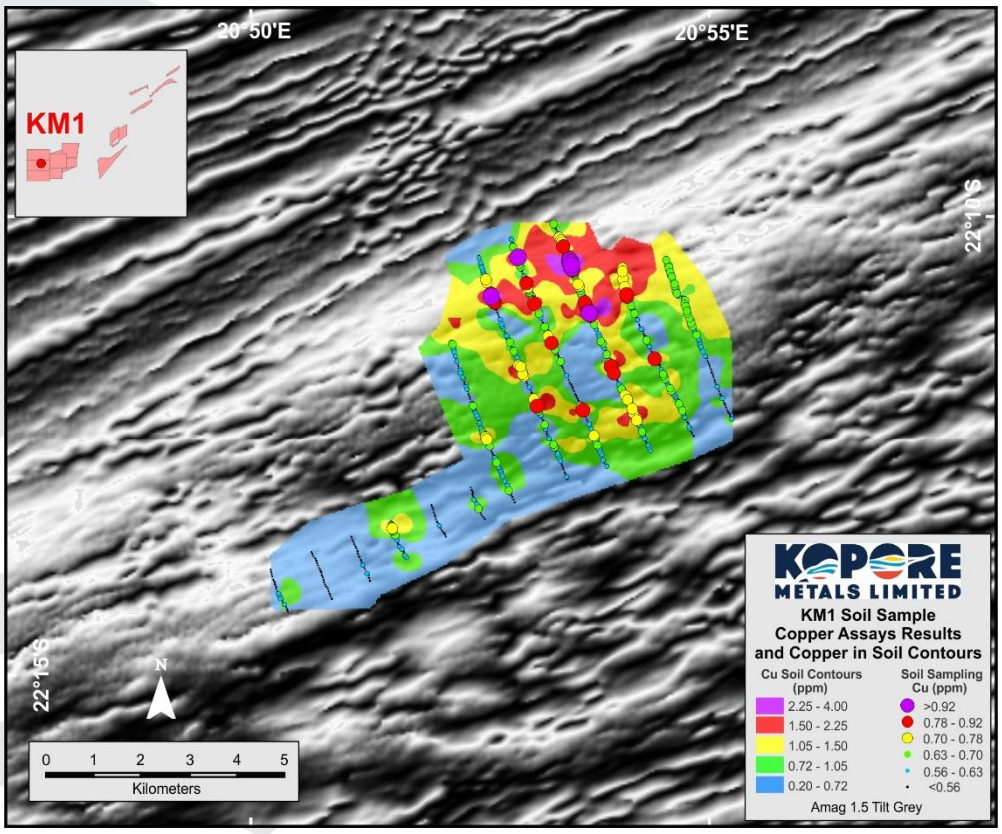

Figure 4 - KM1 Copper in Soil Sample Results Overlying Copper Soil Contours and 2017 Reprocessed Airborne Magnetic Survey Conductor

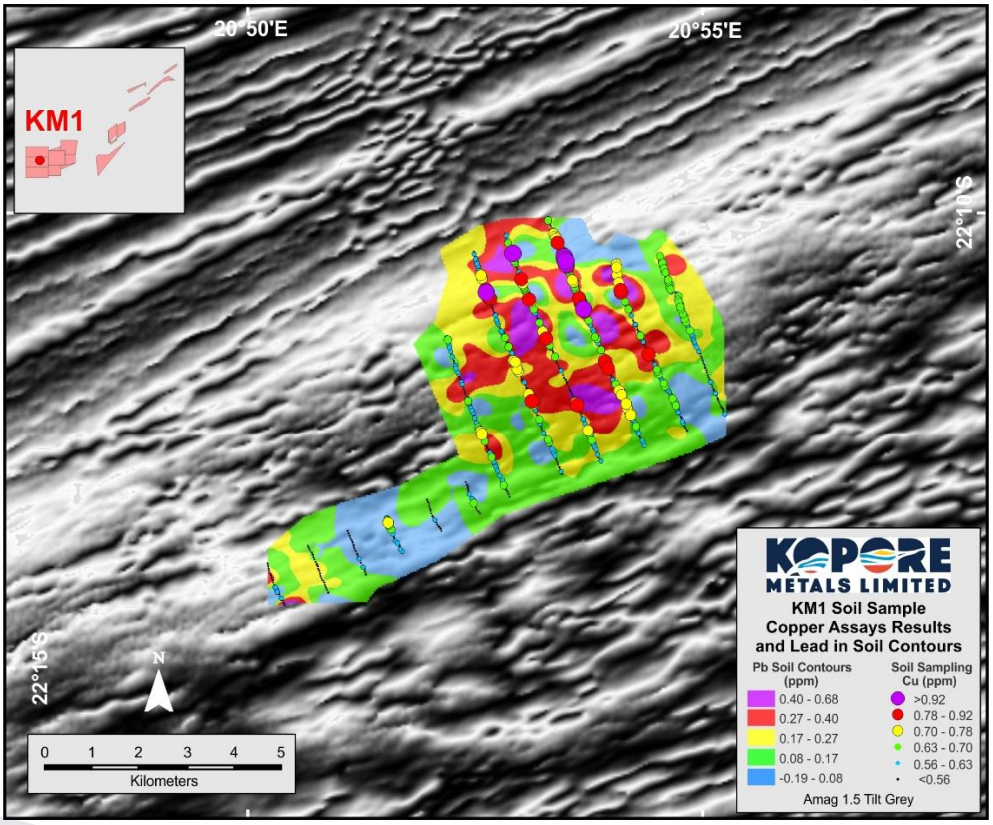

Figure 5 - KM1 Copper in Soil Sample Results Overlying Lead Soil Contours and 2017 Reprocessed Airborne Magnetic Survey Conductor

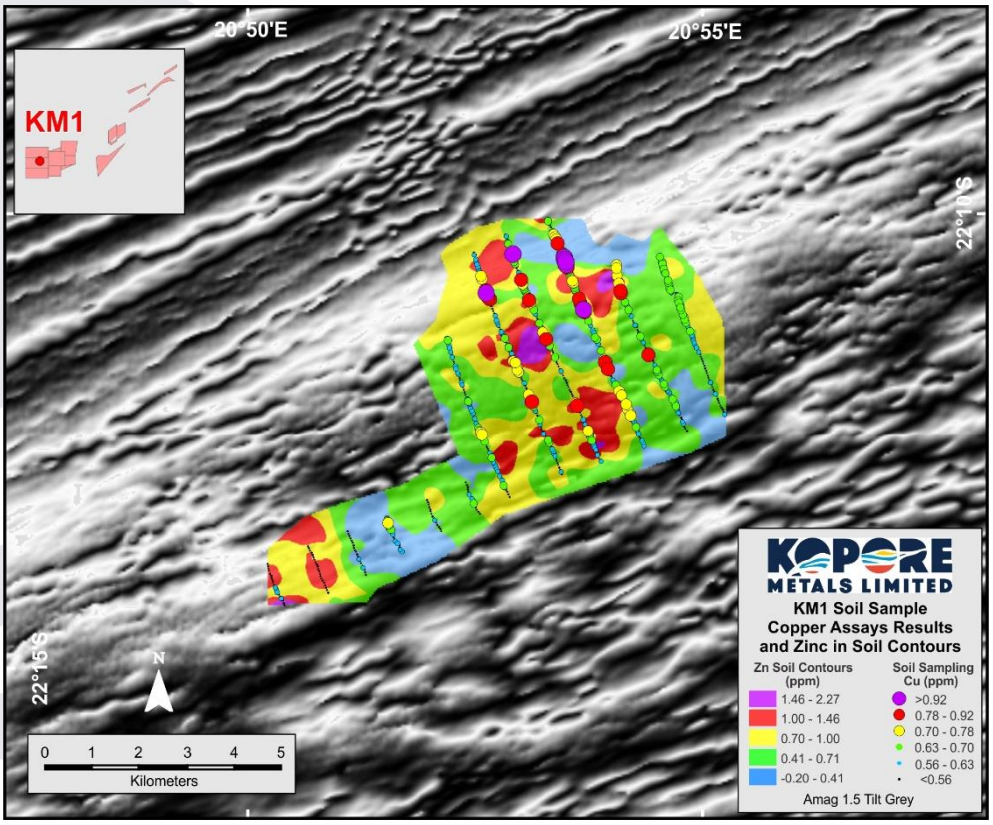

Figure 6 - KM1 Copper in Soil Sample Results Overlying Zinc in Soil Contours and 2017 Reprocessed Airborne Magnetic Survey Conductor

Next Steps

Kopore is presently undertaking the following exploration activities across the Ghanzi West portfolio:

- GWD1 Dome (Figure 1)
    - KM2 - Soil samples are currently at the Intertek Perth Laboratory, undergoing the Terra Leach™ analysis method. Final results anticipated to be received late June 2018.
    - Continue to soil sample the remaining GWD1 Dome airborne identified EM conductor prospects KM4 to KM8.
    - Final preparation for the maiden RAB/RC program across the KM1, KM2, KM3 conductor targets and stratigraphy holes at GW3. The maiden drilling program is anticipated to begin in late June 2018 at KM3.
- Initiate soil sampling program across the GW3 and Okwa Prospects (Figure 1)

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr David Catterall, a Competent Person and a member of a Recognised Professional Organisations (ROPO). David is engaged by Kopore as a consultant Exploration Manager. David Catterall has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC 2012). David Catterall consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

- END -

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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 (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Soil sampling was carried out along traverses using 25m & 50m sample intervals. • Soil samples were taken at an average depth of 10cm from uncontaminated and undisturbed sites. • Samples were collected in the dry season to avoid having to dry them before sieving. • Samples were sieved on site to -180μm and sealed in transparent plastic sample envelopes. • Soil samples are submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Perth, Australia for analysis.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• No drilling to date.
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.*	• No drilling to date.

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.*	• No drilling to date.
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.*	• 20% QAQC blanks, standards and/or duplicates are inserted on site while sampling further standards are inserted by the laboratory.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Partial selective digests are carried out on soil media to detect mineralisation under cover in areas where conventional geochemistry may be ineffective. Buried ore bodies may release trace levels of metals into groundwater which are inferred to travel vertically in the overlying substrate and accumulate in the top portion of the soil profile where they are added to the background metal concentrations. • Targeted metal ions generally reside on the surfaces of soil particles requiring only weak selective digest to remove them, thus producing a superior anomaly to background contrast. This differentiates partial digests from stronger leaches which also extract occluded substrate metal ions that contribute to background levels of metal, resulting in an inferior anomaly contrast. • A range of partial digests are offered designed to target certain element suites and specific element species. • TL1 uses an alkaline cyanide digest.

		• Detection limit for Cu & Pb is 0.02ppm and for Ag & Zn 0.2ppm
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.*	• QA/QC checks are run as normal laboratory standards, blanks and duplicates.
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.*	• A hand-held GPS is used for all sampling locations with track logs and points plotted to check for consistency and accuracy during soil sampling and ground-based geophysics. • AEM survey conducted using Novatel VER2 with real time differential correction measured using 12 satellites in conjunction with an SF-01 laser altimeter.
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.*	• The data spacing is appropriate for initial orientation and reconnaissance soil sampling. • AEM survey lines flown on bearing 152 degrees with line spacing 200m. Survey altitude was 30m to 40m (Tx-Rx array) and 60m to 70m (helicopter). • No drilling to date.
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.*	• Soil sampling grids were orientated with reference to interpreted geological lithologies and structures. • AEM survey direction (152) flown across the average regional strike direction (060). • No drilling to date.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample bags were tagged, logged, boxed, securely sealed and transported to Intertek Laboratories in Perth by registered couriers. • No drilling to date.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All sampling procedures are documented and according to industry standard practice. • No drilling to date.

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 Botswana Project area EPL's are held by three wholly owned (100%) locally registered companies: • Ashmead Holdings (PTY) Ltd PL127/2017 (993 km^2), PL128/2017 (451 km^2), PL129/2017(162 km^2), next renewal 30/05/2020; • Icon Trading (PTY) ltd, PL203/2016 (928 km^2), PL204/2016 (924 km^2), PL205/2016 (870 km^2), next renewal 30/09/2019; PL207/2017 (979 km^2), next renewal 30/10/2020, PL208/2017, (578 km^2), next renewal 30/10/2020, PL209/2017 (167 km^2), next renewal 30/10/2017 • Alvis-Crest Holdings (PTY) Ltd, PL128/2013 (413 km^2), PL129/2013, (417 km^2), next renewal 30/06/2018, PL210/2017 (1025 km^2), next renewal 30/10/2020, , PL135/2017 (301km^2), next renewal 30/09/2020, PL162/2017 (156km^2), next renewal 30/09/2020, PL163/2017 (185km^2), next renewal 30/09/2020, PL164/2017 (124km^2), next renewal 30/09/2020 • The company expects to apply for renewal or extension of Licences as required. • The company is also looking to expand its current ground holdings.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Limited previous exploration on PL203/2016, PL204/2016 & PL205/2016 was conducted by MOD Resources Limited, comprising soil sampling, ground geophysics and drilling programs. • Previous exploration on PL128/2013 & PL129/2013 was conducted by BCL Limited, comprised an initial soil sampling program. • Limited previous exploration on PL135/2017, PL162/2017, PL163/2017 & PL164/2017 was conducted by DML, Khoemacau and MOD and comprised soil sampling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The regional geological setting underlying all the Licences is interpreted as Neoproterozoic meta sediments, deformed during the Pan African Damaran Orogen into a series of NE trending structural domes cut by local structures. • The style of mineralisation expected comprises stratabound and structurally controlled disseminated and vein hosted Cu/Ag mineralisation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.*
		• No drilling to date.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• No drilling to date.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No drilling to date.
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.*	• Appropriate maps and images demonstrating the licence locations and regional setting together with the continental geo-tectonic setting.
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.*	• The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced and representative report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Initial ground magnetics and electromagnetics (Max-Min) surveys were conducted over two grids by Wellfields consulting, over the GW1 and GW2 soil anomalies. The first was GW1 on licence PL205/2016 consisting of 9 lines of 800m totalling 7,200m was completed. GW2 on licence PL203/2016 comprised 9 lines of approximately 1,300m totalling 11,700m was completed. • New Resolution Geophysics (NRG) completed a magnetic and electromagnetic survey over 1,091.7 km^2 of the current 7,891km^2 licence areas. The AEM survey covered portions of the following Licences, PL203/2016, PL204/2016, PL205/2016, PL127/2017 & PL129/2017. • Reprocessing of historic Botswana Geological Institute airborne geophysics was completed over portions of the Ghanzi-Chobe belt. • Aegis consulting completed ground EM surveys over KM1(PL205/2016), KM2 & KM3 (PL203/2016 & PL127/2017)
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Any further work on the Licences will be dependent upon results from the initial orientation and reconnaissance soil sampling and ongoing geological re-interpretation together with the re-processed Government aeromagnetic and NRG completed AEM surveys.