JULY 2016



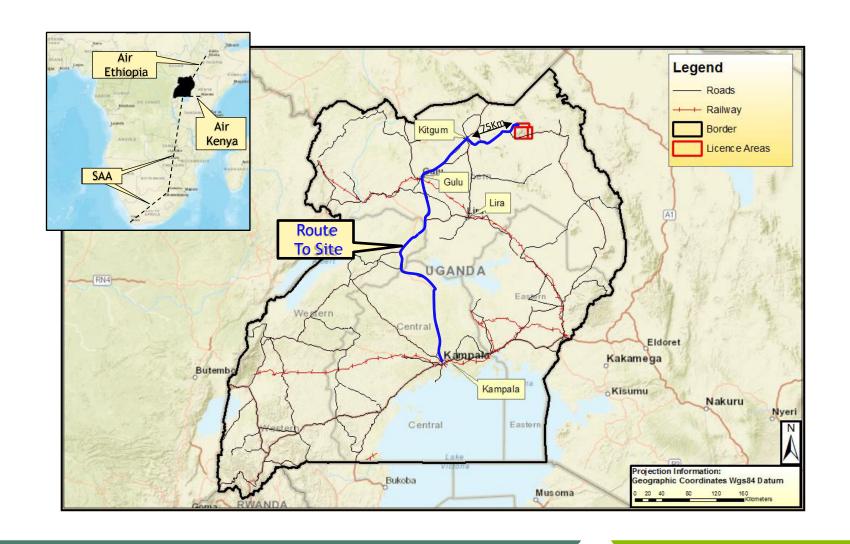
OROM GRAPHITE PROJECT UGANDA

CONSOLIDATED AFRICA LIMITED

PHASE 1,2, & 3

PROJECT LOCATION

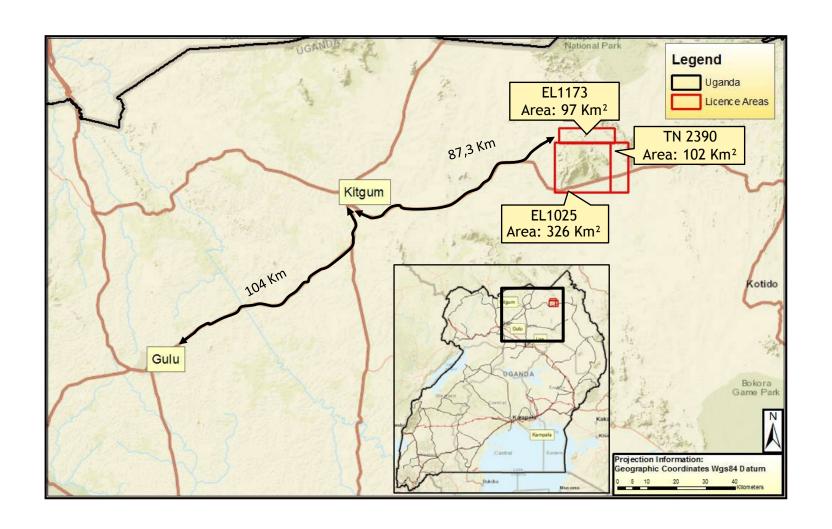




LICENCE AND TENURE



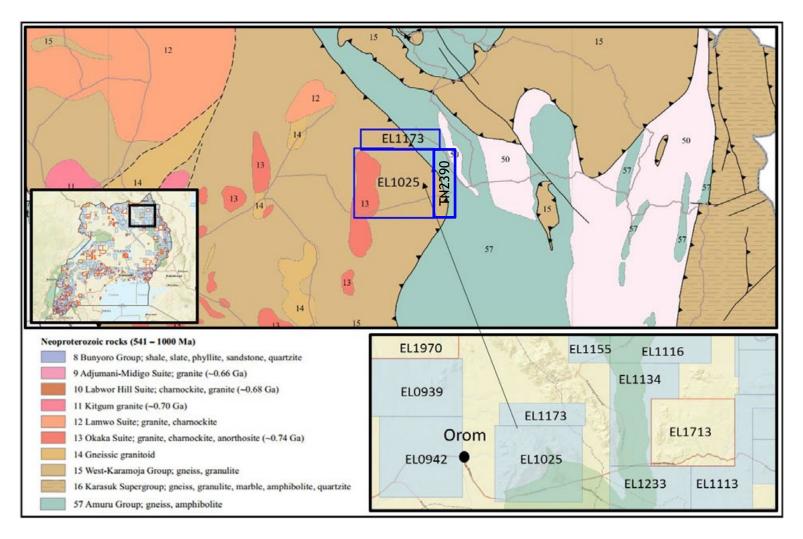
Project Location: Gulu-Kitgum Site



REGIONAL GEOLOGY



Project Location and Regional Geology



PROJECT HISTORY



Morton's Historical work in 1969 (Scope of investigation)

- Stream Sediment and Soil grid geochemistry
- Pitting, trenching and channel sampling programmes
- Drilling of borehole X 601 in Rom South

The study did not yield any significant results with regards the investigation and proved to be slightly anomalous in Zinc and to a lesser extent Cobalt, Nickel, Copper and Chromium.

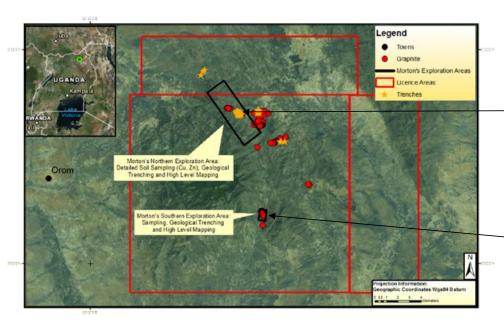
Trenching Programme in 2014

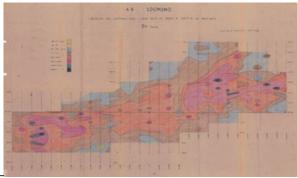
- Morton's work was followed up by a trenching programme conducted in 2014
- A total of 36 pits were excavated with 26 sampled for graphitic content obtaining a range between 0,39 and 25,3 Wt. % Graphitic Carbon
- The results of the trenching programme initiated the following phases of exploration by Minrom Consulting

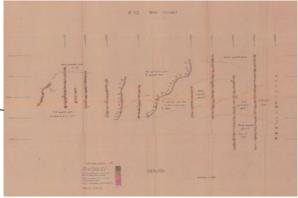
PROJECT HISTORY - MORTON



EL1025/EL1173 - Morton's Areas of Historical Geological Exploration















PHASE 1 EXPLORATION PROGRAMME



- High detail mapping of the surface geology, identifying and delineating the current lithological units
- Sampling of the trench excavations to confirm the graphite occurrences, grades, and quality within the project area
- Identify potential locations to conduct a 600m exploration drilling programme

Sample Number	WtRec (g)	Carbon (wt. %)	Graphitic Carbon (wt. %)
S4119	1908.30	7.10	6.89
S4120	1176.00	8.52	7.15
S4121	1184.90	10.8	8.10
S4122	1187.10	8.12	7.06
S4123	1141.60	9.03	7.95



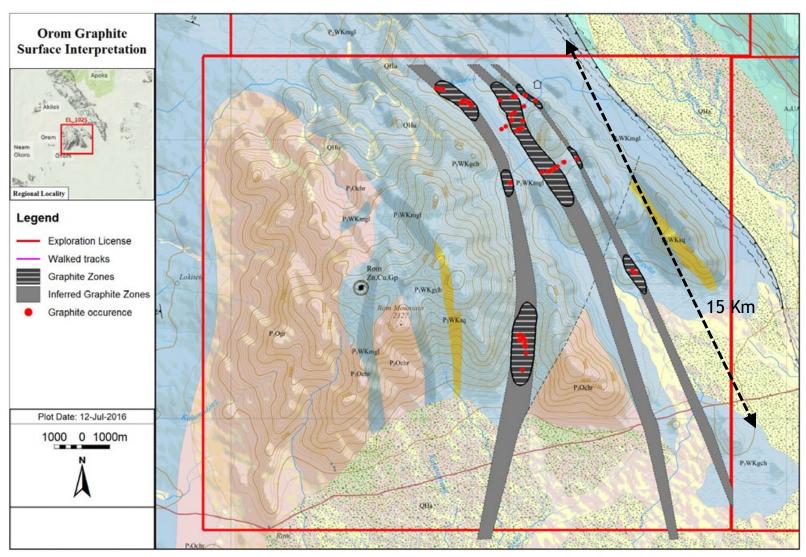






PHASE 1 RESULTS





PHASE 2 EXPLORATION PROGRAMME



- Execution of 600 metre drilling programme in July 2015
- Lithological and geotechnical logging, followed with sampling of the core material
- 3D geological model and subsequent interpretation of the overall subsurface ore body
- Three samples were submitted to SGS for the following analysis:
 - Assay test work for Graphitic carbon and total Sulphur by LECO
 - XRD for major minerals assemblage
 - Graphitic flake size distribution and grading analysis



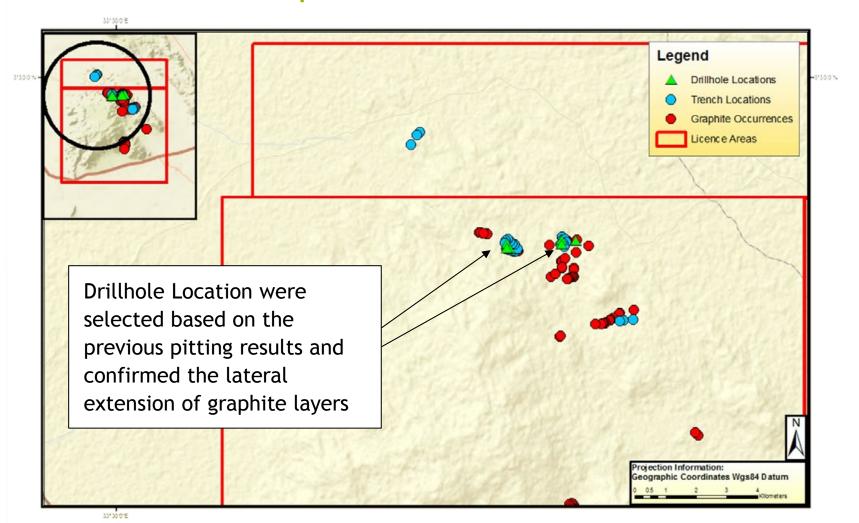




DRILLHOLE LOCATIONS PHASE 2

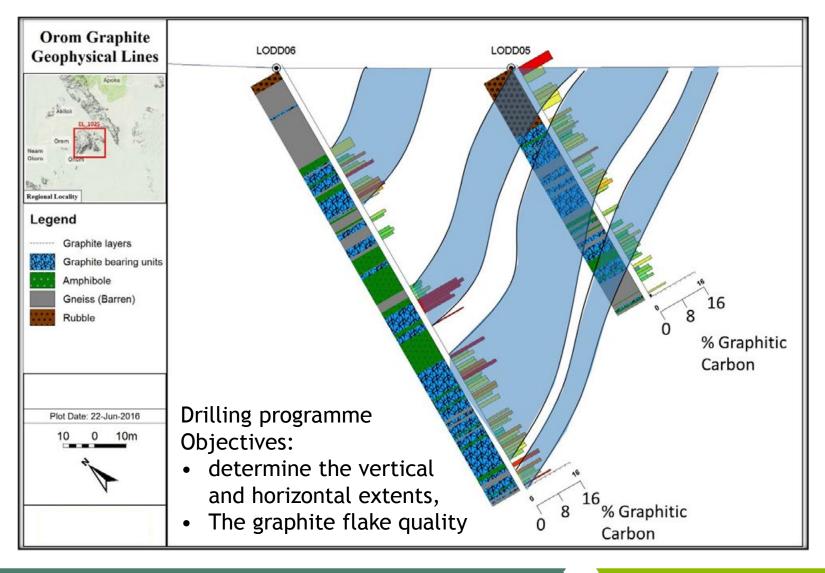


EL1025/EL1173 - Graphite Occurrences & Borehole Locations



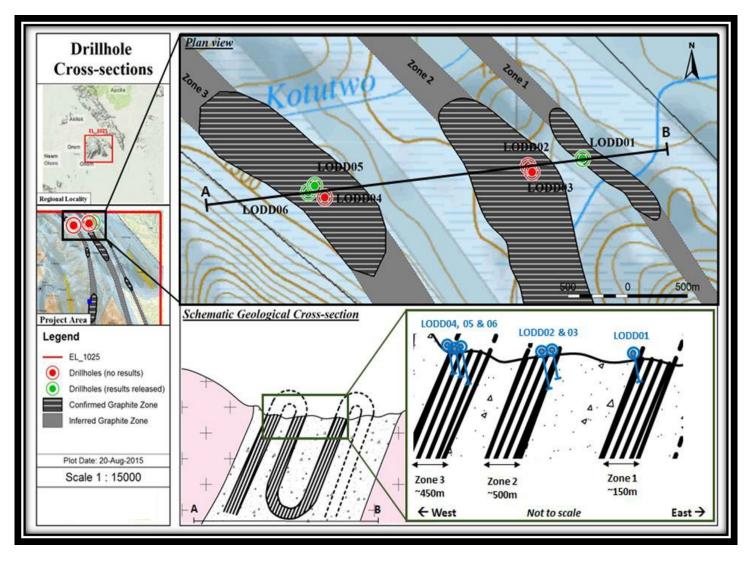
PHASE 2 RESULTS





GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION





PHASE 2 RESULTS



The grading analysis indicated

The majority (graphite) was present in the +212 µm size fraction

The optical investigation yielded the following conclusions

- The flakes were generally medium to large in size
- Two of the three samples obtained a flake size predominantly in the jumbo and large flake size categories (reclassified according to industry standards),
- The results of the previous floatation test work obtained a purity grade of 84%-86% Graphitic carbon

Graphite Type	Flake Size	Purity (%	Mesh Size	Size	Moisture	Price Low	Price High
	Terminology	Carbon)		(Microns)	(%)	(US\$)	(US\$)
High Carbon Graphit (9498% GC)	Large & Jumbo Flake		+80	+180	<0.5	1050	1150
	e Medium Flake	94 - 97	+100 -80	150 -180		900	1000
	Small Flake		-100	-150		750	800
Middle Carbon Graphite (85-93% GC)	Large & Jumbo Flake		+80	+180	<0.5	750	850
	Medium Flake	90	+100 -80	+150 -180		700	800
	Small Flake		-100	-150		600	650
	Medium Flake	85 - 87	+100 -80	+150 -180	<0.5	550	600

RANGE ANALYSIS



The range analysis was performed as follows:

- The tonnage estimates were extrapolated across the entire 18 Km strike distance
- Inclusive of all internal waste material
- The totals were discounted by 50% for dilution
- Further discounted by 30% due to the loss of ore during mining
- The total metal content of graphite was calculated using the weighted average grade of 8.01 % Graphitic carbon

Thus the total graphitic content for the three cases were as follows:

- The Minimum case indicates a total of 48 mt (million tons) of graphite
- The Moderate case indicates a total of 96 mt (million tons) of graphite
- The Maximum case indicates a total of 115 mt (million tons) of graphite

PHASE 3 EXPLORATION PROGRAMME



- The purpose of Phase 3 was to execute a helicopter borne geophysical survey within the project area
- Phase 3 totalled 1078 km of flight lines
 - 833km of geophysical lines located within EL1025
 - 245km of geophysical lines located within EL1173
- The desired outcome of the programme was to identify EM conducting material (i.e. Graphite and base metals) and to identify target areas for further exploration







PHASE 3 EXPLORATION PROGRAMME



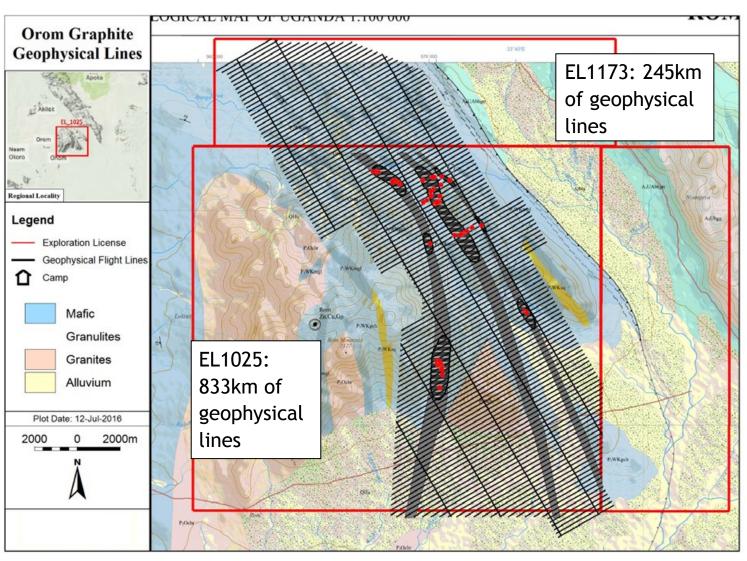






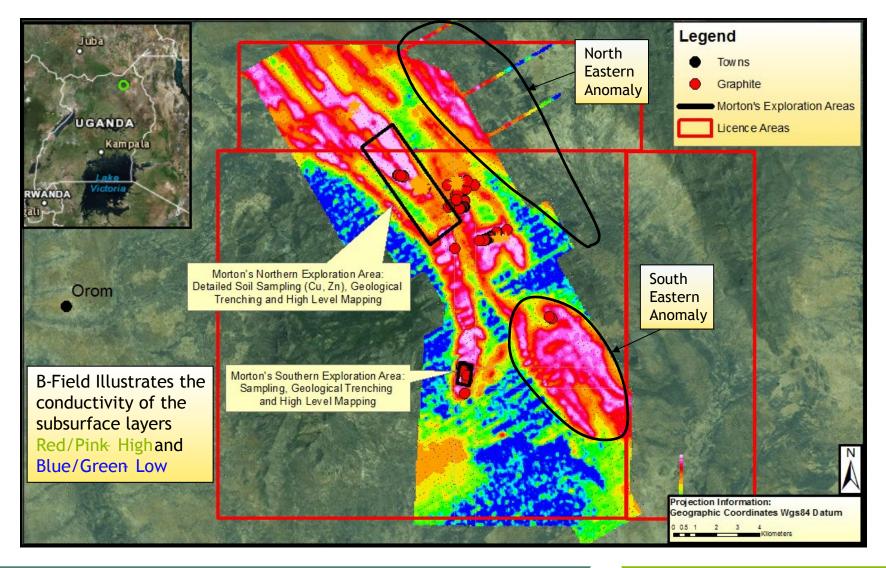
VTEM FLIGHT LINES





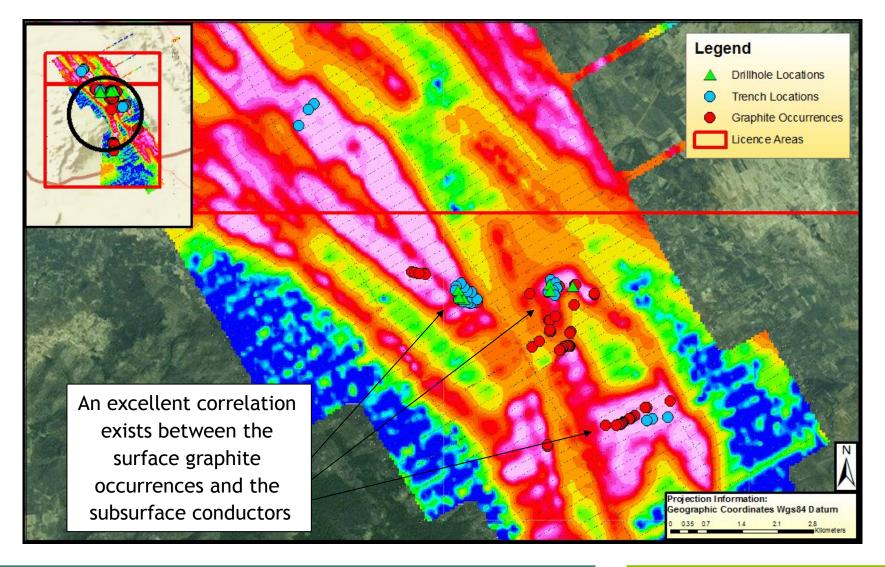
PRELIM GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS





GEOPHYSICAL CORRELATION





GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

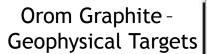


The geophysical interpretation identified and demarcated six (6) potential target areas:

- three (3) were primary targets (GT_01, GT_02, GT_03) and,
- three (3) were secondary targets (GT_04, GT_05, GT_06)

The selection of the primary and secondary targets for potential graphite occurrence was based on the following criteria:

- 1 The targeted zones need to be highly conductive, as graphite is highly conductive
- 2 The targeted zones require low to moderately high magnetic susceptibilities. (This excludes possible magnetite anomaly)
- The targeted zones should be located close to or over inferred major faults. (Faults tend to have a low magnetic susceptibility as the possible hydrothermal activity depletes the magnetite, which results in a low magnetic susceptibility. Additionally faults may possibly host vein graphite)
- 4 The targeted areas should be surrounded by moderately chargeable zones in relatively higher grounds away from alluvium. (Disseminated flake graphite and disseminated sulphides are moderately chargeable. Moderate chargeability readings in lower lying alluvium may be related to graphite washed down from higher occurrences)
- 5 The selection of the second priority graphite targets is based on meet some but not all of the above mentioned criteria





Legend

EL_1025 /

EL_1173

Trenches

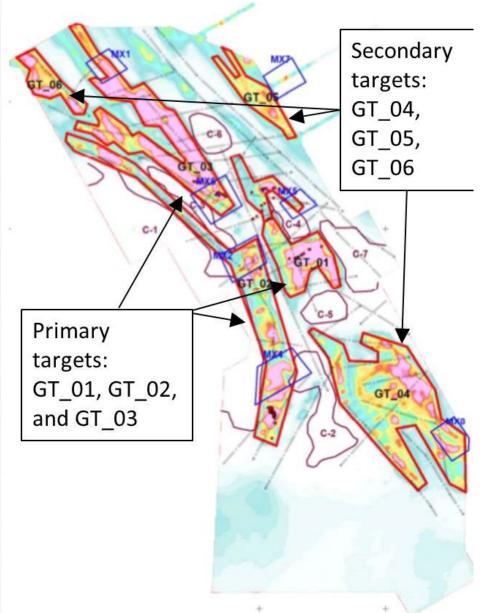
High Conductivity

Low Conductivity

Plot Date: 04-Jul-2016

Scale 1:97667.75







CONCLUSIONS



- The results from the geophysical survey indicates numerous continuous electro magnetic conductors
- The surface mapping data and the geophysical survey anomalies correlate suggesting the sub surface continuation of graphitic layers
- The subsurface conductors as illustrated by the geophysics results suggest the graphite layers to extend at least for 18 kilometres throughout the project area
- As the graphite occurrence is locally continuous it is also likely to continue further eastwards and will be further investigated by surface mapping

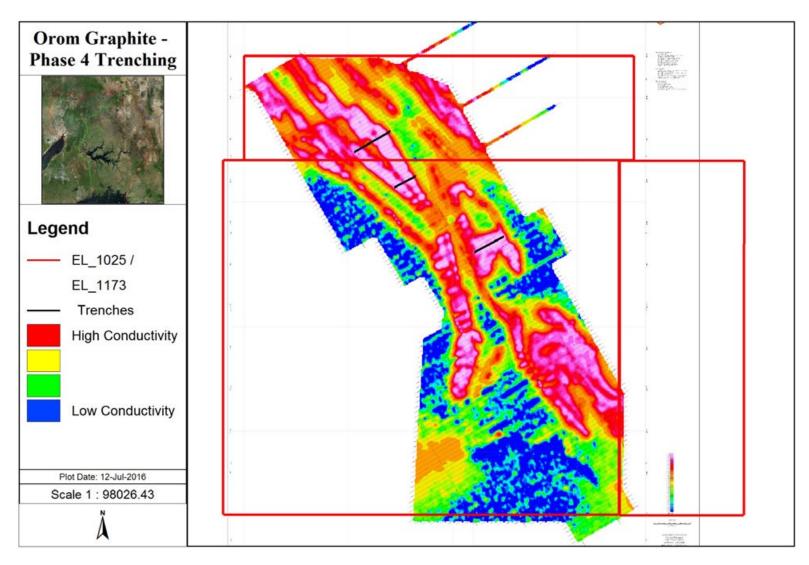
RECOMMENDATIONS



- Determine trenching targets and execute a phase 4 trenching programme from the geophysical survey
- Investigate the anomalies by means of a conventional trenching programme (Phase 4):
 - ~5km of trenching to a depth of 1.5m
 - Map and sample the anomalies (channel sampling)
 - Investigate the lateral extensions and continuity of the ore body
 - Determine the quality and grade distribution across the license are
 - Detailed surface mapping of EL1173 and TN2390
- Bulk samples will be extracted to perform metallurgical testwork
 - Perform further flake size analyses on the downhole material
 - Perform further floatation tests in order to determine the quality of the graphite
- Plan, scope and execute a Phase 5 drilling programme

PLAN OF ACTION (PHASE 4 TRENCHING)

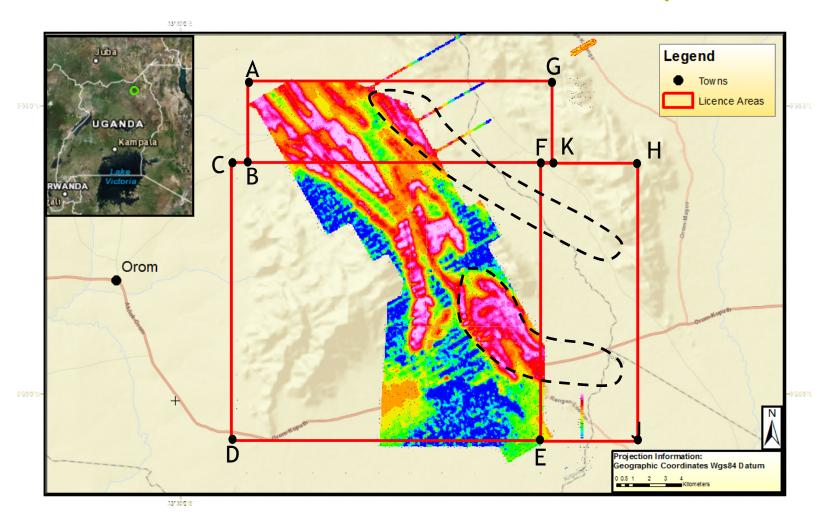




LICENCES AND GROWTH

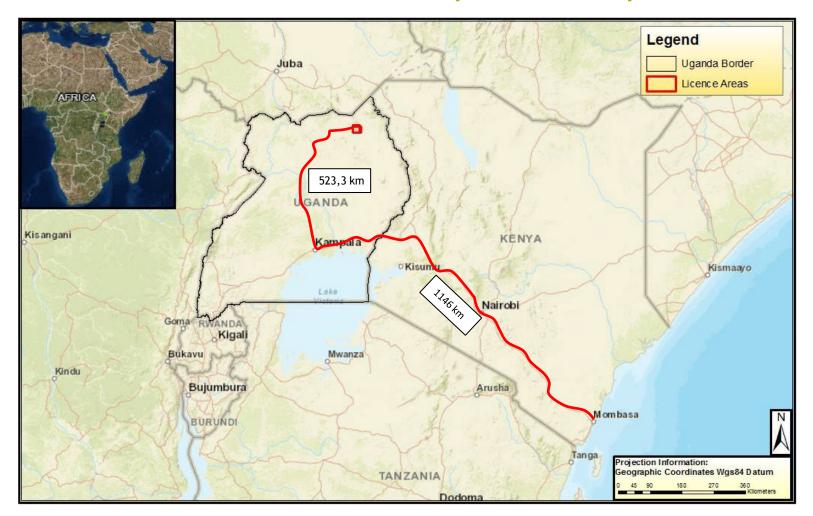


EL1025/EL1173/TN2390 - Licence Areas and Potential Graphite Extensions





EL1025/EL1173/TN2390 - Ore Transport Site/Kampala/Mombasa





COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

THE INFORMATION IN THIS PRESENTATION THAT RELATES TO EXPLORATION RESULTS ON THE OROM PROJECT AS RELEASED TO NSX ON 6 JULY 2016. THE DETAILS CONTAINED IN THE DOCUMENT THAT PERTAINS TO EXPLORATION RESULTS, ORE AND MINERALISATION IS BASED UPON INFORMATION COMPILED BY MR OSCAR VAN ANTWERPEN, MR ANTWERPEN IS A FELLOW OF THE AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF GEOSCIENTISTS AND IS A CONSULTANT TO CONSOLIDATED AFRICA LIMITED. MR ANTWERPEN HAS SUFFICIENT EXPERIENCE WHICH IS RELEVANT TO THE STYLE OF MINERALISATION AND TYPE OF DEPOSIT UNDER CONSIDERATION AND TO THE ACTIVITY WHICH HE IS UNDERTAKING 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 CODE). MR ANTWERPEN HAS CONSENTED TO THE INCLUSION IN THE REPORT OF THE MATTERS BASED ON THE INFORMATION IN THE FORM AND CONTEXT IN WHICH IT APPEARS.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

THIS DOCUMENT MAY INCLUDE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT NECESSARILY LIMITED TO, STATEMENTS CONCERNING CONSOLIDATED AFRICA LIMITED'S PLANNED EXPLORATION PROGRAM AND OTHER STATEMENTS THAT ARE NOT HISTORIC FACTS. WHEN USED IN THIS DOCUMENT, THE WORDS SUCH AS "COULD", "PLAN", "ESTIMATE", "EXPECT", "INTEND", "MAY", "POTENTIAL", "SHOULD" AND SIMILAR EXPRESSIONS ARE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. ALTHOUGH CONSOLIDATED AFRICA LIMITED BELIEVES THAT ITS EXPECTATIONS REFLECTED IN THESE ARE REASONABLE, SUCH STATEMENTS INVOLVE RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES, AND NO ASSURANCE CAN BE GIVEN THAT ACTUAL RESULTS WILL BE CONSISTENT WITH THESE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS.