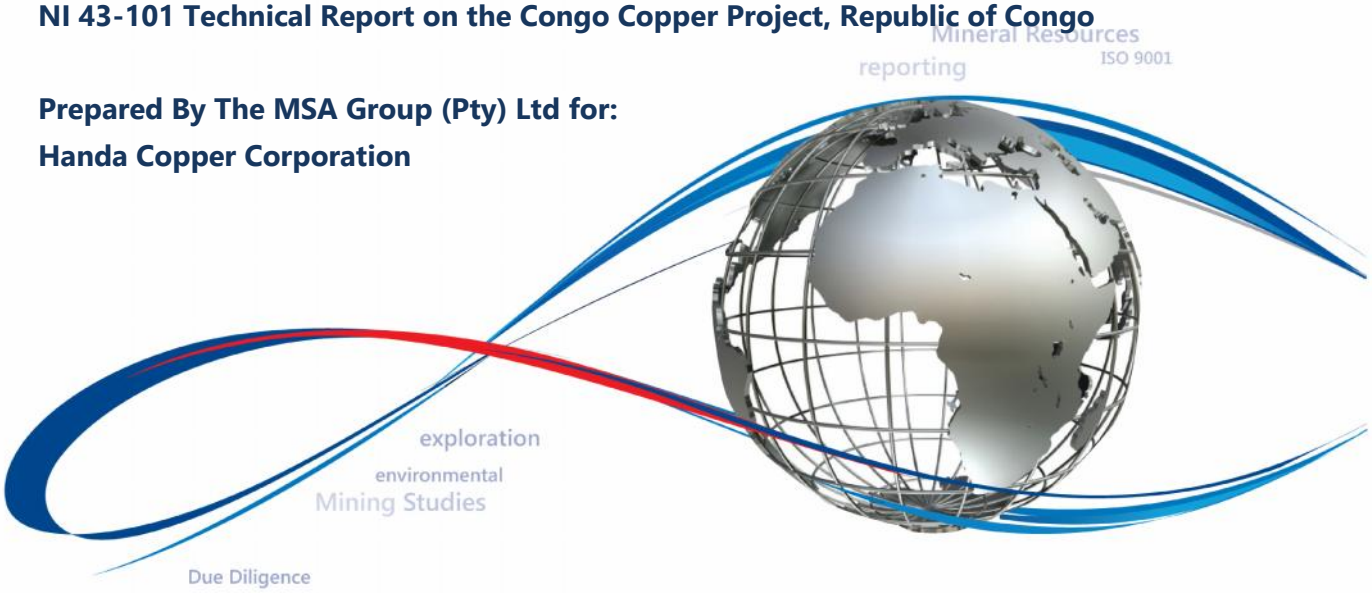
THE MSA GROUP

Specialist Consultants to the Mining Industry

Handa Copper Corporation
Congo Copper Project
Republic of Congo

NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Congo Copper Project, Republic of Congo



Prepared By The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd for:
Handa Copper Corporation

Prepared By:
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Effective Date: 10 June 2014
Report Date: 10 June 2014

MSA Project No.: J2894

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

This report was prepared as a National Instrument NI 43-101 Technical Report for Handa Copper Corporation by The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd (MSA), South Africa. The quality of information, conclusions and estimates contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in MSA's services, based on: i) information available at the time of preparation, ii) data supplied by outside sources, and iii) the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report. This report is intended for use by Handa Copper Corporation subject to the terms and conditions of its contract with MSA. Except for the purposes legislated under Canadian provincial securities law, any other uses of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Michael James Robertson, Pr.Sci.Nat. do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Principal Consulting Geologist of:

   The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd
   20B Rothesay Avenue
   Craighall Park, Johannesburg, Gauteng, South Africa,
   2196

2. This certificate applies to the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Congo Copper Project, Republic of Congo", that has an effective date of 10 June 2014 and a report date of 10 June 2014 (the Technical Report).

3. I graduated with a degree in BSc Eng (Mining Geology) from the University of the Witwatersrand in 1985. In addition, I obtained an MSc in Structural Geology from the University of the Witwatersrand in 1989.

4. I am a Professional Natural Scientist (Pr.Sci.Nat.) registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions and a member of the Geological Society of South Africa, the Society of Economic Geologists and the Southern African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

5. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 23 years since my graduation from university. My experience has included exploration project generation; planning, execution and management of gold and base metal exploration projects throughout Africa and the Middle East; mineral property reviews; exploration program audits; scoping to feasibility study inputs; and independent technical reports on gold and base metal properties for public reporting purposes. Specific copper experience includes two years in Namibia, five years on the Zambian Copperbelt and subsequent experience both in Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

6. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

7. I visited the Congo Copper Project from 23 May 2014 to 25 May 2014 for three days.

8. I am responsible for all sections of the Technical Report.

9. I have not had prior involvement with the properties that are the subject of the Technical Report.

10. As at the effective date of this Technical Report, and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

11. I am independent of the issuer and the vendors according to the definition of independence described in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

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12. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and, as at the date of this certificate, those portions of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with this Instrument and Form.

13. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

Dated this 10th Day of June, 2014.

Michael J Robertson (signed and sealed)

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1 SUMMARY

Handa Copper Corporation's (HCC's) Congo Copper Project consists of two granted non-contiguous Mining Research Permits *(Permis de recherches minières)* covering an aggregate area of approximately 5 700 square kilometres issued in terms of the Mining Code (Law 4-2005 of 11 April 2005) of the Republic of Congo (RoC).

The two Mining Research Permits or licences, Maboudou and Banda-Kayes, are held respectively by Renaissance Copper S.A.R.L. (Renaissance) and Nirvana Resources S.A.R.L. (Nirvana), each of the RoC. HCC has signed binding agreements with the two licence holders by which it can earn up to a 100 per cent interest (subject to 10% mandatory State participation) in the Project. The Maboudou and Banda-Kayes licences are located in the southwest of the RoC, approximately 200 km from the coast. They are accessed from Pointe-Noire via a good tarred road to Dolisie, a distance of 160 km, and from Dolisie via main gravel roads in reasonable condition.

The Project area is underlain by rocks of the Neoproterozoic West Congolian Group, part of the West Congolian Belt, which is equivalent in age to, and can be stratigraphically correlated with, the Katangan Supergroup in the Central African Copperbelt of Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the Damara Sequence in Namibia and Botswana. The Katanga Supergroup hosts world class copper-cobalt, copper-silver and zinc-lead deposits, whilst the Damara Sequence also hosts significant copper and copper-zinc-lead deposits. The two licence areas are mostly underlain by the Schisto-Calcaire Subgroup of the West Congolian Group which is considered particularly prospective for these types of deposits, based on regional correlations as well as known copper ± zinc ± lead occurrences and deposits hosted within this Subgroup in the southwestern RoC and northern Angola. The presence of two documented copper occurrences and recently discovered malachite within the soil profile in the Maboudou licence lends support to the exploration approach within the West Congolian Belt by HCC.

The Project represents an "early stage exploration property" in terms of National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101). HCC is initiating a greenfields exploration programme within the Project area targeting copper deposits analogous in style and mineralisation to the well-known deposits in the Central African Copperbelt, having identified similarities between the West Congolian Belt and the Copperbelt. HCC has secured tenure over a large portion of the prospective West Congolian Group in the RoC covering a strike length of approximately 150 km. Exploration by HCC is currently at an early stage with no drilling having yet been undertaken or Mineral Resources yet defined.

In the opinion of the Qualified Person (QP), the West Congolian Belt, and specifically the geological sequence underlying the two licence areas, has sufficient similarities in age, geology and known copper showings, occurrences and deposits to the Katangan Supergroup and Damara Sequence for it to be considered to have the potential to represent a hitherto undeveloped copper province. A two phase work programme is proposed with the aim of advancing the Project and defining copper mineralisation of sufficient tenor to warrant further work.

- Phase 1: GIS data interpretation and target generation; orientation and systematic soil geochemical sampling
- Phase 2: Pitting and hand augering; possible trenching and ground geophysics; delineation of initial drill target/s; ongoing systematic soil geochemical sampling

The proposed work programme and budget of US$540 000 are in line with the early exploration strategy of assessing the potential of the West Congolian Belt.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Scope of Work

The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd (MSA) has been commissioned by Handa Copper Corporation (HCC, or the Company) to provide an independent Technical Report on the Company's Congo copper exploration project (the "Congo Copper Project" or "Project") located in the Republic of Congo (RoC) in which the Company has binding agreements to earn up to a 100% interest (subject to 10% mandatory State participation).

This independent Technical Report has been prepared to comply with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Toronto Venture Exchange (TSX-V) Corporate Finance Manual, Canadian National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (the Instrument, or NI 43-101), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1 Technical Report.

All monetary figures expressed in this report are in United States of America dollars (US$) unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Terms of Reference and Purpose of the Report

This independent Technical Report was commissioned by HCC in order to comply with TSX-V rules to file a NI 43-101 Technical Report within 60 days following the 29 April 2014 announcement of a transaction to earn up to a 100% interest in the Project.

2.3 Principal Sources of Information

MSA has based its review of the Project on information provided by HCC, along with technical reports by Government agencies and other relevant published and unpublished data. A listing of the principal sources of information is included at the end of this Technical Report. The author has endeavoured, by making all reasonable enquiries, to confirm the authenticity and completeness of the technical data upon which the Technical Report is based. A final draft of the report was also provided to HCC, along with a written request to identify any material errors or omissions prior to lodgement.

HCC's mineral properties are considered to represent an "Exploration Project" which is inherently speculative in nature. However, the Qualified Person (QP) considers that the properties have been acquired on the basis of sound technical merit. The properties are also considered to be sufficiently prospective, subject to varying degrees of exploration risk, to warrant exploration and assessment of their geological and economic potential, consistent with the proposed work programme and cost breakdown.

A recommended work programme and associated cost breakdown by phase is presented under Item 26. The Project has evolved on the basis of an understanding of the relevant mineral deposit models and their application to the Project area together with supporting evidence of copper mineralisation in the region.

The Technical Report has been prepared on the basis of on information available up to and including 10 June 2014.

2.4 Personal Inspection

A site visit to the Congo Copper Project was made from 23 May 2014 to 25 May 2014 for a period of three days by the author, a Qualified Person as that term is defined in NI 43-101. The visit entailed a personal inspection of the two licence areas comprising the Project.

2.5 Qualifications, Experience and Independence

MSA is an exploration and resource consulting and contracting firm, which has been providing services and advice to the international mineral industry and financial institutions since 1983. This report has been compiled by Michael Robertson, who is a professional geologist with 23 years' experience, the majority of which has involved the exploration and evaluation of gold and base metal properties throughout Africa, as well as the Middle East, Australia, Canada, Mexico, Russia and the CIS states. Mr Robertson is a Principal Consultant with MSA and has the appropriate relevant qualifications, experience, competence and independence to act as a "Qualified Person" as that term is defined in National Instrument 43-101 (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects).

Peer review has been undertaken by Mr Michael Lynn, who is a professional geologist registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions, with 29 years' experience in exploration and mining of mineral properties, within Africa and elsewhere internationally. Mr Lynn is a Fellow of the Geological Society of South Africa and a Member of the Society of Economic Geologists. He has extensive training and experience in exploration for most types of mineral deposits. Mr Lynn is a Principal Consultant with MSA and is based in the MSA Johannesburg office.

Neither MSA, nor the author of this report, has or has had previously, any material interest in HCC or the mineral properties in which HCC has an interest. Our relationship with HCC is solely one of professional association between client and independent consultant. This report is prepared in return for professional fees based upon agreed commercial rates and the payment of these fees is in no way contingent on the results of this report.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

HCC's Congo Copper Project consists of two granted Mining Research Permits *(Permis de recherches minières)* covering an aggregate area of approximately 5 700 square kilometres issued in terms of the Mining Code of the Republic of Congo (Law 4-2005 of 11 April 2005). The legal status of the HCC properties is the subject of a separate Solicitor's Report for each of the two licences as follows:

- Maboudou licence: Solicitors report on the Maboudou licence (with attached Presidential Decree pertaining to the licence, dated 24 April 2014) issued by Cabinet d'Avocats Claude Coelho, dated 26 May 2014, and authored by Claude Coelho
- Banda-Kayes licence: Solicitors report on the Banda-Kayes licence (with attached Presidential Decree pertaining to the licence, dated 24 April 2014) issued by Cabinet d'Avocats Claude Coelho, dated 26 May 2014, and authored by Claude Coelho.

The QP is fully reliant on the above sources of legal information. In terms of details around the acquisitions, the QP is also fully reliant on the news release issued by HCC on 29 April 2014 entitled "Handa Copper Corporation Announces Transaction to Earn up to a 100% Interest in Two Copper Projects in the Republic of Congo". This disclaimer applies to Items 1, 4.1 and 4.3 of this Technical Report.

MSA has not independently verified, nor is it qualified to verify, the legal status of the two properties. The present status of tenements listed in this report is based on information and copies of documents provided by HCC, as well as the above-mentioned Solicitor's Report, and the Technical Report has been prepared on the assumption that the tenements will prove lawfully accessible for exploration and evaluation.

Neither MSA nor the QP is qualified to provide extensive comment on legal issues associated with the HCC transaction.

Similarly, the QP is not qualified to provide comment on environmental issues associated with the HCC Project.

No warranty or guarantee, be it express or implied, is therefore made by MSA with respect to the completeness or accuracy of the legal or environmental aspects of this document, as covered under Item 4. Comment on these aspects is for introduction only, and should not be relied on by the reader.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Project Location and Area

The Congo Copper Project is an "early stage" exploration project as that term is defined in NI 43-101. The Project comprises two non-contiguous Mining Research Permits *(Permis de recherches minières), or* licences, Maboudou and Banda-Kayes, held respectively by Renaissance Copper S.A.R.L. (Renaissance) and Nirvana Resources S.A.R.L. (Nirvana), each of the RoC. The Project is located in the southwestern part of the RoC approximately 200 km inland from the coast.

Renaissance's Maboudou licence is located in the *département* of Niari in northwestern RoC and covers an area of 2 931 km^2 (Figure 4-1). Nirvana's Banda-Kayes licence covers an area of approximately 2 769 km^2 and is located in the *département* of Bouenza in the south of the country (Figure 4-1). The boundary coordinates of the two licences are provided in Table 4-1.

Figure 4-1
Location of the Maboudou and Banda-Kayes Licences in the Republic of Congo (Source: Nations Online Project, 2014).

Table 4-1
Boundary coordinates for the Maboudou and Banda-Kayes Licences

Licence	Corner Point	Longitude	Latitude
Maboudou	**A**	**12°38'45" E**	**3°26'31" S**
	B	**12°13'34" E**	**2°50'22" S**
	C	**11°45'22" E**	**3°12'29" S**
	D	**11°56'13" E**	**3°20'43" S**
	E	**12°14'55" E**	**3°20'43" S**
	Republic of Congo – Gabon border		
Banda-Kayes	**A**	**12°45'11" E**	**4°23'27" S**
	B	**12°45'11" E**	**3°51'28" S**
	C	**13°16'05" E**	**3°51'28" S**
	D	**13°16'05" E**	**4°24'54" S**
	E	**13°35'24" E**	**4°48'25" S**
	F	**13°26'06" E**	**4°55'08" S**
	Republic of Congo – Angola border		

The town of Dolisie is situated immediately west of the Banda-Kayes licence and is suitably placed to provide the necessary administrative and logistical support services to the Project.

Although the two licences are non-contiguous, the HCC strategy is to potentially define a new copper district within the West Congolian Belt. Potential deposits within this context could conceivably by developed using common infrastructure. For this reason, and due to the current early stage of exploration, the two licences are covered in a single report.

4.2 Mining Code of the Republic of Congo

The Mining Code of the RoC was enacted on 11 April 2005 as Law 4 – 2005. Mineral resources within the RoC are owned by the State and constitute "national mining assets". Exploration and exploitation by private companies is allowed through the issuing of mining certificates which are granted by decree.

Mineral substances are classified into the following categories:

- Category 1: Fossil energy resource substances
- Category 2: Radioactive energy resource substances
- Category 3: Ferrous and non-ferrous metal substances

- Category 4: Non-metal substances
- Category 5: Precious substances
- Category 6: Mineral an thermal waters
- Category 7: Geomaterials for construction

The Mining Code of the RoC allows for the following prospecting and mining rights (mining certificates):

- Prospecting Authorisation *(L'autorisation de prospection)*. This is non-exclusive and allows for other bearers of prospecting authorisations valid for the same minerals in the same zones the right to undertake prospecting work. A prospecting authorisation is issued for a period of one year and is not subject to transfer or lease out. During this period, other minerals can be added to the prospecting authorisation upon request.
- Mining Research Permit *(Permis de recherches minières)*. This is issued on a "first come, first served" principle and confers on the holder the exclusive right to prospect for the minerals for which it is issued, within the limits of the area and to an indefinite depth. The permit is granted for a period of three years and may be renewed twice for two year periods, each upon relinquishment of up to 50% of the surface area. The Minister of Mines has the right to revoke a mining research permit in the event that the holder has not commenced work within nine months of granting the permit.
- Minerals can only be mined by virtue of an artisanal mining authorisation, mining authorisation or mining permit.
    - Artisanal Mining Authorisation *(L'autorisation d'exploitation artisanale)*. Granted to a Congolese national/s for the mining of alluvial or eluvial deposits using artisanal methods. It is valid for a period of three years and can be automatically renewed for the same period.
    - Mining Authorisation *(L'autorisation d'exploitation)* pertains to small mines and quarries. This exclusive right is issued for a period of five years and can be renewed for additional periods of the same length.
    - Mining Permit *(Permis d'exploitation)* is an exclusive right granted to an applicant who has completed exploration activities and proven the existence of a mineable deposit and who has presented a techno-economic mining plan. The permit is granted for a maximum period of 25 years which can be renewed for further periods not exceeding 15 years each. In the event that the holder has not commenced development of mining operations within one year of granting of the Mining Permit, the permit can be revoked, without compensation, by the Council of Ministers. A Mining Permit can be transferred, transmitted or leased out, with the prior consent of the Minister of Mining.

4.3 Mineral Tenure and Interest

The Maboudou licence was granted as a Mining Research Permit *(Permis de recherches minières)* covering "multi metals" (ferrous and non-ferrous metal substances) to Renaissance by presidential decree 2014 - 166 dated 24 April 2014. The Banda-Kayes licence was granted as a Mining Research Permit *(Permis de recherches minières)* covering "multi metals" (ferrous and non-ferrous metal substances) to Nirvana by presidential decree 2014 - 170 dated 24 April 2014. The QP has viewed the official government journal *(Journal Officiel de la République du Congo)* dated 1 May 2014 announcing the above decrees. In addition, HCC provided the QP with copies of the two decrees and an independent legal opinion (Solicitor's Report) attesting to the validity of each of the two licences. The legal opinions were conducted by *Cabinet d'Avocats Claude COELHO* of Pointe Noire, Republic of Congo and dated 26 May 2014.

The two licences were granted for a period of three years with allowance for two renewals of two years each. They were granted according to the Mining Code, Law 4 – 2005 of 11 April 2005, and considering Decree 2007-274 which lays down the conditions for prospecting, exploration and exploitation of minerals.

Quarterly reports are required to be submitted to the Directorate General of Geology at the end of each quarter. Samples collected for analysis outside of the RoC require a certificate of origin issued by the Directorate General of Geology before they can be exported. In accordance with Articles 149. 150 and 151 of Law 4-2005, Renaissance and Nirvana are exempted from all duties and import taxes and all internal taxes on equipment and materials necessary for the execution of the work programmes. Surface fees are required to be paid in respect of each licence.

Previously New Hana Copper Mining Ltd, the Company changed its name to Handa Copper Corporation effective 25 April 2014 without any change in the Company's capital structure. HCC entered into binding agreements on 29 April 2014 with Renaissance and Nirvana to earn up to 100% interest (subject to 10% mandatory State participation) in the respective Maboudou and Banda-Kayes licences.

The agreements (the Option Agreements) with each of Renaissance and Nirvana have the same terms, but are independent of each other and are not cross-conditional. Each Option Agreement provides HCC with an irrevocable and exclusive option to earn interests in each project as summarized below:

- First Option - an initial 20% interest in consideration for a cash payment of US$200,000 for each project.
- Second Option - a further 30% interest by proving the first Inferred Mineral Resource on the property within 32 months of the Mining Research Permit for each project being signed by the President of the Republic of Congo.
- Simultaneously with the exercise of the Second Option in each project HCC shall be obliged to pay an amount of US$200,000, earning a further 1% interest (total 51%) interest in each project.
- Third Option – HCC will earn a further 49% interest (total 100%) in each project upon making a cash payment of $3,000,000, which payment will be due following: (i) completion of a Bankable

Feasibility Study, to occur within 24 months after the exercise of the Second Option: and (ii) the issue of a Mining Permit for the project. Upon the execution of the Third Option, each Vendor will retain 1.455% production royalty in its respective project.

- The Option Agreements are subject to the signature of the Mining Research Permit application by the President of the Republic of Congo and to the approval by the TSX Venture Exchange.

4.4 Surface Rights

The granting of mining certificates creates, for their bearers, property rights that cannot be mortgaged. Mining rights, even when granted to the owners of the surface land, are separate rights from surface land ownership.

A Mining Research Permit constitutes an indivisible property right which is transferrable and transmissible subject to prior authorisation from the Ministry of Mining.

4.5 Environmental Liabilities

To the best of the knowledge of the QP and of HCC, and following consultations between HCC and the Ministry of Mines, there are no known environmental liabilities to which the properties are subject.

4.6 Permits

To the best of the knowledge of the QP and of HCC, and following consultations between HCC and the Ministry of Mines, there are no permits that must be acquired to conduct the work proposed for the properties.

4.7 Major Risks

To the extent known, there are no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the properties.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

The Maboudou and Banda-Kayes licences are accessed from Pointe-Noire via a good tarred road to Dolisie, a distance of 160 km, and from Dolisie via main gravel roads in reasonable condition (Figure 5-1). The Maboudou licence is located 100 km by gravel road to the northwest of Dolisie whereas the Banda-Kayes licences is situated 10 km by gravel road to the east of Dolisie. A network of gravel roads and tracks provides access within the licences. The major road network in the region is shown in Figure 4-1.

A railway line connects Dolisie with Pointe-Noire (Figure 4-1). Just outside Dolisie the line forks with the Mbinda line extending north to the border with Gabon at Mbinda, crossing the southeastern corner of the Maboudou licence, and the other leg continuing to Brazzaville. The domestic airport at Dolisie connects daily flights to Brazzaville but not to Pointe Noire.

Figure 5-1
Tarred road from pointe-Noire to Dolisie and main gravel roads accessing the Maboudou and Banda-Kayes licences

5.2 Climate and Physiography

The main physiographic features of southwestern RoC are controlled by the geology and generally trend northwest-southeast. Topography varies towards the northeast from a low coastal plain, followed by the 100 km wide Mayumbe mountain range with elevations of 400 m to 600 m above main sea level, and ending on the Dihésé plains which form a central plateau (Figure 5-2). The project area is located on the Dihésé plains beyond the Mayumbe mountain range which lies to the southwest of the project area (Figure 5-3). The main town in the region, Dolisie, lies at an elevation of 285 m. Much of the project area is underlain by flat to gently undulating topography covered by tall elephant grass. River valleys are covered by indigenous forest.

Despite the elevation of the Dihésé plains, the climate in the general project area remains hot and humid with an average annual temperature of 25° C. Two rain seasons occur, from November to January and from March to June, with an average annual precipitation of 1 868 mm. During the rain seasons, field work on the plains can slow down due to heavy thunder storms; however the dry season provides ideal conditions for field work.

Figure 5-2
The Dihésé plains underlying the Maboudou and Banda-Kayes licences, with the Mayumbe mountain range to the southwest (Source: Google Earth, May 2014)

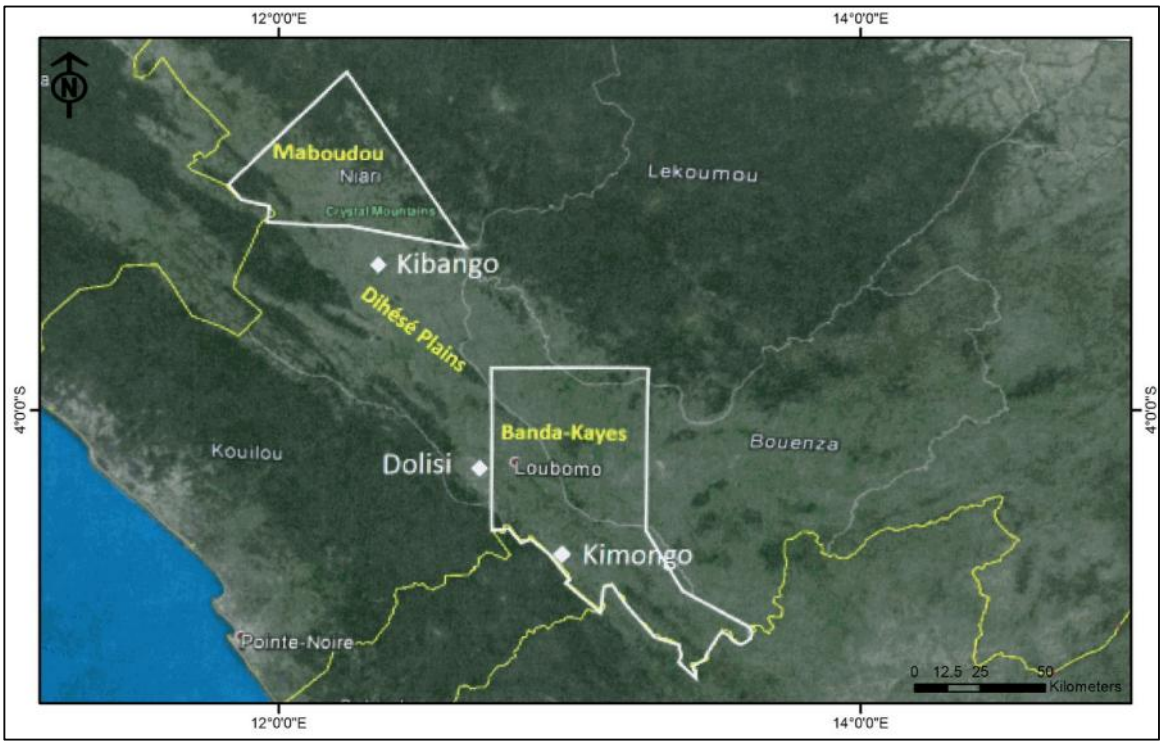


Figure 5-3
The Dihese plains (Schisto-Calcaire Group) in the Banda-Kayes licence, with the Mayumbe mountain range in the far distance to the west

5.3 Proximity to Population Centres

Pointe-Noire is the centre of the oil industry of the RoC and is the site of one of the major deep water ports on the west coast of Africa. A new bulk resource port 30 km to the north of Pointe-Noire has been proposed by the government. Pointe-Noire is a three to four hour drive from the licence areas.

Dolisie (known as Loubomo between 1975 and 1991) is located between the two licence areas and is the third largest city in the RoC after Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire, with a population of over 100 000.

The village of Maboudou represents the largest settlement within the Maboudou licence. Other smaller villages are developed along the line of road in both licence areas.

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Dolisie is an important commercial centre and a major rail link between Pointe-Noire and Brazzaville. Dolisie provides most of the necessary administrative and support services and accommodation. HCC currently uses Dolisie as a central base for the initial early stages of exploration. An exploration camp has been established in Maboudou in order to service the eastern part of the Maboudou licence where early work has indicated highest prospectivity. Maboudou is a three hour drive from Dolisie and has established grid power and cellular communications. Local labour is sourced from Maboudou.

Surface rights are either vested in the State or with local communities.

The majority of the RoC's installed power capacity is hydro powered with two hydroelectric power stations near Brazzaville and thermal power stations at Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. The grid power infrastructure is largely confined to the south of the country between Pointe-Noire and Brazzaville

with this power network crosscutting the Banda-Kayes licence. Grid power also extends northwest from Dolisie to at least as far as the village of Maboudou.

Water supply is not seen as a major risk with an extensive drainage network and large rivers draining southwest towards the Atlantic Ocean. The Niari River is located immediately east of the Maboudou licence and is the largest river that flows towards the Atlantic coast in the RoC.

A history of small-scale copper-zinc-lead mining exists in the Boko Songo – Mindouli district to the east of the Banda-Kayes licence and approximately 70 km from Brazzaville. Limited mining expertise thus exists in the RoC. Due to the early exploration stage of the Project, factors such as potential tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas and potential processing plant sites have not yet been considered.

6 HISTORY

6.1 Overview

Mining began in the RoC in 1905 and was the most important sector of the economy at the time. It was later dominated by crude oil, which contributed 15% of GDP in 1996 and accounted for 90% of exports in 2002. By 2000, gold and lime were the only non-fuel minerals extracted in small amounts.

A formal cease-fire between the government and rebel forces in 2000 ended the civil war which began in 1997, and which significantly damaged the economy and the land-based infrastructure. The year 2000 saw the beginning of a long process of restoring the government, establishing a national dialogue, adopting a new constitution, and resettling more than 800 000 people displaced during the civil war. A sharp upturn in oil prices and renewed efforts to finance a major magnesium development suggested that the minerals sector could be a catalyst for economic renewal of the country. Other mineral deposits, in addition to petroleum and natural gas, were bauxite, bentonite, granite, gypsum, kaolin, marble, talc, potassium, potash, phosphate, limestone, lead, zinc, copper, and iron. Mining has generally been carried out by the State or through State-owned joint ventures.

Over the last decade, exploration for copper-zinc-lead deposits has been carried out by companies such as AfriOre Limited, *Société de Recherche et d'Exploitation Minière* and NGEx Resources Inc and has focused largely on the historic Boko Songho - Mindouli region west of Brazzaville. This work resulted in the location of small high grade prospects in the vicinity of defunct copper mines. Copper production at Mindouli and elsewhere ceased in 1978.

The Maboudou and Banda-Kayes licenses are regarded as prospective open ground in the context of current mineral deposit understanding and analogies with similar geological settings and new discoveries within the Central African region.

6.2 Prior Ownership

The Maboudou and Banda-Kayes licences are new licences issued to Renaissance and Nirvana respectively.

6.3 Previous Exploration

Apart from work conducted by the *Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières* (BRGM), there is no record of previous exploration covering these areas. During the regional BRGM work, two copper occurrences were discovered within what is now the Maboudou licence (Table 6-1). Occurrence 91 is located on a hill top and occurrence 92 in a drainage basin.

Table 6-1
Description of copper occurrence 91 and 92 (Source: Martini *et al* 1995)

Deposit Number:	Cu91
Deposit Name:	Bassin de Leboulou I
Latitude:	3°12'45"S
Longitude:	12°21'30"E
Commodity 1:	Copper
Size Class 1:	0
Deposit Status:	Occurrence
Deposit Type/Shape:	Stratiform, Disseminated
Lithology 1:	Limestone
Lithostratigraphic Name/Rank:	Schisto Calcaire Group
Genesis:	Hydrothermal
Mineral 1:	Chalcocite
Deposit Number:	Cu92
Deposit Name:	Bassin de Leboulou II
Latitude:	3°10'45"S
Longitude:	12°22'30"E
Commodity 1:	Copper
Size Class 1:	0
Deposit Status:	Occurrence
Deposit Type/Shape:	Stratiform, Disseminated
Lithology 1:	Limestone
Lithostratigraphic Name/Rank:	Schisto Calcaire Group
Genesis:	Hydrothermal
Mineral 1:	Chalcocite

6.4 Historical Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

There are no known historical estimates within either the Maboudou or Banda-Kayes licence areas.

6.5 Historical Production

There is no known historical production from either the Maboudou or Banda-Kayes licence areas.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The regional geology of southwestern RoC is described in Frimmel *et al* (2006), Milesi *et al* (2006) and Tack *et al* (2001). The oldest rocks in the southwestern RoC comprise the Chaillu Massif, an Archaean basement forming part of the Congo Craton. This granite-greenstone terrane forms the foreland to the younger West Congo Belt developed to the southwest (Figure 7-1). The West Congo Belt extends for over 1 300 km from Gabon in the northwest through the RoC to northeastern Angola. The published geology of this region is shown in Figure 7-1 and the stratigraphy in Figure 7-2. The West Congo Belt comprises Paleoproterozoic Kimezian polymetamorphic basement rocks in the west in contact with the West Congo Supergroup.

The West Congo Supergroup in the RoC forms a shallow basin (the Niari Basin) which laps onto the Chaillu Massif basement in the northeast and becomes progressively more deformed to the southwest, adjacent to a fold and thrust belt incorporating the Paleoproterozoic (± 2.1 Ma) Kimezian basement rocks (Figure 7-3). The Kimezian rocks are thrust on top of progressively younger Neoproterozoic sequences towards the east, with decreasing regional metamorphism from amphibolite facies in the west to the relatively unmetamorphosed rocks of the West Congo Supergroup in the east (Frimmel *et al.*, 2006). The fold and thrust belt forms part of the Pan-African age West Congo Belt (Figure 7-3).

Three lithostratigraphic zones are recognised within the West Congo Supergroup (Frimmel *et al.*, 2006):

- The Zadinian Group (999 ± 7 Ma) comprises siliciclastic metasedimentary rocks resting on Kimezian basement rocks, overlain by a thick succession of mafic metavolcanic rocks.
- The overlying Mayumbian Group (± 910 Ma) consists of felsic metavolcanic and subordinate metasedimentary rocks intruded by various granitoids. The Zadinian and Mayumbian Groups have been interpreted as a continental rift sequence (Tack *et al.*, 2001)
- The West Congolian Group which is well-developed in the foreland basin to the east of the fold and thrust belt, and which is only gently folded and unmetamorphosed. The West Congolian Group is further subdivided, from oldest to youngest, as follows:
    -
    - The Sansikwa Subgroup – a siliciclastic sequence with basal conglomerates overlain by intercalated argillite, quartz arenite and arkose
    - Lower Mixtite/Diamictite/Tillite Formation
    - The Haut Shiloango Subgroup (also known as the Louila Formation) – a varied succession of conglomerate, argillite, calc-pelite, quartz arenite and calcarenite
    - Upper Mixtite/Diamictite/Tillite Formation
    - The Schisto-Calcaire Subgroup – predominantly carbonates, followed by terrigenous sediments

- The Mpioka Subgroup – a siliciclastic sequence with conglomerates, quartz arenite, arkose and argillite (interpreted as a late-orogenic molasse deposit that occurs all along the West Congo Belt)
- The Inkisi Subgroup – predominantly coarse-grained siliciclastic sequence (age and context uncertain – may be Paleozoic in age)

Two marker horizons comprising mixtites, interpreted either as tillites or diamictites, separate the Sansikwa Subgroup from the Haut Shiloango Subgroup *(Tillite Inferior)* and the Haut Shiloango Subgroup from the Schisto-Calcaire Subgroup *(Tillite Superior)*. These have been correlated by some workers with the *Grand Conglomerat* and *Petit Conglomerat* in the Katanga Supergroup of Central Africa.

The youngest rocks in the region occur on the coastal plain which is underlain by part of an extensive basin comprising Cretaceous evaporates, sandstones, shales and limestones. These rocks are in turn overlain by younger Neogene-Quaternary sand cover.

Figure 7-1

Regional geology of southwestern Republic of Congo showing the location of the two licence areas within the West Congolian Group (Source: Published 1:000 000 geological map of the RoC compiled by Desthieux, 1993)

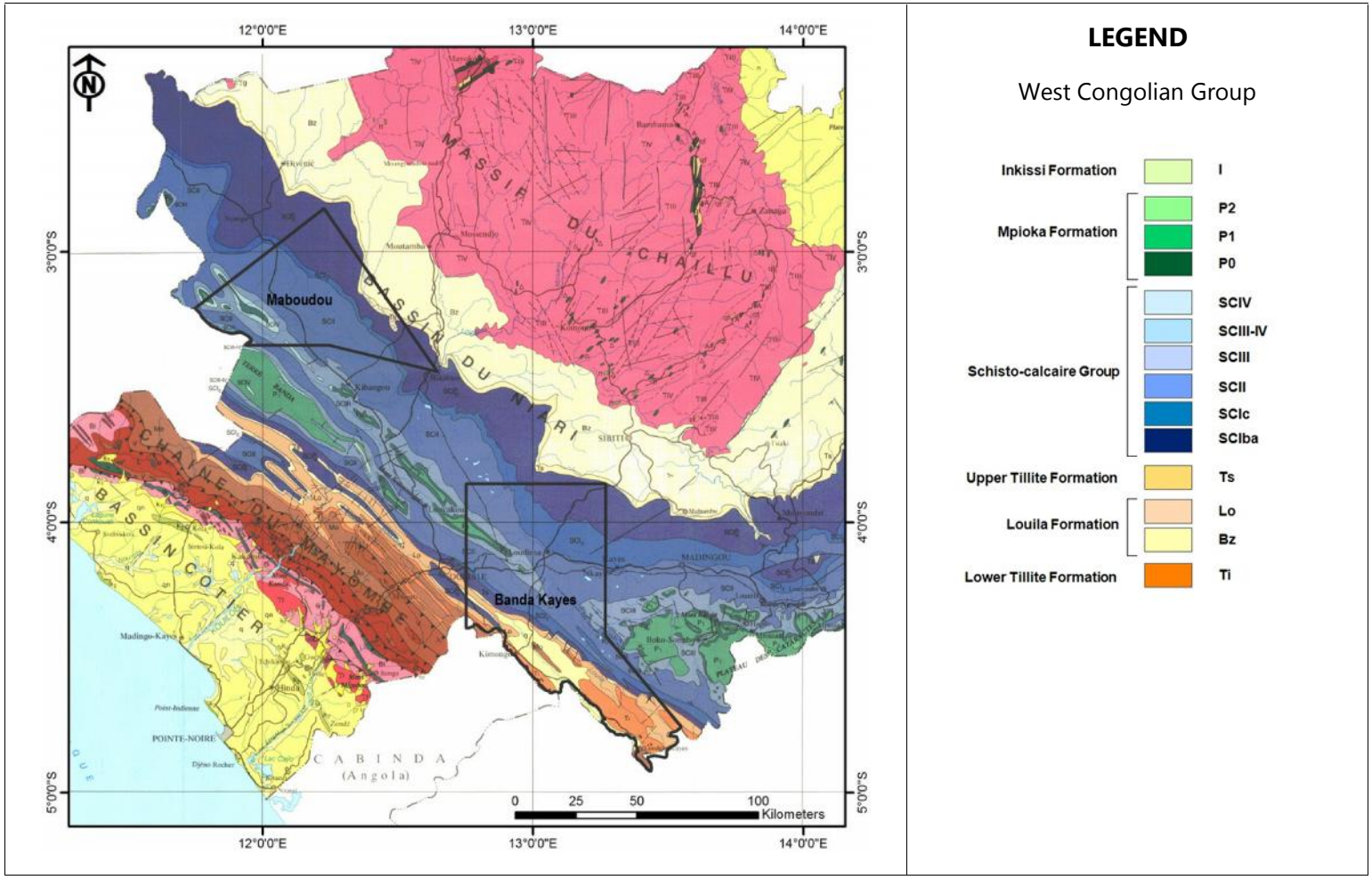
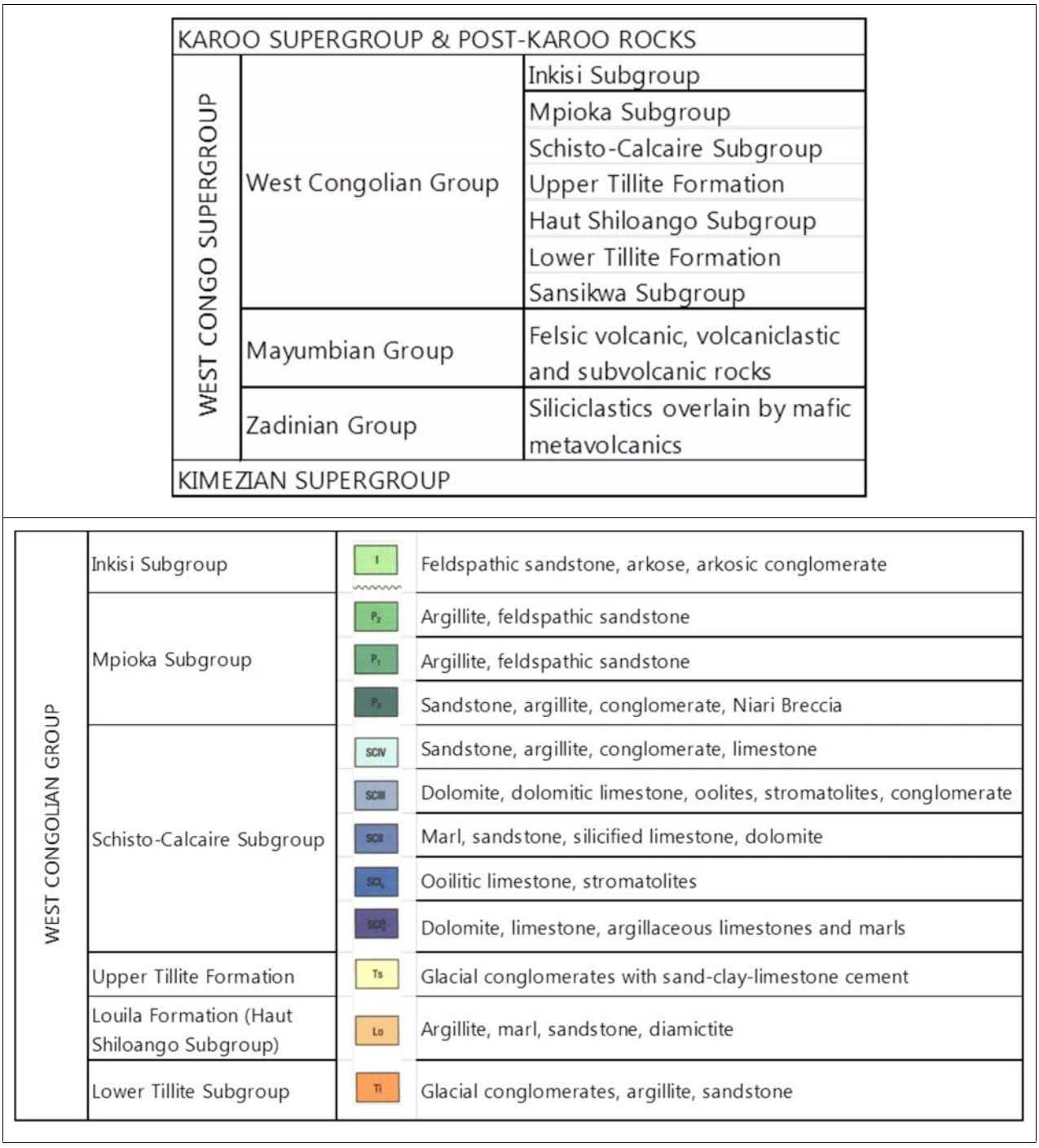


Figure 7-2

Stratigraphy of the West Congo Supergroup and West Congolian Group (Source: Frimmel et al., 2006; Desthieux, 1993)

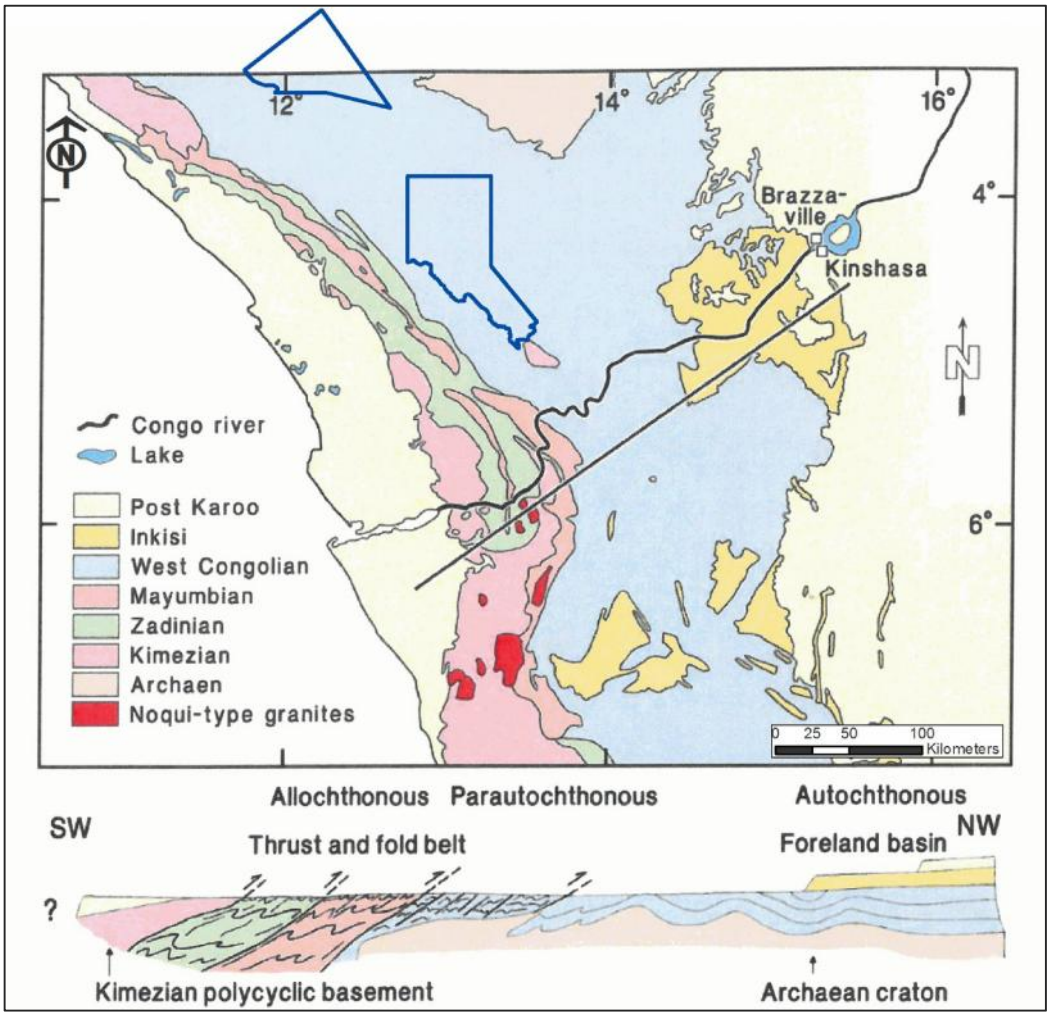


KAROO SUPERGROUP & POST-KAROO ROCKS		
WEST CONGO SUPERGROUP	West Congolian Group	Inkisi Subgroup
		Mpioka Subgroup
		Schisto-Calcaire Subgroup
		Upper Tillite Formation
		Haut Shiloango Subgroup
		Lower Tillite Formation
		Sansikwa Subgroup
	Mayumbian Group	Felsic volcanic, volcaniclastic and subvolcanic rocks
	Zadinian Group	Siliciclastics overlain by mafic metavolcanics
KIMEZIAN SUPERGROUP		

WEST CONGOLIAN GROUP			
	Inkisi Subgroup	I	Feldspathic sandstone, arkose, arkosic conglomerate
	Mpioka Subgroup	P_2	Argillite, feldspathic sandstone
		P_1	Argillite, feldspathic sandstone
		P_0	Sandstone, argillite, conglomerate, Niari Breccia
	Schisto-Calcaire Subgroup	SCIV	Sandstone, argillite, conglomerate, limestone
		SCIII	Dolomite, dolomitic limestone, oolites, stromatolites, conglomerate
		SCII	Marl, sandstone, silicified limestone, dolomite
		SCI_c	Ooilitic limestone, stromatolites
		SCI_a^b	Dolomite, limestone, argillaceous limestones and marls
	Upper Tillite Formation	Ts	Glacial conglomerates with sand-clay-limestone cement
	Louila Formation (Haut Shiloango Subgroup)	Lo	Argillite, marl, sandstone, diamictite
	Lower Tillite Subgroup	Tl	Glacial conglomerates, argillite, sandstone

Figure 7-3

Simplified geological map and cross section of the West Congo Belt showing the location of the two licence areas (Source: Map from Frimmel *et al.*, 2006)



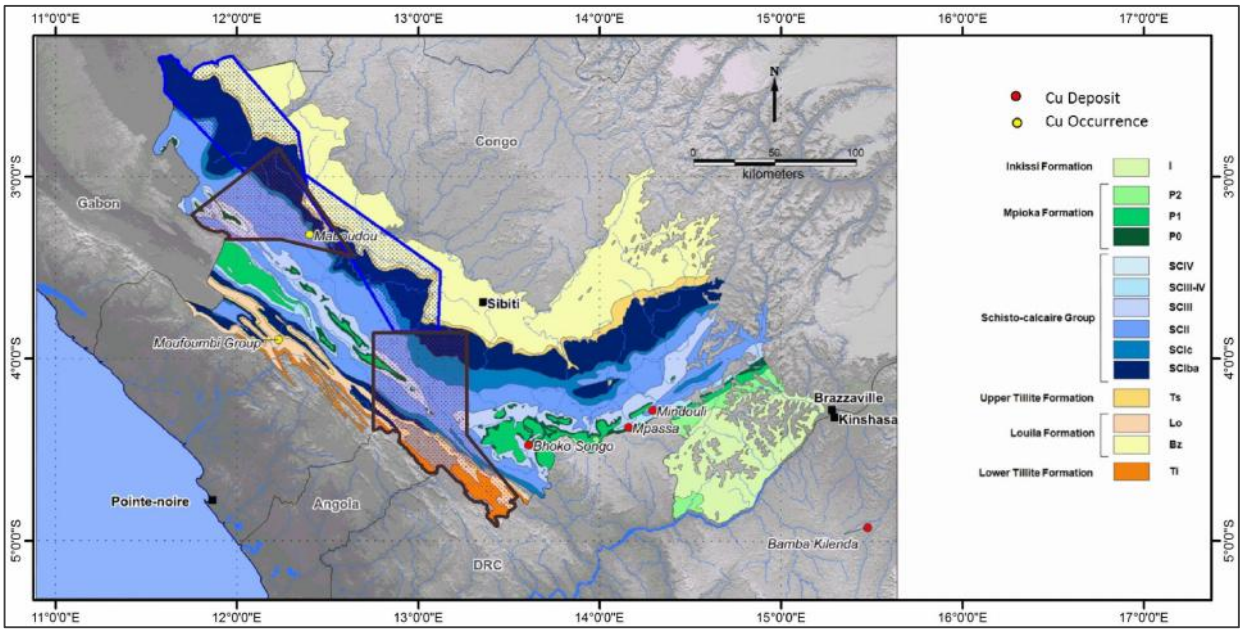
7.2 Local Geology

Both the Maboduou and Banda-Kayes licences are underlain by West Congolian Group rocks. These areas are focussed on what is considered to be the more prospective central and northeastern part of the basin towards its onlap onto basement rocks of the Chaillu Massif. Apart from the southern extent of the Banda-Kayes licence, the two properties overlie rocks of the Schisto-Calcaire Subgroup. The location of the licences and known more important copper deposits are shown in Figure 7-4.

The metasediments of the West Congolian Group on the north-eastern rim of the basin dip at a low angle to the southwest. Towards the southwest, the succession becomes progressively more intensely folded towards the Mayumbe mountains (Figure 7-3).

The sequence is cut by a series of northeast trending faults which are considered to have an important control on potential copper mineralisation in terms of acting as fluid pathways.

Figure 7-4
Location of the Maboudou and Banda-Kayes licences within the West Congolian Group (Source: HCC, 2014)



7.3 Property Geology

Much of the licence areas comprise gentle to undulating topography covered by tall elephant grass, with exposures mostly limited to road cuttings and drainage profiles.

Lithologies observed during the site visit include coarse sandstones of the Louila Formation (Haut Shiloango Subgroup) and interbedded dolomitic shales, siltstones, massive and laminated dolomites and cherts of the overlying Schisto-Calcaire Subgroup (Figure 7-5).

The top of the Schisto-Calcaire Subgroup is marked by a major disconformity on which is developed the "Niari breccia" (stratigraphic unit P0 in Figure 7-4) at the base of the Mpioka Subgroup. The breccia comprises angular clasts of chert, sandstone, and oolitic carbonate set in a coarse gritty matrix (Figure 7-6).

Figure 7-5
Lithologies encountered in the licence areas

Laminated dolomite and shale

Argillite and quartz veining exposed in road cutting

Laminated dolomite and chert

Gentle folding in laminated calcareous shale and dolomite

Laminated calcareous shale and dolomite

Coarse sandstone towards the base of the succession

Figure 7-6
Exposures of the Niari breccia

Breccia with chert and sandstone clasts in a coarse sandy ferruginous (lateritsed matrix)

Breccia with chert, sandstone, oolitic sandstone clasts

7.4 Mineralisation

A large number of polymetallic occurrences and deposits are recorded in the Neoproterozoic West Congolian Group (Martini *et al.* 1995). These comprise mainly copper, zinc and lead in varying proportions, with variable concentrations of accessory elements such as Cd, Co, Ni, Ge, Ag, As and U. These occurrences and deposits are shown in Figure 7-7 and occur in almost all formations of the Schisto-Calcaire and Mpioka Subgroups, with the majority stratabound to the SCIII subdivision within the Schisto-Calcaire Subgroup, close to the contact with the overlying Mpioka Subgroup. The development of mineralisation at this position in the stratigraphy may be a function of the unconformity at the base of the Mpioka Subgroup and fluid flow focussed along this.

The most important occurrences and deposits are located in the eastern part of the Niari Basin, whereas the known occurrences in the western part are generally small and economically insignificant (Martini *et al* 1995).

Mineralisation styles vary from disseminations to massive replacement bodies within carbonate-dominated rocks. Replacement bodies can be stratiform-lenticular, irregular within metasedimentary units or tabular along fault planes. In addition to the stratigraphic control, mineralisation also appears to be spatially related to areas of faulting and particularly where northeast trending fault sets crosscut prospective stratigraphy, for example in the eastern part of the Niari Basin (Figure 7-7).

Where these occurrences and deposits are developed, they tend to be deeply oxidised, owing to deep weathering and highly permeable karstic terranes.

These styles of mineralisation are similar in many respects to the copper ± zinc ± lead mineral provinces in the Central African Copperbelt in Zambia and Democratic Republic of Congo and to similar mineral provinces in Namibia and Botswana. These similarities include similar host rocks and stratigraphic positions within the succession.

On the Maboudou licence, malachite pieces are observed in the soil profile at a locality approximately 10 km southeast of the historical copper occurrences 91 and 92 noted in Table 6-1 and shown in Figure 7-7 and Figure 7-8. Apart from the documented occurrence of chalcocite at these two localities, no further information is available. There are no known records of copper occurrences on the Banda-Kayes licence, however numerous copper (± zinc and lead) occurrences and deposits and previous mining sites are known to the immediate east of the licence where they occur in a similar stratigraphic position to the above occurrences observed on the Maboudou licence. The former occurrences are partly associated with a set of northeast-trending faults which are considered to extend across both of the HCC licence areas.

In the area of the defunct mines to the east of the Banda-Kayes licence, copper mineralisation occurs at the top of the Schisto Calcaire Subgroup. In the Ngoungui area to the east mineralisation occurs in the central part of the Schisto Calcaire Subgroup. At Maboudou the copper occurs immediately above the *Tillite Superieur* horizon at the base of the Schisto Calcaire Subgroup.

Figure 7-7

Location of known copper, zinc and lead occurrences and deposits in the southwestern Republic of Congo (Source: Martini *et al*, 1995)

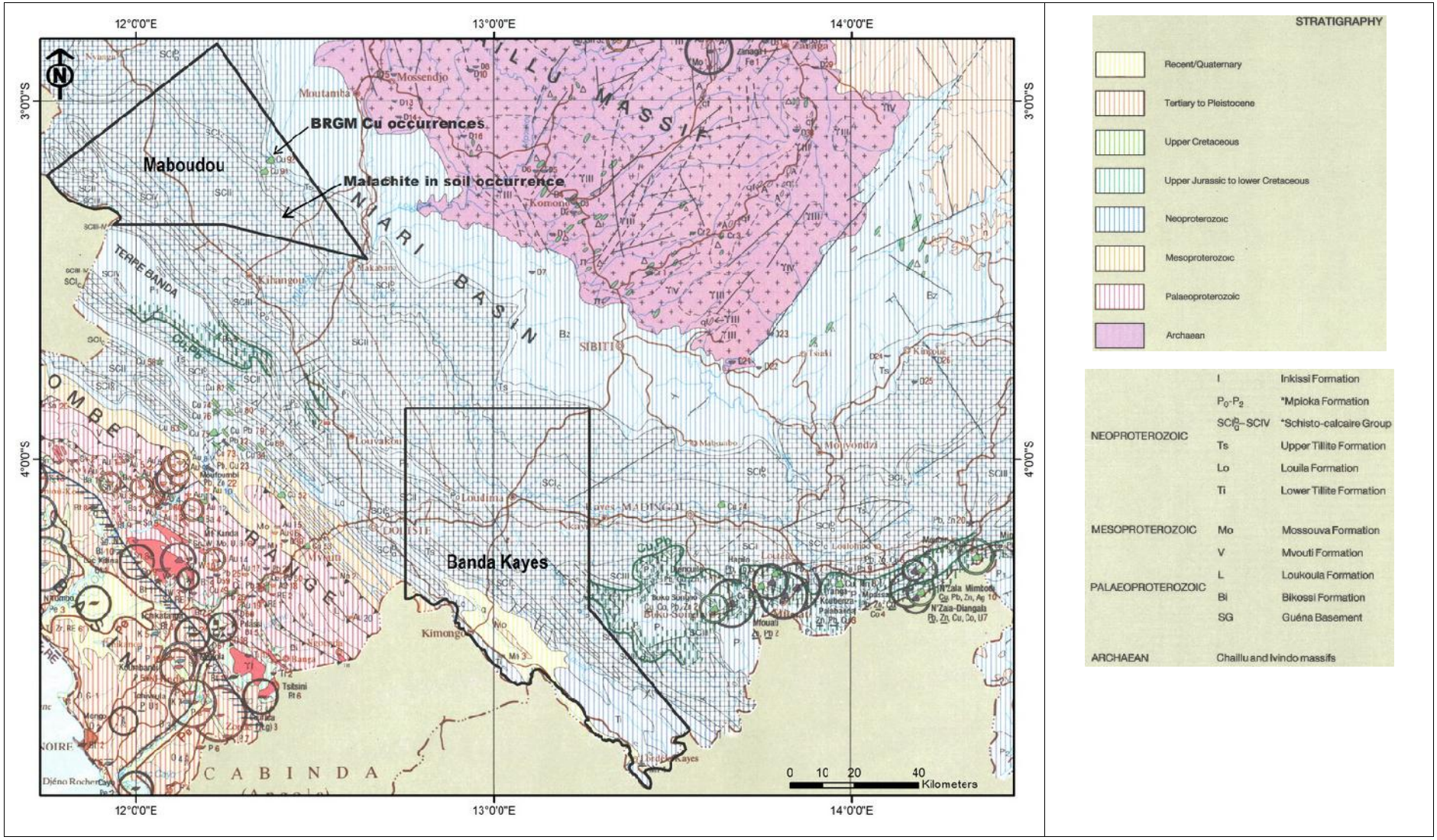
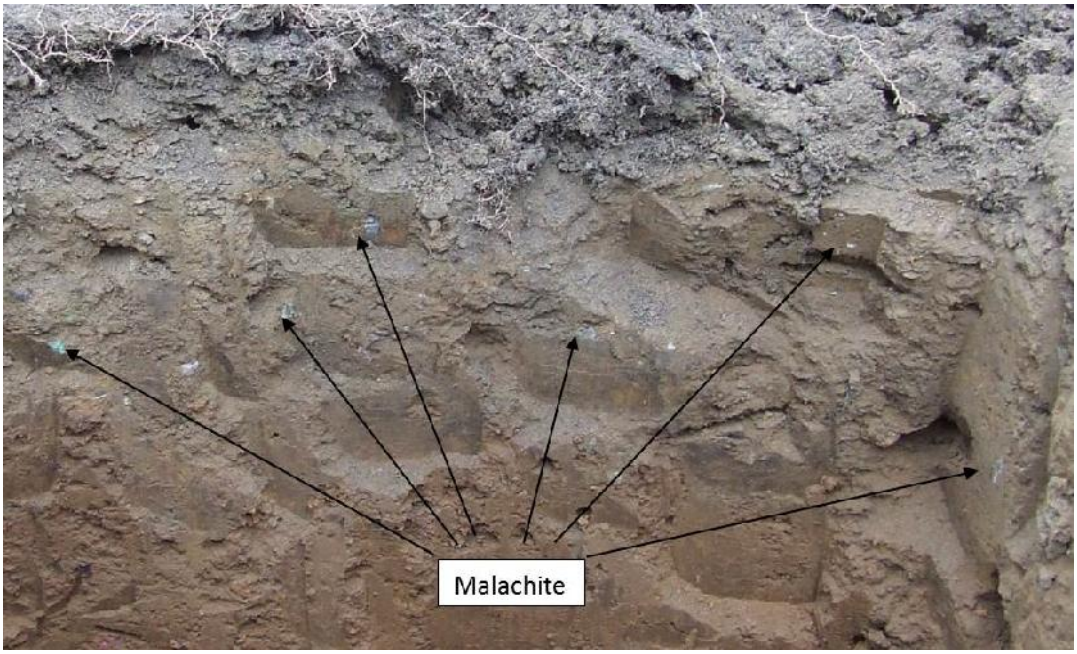


Figure 7-8
Malachite in soil pits, Maboudou licence



8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The primary mineral deposit types being explored for by HCC are sediment-hosted copper ± zinc ± lead deposits typical of the metallogenic provinces in similar age rock sequences in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, Namibia and Botswana (Figure 8-1). The principle deposit types include:

- Shale and sandstone hosted stratiform Cu-Co and Cu-Ag deposits (e.g. Zambian-type Copperbelt deposits, Ghanzi, Oamites deposits)
- Cu-Co-hosted in carbonate-dominated sequences (DRC-type Copperbelt deposits)
- Structure / fault controlled Cu ± Ag± Zn ± Pb type deposits (e.g. Dikulushi)
- Carbonate hosted Zn-Pb±Cu deposits (e.g. Kipushi, Kabwe, Tsumeb, Bamba-Kilenda)

These mineral deposit models are relatively well understood with world-class examples hosted in Neoproterozoic meta-sedimentary sequences in central and southwestern Africa. A simplified correlation of these sequences and the stratigraphic location of the more important mineral deposits are shown in Figure 8-2. Similarities between the Central African Copperbelt and what is referred to as the West Congolian Copperbelt are shown in Figure 8-3.

Specific deposits in the West Congolian Group include Yanga-Koubenza-Palabanda (Zn-Pb-Cu), Boko Songho (Cu, Co, Pb, Zn) in the RoC, Bamba Kilenda (Cu, Pb,Zn) in the DRC and the Mavoio copper mine and Tetelo and Bembe deposits in Angola.

The previously mined copper deposits in the Republic of Congo consist of stratiform enriched mineralisation occurring in veins near the Schisto Calcaire/Mpioka contact at the top of the dolomite succession. The copper sulphide mineralisation is restricted to fault zones cutting through the rock. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, the copper is usually found at the base of the dolomite succession. With the belief that copper only occurs near the top of the succession, it is quite possible that the bottom horizons of the West Congolian Group were never explored in the Republic of Congo.

The West Congolian Group, and in particular the Schisto-Calcaire Subgroup is considered prospective for all of the above deposit types. At the current early stage of exploration over an extensive area, it is necessary to maintain an open mind in terms of deposit type and to be led to a more specific model type/s based on collected evidence.

Based on the above mineral deposit types, the main focus of the exploration strategy is to target the Schisto-Calcaire and Mpioka Subgroups, particularly the upper part of the Schisto-Calcaire Subgroup in proximity to the disconformity with the Mpioka Subgroup. Of particular importance is the recognition of northeast trending faults crosscutting prospective stratigraphy. These structures appear to exert a strong control on mineralisation in the mineralised district to the east of the Banda-Kayes licence.

Figure 8-1

Neoproterozoic sequences in central Africa showing the location of significant copper deposits (Source: HCC, 2014)

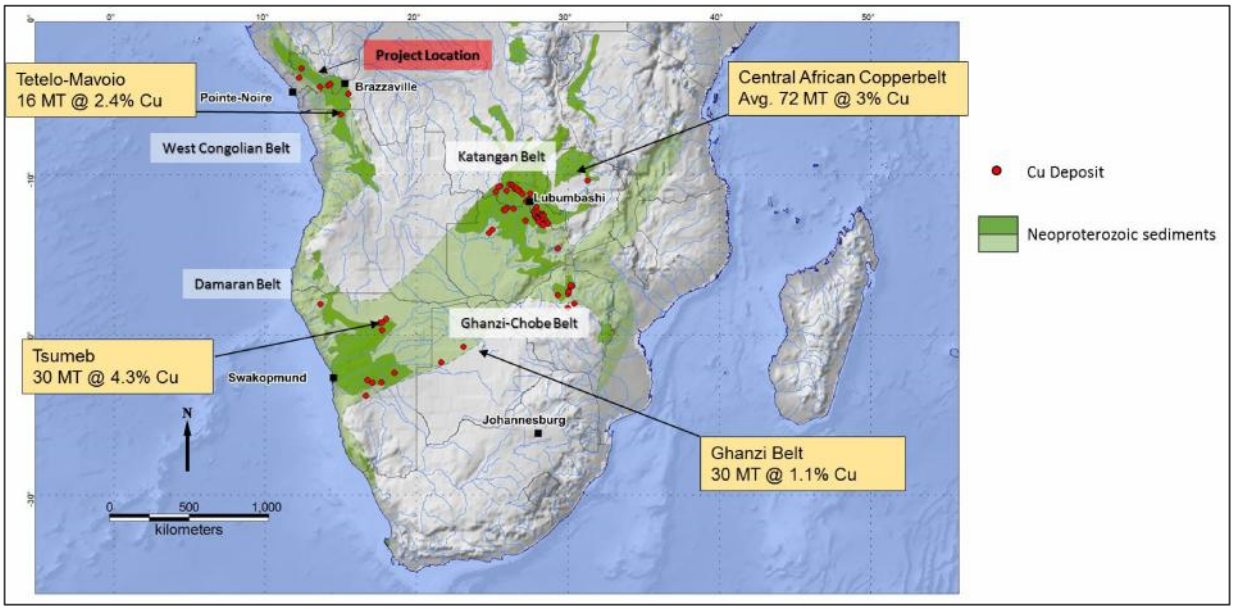


Figure 8-2

Simplified correlation of Neoproterozoic sequences in central Africa showing the location of significant copper deposits (Source: HCC, 2014)

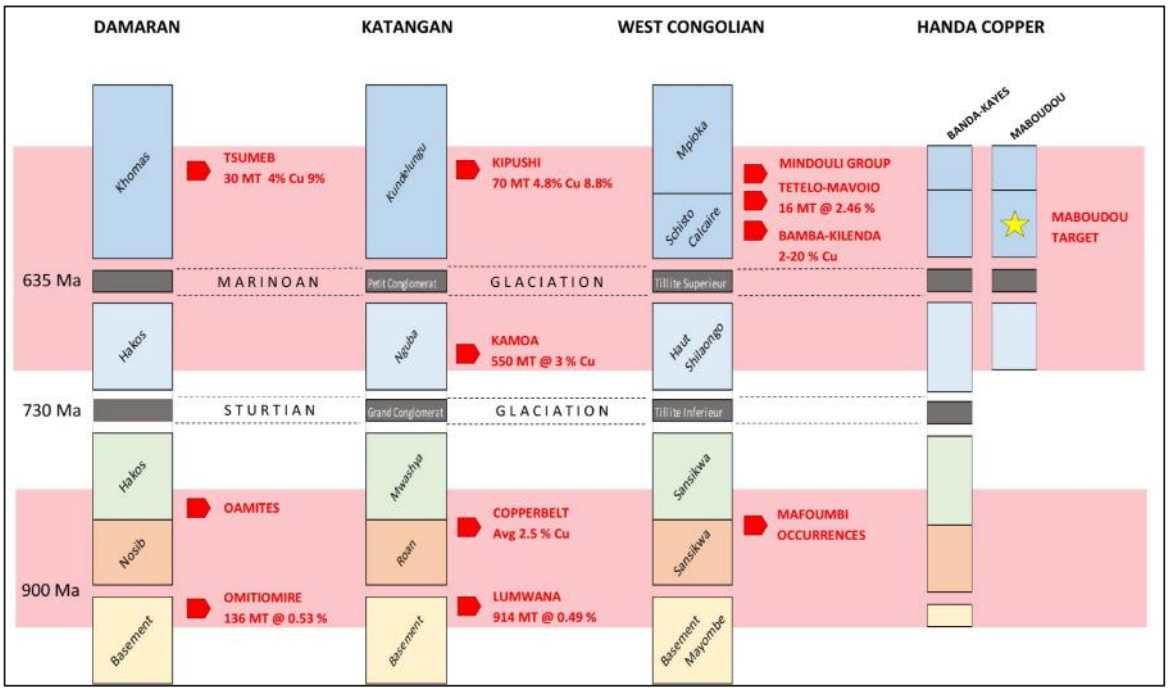


Figure 8-3
Geological comparison between the Central African Copperbelt and the so-called West Congolian Copperbelt (Source: HCC, 2014)

Feature	Central African Copperbelt		West Congolian Copperbelt
Age	Neoproterozoic	→	Neoproterozoic
Mineralisation style	Sediment-hosted stratabound Cu-Co-Zn-Pb	→	Sediment-hosted stratabound Cu-Co-Zn-Pb
Basin architecture	Failed rift - intracratonic basin	→	Failed rift - intracratonic basin
Stratigraphy	Similar due to same depositional conditions.	→	Similar due to same depositional conditions.
Structure	Belt divided into 3 structural zones	→	Belt divided into 3 structural zones
Archaean granito-gneiss basement	Present	→	Present
Host lithologies	Dolomites of the Mine Series	→	Dolomites of the Schisto-calcaire group
	Sandstone Roan arenite	→	No sandstone hosted mineralisation identified to date
Marker horizons	Glaciogenic diamictites/conglomerates	→	Glaciogenic diamictites/conglomerates

9 EXPLORATION

Soil geochemical sampling was initiated by HCC on the Maboudou licence during 2013 centred on the area where malachite is observed in the soil profile (Du Plessis Burgers, 2014). This area was covered by eight traverses on a 1 000 m x 50 m grid with lines 4 km long. A total of 682 soil samples were collected from a depth of approximately 30 cm and analysed by a portable hand held Niton XRF spectrometer. In addition, a single soil geochemical traverse was conducted over mineral occurrence 91 at a sample spacing of 50 m. A total of 93 samples were collected and analysed by XRF. The location of the soil geochemical lines is shown in Figure 9-1.

The regolith varies across both licences from development of thick laterite profiles in places to thin residual soil profiles in others (Figure 9-2). It is also likely that transported overburden will be encountered within the drainage basins.

Figure 9-1

Location of initial soil geochemical lines in the Maboudou licence overlain on the published metallogenic map (Source: HCC, 2014)

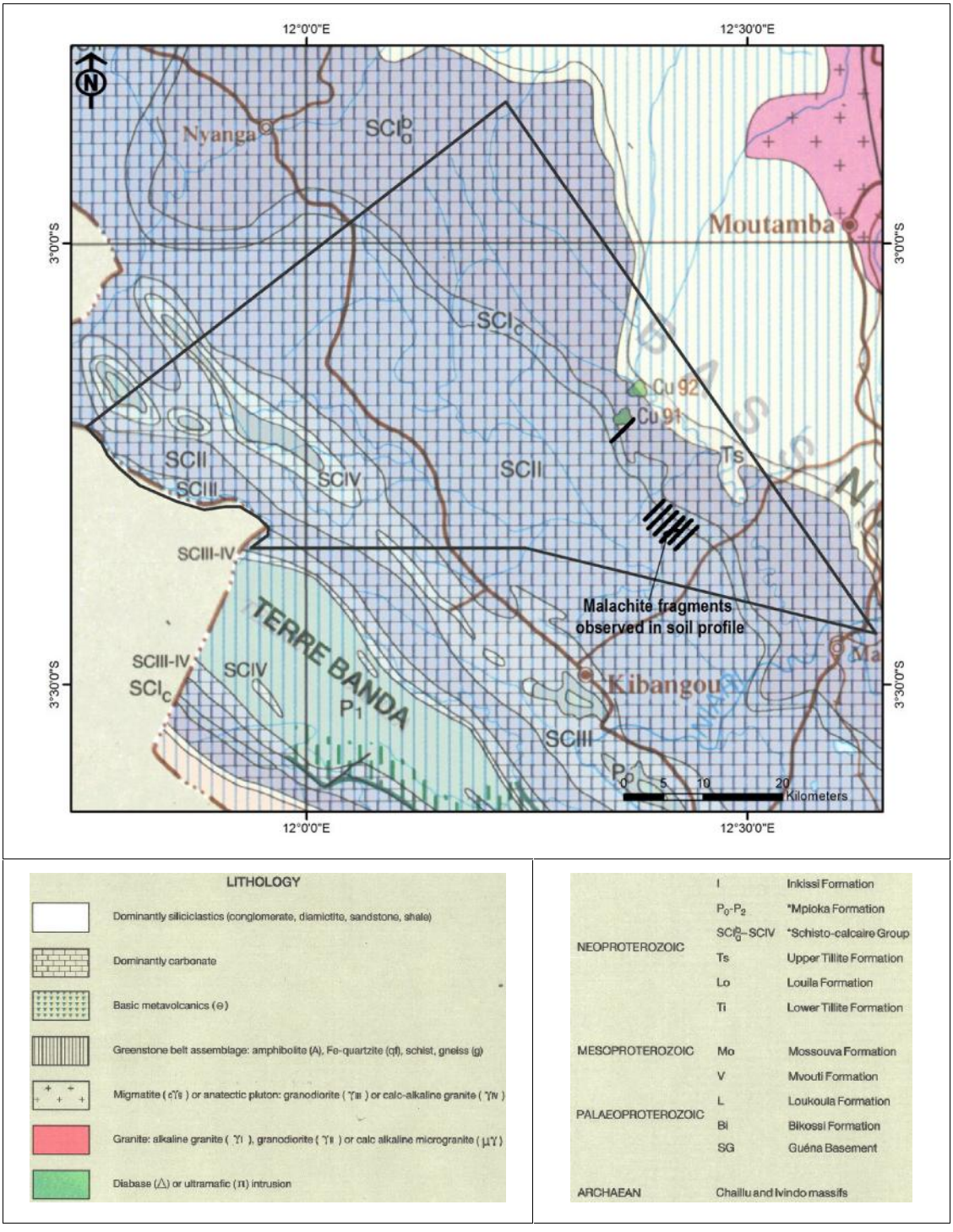


Figure 9-2
Regolith types in the Project area

Laterite overlying a quartz lag developed on saprolitic siltstone

Thin residual soil profile overlying saprolitic siltstone

10 DRILLING

No drilling has been undertaken on either the Maboudou or Banda-Kayes licences by HCC and these are considered early stage exploration properties in terms of NI 43-101.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The soil samples were dried on hot steel plates for ± 4 minutes, then sieved through a 2 mm certified sieve and the two fractions +2mm and -2mm pulverized. Three handheld Niton XRF readings were taken on each fraction, an average obtained for each fraction, and a final average calculated for the sample. These results were not corrected for weight and the results therefore only provide an indication of copper in soil concentrations.

As a quality control check a silica blank and standard reference sample (CCRMP TILL-4) were analysed after every 10 routine soil samples. The results of these analyses are shown in the control charts in Figure 11-1 and Figure 11-2. The blanks averaged 7 ppm Cu and the standard 313 ppm Cu against an expected value of 285 ppm Cu. These results indicate an average over-reporting for copper of 10%. No data are available for cobalt readings on the reference standard and therefore no conclusion can be drawn on the accuracy of the cobalt results.

Niton XRF results for copper are shown in Figure 11-3. Based on the data statistics, the anomalous threshold is 122 ppm Cu. As at the effective date of this report, no validation laboratory assays had been carried out on samples from the project.

In the QP's opinion, future Niton XRF readings should be taken on the whole sample and an average obtained from several readings on the same sample. A standard operating protocol needs to be documented to manage this process. Further, in order to verify Niton XRF results in future work, approximately 10 percent of anomalous samples should be selected and sent for laboratory analysis.

Figure 11-1
Control chart for silica blank reference sample

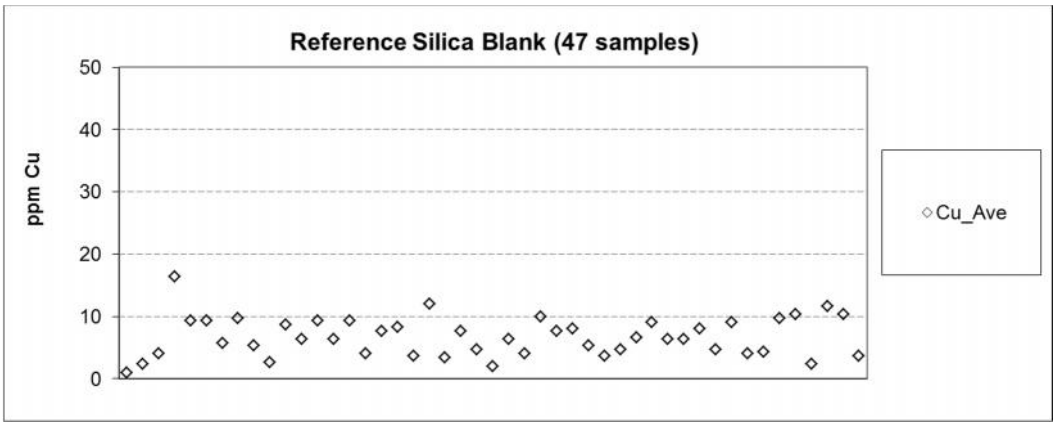


Figure 11-2

Control chart for standard reference sample CCRMP TILL 4

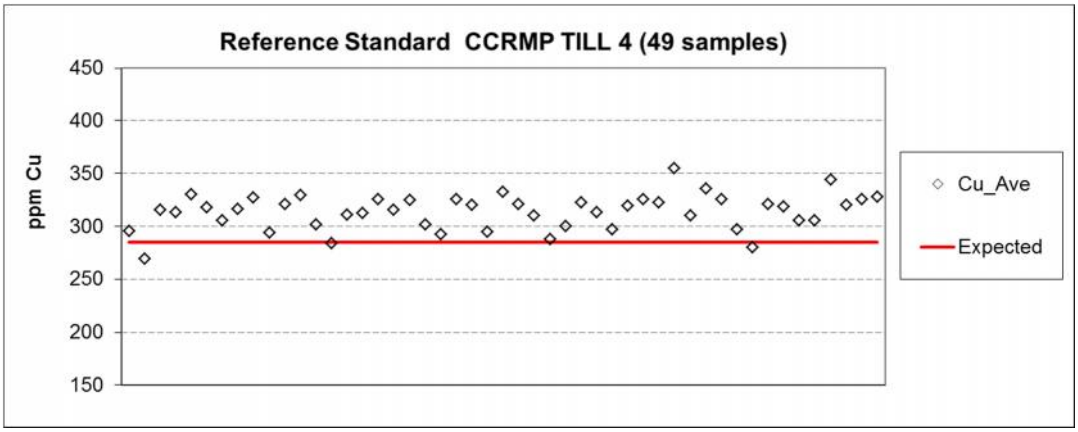
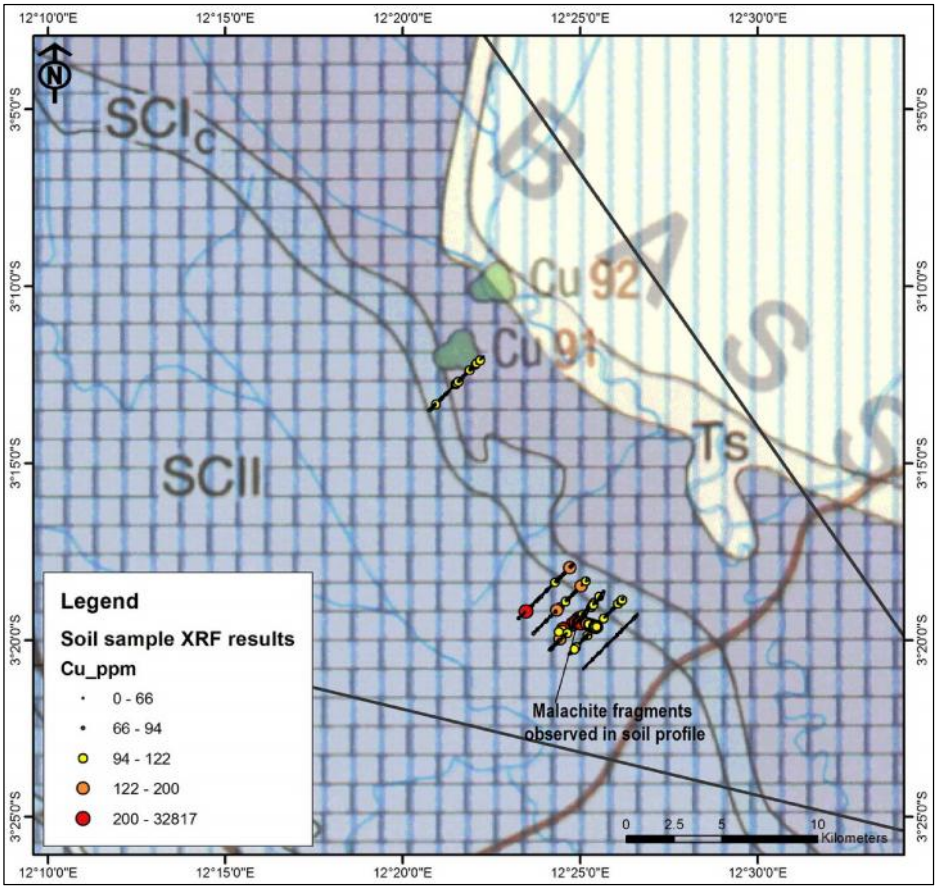


Figure 11-3

Niton XRF results on initial soil geochemical lines in the eastern part of the Maboudou licence. A single line partially tests the historical occurrence Cu 91 as shown on the published metallogenic map (Data source: HCC, 2014).



12 DATA VERIFICATION

The project is considered an "early stage exploration property" in terms of NI 43-101, is largely conceptual as at the effective date of this report, and has only seen first pass soil geochemical sampling on a known malachite-in-soil target and a single soil geochemical line partially testing an historical copper occurrence. No laboratory assays have been conducted and only Niton XRF data exist.

The malachite-in-soil target was verified during the site visit and the tenor of Niton results confirmed through collecting of soil samples from new pits adjacent to the previous pits.

It is the QP's opinion that handheld XRF analyses of systematically collected soil samples may be reliably used for delineating geochemical anomalies provided that an acceptable protocol is adopted, appropriate quality control samples are routinely analysed, and that an adequate selection of samples are sent for laboratory analysis thereby providing a validation measure and a statistical relationship between XRF and laboratory assay data.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testwork has been conducted as these are considered early stage exploration properties in terms of NI 43-101.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Resource estimates have been undertaken as these are considered early stage exploration properties in terms of NI 43-101.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Reserve estimates have been undertaken as these are considered early stage exploration properties in terms of NI 43-101.

16 MINING METHODS

No mining method studies have been undertaken as these are considered early stage exploration properties in terms of NI 43-101.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

No recovery studies have been undertaken as these are considered early stage exploration properties in terms of NI 43-101.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

No project infrastructure studies have been undertaken as these are considered early stage exploration properties in terms of NI 43-101.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

No market studies have been undertaken as these are considered early stage exploration properties in terms of NI 43-101.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

No environmental, permitting, social or community impact studies have been undertaken as these are considered early stage exploration properties in terms of NI 43-101.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

No capital or operating cost studies have been undertaken as these are considered early stage exploration properties in terms of NI 43-101.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

No economic analysis studies have been undertaken as these are considered early stage exploration properties in terms of NI 43-101.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Apart from the known mineral occurrences and deposits located to the east of the Banda-Kayes licence and described in Item 7, there are no adjacent properties relevant to this report.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No additional information or explanation is deemed necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

25.1 Project Potential

HCC is initiating a greenfields exploration programme in the Republic of Congo with a focus on sediment-hosted copper within the West Congolian Belt. HCC has secured tenure over a large portion of the prospective Belt within the country, covering a strike length of approximately 150 km.

HCC has identified similarities between the West Congolian Belt and the Central African Copperbelt and is therefore targeting copper deposits analogous in style and mineralisation to well-known deposits in the Copperbelt.

The West Congo Belt has sufficient similarities in age, geology and known copper showings, occurrences and deposits to the Katangan and Damara belts for it to be considered to have the potential to represent a hitherto undeveloped copper province. Based on these similarities, potential exists for the discovery of copper-cobalt, copper-silver and zinc-lead deposits.

25.2 Project Risks

HCC hopes to pioneer exploration over a large swathe of a prospective geological belt and this opportunity should be treated with caution. In a poorly explored area of this size, success is predicated upon an exploration approach that is open-minded in terms of target mineral deposit type and approach to exploration. Time should be allocated to developing a good understanding of the geology based upon which the most effective exploration approach will be determined.

The Congo Copper Project is an early stage exploration project, and is largely conceptual in nature. However, the significant number of copper occurrences to the southwest of the licences and known deposits along strike to the east lend support to the prospectivity of the area.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made with respect to further work on the Congo Copper Project. The work programme is presented as two phases of exploration, with the second phase of work contingent on positive results from the initial phase. However, the nature of the work will require that the two phases are executed to a certain extent in parallel. The results of each phase of work will culminate in a decision point.

A QP should be assigned responsibility for planning, implementing and supervising the work programme. This will ensure that the most appropriate methodology is applied, that the work is executed within a properly managed framework with appropriate quality control and environmental management, and that data generated are recorded in a database designed and managed for the project.

It is HCC's intention to rely largely upon locally recruited staff. Specialist consultants will be used to execute specific tasks or will be bought in during key expansion phases during which they will be expected to train a local employee capable of replacing them.

The exploration approach is presented as a matrix in Table 26-1 and the phased work summarised as follows. Budgeted expenditures are presented in Table 26-2.

- Phase 1: GIS data interpretation and target generation; orientation and systematic soil geochemical sampling
- Phase 2: Pitting and hand augering; possible trenching and ground geophysics; delineation of initial drill target/s; ongoing systematic soil geochemical sampling

As stated above, these phases need to operate to a certain extent in parallel, with the results of early testing of prioritised soil anomalies by hand augering and pitting used to guide ongoing soil geochemical sampling.

26.1 Phase 1 Work Programme (3 months)

The current two licence areas, Maboudou and Banda-Kayes, are too large to utilise soil geochemical sampling as a primary targeting tool. In addition, the drainage is not considered suitable for stream sediment sampling. A specialist consultant will be therefore be engaged to execute a GIS interrogation of the license areas and to generate initial targets. Early reconnaissance work has already identified an area of promising malachite mineralisation in soil within the Maboudou license that is referred to as the Boali target. The Phase 1 work programme and associated budget is designed to produce prioritised geochemical anomalies for testing in Phase 2.

The Boali target provides HCC with an immediate area of focus and an opportunity with which to better understand the mineralisation model/s and test exploration techniques. The proposed work programme for the initial three months is largely focused on this target and is designed to generate prioritised anomalies for testing by pitting, hand augering and possibly trenching. Work on this target will be used as a training ground through which technical capacity and understanding can be developed before extending it to other exploration areas.

- The Boali target will be assessed by soil geochemical sampling. Preliminary soil sampling has been executed at Boali which has identified anomalous copper values as described in Items 9 and 11 of this report. Based upon these results, systematic soil geochemical sampling will be initiated in other target areas.
- Soil sampling will be a key and ongoing task for the exploration team anticipated to continue over the next 2 years. The protocols for soil sampling will be established at Maboudou during the first month. During this period, emphasis will be placed upon familiarising the local technical team with the sampling protocols and QC procedures to a level where they can operate independently.
- Analysis will be carried out using portable XRF analysers in order to quickly test and define targets. The efficacy and reliability of this method is controlled to a significant degree by the consistency of sample preparation and analysis. For this reason, a desktop analyser will be setup semi-permanently in a clean, dry, air-conditioned room in the Dolisie office which lies between the two project areas and will be the primary staging post in the area. Sample preparation and analysis will be carried out at the Dolisie "laboratory" in a controlled environment. Check samples will be regularly inserted and up to 10% of the samples will be despatched for laboratory analysis to validate the XRF results and provide confidence in reporting.

26.2 Phase 2 Work Programme (3 months)

Soil geochemical anomalies delineated during Phase 1 will be prioritised and tested by pitting, hand augering and possibly trenching, in order to better understand the regolith cover, soil profile, nature of the bedrock, and potential bedrock mineralisation. Initially, all excavations will be carried out manually using local labour.

Ground geophysical surveys may be employed to supplement the geochemical work particularly if shallow excavations (pits/hand auger/trenches) fail to provide sufficient information due to deep weathering or thick overburden.

Systematic soil geochemical sampling will be extended to cover additional prospective areas and generate further targets for testing.

The objective of the Phase 2 work programme is to define initial drill targets for subsequent testing.

Table 26-1
Congo Copper Project Exploration Matrix

JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER	NOVEMBER-DECEMBER
Orientation: Soil Sampling	**Systematic: Soil Sampling**	**Systematic: Soil Sampling**	**Systematic: Soil Sampling**
Soil sampling orientation survey over historical copper occurrences. Confirm the presence of elevated copper in soil, examine efficacy of portable XRF and relative values. Identify locations for pitting/hand auger orientation.	Locally constrain soil anomalies through systematic soil sampling program. Analyse samples using the Niton XRF and define targets for pitting/auger program. Verify Niton XRF effectivness with laboratory assays	Expand/extend systematic soil sampling to increase extent of anomalous zones and identify additional targets.	Expand/extend systematic soil sampling to increase extents of anomalous zones and identify additional targets.
Orientation: Pit/Hand Auger	**Systematic: Pit/Hand Auger**	**Systematic: Pit/Hand Auger**	**Systematic: Pit/Hand Auger**
Excavation of trial pits/hand auger holes based on soil sampling. These two approaches will be trialled as appropriate in order to examine the regolith/weathering profile and provide information on geochemical variation with depth. Pits will provide structural detail if saprolite/rock is encountered.	Sytematic campaign over copper soil anomalies identified from earlier soil orientation work as well as from the ongoing soil sampling program. Work will enhance geological understanding and provide further confidence of geochemical signature. The role of each method dependent upon orientation findings.	Continuation of the sytematic programme targeting areas of extended soil geochemical anomaly or infilling of prioritised anomalous copper zones.	Continuation of the sytematic program, targeting areas of extended soil geochemical anomaly or infilling of prioritised anomalous copper zones. Identify collars for early drill test targets/trench localities.
		Possible: Trenching	**Possible**
		Trenching over anomalous zones proven to be shallowly underlain by saprolite/rock with discernable structures. Trench mapping and sampling to provide lithological, mineralogical and grade information and to improve siting of test drill collars.	Additional trenching and ground geophysics as necessary
		Possible: Ground Geophysics	
		Ground geophysical surveys as necessary. Particularly where shallow excavations/hand auger fail to provide sufficient insight on anomlay. If method effective, consider project wide application.	

Table 26-2
Proposed Exploration Budget for Phases 1 and 2

Phase 1 GIS Targeting and Soil Sampling	**Cost (USD)**
GIS interpretation and target generation	8 000
Licence area charges	30 000
Management, administration, travel	90 000
Consulting (Geologist, Government liaison, GIS, IT, Legal, Travel)	56 500
Local employees	25 000
Support costs (vehicles, communications, public relations, subsistence)	25 000
Camp costs	16 000
Equipment (including Niton) & Consumables	10 500
Dolisie Office	4 000
Total	**265 000**
Phase 2 Hand Augering and Pitting	
Management, administration, travel	90 000
Consulting (Geologist, Government liaison, GIS, IT, Legal, Travel)	52 500
Local employees	37 500
Support costs (vehicles, communications, public relations, subsistence)	41 000
Camp costs	4 500
Equipment (including Niton) & Consumables	10 500
Ground geophysics (if required)	35 000
Dolisie Office	4 000
Total	**275 000**
Total Exploration	**540 000**

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28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Congo Copper Project, Republic of Congo" with an effective date of 10 June 2014, prepared by The MSA Group on behalf of Handa Copper Corporation dated 10 June 2014 was prepared and signed by the following author:

Signed and Sealed

Dated at Johannesburg, South Africa
10 June 2014

Michael Robertson
Pr.Sci.Nat. .
Principal Consultant
The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd

APPENDIX 1:

Glossary of Technical Terms and Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Description
Co	Chemical symbol for cobalt
Cu	Chemical symbol for copper
Ma	Million years ago
PR	*Permis de Recherches Minières*
QC	Quality control
RoC	Republic of Congo
TSX-V	Toronto Venture Exchange
XRF	X-Ray Fluorescence
Terms	Description
Airborne magnetic surveys	Surveys flown by helicopter or fixed wing aircraft to measure the magnetic susceptibility of rocks at or near the earth's surface.
Alteration	Changes in the mineralogical composition of a rock as a result of physical or chemical processes such as weathering or penetration by hydrothermal fluids
Anomaly (geochemical)	An above-average concentration of a chemical element in a sample of rock, soil, vegetation, stream, or sediment; indicative of nearby mineral deposit.
Archaean	Belonging to the geological period between about 2 500 and 4 000 million years ago
Arsenopyrite	A silvery-white mineral commonly occurring in lead and silver veins (FeAsS)
Basement	The rocks below a sedimentary platform or cover, or more generally any rock below sedimentary rocks or sedimentary basins that are metamorphic or igneous in origin.
Brecciated	The igneous and metamorphic crust of the earth, underlying sedimentary deposits
Carbonate	A rock, usually of sedimentary origin, composed primarily of calcium, magnesium or iron and CO_3. Essential component of limestones and marbles.
Clastic	Composed of fragments, or clasts (geological detritus), of pre-existing minerals and rock.
Conglomerate	A rock type composed predominantly of rounded pebbles, cobbles or boulders deposited by the action of water
Craton	Large, and usually ancient, stable mass of the earth's crust comprised of various crustal blocks amalgamated by tectonic processes. A cratonic nucleus is an older, core region embedded within a larger craton.
Cretaceous	A geologic period and system from circa 145 to 65 million years ago
Diamond drilling	Method of obtaining cylindrical core of rock by drilling with a diamond set or diamond impregnated bit
Dolomite	A mineral composed of calcium and magnesium carbonate; a rock predominantly comprised of this mineral is also referred to as dolomite or dolostone
Dyke	A type of sheet intrusion referring to any geologic body that cuts *discordantly* across pre-existing rocks
Eluvium	Incoherent material resulting from the chemical decomposition or physical disintegration of rock in situ
En echelon	(Of faults or veins) having a staggered parallel alignment
Evaporite	Sediment, including various salts, deposited from aqueous solution as a result of evaporation.

Fault	A fracture or fracture zone, along which displacement of opposing sides has occurred
Felsic	Relating to an igneous rock composed mainly of pale-coloured minerals including feldspars and silica
Fire Assay	Lead collection fire assay using carefully selected fluxes specially formulated for the mineralogy of each sample type. Samples submitted for ppb detection of gold are fused in a dedicated low level furnace, the resultant prill digested and gold content determined typically by AAS.
Fold	A planar sequence of rocks or a feature bent about an axis
Gangue	Uneconomic material that surrounds, or is closely mixed with ore
Georeference	Establishing location in terms of map projections or coordinate systems
Induced Polarization	Induced polarization (IP) is a geophysical imaging technique used to identify subsurface materials and mineralization in particular. An electric current is induced into the subsurface through two electrodes, and voltage is monitored through two other electrodes. Time domain IP methods measure the voltage decay or chargeability over a specified time interval after the induced voltage is removed.
Intrusive	An igneous rock that formed from magma that cooled and solidified within the Earth's crust
Joints	Regular planar fractures or fracture sets in massive rocks, usually created by unloading, along which no relative displacement has occurred
Limestone	A sedimentary rock containing at least 50% calcium or calcium-magnesium carbonates
Lineament	A significant linear feature of the earth's crust
Lithology	Rock type
Lithosphere	Mass of the mantle attached to the base of the crust that has a geological history related to that of the overlying crust, and that is cold and rigid relative to the deeper parts of the mantle
Mafic	Relating to an igneous rock composed primarily of dark-coloured magnesium- and iron-rich minerals
Magnetic survey	Geophysical survey measuring the magnetic field intensity of rocks at various stations
Mesoproterozoic	Middle Proterozoic era of geological time, 1,600 to 1,000 million years ago
Mesothermal	Formed at depth at a moderately-high temperature in the range 200-300°C
Metamorphic	Relating to changes at depth in the mineral and chemical composition and texture of a solid rock caused by heat, pressure, chemical environment and shear stress
Metasediment	A sedimentary rock that shows evidence of having been subjected to metamorphism
Metavolcanic	A volcanic rock that shows evidence of having been subjected to metamorphism
Mineral Resource	A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized organic material including base and precious metals, coal, and industrial minerals in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge.

Mineralization	The process by which minerals are introduced into a rock resulting in the formation a mineral deposit
Mixtite	Non-genetic term referring to a rock comprising fragments or clasts, and a matrix
Neoproterozoic	A period of geological history at the end of the Proterozoic eon, dating from about 1 000 to 540 million years ago
Orogenic	Relating to the formation of structures such as folds and thrusts during a period of mountain-building
Paleozoic	The span of geological time between the beginning of the Cambrian (542 Ma (million years ago) to the end of the Permian (251 million years ago)
Pan-African	Relating to a collisional mountain-building event between about 750 and 550 million years ago
Peneplain	An area of very low to no topographic relief formed through extensive lateral erosion down to a local base level
Precambrian	The span of geological time between formation of the Earth around 4500 Ma (million years ago) to the beginning of the Cambrian, around 542 Ma
Paleoproterozoic	Earky Proterozoic era of geological time, 2,500 to 1,600 million years ago
Proterozoic	A period of geological history dating from about 2 500 to 540 million years ago, subdivided into the Palaeo-, Meso- and Neoproterozoic
RC drilling	(Reverse Circulation) A percussion drilling method in which the fragmented sample is brought to the surface inside the drill rods, thereby reducing contamination
Pyrite	A bronze- or yellow-coloured iron sulphide mineral (FeS_2) which commonly forms cubes
Pyrrhotite	A reddish-brown, sometimes magnetic iron sulphide mineral which has a defective crystal structure from which some ferrous ions are lacking ($Fe_{1-x}S$)
Qualified Person	An individual who is an engineer or geoscientist with at least five years of experience in mineral exploration, mine development or operation or mineral project assessment, or any combination of these; has experience relevant to the subject matter of the mineral project and the technical report; and is a member or licensee in good standing of a professional association.
Resistivity survey	A geophysical survey used to locate buried features by mapping differences in the way that rocks conduct an electric current.
Sandstone	A sedimentary rock composed of cemented or compacted detrital minerals, principally quartz grains
Schist	A crystalline metamorphic rock having a foliated or parallel structure due to the recrystallisation of the constituent minerals
Shale	Fine-grained sedimentary rock formed by the compaction of clay, silt and fine sand.
Siliciclastic	Clastic non-carbonate sedimentary rocks that are almost exclusively silica-bearing, either as forms of quartz or other silicate minerals.
Siltstone	A rock intermediate in character between a shale and a sandstone. Composed of silt sized grains.
Sinistral	Left lateral movement of blocks along a fault
Stream sediment sampling	The collection of samples of stream sediment with the intention of analysing them for trace elements
Strike	Horizontal direction or trend of a geological structure
Sulphide	A mineral containing sulphur with a metal or semi-metal, e.g. pyrite

Syntectonic	A geologic process or event occurring during tectonic activity
Tectonic	Pertaining to the forces involved in, or the resulting structures of, movement in the earth's crust
Tillite	A rock derived from glacial till, a non-stratified sediment deposited directly by glacial ice