SUPREME
Minerals Corporation

NAMARANA GOLD EXPLORATION PROJECT

STATUS REPORT: PHASE-II CORE DRILLING

(6 sq. km concession (AE289/13)
Kangaba district, Koulikoro region, Mali.)

9th June 2023

Submitted to:
Mandin Gold Mining SARL

MANDIN GOLD

SMC/NAM/PHASE-II/DC DRILLING/REPORT/JUNE /2023/V00

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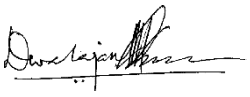
	1	Dr. Devarajan Mylappally, **Ph.D. MAusIMM** Vice President - Exploration	
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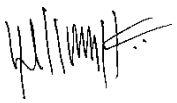
		Mr. Mallik Chennam, **MBA** C. E. O	
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Kangaba district, Koulikoro region, Mali.
Dated 9th June 2023

1. INTRODUCTION

- Supreme Minerals Corporation ("**SMC**") has been assisting Mandin Gold Mining SARL ("**Mandin Gold**") as a contractor in the planning and execution of the exploration programs in Mandin Gold's 6 sq. km small mining concession (AE 289/13) in Kangaba district, Koulikoro region, Mali.
- During the month of December 2022, SMC undertook a review of the exploration carried out till then within the 6 sq km concession of Mandin Gold. The review led to the identification of a potential target located in the north central part of the concession.
- A proposal was submitted to Mandin Gold to carry out test drilling of a 2 sq km area around the central part of this concession by core drilling.
- The drilling program was carried out between January and February, 2023. During this period a total of 19 boreholes were drilled for a cumulative depth of 1749 m.
- SMC assisted Mandin Gold in carrying out the core logging and sampling. The Samples were analyzed at Bureau Veritas, Bamako for Au by FAA and the results were reviewed by SMC.
- This status report documents the processes followed in the execution of this drilling program and summarizes its salient outcomes.

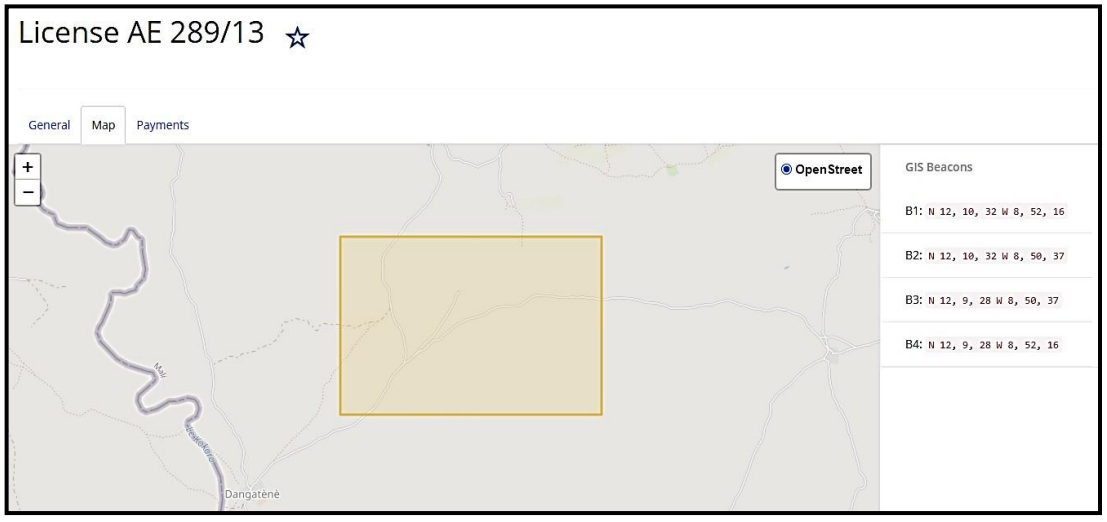

Figure 1. Boundary coordinates of the 6 sq km concession.

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. License details of the 6 sq km concession.

2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- During the month of December 2022, SMC undertook a review of the exploration carried out till then within the 6 sq km concession of Mandin Gold.
- The review process included assessment of the following exploration data:
    1. Soil geochemistry (Au by FAA and MEA)
    2. Auger drilling data
    3. RC Drilling data
    4. DTH Drilling data and
    5. Core drilling data
- This review was carried out by Dr. Devarajan Mylappally MAusIMM, (VP- Exploration), Supreme Gold Corporation. He visited the Namarana exploration camp between 23-11-2022 and 04-12-2023.
- The review, including the 3D modelling of the analytical results of 173 Auger and 18 RC holes showed that at least one target zone can be demarcated within this concession.

- On the basis of these observations the following recommendations were made to Mandin Gold by Supreme Minerals Corporation.
    1. A DGPS topographic survey should be carried out covering the potential target zone and the surrounding areas to pick up the XYZ coordinates of the collars of the drilled holes in this area and for preparing a topographic contour map.
    2. 3D modelling of the target zone with DGPS surveyed XYZ data and topographic contour.
    3. Preparation of a drill plan to test the inferred mineralized zone.
    4. Carry out ground magnetic survey and use this information along with coincident geophysical, geochemical and structural anomalies to generate additional targets, if any.
    5. More emphasize is required on all aspects of Quality Assurance /Quality Control in the entire exploration programs.
    6. All future drilling programs should be carried out with SOPs/Templates for capturing all relevant data related to drill site management, geotechnical logging, Code Based Core Logging (CBCL) and sampling.
    7. Certified Reference Materials (CRM) should be procured from reputed suppliers such as Geostats and should be included in the sample stream in future.
    8. DGPS survey should be carried out to pick up the XYZ collars of all future boreholes along with topographic contouring for the resource drill blocks.

- Mandin Gold approved the DGPS Survey of the Phase-I bore holes within the 6 sq km concession.
- Accordingly, a DGPS Survey was coordinated out by SMC, using a local vendor, between 18-21 December, 2022 within the 2 sq km potential target area.
- During this process the X, Y, Z collars of 83 bore holes falling within the 2 sq. km area were surveyed using DGPS and besides a number of topography points were also picked up.
- A topographic contour map was created using the topographic data generated during the DGPS survey.
- The elevation within this area varies between less than 364 m in the northern part to more than 383 m in the eastern part.
- The data was used to create a 3D model of the intersections obtained in Phase-I bore hole data.

- One of the best intersections in auger drilling is the hole NM/A-091 which reported 9m@1.07g/t.
    - The highest grade obtained is 2.73 g/t@8m (BH NM/R-09).
    - The thickest intersection obtained is from bore hole NM/R-10 (1g/t @23m).
    - All these bore holes are located within a 2 sq km area within the 6 sq km concession.
- The prominent intersections in these were interpreted as a mineralized zone striking approximately E-W and dipping at moderate angles to north.
- Logging and 3D modeling of the previously drilled bore holes from this domain indicated that the target mineralization is likely to be hosted within a highly deformed turbidite sequence comprising phyllite, carbonaceous phyllite and graphite with thin bands of dolomite.
- The zone broadly coincides with a nearly E-W to ESE-WNW trending geophysical anomaly which was interpreted from the regional aeromagnetic data.
- The mineralized domain was interpreted to extend for about 300 m along E-W direction and dip at moderate angle towards north.
- A Drill plan (Phase-II) was formulated to evaluate the potential of the intersections obtained during the previous drilling program (Phase-I) in the central part of the 6 sq km concession.
- The program envisaged drilling 19 DC holes with depths varying from 75 m to 95 m for a total depth of nearly 1800m.
- All holes were planned to be drilled at 60 degree towards 180.
- It was anticipated that the drilling will be completed in 40 days in two shifts by one DC rig.
- The drill program was approved by Mandin Gold.

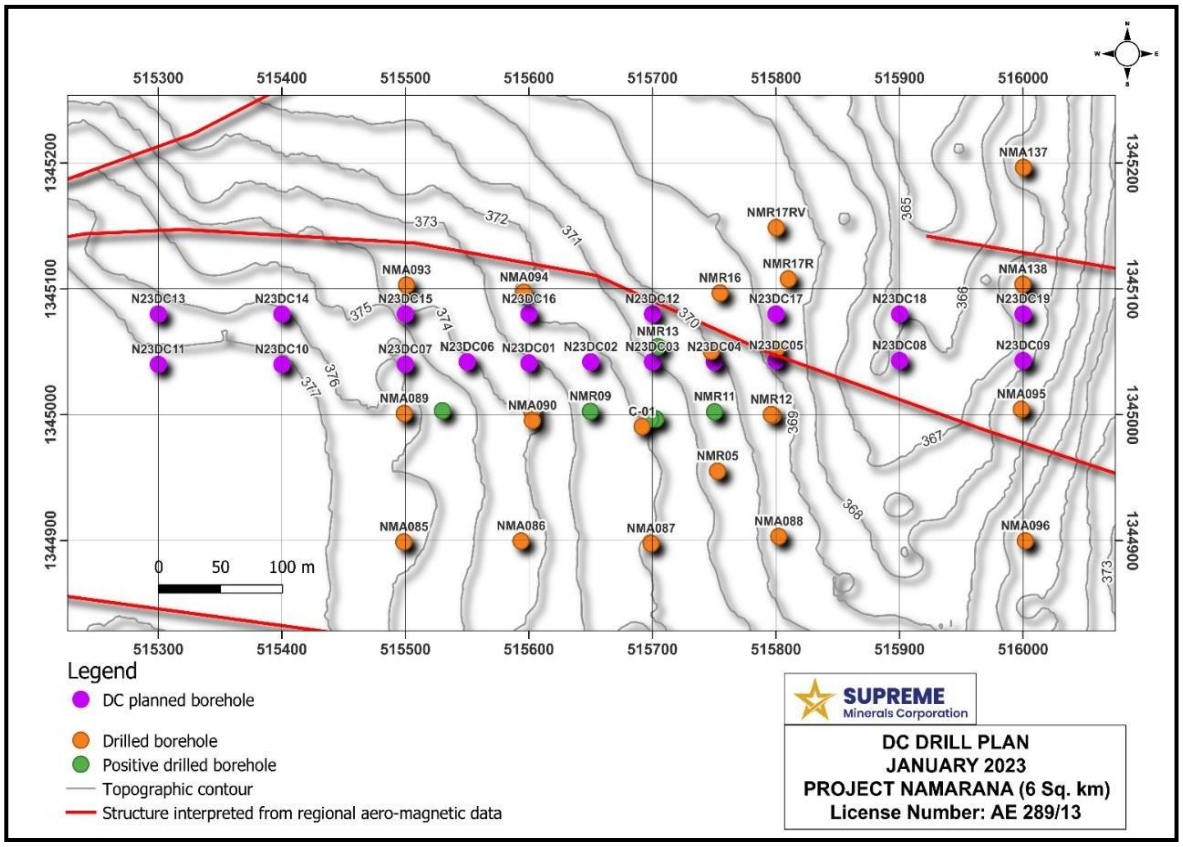

Figure 3. Map showing the collar locations of the boreholes planned in 6 sq km concession during Phase-II (Purple circles).

3. GEOLOGICAL SETTING OF THE CONCESSION

- The concession is constituted by Birimian volcano sedimentary rocks of Palaeoproterozoic age. The Birimian supracrustals within the concession are dominated by phyllite with thin bands of greywacke, carbonaceous phyllite, graphite schist and thin bands of dolomite. These are progressively deformed by an early phase of shortening, development of pervasive foliation, followed by transcurrent shearing and development of spaced crenulation cleavages at places. Small bodies of diorite have emplaced into the sequence at places.
- Gold mineralization is interpreted to have coincided with the development of transcurrent shear zones during the later stages of deformation.
- Regional aeromagnetic map indicates the presence of a few major nearly E-W trending mafic dykes which have intruded into the Birimian.
- The Birimian rocks are extensively lateritized. The average thickness of laterite, including the saprolite and sap rock is around 45 m.
- Drill cores show well developed pervasive foliation as well as spaced crenulation cleavages at places. Regional maps indicate that the Birimian rocks have NNW-SSE strike in this area. Limited outcrops and observations in the artisanal pits indicate that the rocks dip to NE at moderate to steep angles.
- Regional structural interpretation suggests the presence of a few nearly N-S trending shear zones. These shear zones appear to have splays which are nearly WNW-ESE within the concession.
- Geomorphologically the area is nearly flat to gently sloping towards west.

4. DEPOSIT TYPE

Evidence of gold mineralization is observed in a number of settings in the concession and surrounding areas.

These include the following:

1. Primary gold mineralization hosted in phyllite, carbonaceous phyllite and metavolcanics of the Birimian belt. This is essentially the orogenic style gold mineralization associated with strong structural control. Available field evidence indicate that the mineralization is associated with stringery quartz veins emplaced into phyllites, carbonaceous phyllite along the penetrative foliation.
2. Oxidised gold mineralization in highly altered host rocks of the same types. These have been produced by prolonged tropical weathering and lateritization of the primary gold mineralization. Major ASGM operations which target this type of mineralization are observed outside the concession along the Selofara-Namarana road as well as north of Namarana village.
3. Gold mineralization hosted within laterite are two types:
    a. In-situ laterite profile where the stringery quartz veins have become part of the laterite profile. These are normally mined by the ASGM operators along narrow subvertical excavations.
    b. Lateritized detrital gravel bed. These are gravels of Tertiary age which have been lateritized. These are mined by the ASGM operators by making shallow pits. Gold nuggets are recovered by crushing the laterite and running metal detectors over them. Such activities are observed in the southern and western part of the concession.
4. Gold mineralization hosted in semi indurated paleo-placers, covered by partially lateritized younger alluvium. These are mostly observed along the major river channels at depths varying from 9 m to 12 m. There are major paleo-placer operations immediately north of the 6 sq. km concession of this type.
5. Gold mineralization hosted in placers along the present riverbeds. ASGM operators wash these unconsolidated gravels at many places outside the concession.

- However, the main target in this program is the primary gold mineralization hosted in the central part of the concession, including its oxide variants. The mineralization is associated with stringery quartz veins emplaced into phyllite, carbonaceous phyllite and graphitic schist with rare thin carbonate bands.
- These rocks show development of pervasive foliation defined by chlorite and quartz and spaced crenulation cleavages. The associated sulphides are mostly pyrite and rarely arsenopyrite. A summary on the occurrence of sulphides is shown in table below. The depth of oxidation is around 40m.

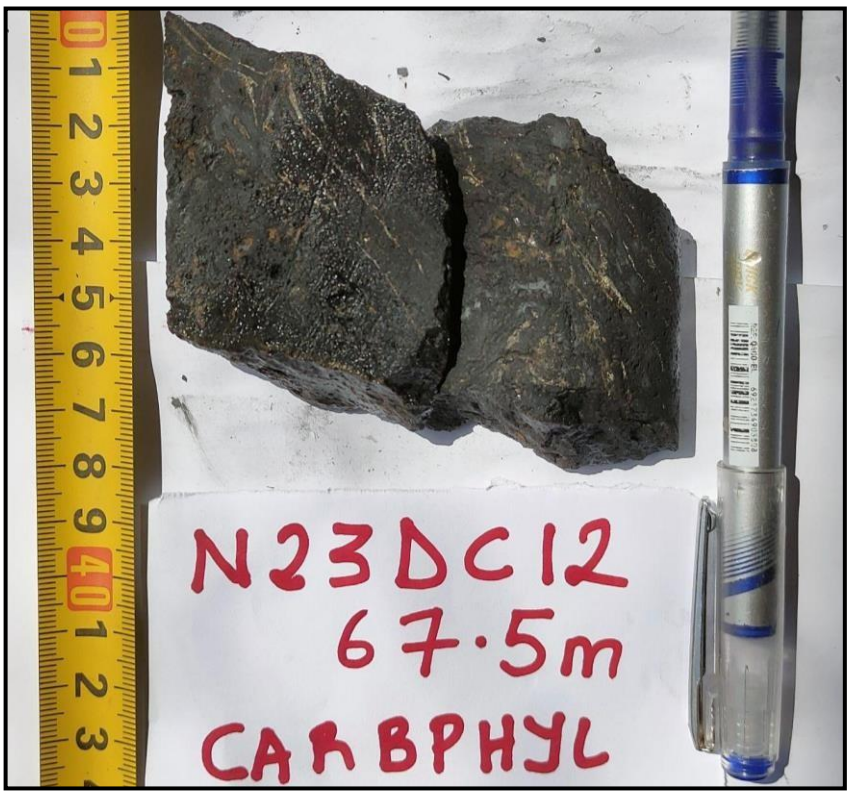

Figure 4. Core photographs showing stringers and disseminations of sulphides (pyrite and arsenopyrite).

Table 1. Table showing the summary of sulphide intersections in the bore holes drilled during phase-II.

SR. NO	BHID	FROM	TO	SULPHIDES ALONG S1	REMARKS	SULPHIDES ALONG S2	REMARKS
1	C-01	89.00	98.00	PY	Along stringery quartz vein, At moderate angle to the core axis	Not observed	
2	C-01	162.00	214.00	PY	Along stringery quartz vein, At moderate angle to the core axis	Not observed	
36	N23DC01	50.00	74.00	OXS	Parallel to the core axis	OXS	High angle to the core axis
37	N23DC01	74.00	80.00	PY	At low angle to the core axis	Not observed	
3	N23DC02	50.00	55.00	OXS	Along stringery quartz vein, At moderate angle to the core axis	Not observed	
4	N23DC02	55.00	60.00	OXS	Along stringery quartz vein, At moderate angle to the core axis	Not observed	
5	N23DC02	60.00	65.00	OXS	Along stringery quartz vein, At moderate angle to the core axis	Not observed	
6	N23DC02	65.00	70.00	PY	Along stringery quartz vein, At moderate angle to the core axis	Not observed	
7	N23DC02	70.00	75.00	PY	At low angle to the core axis	Not observed	
8	N23DC02	75.00	80.00	PY	At moderate angle to the core axis	PY	High angle to the core axis
9	N23DC02	81.00	85.00	PY	At moderate angle to the core axis	PY	High angle to the core axis
12	N23DC03	34.00	65.00	OXS	Along stringery quartz vein, at moderate angle to the core axis	Not observed	
13	N23DC03	65.00	80.00	PY	At Moderate angle to the core axis	Not observed	
14	N23DC04	42.00	68.00	OXS	At low angle to the core axis	Not observed	
15	N23DC04	68.00	75.00	PY	Parallel to the core axis	Not observed	

SR. NO	BHID	FROM	TO	SULPHIDES ALONG S1	REMARKS	SULPHIDES ALONG S2	REMARKS
16	N23DC04	75.00	79.00	PY	At low angle to the core axis	PY	Perpendicular to the core axis
17	N23DC04	79.00	90.00	PY	At low angle to the core axis	PY	Perpendicular to the core axis
18	N23DC05	46.00	61.00	OXS	Disseminated	Not observed	
19	N23DC05	61.00	73.00	PY	Parallel to the core axis	Not observed	
20	N23DC05	73.00	75.00	PY	At moderate angle to the core axis	PY	High angle to the core axis
21	N23DC05	75.00	79.50	PY	At moderate angle to the core axis	PY	Perpendicular to the core axis
22	N23DC05	79.50	85.00	PY	Along stringery quartz vein, At moderate angle to the core axis	Not observed	
42	N23DC06	52.00	68.00	OXS	Parallel to the core axis	Not observed	
43	N23DC06	68.00	90.00	PY	Along stringery quartz vein, And disseminated	Not observed	
44	N23DC07			Not observed		Not observed	
34	N23DC08	52.00	72.90	PY	Disseminated	Not observed	
35	N23DC08	72.90	78.00	PY	At low angle to the core axis	Not observed	
45	N23DC10	72.30	75.00	OXS	Low angle to core axis	Not observed	
46	N23DC10	75.00	80.00	OXS	Low angle to core axis	Not observed	
76	N23DC11	57.90	67.00	OXS	Along stringery quartz vein, and moderate to the core axis	Not observed	
77	N23DC11	70.00	77.00	OXS/PY	Along stringery quartz vein, and moderate to the core axis	Not observed	

SR. NO	BHID	FROM	TO	SULPHIDES ALONG S1	REMARKS	SULPHIDES ALONG S2	REMARKS
78	N23DC11	77.00	81.00	PY	Moderate to the core axis	Not observed	
79	N23DC11	81.00	82.00	PY	Disseminated	Not observed	
80	N23DC11	82.00	99.00	PY	Moderate to the core axis	Not observed	
10	N23DC12	67.00	68.00	PY	At low angle to the core axis	Not observed	
11	N23DC12	77.00	80.00	PY	At low angle to the core axis	Not observed	
64	N23DC13	55.00	58.00	OXS	Moderate angle to the core axis	Not observed	
65	N23DC13	58.00	62.00	OXS	Parallel and low angle to the core axis	Not observed	
66	N23DC13	62.00	68.00	OXS	Moderate angle to the core axis	Not observed	
67	N23DC13	68.00	70.00	OXS	Parallel angle to core axis	OXS	High angle to the core axis
68	N23DC13	70.00	72.00	OXS	Moderate angle to the core axis	Not observed	
69	N23DC13	72.00	73.00	OXS	Low angle to core axis	Not observed	
70	N23DC13	73.00	75.00	OXS	Moderate angle to the core axis	Not observed	
71	N23DC13	75.00	80.00	PY	Moderate angle to the core axis	Not observed	
72	N23DC13	80.00	82.00	PY	Along stringery quartz vein, and parallel to the core axis	Not observed	
73	N23DC13	105.00	108.00	PY	Along stringery quartz vein	Not observed	
74	N23DC13	108.00	112.50	PY	Disseminated	Not observed	
75	N23DC13	112.50	127.00	PY	Moderate angle to the core axis	Not observed	
47	N23DC14	61.00	66.50	OXS	Along stringery quartz vein	Not observed	

SR. NO	BHID	FROM	TO	SULPHIDES ALONG S1	REMARKS	SULPHIDES ALONG S2	REMARKS
48	N23DC14	67.20	69.60	OXS	Along stringery quartz vein	Not observed	
49	N23DC14	69.80	77.00	OXS	Disseminated	Not observed	
50	N23DC14	77.00	81.20	PY	Disseminated	Not observed	
51	N23DC14	81.20	85.00	PY	Along stringery quartz vein, and parallel to the core axis	Not observed	
52	N23DC14	85.00	91.00	PY	Moderate angle to the core axis	Not observed	
53	N23DC14	91.00	96.00	PY	Along stringery quartz vein	Not observed	
54	N23DC14	96.00	112.00	PY	Along stringery quartz vein, and moderate to the core axis	Not observed	
55	N23DC15	88.70	93.00	OXS	Along stringery quartz vein	Not observed	
56	N23DC15	93.00	99.00	PY	Along stringery quartz vein, Disseminated	Not observed	
57	N23DC15	99.00	102.50	PY	Disseminated	PY	High angle to the core axis
58	N23DC15	102.50	103.00	PY	Moderate angle to the core axis	PY	High angle to the core axis
59	N23DC15	103.00	107.00	PY	Moderate angle to the core axis	Not observed	
60	N23DC15	107.00	116.00	PY	Disseminated	Not observed	
61	N23DC15	116.90	119.00	PY	Moderate angle to the core axis, Disseminated	Not observed	
62	N23DC15	119.00	120.50	PY	Parallel to the core axis	Not observed	
63	N23DC15	120.50	125.00	PY	Moderate angle to the core axis	Not observed	
38	N23DC16	63.00	69.00	OXS	Along stringery quartz vein, At low angle to the core axis	Not observed	

SR. NO	BHID	FROM	TO	SULPHIDES ALONG S1	REMARKS	SULPHIDES ALONG S2	REMARKS
39	N23DC16	69.00	80.00	PY	Along stringery quartz vein, and parallel to the core axis	Not observed	
40	N23DC16	80.00	85.00	PY	At low angle to the core axis	PY	High angle to the core axis
41	N23DC16	85.00	95.00	PY	Disseminated	Not observed	
23	N23DC17	67.70	67.80	PY	Along stringery quartz vein, At low angle to the core axis	Not observed	
24	N23DC17	67.80	72.00	PY	Disseminated	Not observed	
25	N23DC18	32.00	64.00	OXS	Along stringery quartz vein, At moderate angle to the core axis	Not observed	
27	N23DC18	64.00	68.50	PY	Moderate angle to the core axis	Not observed	
28	N23DC18	68.50	73.20	PY	Disseminated	Not observed	
29	N23DC18	73.20	76.40	PY	Along stringery quartz vein, Parallel to the core axis	Not observed	
30	N23DC18	76.40	79.10	PY	Disseminated	Not observed	
31	N23DC18	79.10	92.40	PY	Along stringery quartz vein, at moderate angle to the core axis	Not observed	
32	N23DC18	92.40	96.00	PY	Along stringery quartz vein, at high angle to the core axis	Not observed	
33	N23DC18	96.10	100.00	PY	Disseminated	Not observed	

5. DRILLING

- Drilling commenced on 9th January, 2023 and was completed on 27th February, 2023. All 19 planned bore holes were drilled for a total of 1749 m within a span of 50 days (43 working days) using one Dynatech DC rig of Mandin Gold. Additional details of the drilling program are presented in table 1.

Table 2. Salient aspects of the drilling program (Phase-II).

Date of commencement of drilling	09/01/2023
Date of completion of drilling	27/02/2023
Total meters initially planned	1585
Total meters drilled	1749.00
Additional meterage drilled	164.00
Number of boreholes planned	19
Number of boreholes drilled	19
Number of shallow holes drilled	11
Number of deep holes drilled	8
Average depth of shallow holes	84.20
Average depth of the deeper holes	103.70
Number of days since commencement	50
Average meters drilled per shift	23.96
Average meters drilled per day in two shifts	47.92

- About 300 m strike length in the central part of the anomaly zone was drilled by 7 bore holes at 50 m separation with an average depth of 84 m. The targeted intersection in these boreholes was 30 m vertical depth.
- The central part of the zone was tested for deeper vertical intersection (60 m) by 8 boreholes at 100 m strike separation for an average depth of 103.7 m.
- As step out drilling, the eastern and western strike extensions of the zone were tested by two holes each with a strike separation for 100 m.
- All holes in this campaign were drilled towards 180° at an angle of 60°.
- Recovery varied from 88 % to 100 % with an average recovery of nearly 95%.
- All planned collars were initially located on the ground using a handheld GPS and were later surveyed using DGPS.
- A topographic survey was carried out covering the drilled area and its surroundings.

Table 3. Table showing the borehole wise depth and recovery.

BHID	TOTAL DRILLED DEPTH (m)	RECOVERY %
N23DC01	**80**	88.176
N23DC02	**85**	90.030
N23DC03	**80**	94.634
N23DC04	**90**	91.889
N23DC05	**85**	91.868
N23DC06	**90**	99.180
N23DC07	**75**	97.500
N23DC08	**78**	97.304
N23DC09	**76**	91.540
N23DC10	**80**	98.990
N23DC11	**99**	100.000
N23DC12	**95**	93.670
N23DC13	**127**	98.420
N23DC14	**112**	96.150
N23DC15	**125**	91.990
N23DC16	**95**	91.081
N23DC17	**72**	91.875
N23DC18	**100**	92.458
N23DC19	**105**	98.077
	1749 (TOTAL)	**94.465 (AVERAGE)**

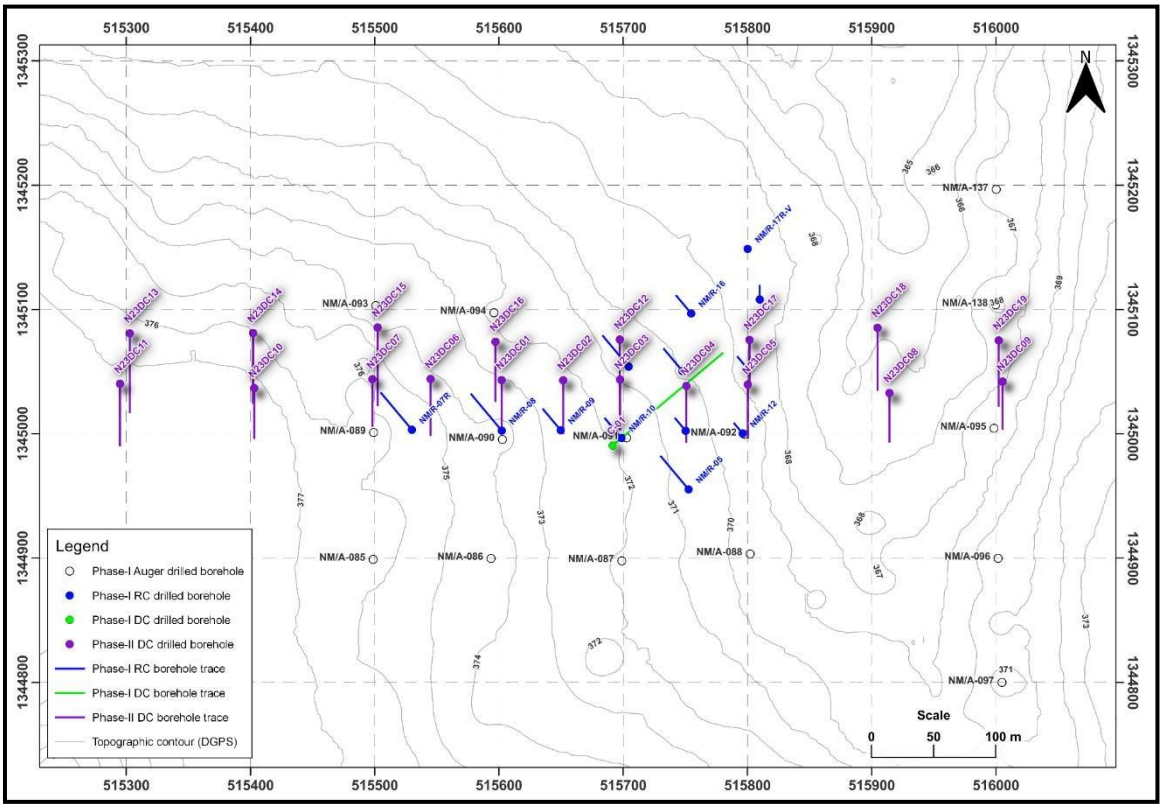

Figure 5. Map showing the collars of the bore holes survey drilled.

6. LOGGING

- The overall workflow is as shown in table 4. Every bore hole was initially logged for geotechnical properties and core recovery. The average run length was 1 m and recovery was 95%. Short runs were performed to enhance the recovery percentage.

Table 4. Table showing the logging workflow.

Sl. No.	ACTIVITY
1	Geotechnical Log
2	Litho-structural Log
3	Preparation of borehole sections
4	Sample marking
5	Density measurements
6	Core photography
7	Core cutting
8	Sampling
9	QAQC insertion
10	Sample submission
11	Integration of results with sample details
12	QAQC analysis
13	Preparation of intersection summary

6.1 Geotechnical logging

- All boreholes were initially logged for their geotechnical properties. The parameters documented included the following:
    - Recovery
    - Recovery percentage
    - RQD
    - Weathering index
        - Completely weathered
        - Highly weathered
        - Moderately weathered
        - Slightly weathered
        - Unweathered
    - Rock strength Index
    - Discontinuity Index

BHID- N23DC06 GEOTECHNICAL LOG							
DATE OF STARTING	06/02/2023	Prospect:	NAMARANA CONCESSION			CORE ORIENTATION DETAILS		PERCENTAGE
DATE OF CLOSING	07/02/2023	Location (HHGPS)	Easting(UTM)	Northing(UTM)	RL(m)	Oriented	0.00	0.00
AZIMUTH	180.0		515547.00	1345044.00		Partially Oriented	0.00	0.00
ANGLE	60.0					Not Oriented		NA
FINAL DEPTH(m)	90m							
AVG RQD%	65.83							
AVG REC%	99.18							

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
06/02/2023	1	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100.00%	100%		62	24							86.00	86%	86%	CW	R1	LF		
06/02/2023	2	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	100.00%	100%		71								71.00	71%	71%	CW	R1	FR		
06/02/2023	3	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	100.00%	100%		32	40							72.00	72%	72%	CW	R1	LF		

Figure 6. Geotechnical log sheet.

6.2 Litho-structural logging

- Litho-structural logging of the core included qualitative logging of the cores using standard codes. The following parameters were codified as given below:
  - Colour
  - Weathering
  - Lithology
  - Veins
  - Sulphides
  - Structures (Planar and Linear) and genetic types
  - Alteration
- A typical litho structural log is shown in figure 7.
- Since the boreholes in this test drilling program were not oriented, it has not been possible to carry out structural analysis. However, the alpha angles (acute angle between core axis and planar structures) were measured where the planar structures were prominently seen on the core. These are generally bedding planes or foliation planes. In some cases, spaced crenulation cleavages were also observed. The alpha angles and the depth at depth of measurements were documented.

			BHID- N23DC11	LITHO-STRUCTURAL LOG									
DATE OF COMMENCEMENT	21/02/2023	Prospect:	Namarana					Core Orientation Details	From	To	Length (m)	Percentage	LOGGED BY	VN
DATE OF COMPLETION	22/02/2023	Location(HHGPS) WGS84|UTM|29P	Easting	Northing	RL(m)			Oriented						DD
AZIMUTH	180		515298	1345039.0				Partially Oriented						
ANGLE	60							Not Oriented						
FINAL DEPTH	99m													

BHID	FROM	TO	LITHO	COLOR	WEATHERING	VEIN	SULPHIDES	STRUCTURE	ALTERATION	STRUCT-ALPHA (°)	ALPHA DEPTH	TYPE OF STRUCTURE (S0/S1/S2/L1/L2)	STRUCT-BETA (°)	BETA DEPTH
N23DC11	0.00	11.00	LAT	RED	CW									
N23DC11	11.00	46.00	SAP	YLW	CW									
N23DC11	46.00	56.90	SAPRK	GRY	HW									
N23DC11	56.90	60.70	CARBPHYL	GRY	HW	STGQV	OXS	PFL	OXIN	30	58.6	S1		
N23DC11	60.70	67.70	CARBPHYL	GRY	MW	STGQV	OXS	MFL	OXIN	25	64.8	S1		
N23DC11	67.70	70.40	DIOR	GRN	MW	STGQV		MFL		30	69.6	S0		
										15	69.6	S1		
N23DC11	70.40	72.00	CARBPHYL	GRY	SW	STGQV	OXS	MFL	OXIN	25	71.5	S1		
N23DC11	72.00	77.00	CARBPHYL	GRY	SW	STGQV	PY	MFL	OXIN	20	74.9	S1		
										75	74.9	S2		
N23DC11	77.00	88.00	CARBPHYL	GRY	UW	QCV	PY	MFL		20	79.5	S1		
										75	83.6	S2		
										15	83.6	S1		
N23DC11	88.00	95.00	CARBPHYL	GRY	UW	STGQV	PY	MFL		35	91.4	S0		
										75	91.4	S2		
										30	94.3	S0		
										22	94.3	S1		
										60	94.3	S2		
N23DC11	95.00	99.00	CARBPHYL	GRY	UW		PY	MFL		30	95.2	S0		
										30	95.6	S1		
										70	95.6	S2		
										20	97.4	S0		
										30	97.4	S1		
	BOREHOLE CLOSED AT 99m													

Figure 7. Lithostructural log sheet.

Table 5. Look up table for logging.

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

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

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
DIORITE	DIOR	17

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

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

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

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

6.3 Borehole section preparation

- For each borehole cross sections illustrating the major lithological boundaries/zones of weathering, veins, sulphides, etc. were prepared, as shown in the figure 8.

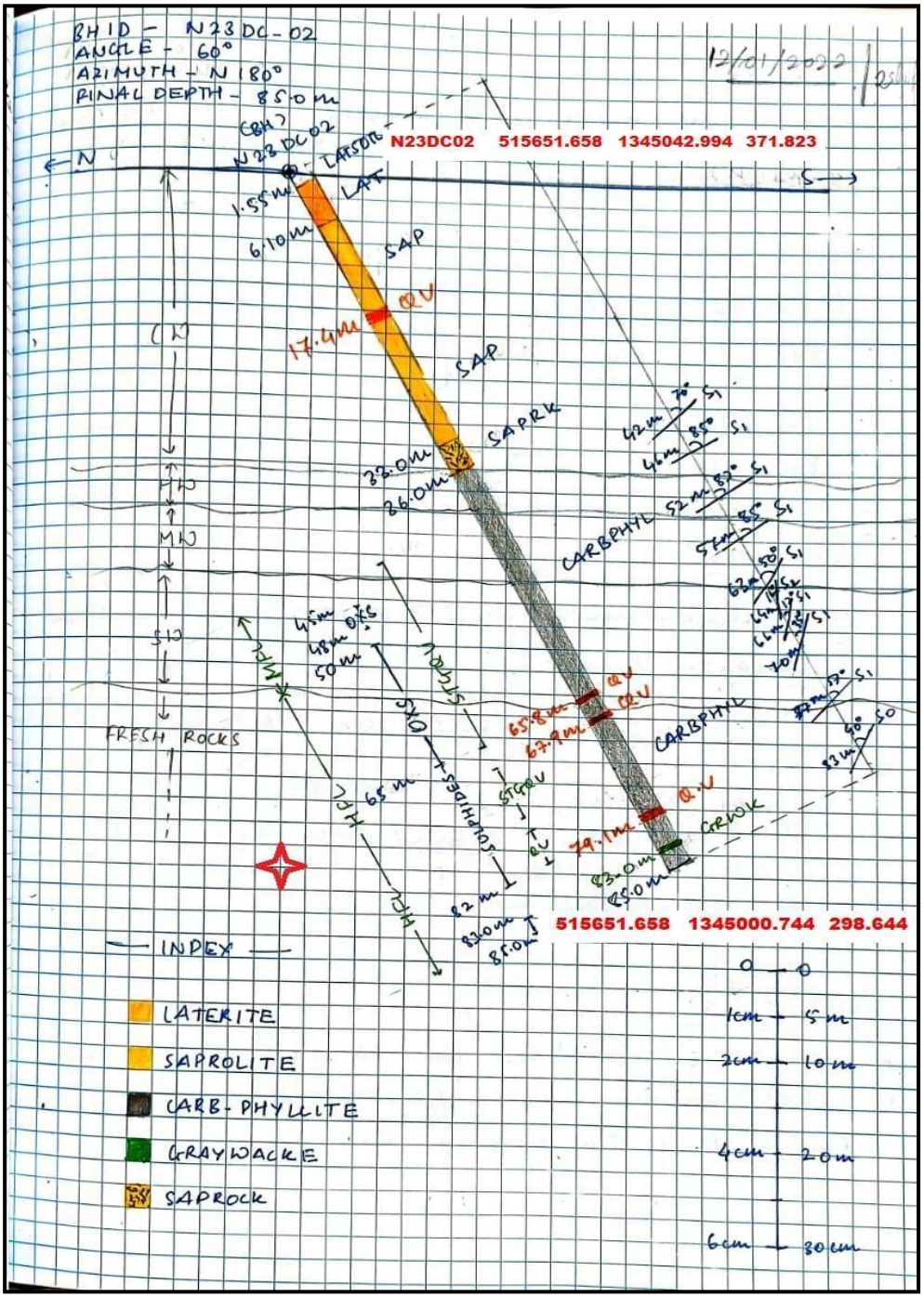

Figure 8. Bore hole section.

- The thickness of laterite, Saprolite, Saprock as observed along the inclined boreholes are provided in table 6.

Table 6. Table showing the depth ranges of laterite, saprolite and saprock in the boreholes.

BHID	FROM	TO	THICKNESS (m)	LITHOTYPE
C-01	0.00	6.80	6.80	LAT
C-01	6.80	23.50	16.70	SAP
C-01	23.50	41.00	17.50	SAPRK
C-01	41.00	231.00	190.00	FRESH ROCKS
N23DC01	0.00	7.00	7.00	LAT
N23DC01	7.00	33.70	26.70	SAP
N23DC01	33.70	50.00	16.30	SAPRK
N23DC01	50.00	80.00	30.00	FRESH ROCKS
N23DC02	0.00	6.10	6.10	LAT
N23DC02	6.10	33.00	26.90	SAP
N23DC02	33.00	36.70	3.70	SAPRK
N23DC02	36.70	85.00	48.30	FRESH ROCKS
N23DC03	0.00	7.70	7.70	LAT
N23DC03	7.70	22.00	14.30	SAP
N23DC03	22.00	34.60	12.60	SAPRK
N23DC03	34.60	80.00	45.40	FRESH ROCKS
N23DC04	0.00	6.00	6.00	LAT
N23DC04	6.00	27.50	21.50	SAP
N23DC04	27.50	34.00	6.50	SAPRK
N23DC04	34.00	90.00	56.00	FRESH ROCKS
N23DC05	0.00	7.00	7.00	LAT
N23DC05	7.00	12.70	5.70	SAP
N23DC05	12.70	40.30	27.60	SAPRK
N23DC05	40.30	85.00	44.70	FRESH ROCKS
N23DC06	0.00	9.00	9.00	LAT
N23DC06	9.00	41.60	32.60	SAP
N23DC06	41.60	52.70	11.10	SAPRK

BHID	FROM	TO	THICKNESS (m)	LITHOTYPE
N23DC06	52.70	90.00	37.30	FRESH ROCKS
N23DC07	0.00	11.00	11.00	LAT
N23DC07	11.00	27.30	16.30	SAP
N23DC07	27.30	70.20	42.90	SAPRK
N23DC07	70.20	75.00	4.80	FRESH ROCKS
N23DC08	0.00	6.00	6.00	LAT
N23DC08	6.00	19.70	13.70	SAP
N23DC08	19.70	46.00	26.30	SAPRK
N23DC08	46.00	78.00	32.00	FRESH ROCKS
N23DC09	0.00	8.60	8.60	LAT
N23DC09	8.60	30.00	21.40	SAP
N23DC09	30.00	43.40	13.40	SAPRK
N23DC09	43.40	76.00	32.60	FRESH ROCKS
N23DC10	0.00	13.40	13.40	LAT
N23DC10	13.40	36.00	22.60	SAP
N23DC10	36.00	72.30	36.30	SAPRK
N23DC10	72.30	80.00	7.70	FRESH ROCKS
N23DC11	0.00	11.00	11.00	LAT
N23DC11	11.00	46.00	35.00	SAP
N23DC11	46.00	56.90	10.90	SAPRK
N23DC11	56.90	99.00	42.10	FRESH ROCKS
N23DC12	0.00	5.70	5.70	LAT
N23DC12	5.70	30.00	24.30	SAP
N23DC12	30.00	45.00	15.00	SAPRK
N23DC12	45.00	95.00	50.00	FRESH ROCKS
N23DC13	0.00	13.00	13.00	LAT
N23DC13	13.00	25.00	12.00	SAP
N23DC13	25.00	48.80	23.80	SAPRK
N23DC13	48.80	127.00	78.20	FRESH ROCKS
N23DC14	0.00	6.00	6.00	LAT
N23DC14	6.00	25.30	19.30	SAP

BHID	FROM	TO	THICKNESS (m)	LITHOTYPE
N23DC14	25.30	43.00	17.70	SAPRK
N23DC14	43.00	112.00	69.00	FRESH ROCKS
N23DC15	0.00	15.00	15.00	LAT
N23DC15	15.00	33.00	18.00	SAP
N23DC15	33.00	45.50	12.50	SAPRK
N23DC15	45.50	125.00	79.50	FRESH ROCKS
N23DC16	0.00	5.50	5.50	LAT
N23DC16	5.50	36.70	31.20	SAP
N23DC16	36.70	42.00	5.30	SAPRK
N23DC16	42.00	95.00	53.00	FRESH ROCKS
N23DC17	0.00	7.00	7.00	LAT
N23DC17	7.00	20.00	13.00	SAP
N23DC17	20.00	30.00	10.00	SAPRK
N23DC17	30.00	72.00	42.00	FRESH ROCKS
N23DC18	0.00	6.00	6.00	LAT
N23DC18	6.00	24.60	18.60	SAP
N23DC18	24.60	32.00	7.40	SAPRK
N23DC18	32.00	100.00	68.00	FRESH ROCKS
N23DC19	0.00	6.00	6.00	LAT
N23DC19	6.00	17.50	11.50	SAP
N23DC19	17.50	52.00	34.50	SAPRK
N23DC19	52.00	105.00	53.00	FRESH ROCKS

- The average thickness of the laterite along the borehole is 8.2 m, saprolite is 20.0 m, and saprock is 17.57 m. The true thicknesses of the same horizons are 7.1 m, 17.3 m and 15.21 m respectively.
- This implies that the fresh rocks are normally overlain by about 40 m of laterite profile in this concession.
- This also implies that the depth of any oxide ore, if present in the concession, will be about 40 m.

7. SPECIFIC GRAVITY

- Density measurements were taken from a large number of representative core samples of each rock type using the water displacement method (specific gravity) apparatus as shown in figure 9. For soft rocks the specific gravity measurements were carried out by tightly packing them in rubber balloons before immersing them in water.

Figure 9. Water displacement apparatus for specific gravity measurements.

The average density of various rock types is shown in table 7.

- The lowest density is reported for saprolite at 1.44 from 41 samples, while greywacke has reported the highest density (2.69). The average density of laterite is 1.63 (all kg/m^3).

Table 7. Average density of the various rock types.

S.N	ROCK CODE	ROCK TYPE	AVERAGE DENSITY(kg/m3)	NUMBER OF MEASUREMENTS
1	CARBPHYL	CARBONACEOUS PHYLLITE	2.443	310
2	CARBPHYL_DIOR	CARBONACEEOUS PHYLLITE_DIORITE	2.573	7
3	DIOR	DIORITE	2.491	94
4	DIOR_CARBPHYL	DIORITE_CARBONACEOUS PHYLLITE	2.657	3
5	DOLM	DOLOMITE	2.703	9
6	GRWK	GREYWACKE	2.696	18
7	GPHT	GRAPHITE	2.553	6
8	PHYL	PHYLLITE	2.517	2
9	QV	QUARTZ VEIN	2.594	24
10	QV-CARBPHYL	QUARTZVEIN_CARBONACEEOUS PHYLLITE	2.631	2
11	LAT	LATERITE	1.633	40
12	SAP	SAPROLITE	1.442	41
13	SAPRK	SAPROCK	1.621	37
TOTAL				**593**

8. SAMPLE MARKING, CORE PHOTOGRAPHY, CORE CUTTING AND SAMPLING

8.1 Sample marking

- Complete cores were sampled in each borehole to establish visual assessment of mineralized zones and to test the gold content in the different lithologies and sulphide zones. In future core drilling programs selective sampling will be sufficient.
- Sample interval of 1 m was kept constant to the extent possible, depending on the recovery.
- Lithological domain boundaries were honored while marking the samples. Care was taken to keep minimum sample length of 50 cm at the domain boundaries.
- For every borehole the sample marking and numbering were done, taking into consideration the position of the QAQC samples in the sample stream.
- Preprinted sample docket books were used for sample numbering.

8.2 Core Photography

- All core boxes were photographed along with the cores with appropriate markings on the core boxes showing the borehole id and box number etc., and the sample marking on the core.
- Photographs of the fresh rocks in the bore holes were taken in both dry and wet conditions while the laterite and saprolite parts were taken only in the dry condition (Figures 10 & 11).

Figure 10. Core with cores (dry).

Figure 11. Core box with cores (wet).

8.3 Core Cutting

- Core cutting was done using the in-house core cutting machine.

8.4 Sampling

- Sampling was carried out in an organized manner, picking up one half of the core for each sample while retaining the other half in the core (Figure 12).

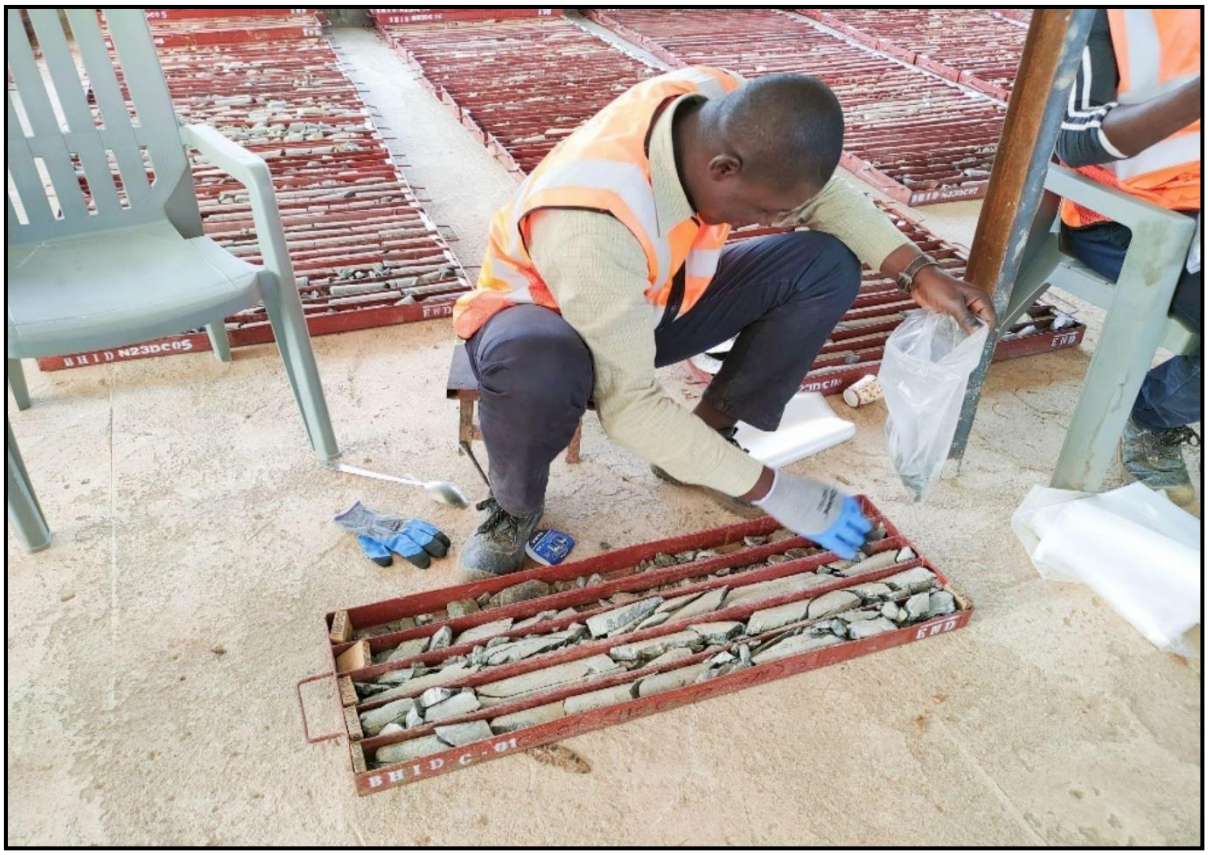

Figure 12. Core sampling.

9. QAQC SAMPLE INSERTION

- QAQC samples included CRMs procured from Geostats, Perth, and Blanks. These were inserted into the sample stream for about 5% of the total samples. Each borehole was started with a blank, followed by a CRM. Subsequently, CRMs (80 gm) and blanks were inserted at a regular interval of 20.
- A representative sample stream is shown in figure 14.

Figure 13. CRM samples imported from Geostats, Perth.

	BH ID	N23DC01					
SR NO	FROM	TO	TO'	THICKNESS	SAMPLE ID	QAQC	REMARKS
1					7101	BLANK	
2					7102	CRM	
3	0.00	1.00		1.00	7103		
4	1.00	2.00		1.00	7104		
5	2.00	3.00		1.00	7105		
6	3.00	4.00		1.00	7106		
7	4.00	5.00		1.00	7107		
8	5.00	6.00		1.00	7108		
9	6.00	7.00	7.00	1.00	7109		LAT
10	7.00	8.00		1.00	7110		SAP
11	8.00	9.00		1.00	7111		
12	9.00	10.00		1.00	7112		
13	10.00	11.00		1.00	7113		
14	11.00	12.00		1.00	7114		
15	12.00	13.00		1.00	7115		
16	13.00	14.00		1.00	7116		
17	14.00	15.00		1.00	7117		
18	15.00	16.00		1.00	7118		
19	16.00	17.00		1.00	7119		
20	17.00	18.00		1.00	7120		
21					7121	BLANK	
22					7122	CRM	
23	18.00	19.00		1.00	7123		
24	19.00	20.00		1.00	7124		
25	20.00	21.00		1.00	7125		
26	21.00	22.00		1.00	7126		
27	22.00	23.00		1.00	7127		
28	23.00	24.00		1.00	7128		
29	24.00	25.00		1.00	7129		
30	25.00	26.00		1.00	7130		
31	26.00	27.00		1.00	7131		
32	27.00	28.00		1.00	7132		
33	28.00	29.00		1.00	7133		
34	29.00	30.00		1.00	7134		
35	30.00	31.00		1.00	7135		
36	31.00	32.00		1.00	7136		
37	32.00	33.00		1.00	7137		
38	33.00	33.70	33.70	0.70	7138		SAP
39	33.70	35.00		1.30	7139		SAPRK
40	35.00	36.00		1.00	7140		
41					7141	BLANK	
42					7142	CRM	
43	36.00	37.00		1.00	7143		
44	37.00	39.00		0.70	7144		CORE LOSS
45	39.00	40.00		1.00	7145		
46	40.00	41.00		1.00	7146		
47	41.00	42.00		1.00	7147		

Figure 14. Typical sample stream.

10. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

- No sample preparation was performed in the camp.
- All core samples were packed along with the CRMs and the sealed packets were handed over to the client. A Chain of custody (COC) form was signed by both the representatives of Supreme and Mandin Gold.
- Mandin Gold submitted the samples to Bureau Veritas (BV), Bamako for analysis of Au by FAA.
- At BV, Bamako, the sample preparation included oven drying, two stage crushing, splitting and pulverization.
- The pulverized samples were fire assayed and analyzed using AAS (Agilent). The results were reported in ppb with an upper clipping of 10,000 ppb.

11. TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

- As mentioned under the section on background information, a DGPS topographic survey was carried out initially in the 2 sq km area, and during this process, the historical boreholes drilled by Mandin Gold were surveyed. A topographic survey was also carried out.
- The collars of the present bore holes were initially located using HHGPS. After the drilling was completed, all collars were pillared using cement concrete with proper markings as shown in figure.
- Another DGPS survey was carried out to pick up the collars of the drilled holes. The X, Y, and Z coordinates of the boreholes drilled during the current program. (Please note that boreholes C-01, C-02, C-03 and C-04 were drilled earlier during Phase-I. Out of these, only C-01 falls within the 2 sq km concession).

Figure 15. DGPS Survey of the bore hole collars.

Table 8. Table showing the surveyed collar details of the boreholes.

Sl. No.	Hole_id	X	Y	Z
1	C-01	515691.522	1344990.553	372.230
2	C-02	513097.083	1345247.645	375.335
3	C-03	513114.060	1345184.577	375.620
4	C-04	513375.025	1345233.664	377.155
5	N23DC01	515602.130	1345043.167	372.975
6	N23DC02	515651.658	1345042.994	371.823
7	N23DC03	515697.435	1345043.542	370.960
8	N23DC04	515750.831	1345038.461	370.021
9	N23DC05	515800.289	1345039.569	368.871
10	N23DC06	515544.963	1345044.057	374.336
11	N23DC07	515498.028	1345043.831	375.661
12	N23DC08	515914.314	1345032.742	366.130
13	N23DC09	516005.391	1345041.987	368.416
14	N23DC10	515402.996	1345036.717	377.334
15	N23DC11	515294.919	1345040.219	377.599
16	N23DC12	515697.260	1345075.790	370.557
17	N23DC13	515302.805	1345080.766	377.432
18	N23DC14	515402.041	1345081.053	375.633
19	N23DC15	515502.304	1345085.507	373.709
20	N23DC16	515597.153	1345073.977	372.255
21	N23DC17	515801.623	1345075.460	368.744
22	N23DC18	515904.692	1345085.203	365.215
23	N23DC19	516002.261	1345075.086	368.197

12. QAQC ANALYSIS

CRM Analysis:

- A total of 118 CRMs were used in this program, as shown below.
- The results of the CRMs were plotted in control charts as shown below.
- Almost all CRMs have reported assays within acceptable limits .
- The failures are less than 5%.
- The CRM data shown that there is no significant issues with the accuracy of the analytical results.

Table 9. Table showing the details of CRMs used in the Phase-II core sampling.

BHID	G313-4	G315-9	G316-1	G318-9	G920-5	Grand Total
C-01	3	3	3	2	2	13
N23DC01	1	1	1	1	1	5
N23DC02	1	1	1	1	1	5
N23DC03	1	1	1	1	1	5
N23DC04	1	1	1	1	1	5
N23DC05	1	1	1	1	1	5
N23DC06	1	1	1	1	1	5
N23DC07	1	1	1	1	1	5
N23DC08	1	1	1	1	1	5
N23DC09	1	1	1	1	1	5
N23DC10	1	1	1	1	1	5
N23DC11	2	1		1	2	6
N23DC12	1	2	2	1		6
N23DC13	2	1	1	2	2	8
N23DC14	1	2	2	1	1	7
N23DC15	2	2	1	1	1	7
N23DC16	1	1	1	1	1	5
N23DC17	1	1	1	1		4
N23DC18	1	1	1	2	1	6
N23DC19	1	1	1	1	2	6
Grand Total	**25**	**25**	**23**	**23**	**22**	**118**

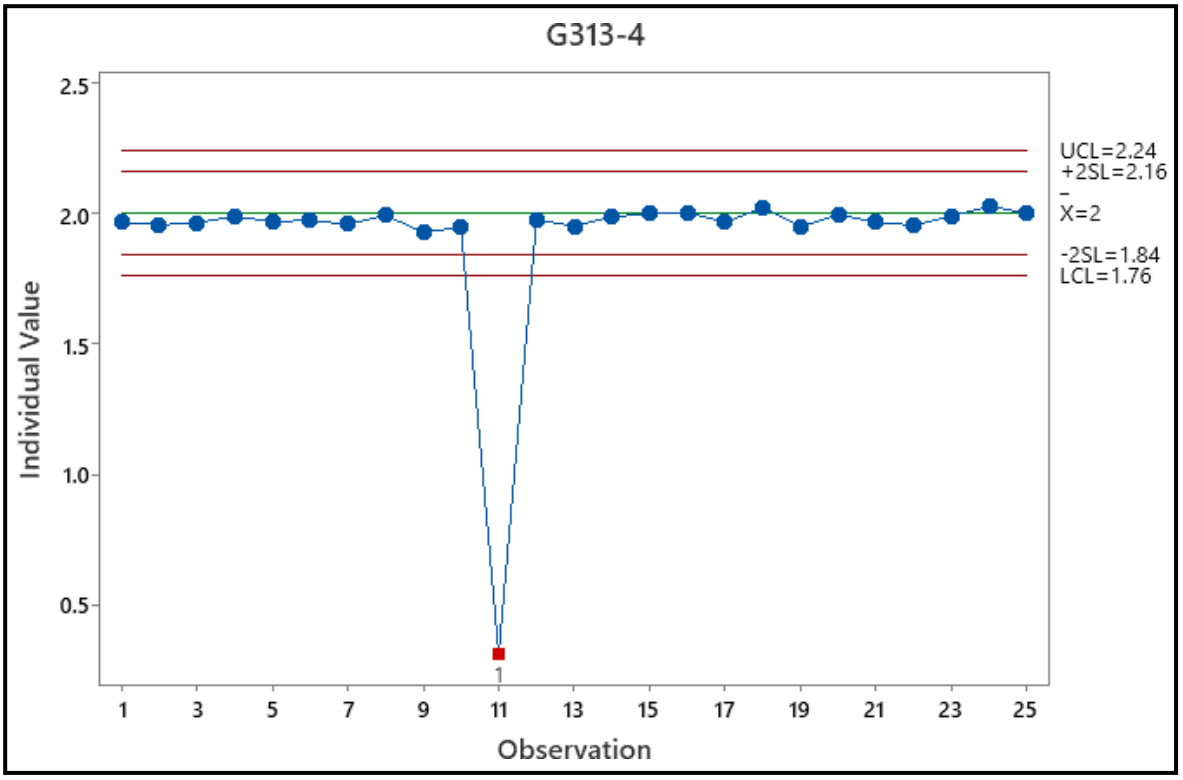

Figure 16. Control chart of G313-4

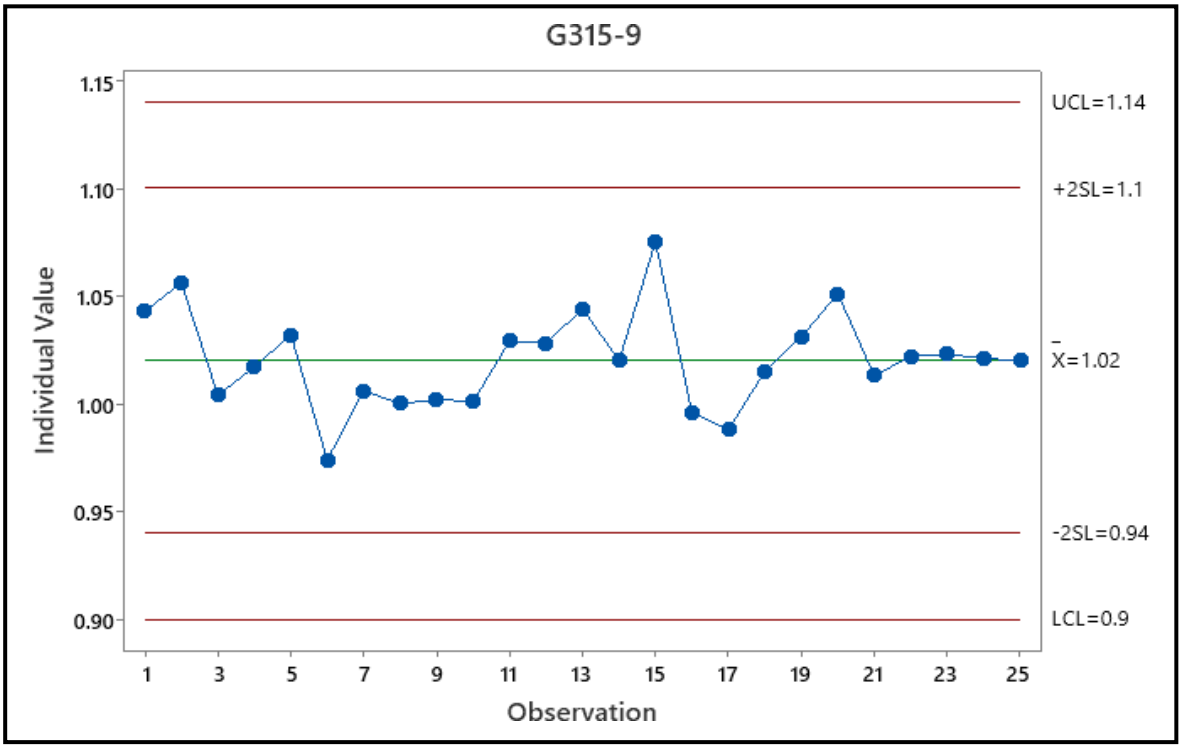

Figure 17. Control chart of G315-9

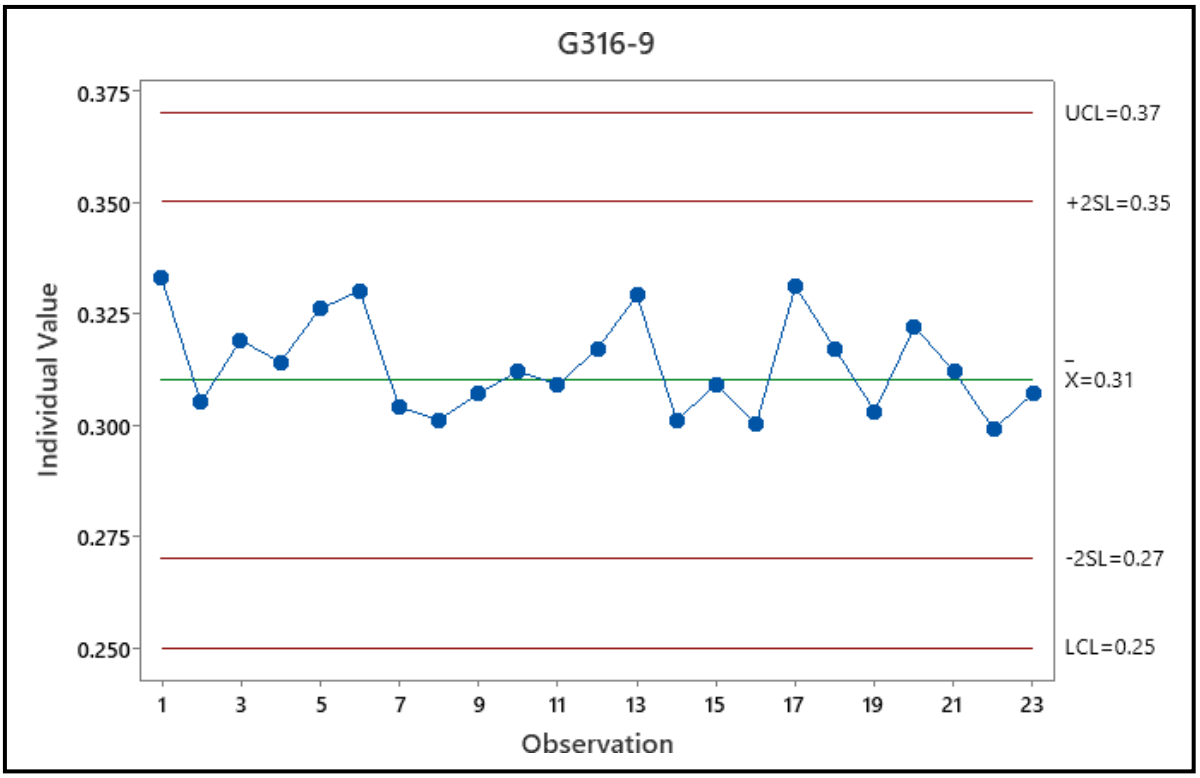

Figure 18. Control chart of G316-9

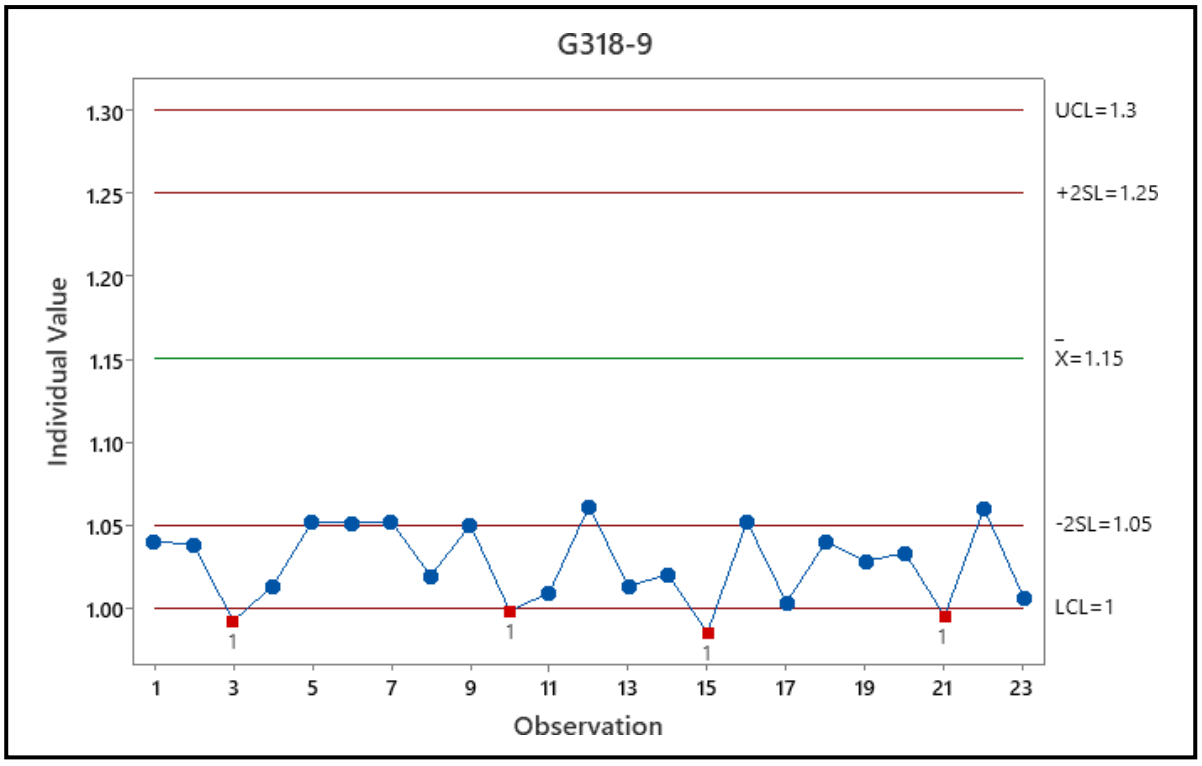

Figure 19. Control chart of G318-9.

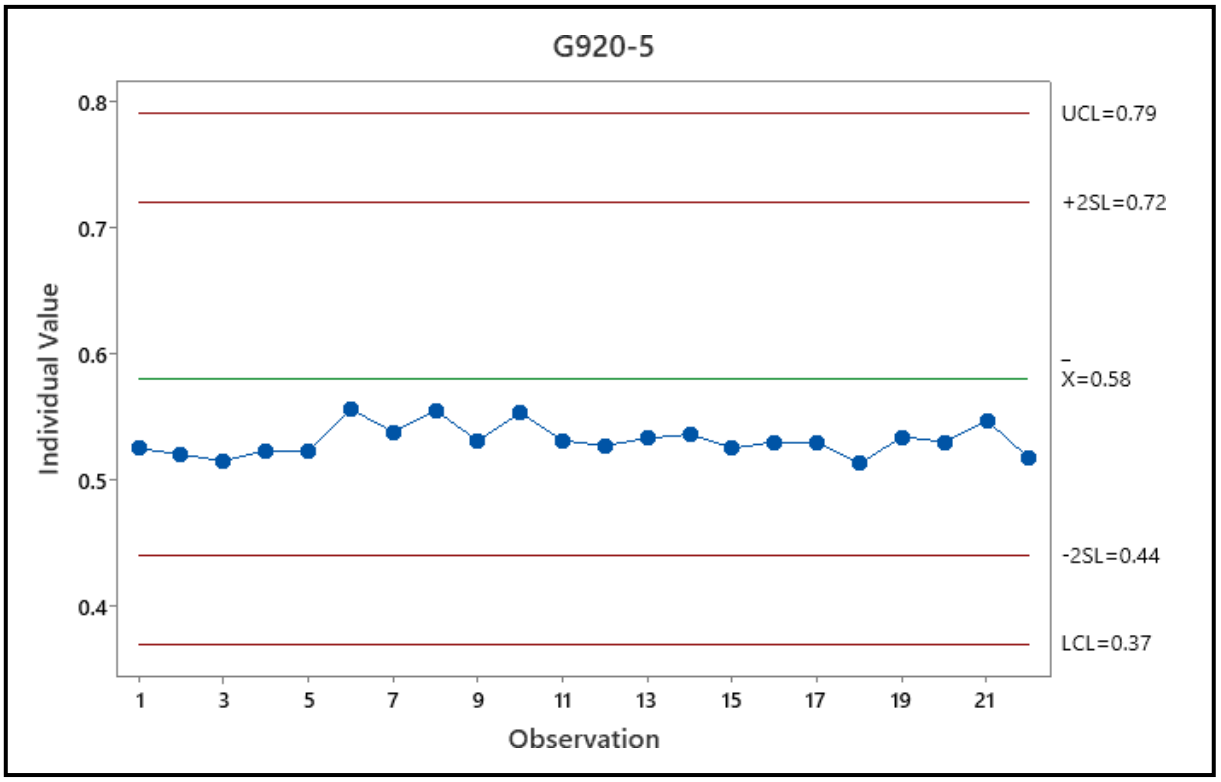

Figure 20. Control chart of G920-5

Blanks: A total of 138 blanks were submitted to the lab along with the core samples. Out of these, 134 samples reported assays below the detection limit of 5 ppb. One sample each reported 5, 6, 9 and 10 pp. The failure percentage is less than 3 and this does not have any significant impact on the processes used by the lab in sample preparation.

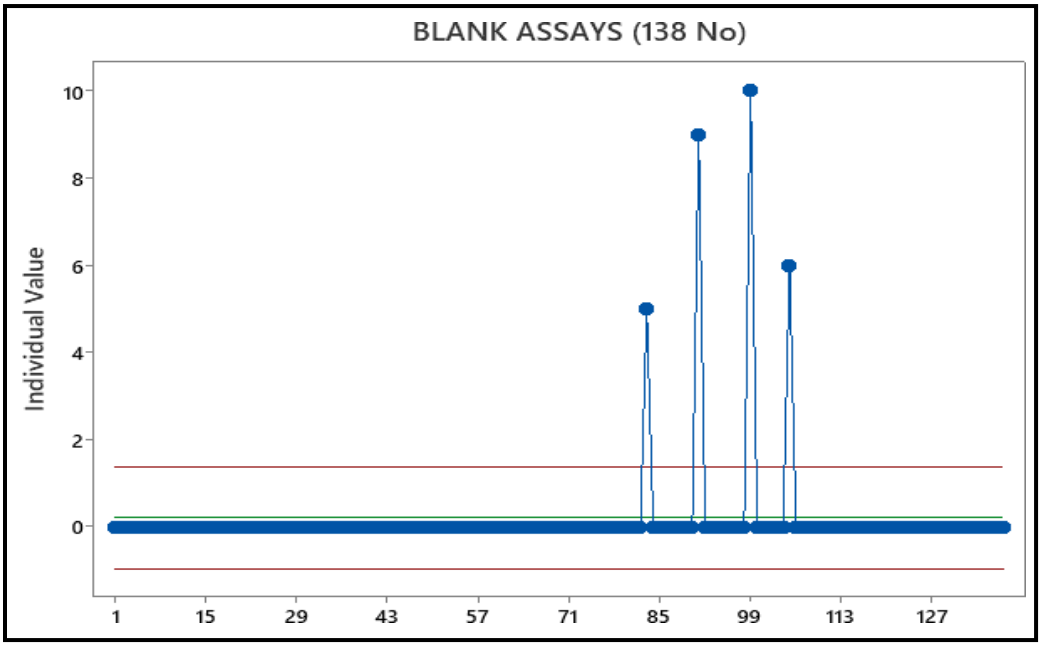

Figure 21. Results of blank sample assays.

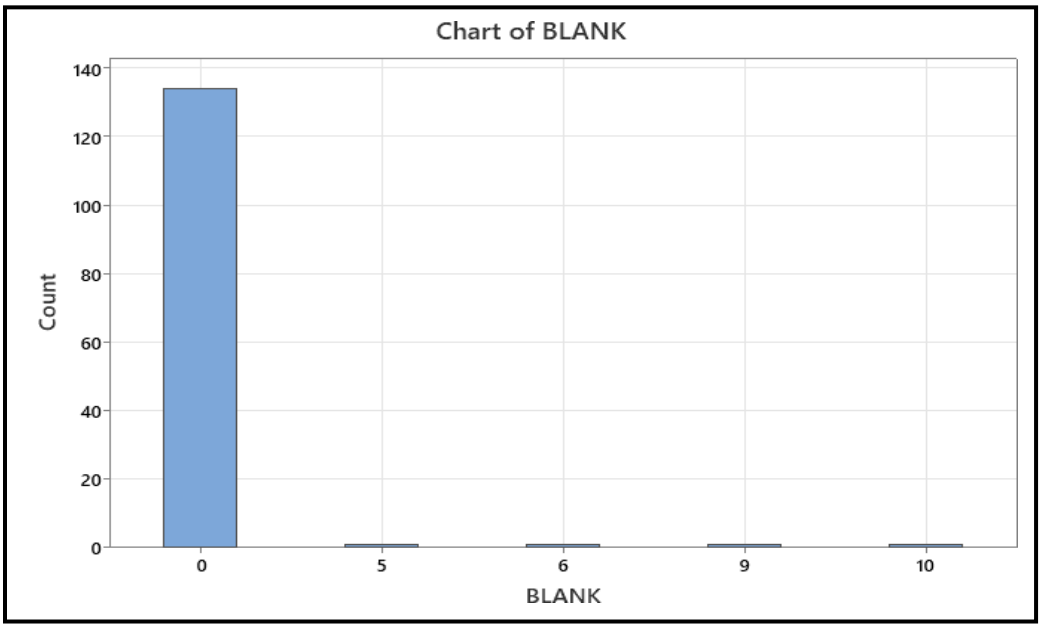

Figure 22. Bar chart of the blank sample assays.

Field Duplicates: Field duplicates were not used as part of the QAQC in this program.

13. INTERSECTIONS

- Intersections of mineralized zones were delineated for the combined database of the Auger, RC and DC holes drilled in the 6 sq km concession. The intersections above 0.3 g/t are summarized in table below.
- Among the boreholes drilled in the current campaign, N23DC07 reported 9 m @ 1.90 g/t from 36 m and N23DC14 reported 19 m @ 0.68 g/t from 16 m. Both intersections are within the oxide zone.
- Previously the bore hole NM/R10 reported 17 m @ 1.13 g/t from 9 m and NM/A091 reported 9 m @ 1.27 g/t from 2 m. Most of the intersections observed so far are in the oxide domain.
- A table showing the summary of the intersections is presented in below.

Table 10. Table showing the intersection summary (Combine Phase-I and II) within the 6 sq km concession.

BHID	THICKNESS	WA AU (g/t)	FROM
NM/A090	2	1.27	5
NM/A091	**9**	1.07	2
NM/A091	1	1.41	20
NM/A092	1	0.34	10
NM/A092	1	1.30	22
NM/A059	1	0.39	27
NM/A099	1	0.80	13
NM/A137	1	3.2	10
C-01	5	0.73	8
C-01	2	0.38	44
C-01	1	0.41	61
N23DC02	1	0.70	75
N23DC03	1	0.59	22
N23DC03	1	0.39	78
N23DC04	1	0.33	14
N23DC06	1	0.37	16
N23DC07	1	0.66	18
N23DC07	1	0.59	24
N23DC07	**9**	1.90	36
N23DC07	1	0.84	53
N23DC10	1	0.33	59
N23DC11	1	0.65	19
N23DC14	**19**	0.68	16
N23DC14	2	0.53	42
NM/R07R	1	0.37	25
NM/R07R	1	0.46	50
NM/R07R	3	5.48	54
NM/R09	3	7.03	23
NM/R09	1	0.50	41
NM/R10	**17**	1.13	9
NM/R10	1	0.35	33
NM/R13	1	0.34	61

- The cross sections of the major intersections are shown below.

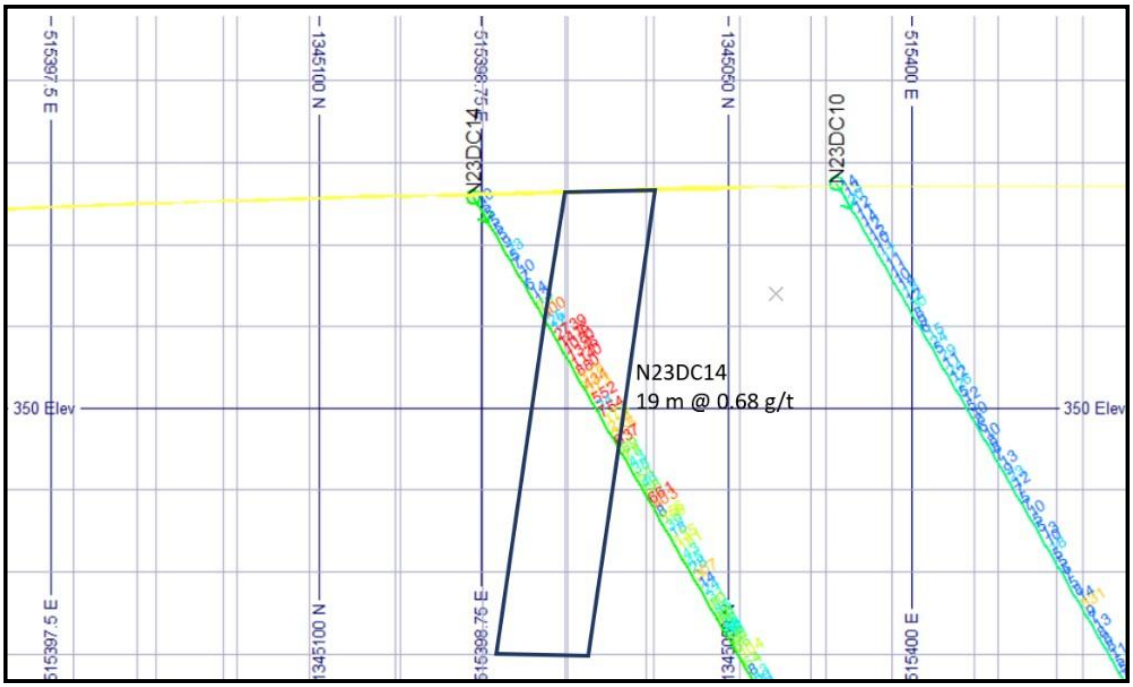

Figure 23. Section looking east showing the mineralized zone intersected in borehole N23DC14.

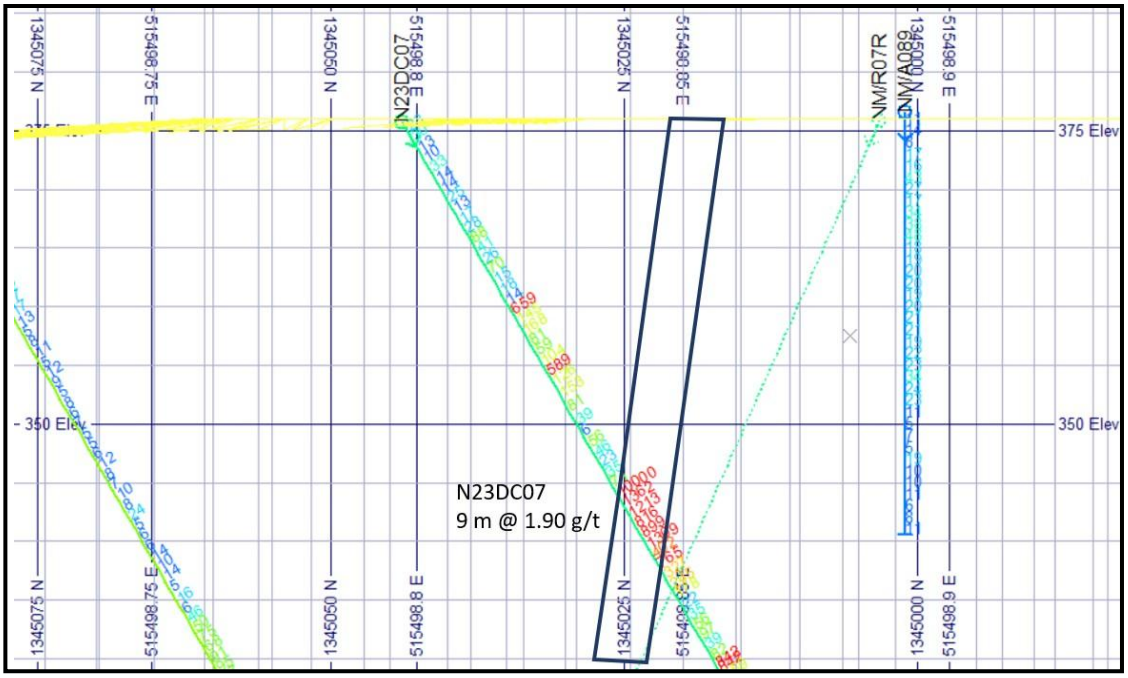

Figure 24. Section looking east showing the mineralized zone intersected in borehole N23DC07.

- The approximate surface projections of the two intersected mineralized zones are shown in the map below. These define two en-echelon lodes trending WNW-ESE.
- The north western and south eastern strike extensions of these lodes are open.

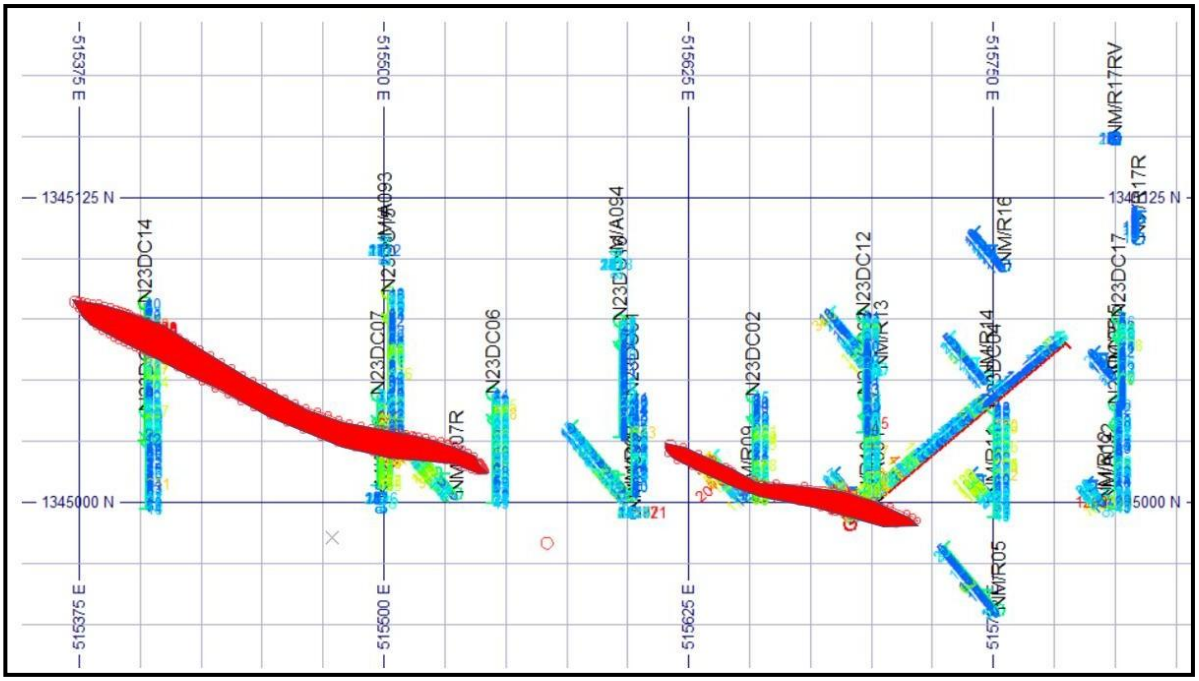

Figure 25. Plan view of the interpreted lodes.

- These lodes are parallel to a set of NW-SE trending shear zones/faults interpreted from the regional aeromagnetic maps.

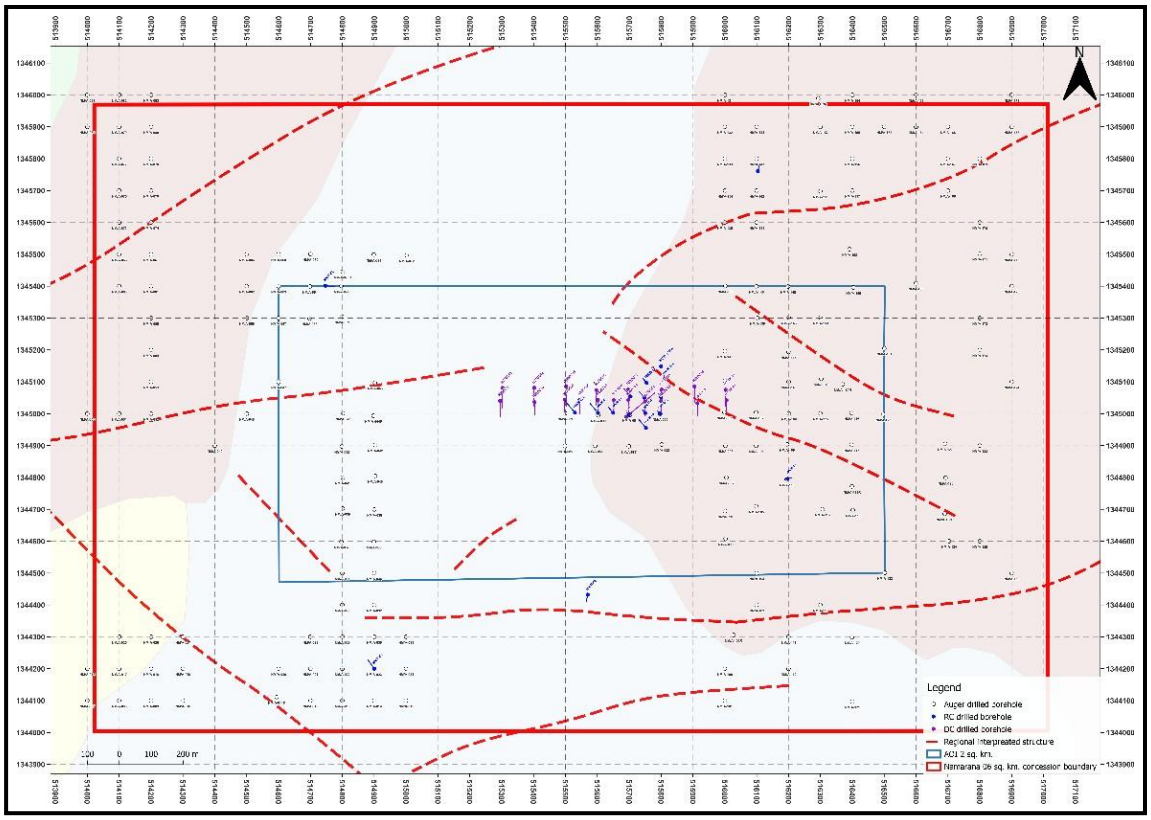

Figure 26. Structures interpreted from regional aeromagnetic survey of the 6 sq km concession.