MANDINGOLD MINING SARL

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REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION:

ANNUAL REPORT-2022

Namarana Exploration Project

AE 289/13: 6 km^2 Concession

Concession area: 06 sq. km
Locality: Namarana
Region: Koulikoro
Country: Mali

SUPREME
Minerals Corporation

Prepared by: Supreme Minerals Corporation

MANDIN
GOLD

Submitted to: Mandingold Mining SARL
Submitted on: 01St January 2023

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NAMARANA GOLD PROJECT
(AE 289/13)

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location

MANDINGOLD has been engaged in conducting exploration to identify potential areas with gold deposits within the Namarana 6 sq. km concession (AE 289/13), located near Namarana Village, Koulikoro region, Mali. This concession was granted on 11-07-2013 and is valid till 04-10-2025. Namarana is about 110 km towards south west of Bamako. The nearest town is Kouremale, located on the Mali-Guinea border. The concession details as displayed in the Mali cadaster portal are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 1. Extract from Mali cadaster portal showing the tenement maps of the Namarana 6 sq km concession.

License AE 289/13

General | Map | Payments

License code	AE 289/13	Application code	APL-I-295
Status	Active License	Type	Autorisation d'Exploitation de Petite Mine, Groupes 1 et 2
Owner	Mandingold Mining SARL	TIN	083322816W
Start Date	11-07-2013	Application Date	26-12-2012
Expiry Date	04-10-2025	Base	6 km²
Transfer Date		Renewal Date	
District	Namarana-Sud	Province	Mali (Pays) Région de Koulikoro (Région) Kangaba (District Géologique)
Assets	Or		

Figure 2. Extract from Mali cadaster portal showing the tenement details of the concession.

1.2 Health, safety and environment

No safety incidents were reported during the year. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) were provided to all team members during fieldwork. Workers and geologists were supplied with enough water to stay hydrated. Safety reviews occurred regularly before the start of work. Overall, adequate precautions were taken to ensure the safety of everyone involved.

1.3 Summary of exploration carried out during the year

The following exploration activities have been carried out during the year.

1. Auger drilling (173 bore holes for a total depth of 5,237 m)
2. RC Drilling (18 RC holes for a total depth of 826 m)
3. Core drilling (One DC hole for a total depth of 231 m)
4. Geochemical sample preparation and analysis (864 RC and 5,443 Auger samples)
5. Interpretation of the regional aeromagnetic data
6. Review of the soil sample data
7. Review of Auger bore hole sample data
8. Review of RC bore hole sample data

9. Geotechnical and litho-structural logging of DC borehole and core photography
10. DGPS Survey of the drilled area
11. Mapping of ASM activities within and around the concession
12. Geological modelling
13. Planning for the next stage of exploration

2. SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION

2.1 Review of soil sampling

The 6 sq km concession was divided into 6 Blocks (Figure 3). Soil samples were collected from each block on a 100 m x 100 m grid. A total of 600 surface soil samples were collected (Table-1).

The salient aspects of the soil sampling program are given below:

- 6 sq. km was divided into 6 blocks of 1 sq. km each.
- These were named as M1, M2, M3, etc., in anticlockwise direction starting from the south west corner of the concession.
- Grid based; systematic geochemical soil sampling was carried out in each block at 100 m x 100 m grid.
- Soil sampling was commenced in March 2021 and completed in June 2021.
- Total 608 samples were collected.
- Samples of 5 blocks were analyzed at Bureau Veritas for Au by FAA and one block (M2) was analyzed at Proslabs, Bamako.
- 25 percent of the samples reported Au above 19 ppb.
- Out of the 608 samples, 516 have reported Au assays more than the detection limit of 5 ppb.
- The highest assay is 8,025 ppb (Figure-4).

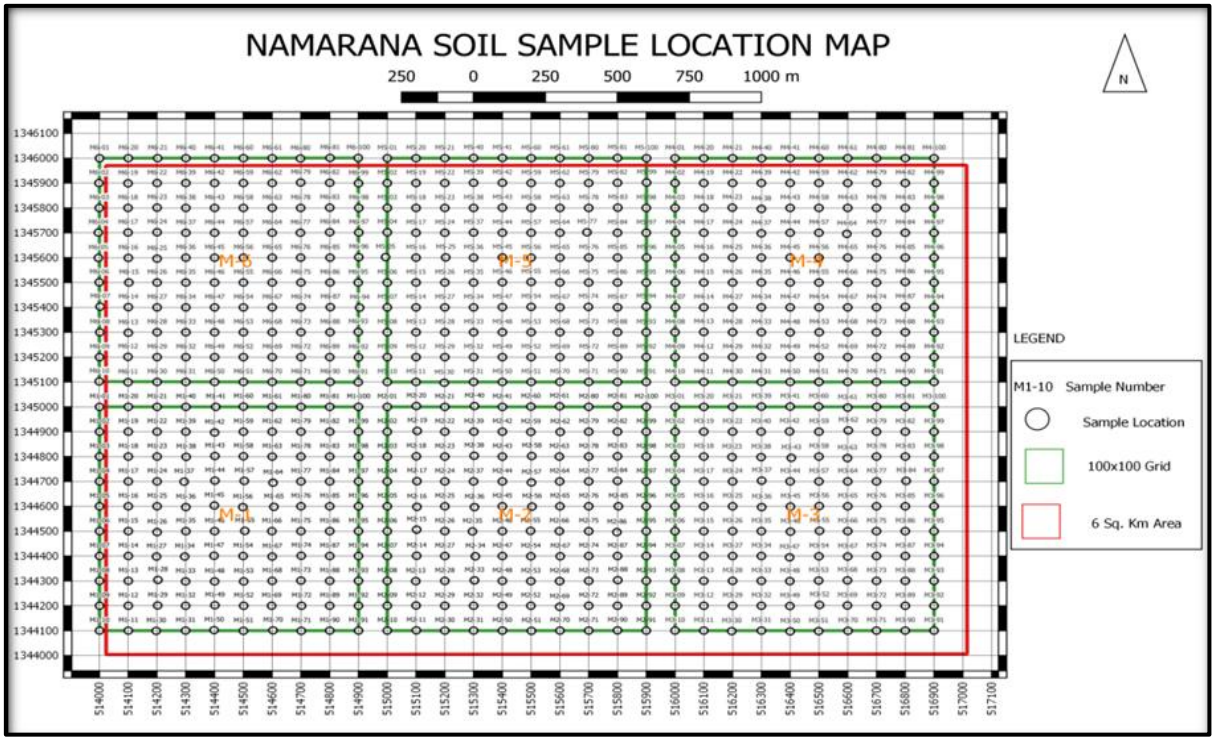

Figure 3. Map showing the soil sampling plan of the concession.

Table 1. Table showing the soil sampling details and grids of the concession.

Sl. No.	Sample Location	Sample ID	Sampling Grid	Status
1	Block M1	M1-01 to M1-100	100 m x 100 m	Completed
2	Block M2	M2-01 to M2-100	100 m x 100 m	Completed
3	Block M3	M3-01 to M3-100	100 m x 100 m	Completed
4	Block M4	M4-01 to M4-100	100 m x 100 m	Completed
5	Block M5	M5-01 to M5-100	100 m x 100 m	Completed
6	Block M6	M6-01 to M6-100	100 m x 100 m	Completed
	Total Sample	600		

- Multi Element Analysis (MEA) was carried out for all 608 samples from the 6 blocks.
- Out of these, 5 blocks were analyzed at Bureau Veritas, Vancouver.
- One block (M2) was analyzed at Proslabs, Bamako.
- Among the various elements analyzed, Arsenic, Antimony and Tellurium have been evaluated along with the structures interpreted from the regional aeromagnetic data.
- These elements show good spatial correlation with the structures (Figures 5 and 6).

- Most of the positive intersections and the geophysically interpreted structures coincide with high contours of these elements.

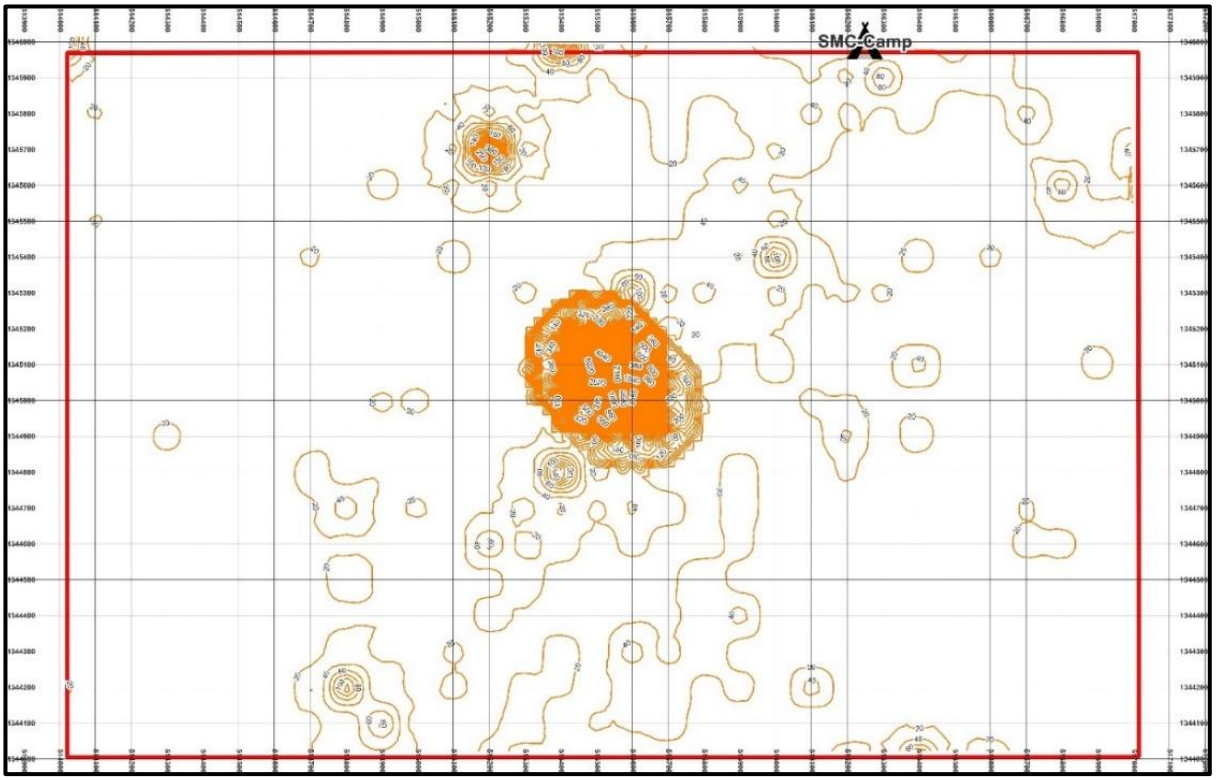

Figure 4. Map showing the geochemical distribution of Au in soil samples within the concession.

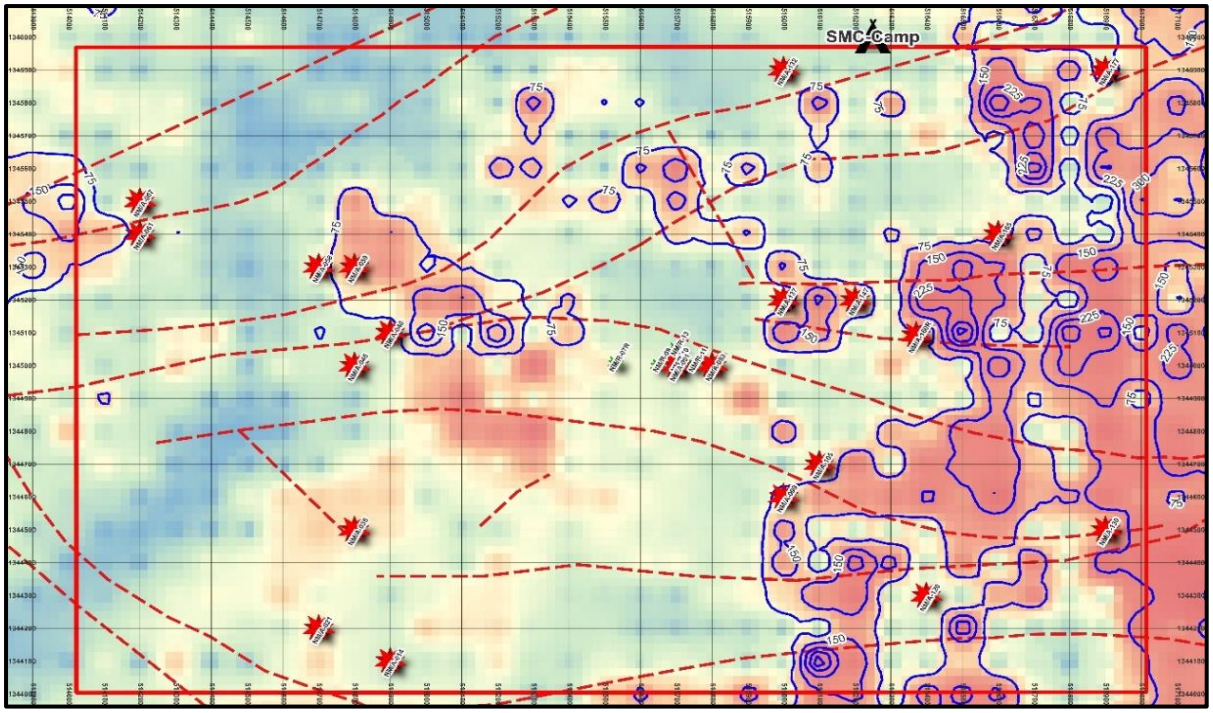

Figure 5. Map showing the distribution of Sb (background) and As (blue) in the soil samples of the concession.

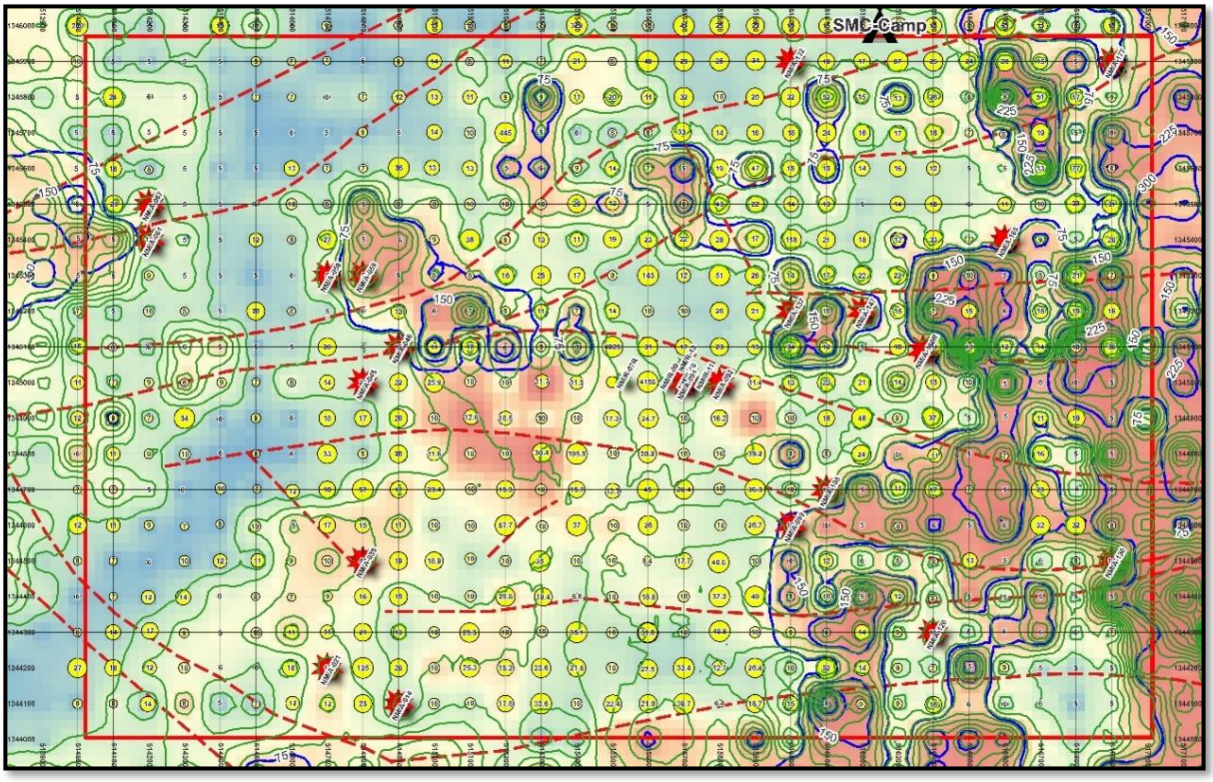

Figure 6. Map showing the distribution of Sb (background), As (blue) and Te (green) in the soil samples of the concession.

2.2 Auger drilling

Based on the review of the soil sampling results an Auger drilling program was carried out between 19th of January 2022 and 16th of March 2022. The salient aspects of the Auger drilling program are as follows:

- A total of 173 Auger holes (NM/A-06 to NM/A-178) were drilled at 100 m x 100 m spacing for a total depth of 5,237 m (Figure-8).
- Average depth 30 m.
- Auger samples were collected at 1 m sample interval.
- All samples were analyzed for Au by FAA at Bureau Veritas, Mali.
- A total of 2,954 samples reported Au above 10 ppb.
- Intersection summary (Table 2) shows that the grades are generally low and intersections are thin.

- However, when reviewed along with structural and MEA data these are good indicators for target selection.

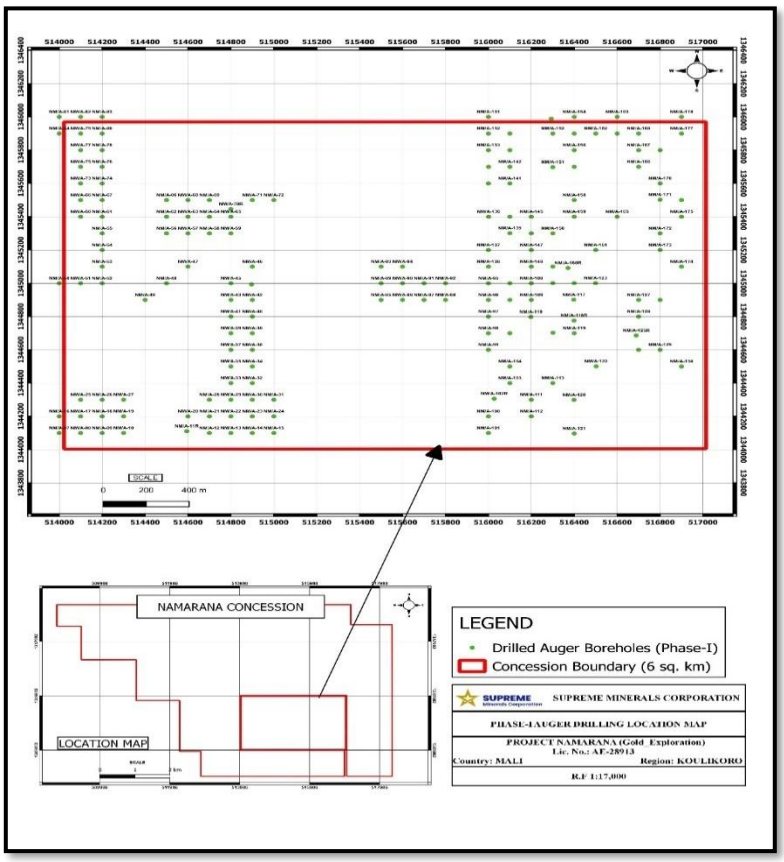

Figure 7. Map showing locations of Auger boreholes

Table 2. Table showing the intersections of Au in the Auger holes.

Sl. No.	BH-ID	Length	Unit	At	Weight Average	Unit	From	To
1	NM/A-058	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.14**	**g/t**	36	37
2	NM/A-090	**2**	**m**	**@**	**2.54**	**g/t**	5	7
3	NM/A-091	**9**	**m**	**@**	**1.07**	**g/t**	2	11
4	NM/A-091	**1**	**m**	**@**	**1.41**	**g/t**	20	21
5	NM/A-092	**13**	**m**	**@**	**0.24**	**g/t**	10	23
6	NM/A-059	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.39**	**g/t**	27	28
7	NM/A-061	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.12**	**g/t**	21	22
8	NM/A-067	**2**	**m**	**@**	**0.17**	**g/t**	5	7
9	NM/A-045	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.12**	**g/t**	3	4
10	NM/A-045	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.11**	**g/t**	5	6
11	NM/A-045	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.11**	**g/t**	23	24
12	NM/A-045	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.12**	**g/t**	26	27
13	NM/A-023	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.33**	**g/t**	10	11
14	NM/A-014	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.17**	**g/t**	41	42
15	NM/A-020	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.13**	**g/t**	1	2
16	NM/A-021	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.14**	**g/t**	22	23
17	NM/A-028	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.17**	**g/t**	8	9
18	NM/A-035	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.13**	**g/t**	10	11
19	NM/A-035	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.11**	**g/t**	12	13
20	NM/A-035	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.12**	**g/t**	28	29
21	NM/A-046	**2**	**m**	**@**	**0.12**	**g/t**	19	21
22	NM/A-132	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.12**	**g/t**	24	25
23	NM/A-098	**4**	**m**	**@**	**0.17**	**g/t**	9	13
24	NM/A-099	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.10**	**g/t**	2	3
25	NM/A-099	**8**	**m**	**@**	**0.27**	**g/t**	13	21
26	NM/A-137	**1**	**m**	**@**	**3.20**	**g/t**	10	11
27	NM/A-137	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.24**	**g/t**	16	17
28	NM/A-138	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.21**	**g/t**	3	4
29	NM/A-105	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.10**	**g/t**	7	8
30	NM/A-105	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.17**	**g/t**	13	14
31	NM/A-105	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.11**	**g/t**	15	16
32	NM/A-108	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.10**	**g/t**	30	31
33	NM/A-109	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.19**	**g/t**	0	1
34	NM/A-110	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.12**	**g/t**	15	16
35	NM/A-147	**6**	**m**	**@**	**0.12**	**g/t**	13	19
36	NM/A-147	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.13**	**g/t**	25	26
37	NM/A-149	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.12**	**g/t**	0	1
38	NM/A-145	**2**	**m**	**@**	**0.17**	**g/t**	6	8
39	NM/A-116	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.21**	**g/t**	11	12
40	NM/A-151	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.17**	**g/t**	23	24
41	NM/A-158	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.14**	**g/t**	11	12
42	NM/A-117	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.14**	**g/t**	3	4
43	NM/A-117	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.12**	**g/t**	19	20
44	NM/A-173	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.16**	**g/t**	10	11
45	NM/A-165	**2**	**m**	**@**	**0.17**	**g/t**	24	26
46	NM/A-120	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.20**	**g/t**	18	19
47	NM/A-130	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.12**	**g/t**	9	10
48	NM/A-160R	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.10**	**g/t**	20	21
49	NM/A-177	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.13**	**g/t**	4	5
50	NM/A-177	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.14**	**g/t**	33	34
51	NM/A-178	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.10**	**g/t**	5	6
52	NM/A-178	**1**	**m**	**@**	**0.15**	**g/t**	8	9

2.3 RC drilling program

A total of 18 boreholes (Table–3 and Figure-8) were drilled within the 6 sq. km concession area using the in-house multipurpose rig (Figure-09).

- RC drilling program started on 27-06-2022 and was completed on 18th July 2022.
- Standard protocols were followed in all drill site management matters and logging and sampling (Figure-11).
- The total depth drilled was 826.00 m and the average depth was 46 m.
- All RC holes were drilled at 60 degree angle barring one hole which was drilled vertically.
- Out of the 18 RC holes, 11 holes were drilled towards azimuth 320.

Table 3. Table showing the details of the RC holes drilled in the concession.

SR. NO.	BOREHOLE NUMBER	TOTAL DEPTH (M)	SAMPLE COLLECTED	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT	DATE OF COMPLETION	WATER TABLE (M)
1	NM/R-06	58.00	58	27-06-2022	27-06-2022	58.00
2	NM/R-01	67.00	67	28-06-2022	28-06-2022	67.00
3	NM/R-02	46.00	46	29-06-2022	29-06-2022	46.00
4	NM/R-03	25.00	25	01-07-2022	01-07-2022	25.00
5	NM/R-05	69.00	69	01-07-2022	03-07-2022	25.00
6	NM/R-12	21.00	21	03-07-2022	03-07-2022	21.00
7	NM/R-11	26.00	24	04-07-2022	04-07-2022	23.00
8	NM/R-09	44.00	44	05-07-2022	05-07-2022	40.00
9	NM/R-08	76.00	75	06-07-2022	06-07-2022	54.00
10	NM/R-10	41.00	41	07-07-2022	07-07-2022	29.00
11	NM/R-7 R	77.00	77	12-07-2022	12-07-2022	36.00
12	NM/R-13	64.00	64	13-07-2022	13-07-2022	30.00
13	NM/R-14	46.00	43	14-07-2022	14-07-2022	21.00
14	NM/R-15	25.00	25	15-07-2022	15-07-2022	18.00
15	NM/R-17R	22.00	22	16-07-2022	16-07-2022	18.00
16	NM/R-17R-V	31.00	31	16-07-2022	16-07-2022	20.00
17	NM/R-16	37.00	37	17-07-2022	17-07-2022	28.00
18	NM/R-04	51.00	51	18-07-2022	18-07-2022	43.00
	TOTAL	**826.00**	**820**			

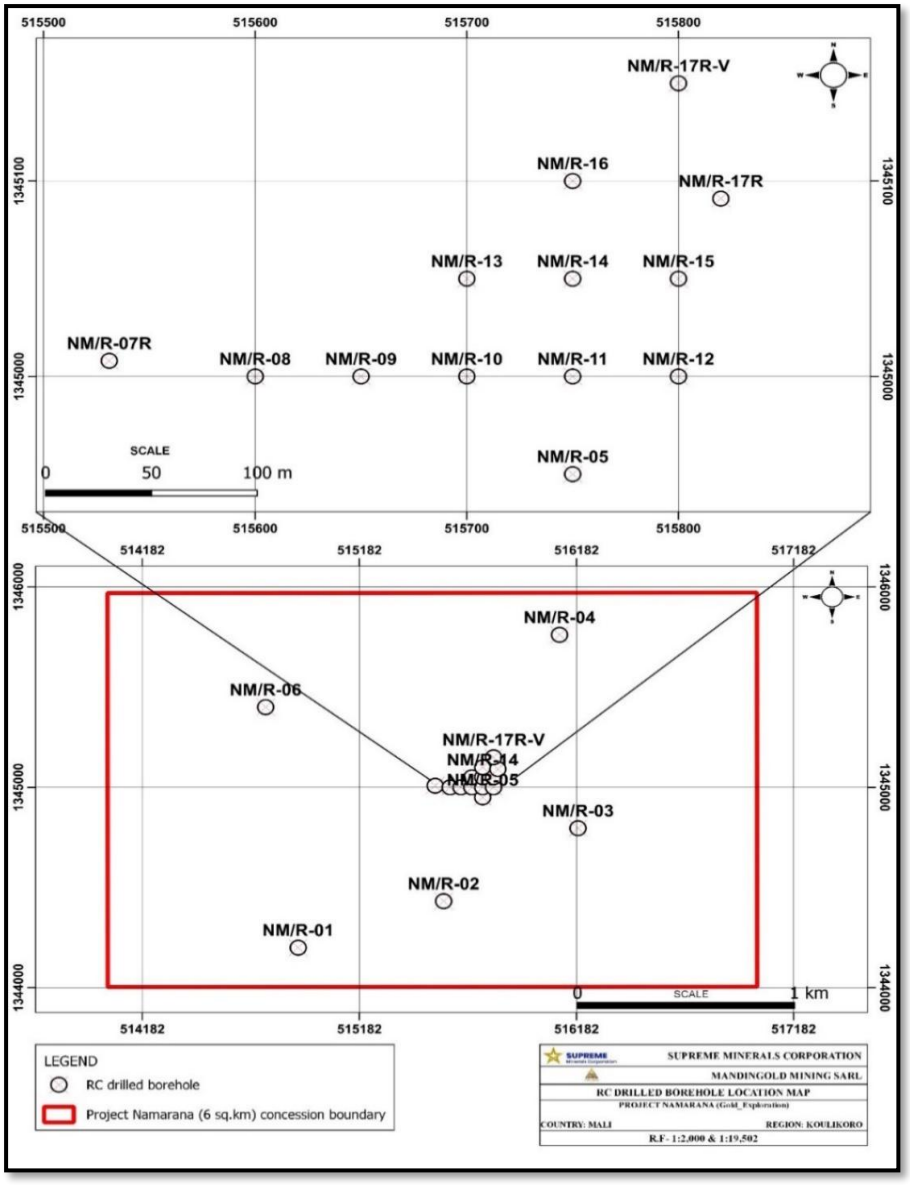

Figure 8. Map showing the locations of the RC holes drilled in the concession.

Figure 9. Photograph of the multipurpose (RC/DC) rig.

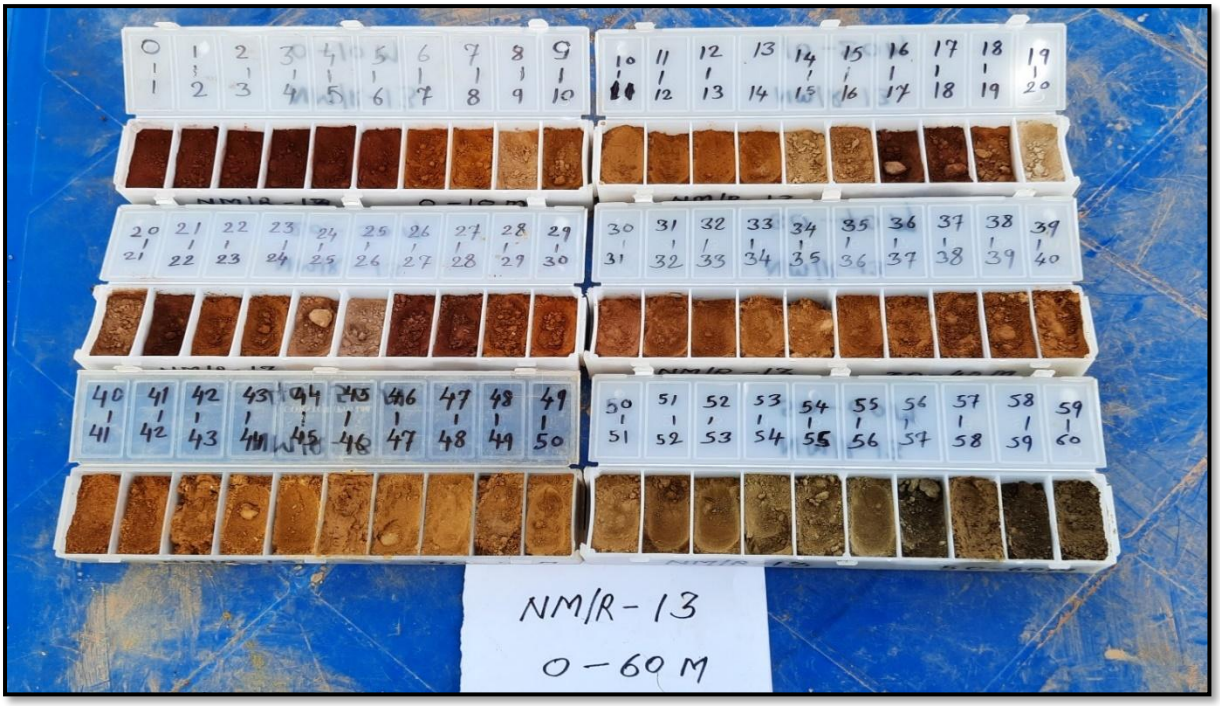

Figure 10. Photograph of RC chip tray

2.4 Sample preparation (RC and auger)

A total of 864 RC samples (Table-4) and 5,443 Auger samples (Table-5) were prepared and submitted to the lab in the months of July and August. Sample preparation was restricted to crushing of the sample while sample pulverization was carried out in the laboratory. About 200 gm each crushed sample was dispatched to the lab along with field duplicates (Figure-11 and 12).

Table 4. Table showing the details of the RC samples.

BOREHOLE NUMBER	TOTAL DEPTH (M)	SAMPLE COLLECTED	DUPLICATE SAMPLES	BLANK SAMPLES
NM/R-01	67	67	3	0
NM/R-02	46	46	2	0
NM/R-03	25	25	1	0
NM/R-04	51	51	2	0
NM/R-05	69	69	3	0
NM/R-06	58	58	2	0
NM/R-7 R	77	77	3	0
NM/R-08	76	75	3	0
NM/R-09	44	44	1	0
NM/R-10	41	41	2	0
NM/R-11	26	24	1	0
NM/R-12	21	21	1	0
NM/R-13	64	64	3	3
NM/R-14	46	43	2	1
NM/R-15	25	25	1	1
NM/R-16	37	37	1	2
NM/R-17R	22	22	1	1
NM/R-17R-V	31	31	1	3
TOTAL	**826**	**820**	**33**	**11**

Table 5. Table showing the details of the Auger samples.

BATCH NO	FROM	TO	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	ANALYSIS METHO	DATE OF SAMPLE SUBMISSION
Batch-1	NM/APS-0001	NM/APS-0170	170	GOLD FIRE ASSAY	08-03-2022
Batch-2	NM/APS-0171	NM/APS-0464	294	GOLD FIRE ASSAY	14-03-2022
Batch-3	NM/APS-0465	NM/APS-0794	330	GOLD FIRE ASSAY	18-03-2022
Batch-4	NM/APS-0795	NM/APS-1019	225	GOLD FIRE ASSAY	22-03-2022
Batch-5	NM/APS-1020	NM/APS-2071	1052	GOLD FIRE ASSAY	11-04-2022
Batch-6	NM/APS-2072	NM/APS-3128	1057	GOLD FIRE ASSAY	19-04-2022
Batch-7	NM/APS-3129	NM/APS-3986	858	GOLD FIRE ASSAY	22-04-2022
Batch-8	NM/APS-3987 NM/APS-4864	NM/APS-4839 NM/APS-5036	1026	GOLD FIRE ASSAY	27-04-2022
Batch-9	NM/APS-4840 NM/APS-5037	NM/APS-4863 NM/APS-5443	431	GOLD FIRE ASSAY	29-04-2022

Figure 11. Photograph showing the sample preparation activities in the core shed.

Figure 12. Photograph showing the samples ready for dispatch.

The intersection summary of RC samples is shown in table 6. The highest grade obtained is 2.73 g/t @ 8 m (BH NM/R-09). The thickest intersection obtained is from bore hole NM/R-10 (1 g/t @23m).

Table 6. Table showing the major intersections in the RC holes.

Sl. No.	BHID	Length	Unit	At	Weight Average	Unit	From	To	Remarks
1	NM/R-07R	1	m	@	0.37	g/t	25	26	Latplacer?
2	NM/R-07R	3	m	@	0.14	g/t	28	31	Latplacer?
3	NM/R-07R	10	m	@	1.77	g/t	48	58	Oxide
4	NM/R-07R	2	m	@	0.15	g/t	64	66	Oxide
5	NM/R-09	1	m	@	0.17	g/t	1	2	Latplacer?
6	NM/R-09	1	m	@	0.14	g/t	19	20	Oxide?
7	NM/R-09	8	m	@	2.73	g/t	23	31	Oxide?
8	NM/R-09	9	m	@	0.17	g/t	35	44	Oxide?
9	NM/R-10	23	m	@	1.00	g/t	7	30	Oxide
10	NM/R-10	1	m	@	0.35	g/t	33	34	Oxide
11	NM/R-11	10	m	@	0.11	g/t	10	20	Oxide?
12	NM/R-11	2	m	@	0.13	g/t	24	26	Oxide?
13	NM/R-13	2	m	@	0.15	g/t	14	16	Latplacer?
14	NM/R-13	1	m	@	0.13	g/t	25	26	Latplacer?
15	NM/R-13	1	m	@	0.34	g/t	61	62	Oxide

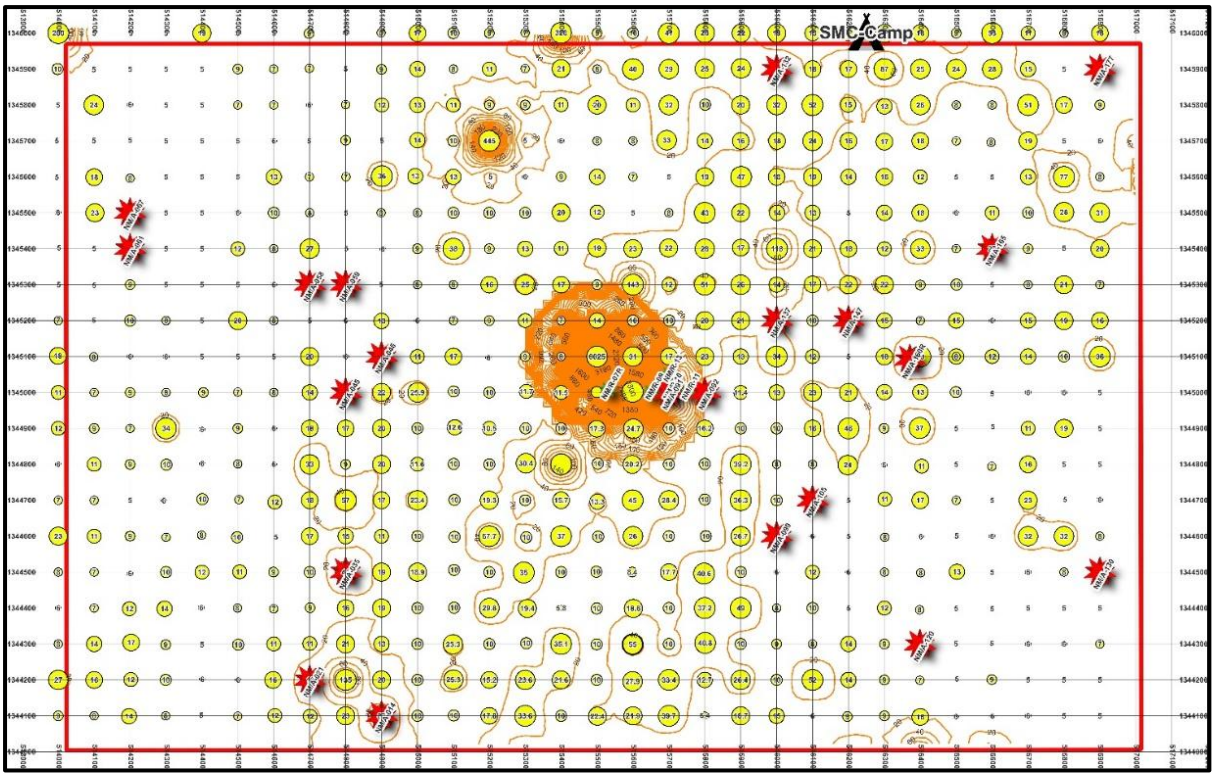

Figure 13. Map showing the geochemical distribution of Au assay in the soil samples and the collar locations of bore holes with anomalous intersections.

2.5 DC drilling program

As shown in the figure 13, the highest surface geochemical anomalies are not always match with the collar locations of the positive holes. In order to understand this further, a test DC hole (C-01) was drilled in the vicinity of the strongest geochemical anomaly. A total of 231.00 meters of drilling were completed till the month of September. All the core samples were duly labeled and checked by the on-site geologist. All the collected core has been kept in a designated core storage area in the camp.

Table 7. Table showing the details of the DC hole drilled within the concession.

HOLE ID	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT	DATE OF CLOSING	TOTAL METERAGE (M)	TOTAL CORE RECOVERY (M)	TOTAL CORE RECOVERY %	TOTAL CORE LOSS (M)	TOTAL CORE LOSS %
C-01	30-07-2022	10-08-2022	231.00	212.20	91.86	18.80	8.14
TOTAL			**231.00**	**212.20**	**91.86**	**18.80**	**8.14**

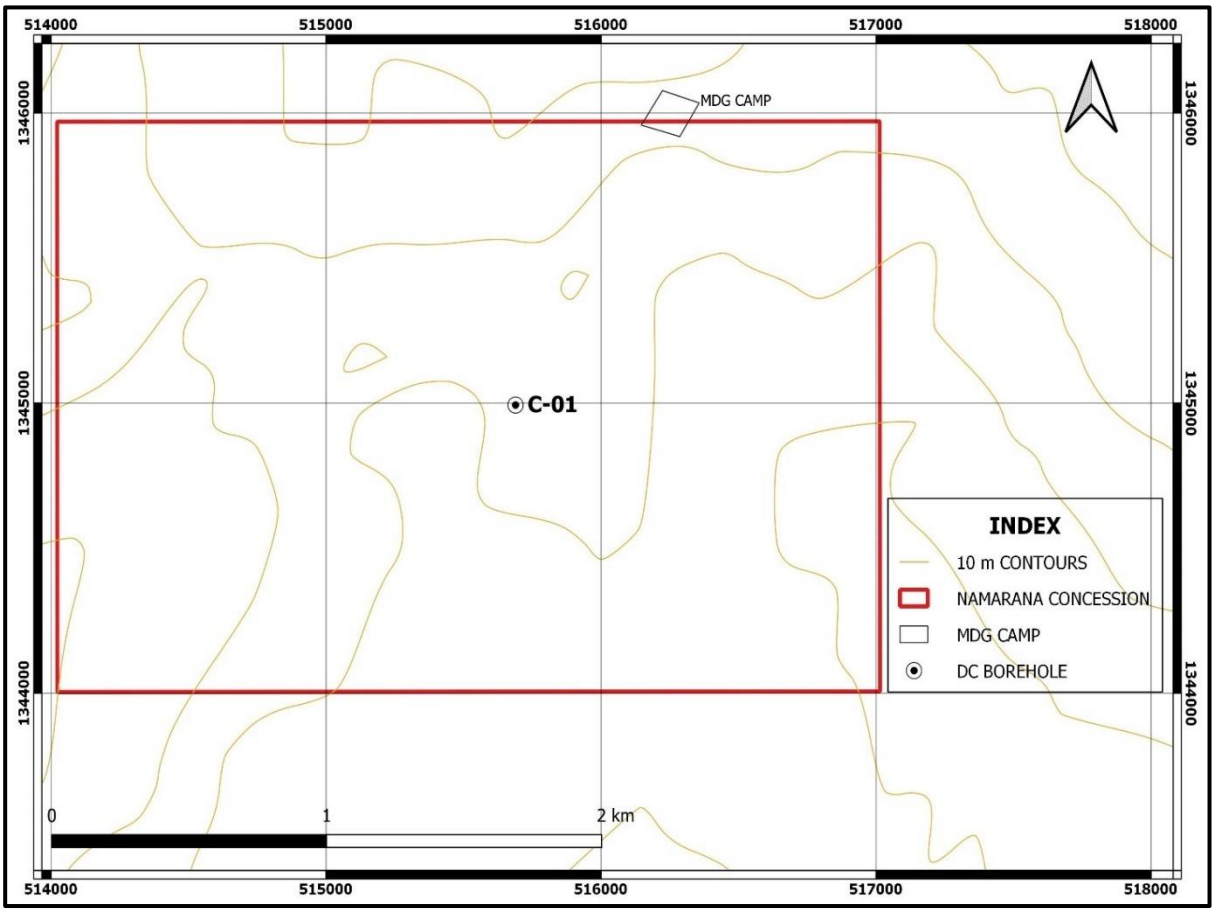

Figure 14. Map showing the location of the DC hole drilled within the concession.

Figure 15. Figure showing the multipurpose RC/DC rig.

Figure 16. A view of the core of C-01.

2.6 Structural Interpretation of Regional Aeromagnetic Map

The Mali government regional aeromagnetic map of the Bamako west was interpreted using mostly the Analytic signal map, and supplemented by residual and RTP maps. The structures interpreted for the 6 sq km concession are shown in figure 17. The regional map shows dominantly E-W structures (Figure-18) within the concession and surrounding areas.

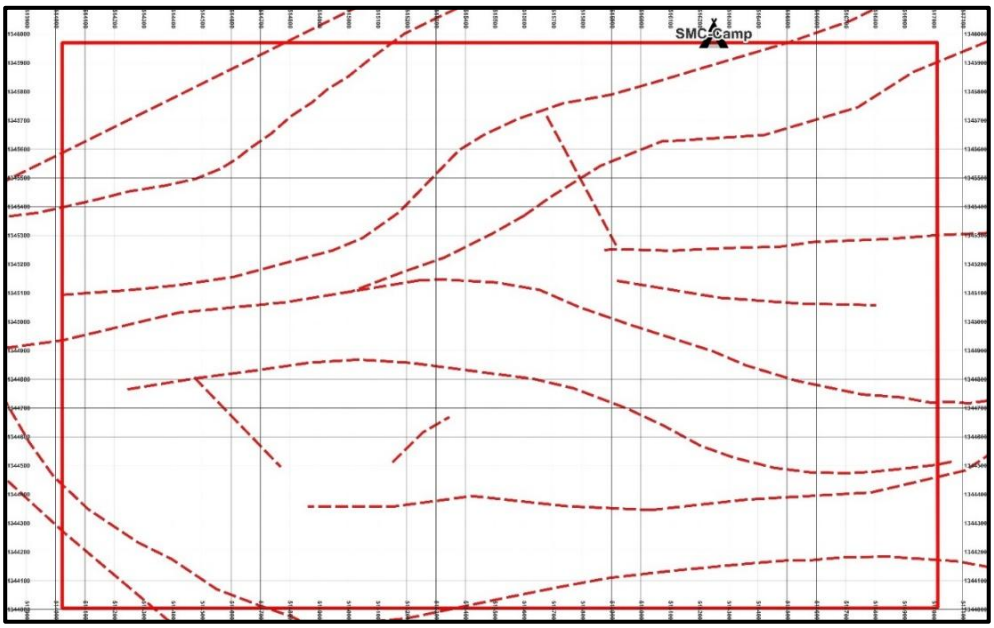

Figure 17. Map showing the structures interpreted from the regional aeromagnetic map.

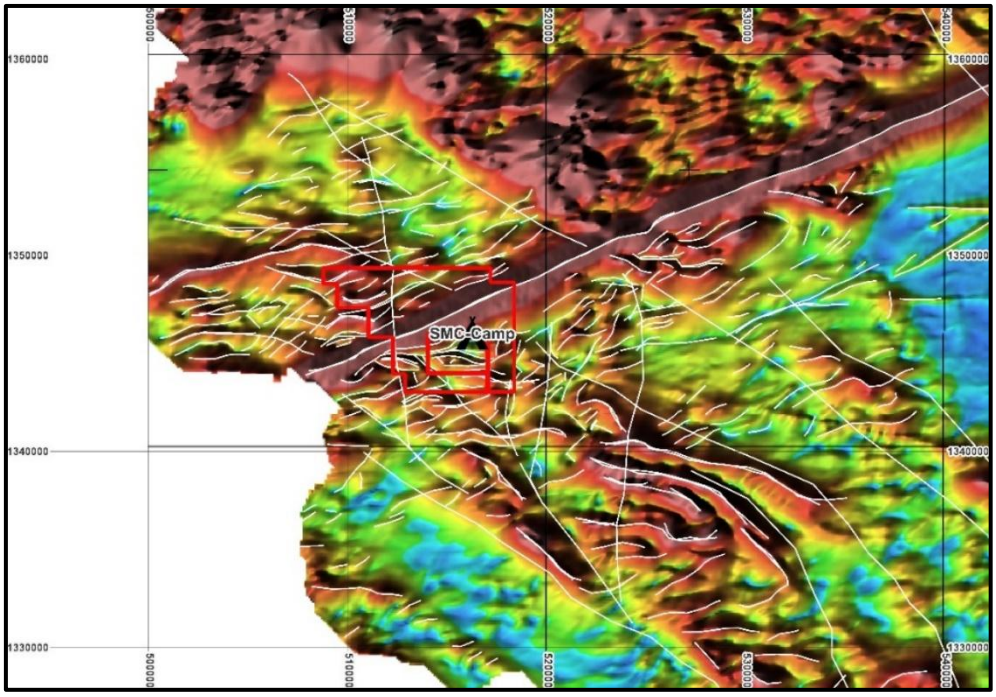

Figure 18. Map showing the regional aeromagnetic map of the concession and surrounding areas.

2.7 Geotechnical logging

Geotechnical logging of C-01 was carried out in the month of December 2022. A total of 231 meters of core were logged. Geotechnical logging was carried out to measure mainly the parameters such as core recovery and RQD. During the exercise weathering index, fracture index, and rock strength index were also estimated following the standard practices. The lookup table and logging template which were used in geotechnical logging are shown in tables 8 and 9 respectively. One team comprising five geologists and two casual laborers were engaged in the logging exercise.

Table 8. Template for geotechnical logging.

BHID- ..... GEOTECHNICAL LOG

DATE OF COMMENCEMENT	
DATE OF COMPLETION	
AZIMUTH	
ANGLE	
FINAL DEPTH	
AVG RQD	
AVG REC%	

Prospect: ..... BLOCK

Location (HHGPS)	Easting(UTM)	Northing(UTM)	RL(m)

CORE ORIENTATION	Length	Percentage
Oriented	0.00	0.00
Partiany	0.00	0.00
Not Oriented	0.00	0.00

DATE / SHIFT	RUN NO.	FROM	TO	RUN LENGTH	RECOVERY	INITIAL % OF RECOVERY	% OF RECOVERY	STICK UP / CORE LOSS, IF ANY	LENGTH OF PIECES > 10 cm											TOTAL LENGTH OF PIECES >10cm	% OF RQD (INITIAL)	% OF RQD	WEATHERING INDEX	ROCK STRENGTH INDEX	DISCONTINUITY INDEX	RQD Remarks	ORIENTATION / DEVIATION SURVEY
14/12/2016	1	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.60	30.00	30.00	20.00												0.00	0.00	0.00	CW	R1		VERY POOR	NOT ORIENTED
DAY SHIFT	2	2.00	4.00	2.00	1.50	75.00	75.00	-20.00	11	23	13									47.00	23.50	23.50	CW	R2	HF	VERY POOR	NOT ORIENTED
	3	4.00	5.00	1.00	0.85	85.00	85.00		13											13.00	13.00	13.00	SW	R3	HF	VERY POOR	NOT ORIENTED

BOREHOLE CLOSED @ 136.00m ON 18-12-2016

Table 9. Look up table for geotechnical logging.

LOOK UP TABLE							
WEATHERING INDEX		ROCK STRENGTH INDEX		DISCONTINUITY INDEX		ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION	
CLASS	SYMBOL	CLASS	SYMBOL	CLASS	SYMBOL	CLASS (% OF RQD)	SYMBOL
UNWEATHERED	UW	VERY WEAK	R1	MASSIVE	MS	≤ 25	VERY POOR
SLIGHTLY WEATHERED	SW	WEAK	R2	LIGHTLY FRACTURED	LF	> 25 ≤ 50	POOR
MODERATELY WEATHERED	MW	MODERATE	R3	FRACTURED	FR	> 50 ≤ 75	FAIR
HIGHLY WEATHERED	HW	STRONG	R4	HIGHLY FRACTURED	HF	> 75 ≤ 90	GOOD
COMPLETELY WEATHERED	CW	VERY STRONG	R5	CRUSHED	CR	> 90	EXCELLENT

2.8 Litho-structural logging

Litho-structural logging of C-01 was carried out in the month of December 2022. A total of 231 meters of core were logged (Figure -19). The prominent lithological domains were marked in the core. Alpha angles (angle between the core axis and the foliations/bedding) were measured at various depths throughout the core. Special emphasis was given to marking the stringery quartz veins and the presence of sulphides. Demarcation of the different intensities of weathering from the surface up to the fresh rock was also carried out. The lookup table and logging format which were used in Litho-structural logging are shown below. One team comprising five geologists and two casual laborers were engaged in the logging exercise.

Figure 19. Photograph showing the core logging activities.

Table 10. Template for litho-structural logging.

					BHID-			LITHO-STRUCTURAL LOG						
DATE OF COMMENCEMENT		Prospect:	Namarana					Core Orientation Details	From	To	Length (m)	Percentage		
DATE OF COMPLETION		Location(HHGPS) WGS84 | UTM | 29P	Easting	Northing	RL(m)			Oriented			0.00	0.00		
AZIMUTH								Partially Oriented			0.00	0.00		
ANGLE								Not Oriented			0.00	0.00		
FINAL DEPTH														
BHID	FROM	TO	LITHO	COLOR	WEATHERING	VEIN	SULPHIDES	STRUCTURE	ALTERATION	STRUCT-ALPHA (°)	ALPHA DEPTH	STRUCT-BETA (°)	BETA DEPTH	TYPE OF STRUCTURE (S0/S1/S2/L1/L2)
			GRWK	BLK	UW	STGQV								

Table 11. Look up table for litho-structural logging.

LOOKUP TABLE

COLOUR	CODE	NCL
RED	RED	1
GREEN	GRN	2
GREY	GRY	3
YELLOW	YLW	4
BLACK	BLK	5
BROWN	BRN	6
PURPLE	PPE	7
PINK	PNK	8

VEIN	CODE	NVN
QUARTZ VEIN	QV	1
STRINGERY QUARTZ VEIN	STGQV	2
QUARTZ CARBONATE VEI	QCV	3
CARBONATE VEIN	CAV	4

SULPHIDE	CODE	NSUL
ARSENOPYRITE	ASPY	1
PYRITE	PY	2
OXIDISED SULPHIDE	OXS	3

LITHO	CODE	NLITH
LATERITIC SOIL	LATSOL	1
LATERITE	LAT	2
SAPROLITE	SAP	3
SAPROCK	SAPRK	4
PHYLLITE	PHYL	5
GREYWACKE	GRWK	6
CARBONACEOUS PHYLLITE	CARBPHYL	7
DOLERITE	DOLR	8
DOLOMITE	DOLM	9
META BASALT	MB	10
META RHYOLITE	MR	11
QUARTZ VEIN	QV	12
GRAPHITE	GPHT	13
QUARTZ WACKE	QTZWK	14
LITHOLOGY NOT KNOWN	NA	15
CORE LOSS	CORLSS	16

WEATHERING	CODE	NWTH
UNWEATHERED	UW	1
SLIGHTLY WEATHERED	SW	2
MODERATELY WEATHERE	MW	3
HIGHLY WEATHERED	HW	4
COMPLETELY WEATHERED	CW	5

STRUCTURE-1	CODE	NS
BEDDED	S0	1
FOLIATED	S1	2
CRENULATED	S2	3
MINERAL LINEATION	L1	4
STRETCHING LINEATION	L2	5

STRUCTURE-2	CODE	NS
POORLY FOLIATED	PFL	1
MODERATELY FOLIATED	MFL	2
HIGHLY FOLIATED	HFL	3
BRECCIATED	BREC	4
SHEARED/MYLONITISED	MYL	5
FOLDED	F1	6
REFOLDED	F2	7
UNDEFORMED	UND	8

STRUCTURE-2	CODE	NS
POORLY FOLIATED	PFL	1
MODERATELY FOLIATED	MFL	2
HIGHLY FOLIATED	HFL	3
BRECCIATED	BREC	4
SHEARED/MYLONITISED	MYL	5
FOLDED	F1	6
REFOLDED	F2	7
UNDEFORMED	UND	8

ALTERATION	CODE	NALT
OXIDATION	OXIN	1
SILICIFICATION	SILCN	2
SULPHIDATION	SULPN	3
CARBONATE ALTERATION	CARLN	4
FELDSPATHISATION	FLDSN	5
EPIDOTISATION	EPDSN	6
SERICITISATION	SERISN	7
CHLORITISATION	CHLSN	8

Figure 20. A section view of the core sample showing euhedral pyrite crystals in carbonaceous phyllite.

2.9 Core box labelling and core photography

All the core boxes were labeled with the help of stencils and white spray paints, marking the bore hole ID, Box No, Start arrow, End arrow and meterage.

Figure 21. Typical labels on the starting position of the core box.

Figure 22. Typical labelling on the end position of the core box.

Core box photography was carried out for the DC borehole (C-01). Wet and Dry core photographs were taken for each core box in the morning sunlight (Figure-23).

Figure 23. A view of the set up for core photography.

Figure 24. A view of the arrangement of core boxes inside the core shed.

2.10 DGPS Survey

Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) Survey of Borehole collars was carried out to get the accurate collar locations of the drilled bore holes as well as to prepare the topographic map of the area drilled. DGPS system used in the survey included one base unit (Leica 1200), a controller and one rover. Static GNSS DGPS technique was used for establishment of Ground Control Points (GCPs) and Real Time Kinematic (RTK) technique was used for picking up the collars of the bore holes and for topographical surveying. Initial navigation to the drilled bore hole locations was carried out with the help of Handheld GPS (Figure-25). Three Ground Control Points (GCP) were also established in the concession and surrounding areas (Figure-26).

Figure 25. A view of DGPS base station (Leica 1200), controllers and rover.

Figure 26. Top view of the Ground Control Point (GCP-01), established inside the camp.

2.11 Mapping of ASGM activity

A survey of the Artisanal and Small-scale gold mining activity within the concession and its immediate surrounding areas was carried out in the month of November 2022. The purpose of the ASGM survey was to locate all known past and present ASGM sites within the concession and around it and also to document the nature of ASGM activity, depth of digging, host rocks, types of laterite, types of machinery used etc.

Emphasize was placed in mapping the artisanal pits, shafts, adits, etc. All collected field data were further reviewed and a map was prepared (Figure-27). This documentation helped in delineating the prominent ASGM sites which could be related to the regional structural settings and to distinguish them from the ASGM sites which are related to the paleoplacers within the laterite cover.

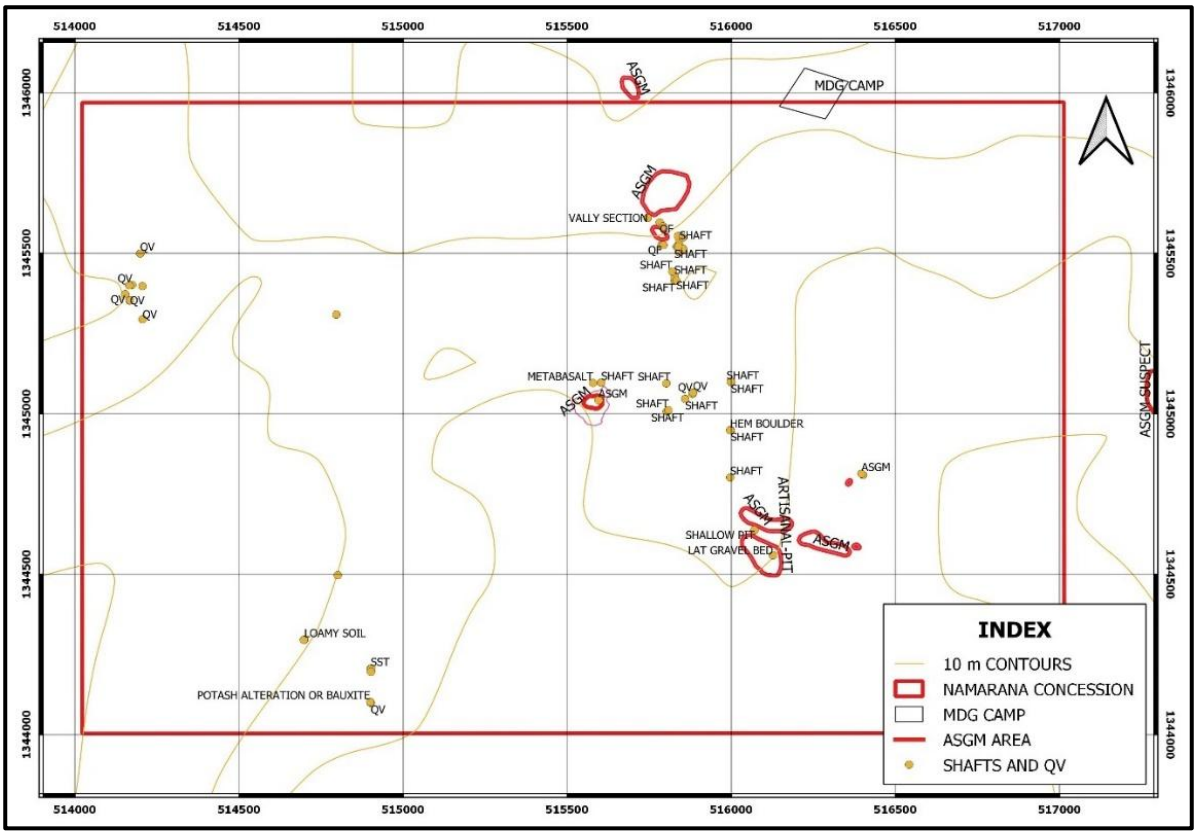

Figure 27. Map showing the main ASGM sites within the concession.

2.12 Review of Data and 3D Modelling

The Collar, Assay, Litho and Survey files of the 173 Auger holes and the 18 RC holes were prepared for 3D modelling. The prominent intersections in these holes suggested the presence of a mineralized zone (Figure-28). This zone has been interpreted to be striking approximately E-W and dipping at moderate angles northerly.

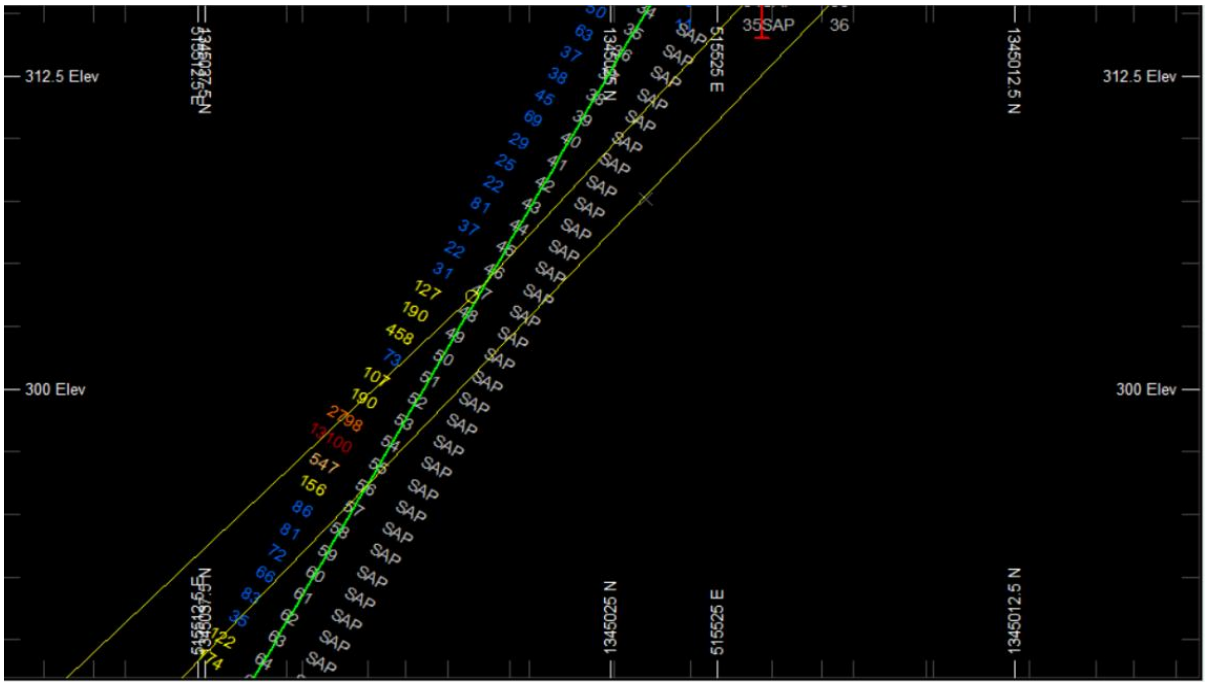

Figure 28. A view of the geological cross section showing the anomalous intersections in boreholes.

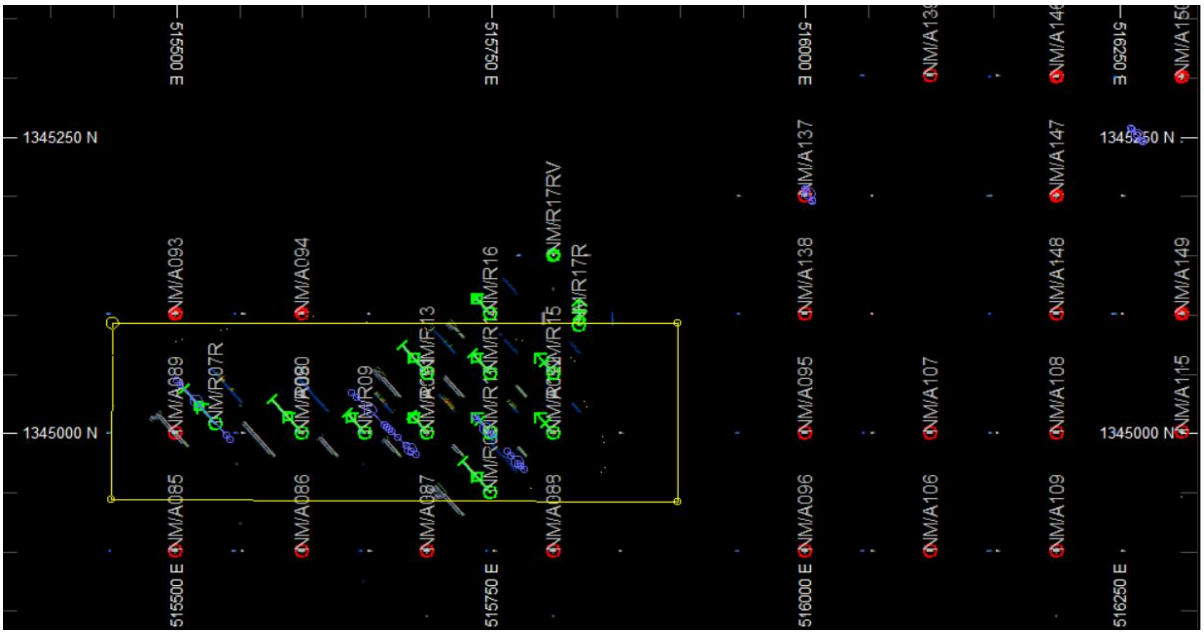

Figure 29. Map view of the area with anomalous gold assays.

The strike length of this zone is more than 300 m (Figure-29). The zone coincides with the nearly E-W trending geophysical anomaly which passes through this area. It is planned to take up resource definition drilling in this domain.

3. SUMMARY

The major exploration activities carried out in this year include the following:

1. Review of geochemical soil sampling data:
    a. The entire soil geochemical data (608 samples collected during the previous year), including the FAA and MEA analysis were reviewed and geochemical contours have been prepared.
    b. The results showed strong spatial correlation between the geochemical trends for Au, Te, Sb and As with the geophysically interpreted structures
2. Auger drilling:
    a. 173 bore holes for a total depth of 5,237 m.
3. RC Drilling:
    a. 18 RC holes for a depth of 826 m.
4. Core Drilling:
    a. Drilling of one DC hole for a depth of 231 m.
5. Geochemical sampling and analysis:
    a. 864 RC Samples and 5,443 Auger samples.
6. Interpretation of regional aeromagnetic data:
    a. The regional aeromagnetic map covering the 6 sq km concession and surrounding areas was interpreted to delineate the major structures.
    b. A few nearly E-W trending structures have been interpreted to pass through the concession.

7. Review of the Auger drilling data:
    a. The geochemical assay of the Auger bore hole data was reviewed and intersections of broad low grade mineralized zones have been delineated.
    b. Considering the fact that the Auger holes were drilled vertically, and the intersections indicate the proximal zones to mineralized domains.
8. Review of the RC drilling data:
    a. The geochemical assay of the RC bore hole data was reviewed in 3D.
    b. A broad mineralized zone could be delineated in the central part of the 6 sq km concession.
9. DGPS survey of 2 sq km area within the concession:
    a. About 2 sq km area in the central part of the concession where the potential target zone was identified was taken up for DGPS survey.
    b. The data generated in the survey includes the accurate X, Y, Z coordinated of 83 bore holes within the 2 sq km area as well as an accurate topographic map.
10. 3D modelling of the anomalous intersections and planning of bore holes:
    a. The survey data generated was used to update CLAS files of these 83 bore holes and carry out geological modelling of the potential target zone.
    b. This resulted in the identification of a target zone with nearly E-W strike and moderate northerly dip.
11. Planning of bore holes for the Q1 -2023:
    a. A drill plan has been prepared for resource testing/definition drilling in the potential target area.
    b. This program will be taken up in the Q1-2023.

12. Geotechnical, litho-structural logging and core photography of the DC hole:

    a. Besides the above, the DC bore hole C-01 which was drilled within the 6 sq km concession has been logged and geotechnical and litho-structural logs have been prepared.

13. Mapping of ASM activity within and around the concession:

    a. A number of ASGM locations have been identified and mapped within the concession and its immediate surrounding areas to understand the nature of host rocks, depth of digging, structural control, if any etc.

-----END OF DOCUMENT-----