NA GLOBAL & INVESTMENTS LTD

TECHNICAL REPORT

FARAKOBA GOLD PROJECT
KOUROUSSA PREFECTURE
KANKAN REGION
GUINEA

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REPORT CONTROL FORM

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Farakoba Concession is located in the Kouroussa Prefecture of the Kankan Region, Guinea Conakry. The prospecting license has order number A/2019/5978/MMG dated 23 October 2019, the tenement license is wholly owned by NA Global Realty and Investments Limited and office address as "NA Global", BP 289 C/Almamya, C/Kaloum, Conakry. It is bounded by 1227900mN to 1220350mN and 392965mE to 406900mN, UTM WGS84 Zone 29N. This permit registered in the register of mining titles and opened for the objectives of the company at the Geological and Mining Information Division of the CPDM under the number: A/2019/219/DIGM/CPDM and has set itself the focus of its objectives of developing the project until exploitation. Access to the license is essentially through the main Conakry-Mamou-Siguiri highway, and taking a branch off at Kouroussa to Farakoba Community and other settlements in the prefecture.

Field mapping and limited sampling of artisanal mine waste rock floats returned mediocre grades but gave an indication of what the miners interest were in search of gold to mine. All artisanal pits had been mapped.

A systematic first pass multimedia geochemical survey has been carried by NA Global during the second quarter of 2022 covering almost 50% of the total tenement area of 99Km^2. These include rock chip sampling, alluvial resource test pitting and soil sampling augmented with detailed regolith and geologic mapping.

A general 800m x 100m pre-defined grid lines were established on two targets suspected within the boundaries namely; Seraninkro and Sagbakro targeting artisanal mining areas and structures inferred from maps acquired. A 400m x 100m gridding was then planned to the north eastern target. The grid lines were planned to coincide perpendicularly to the observed strike of the lithological structures @ 090°/ 270°.

A total of thirty-seven (37) artisanal alluvial test pits were excavated on three alluvial corridors namely Lilinkoni, Talidombo and Farakoba respectively as enumerated in table1.

Total distance covered for the geochemical survey 75.5 kilometers and subsequent soil samples was seven hundred and eighty-six (749) including QAQC's samples (3

duplicates). Limited Rock chip sampling yielded (9) samples. All samples were prepared bagged, labeled and submitted to SGS Bamako Laboratory for gold analysis and all assays has since been received for the North eastern, Seraninkro and Sagbakro targets areas.

The rock samples as well as the soil samples were scanned with a metal analyzer for limited multi-element investigation with primary outlook for gold in percentage terms with the elements in the rock or soil respectively and readings are tabulated in tables of soil log. This report covers the exploration activities carried during the above period on the Farakoba Concession.

Table 1 Production stats for alluvial test pitting

Target Area	Total # of Pits	# of Pits with gravel layer	# of Pits with auriferous gravel	# of Pits without gravel layer	# of Pits collapsed	Average Overburden (m)	Average Gravel Thickness (m)	Average Gold Grade (g/m^3)
Lilinkoni	16	13	11	2	1	7.86	0.93	0.486
Talidombo	17	15	13	-	2	4.98	0.63	0.072
Farakoba	4	-	-	-	4	NIL	NIL	NIL
Total	**37**	**28**	**24**	**2**	**7**			

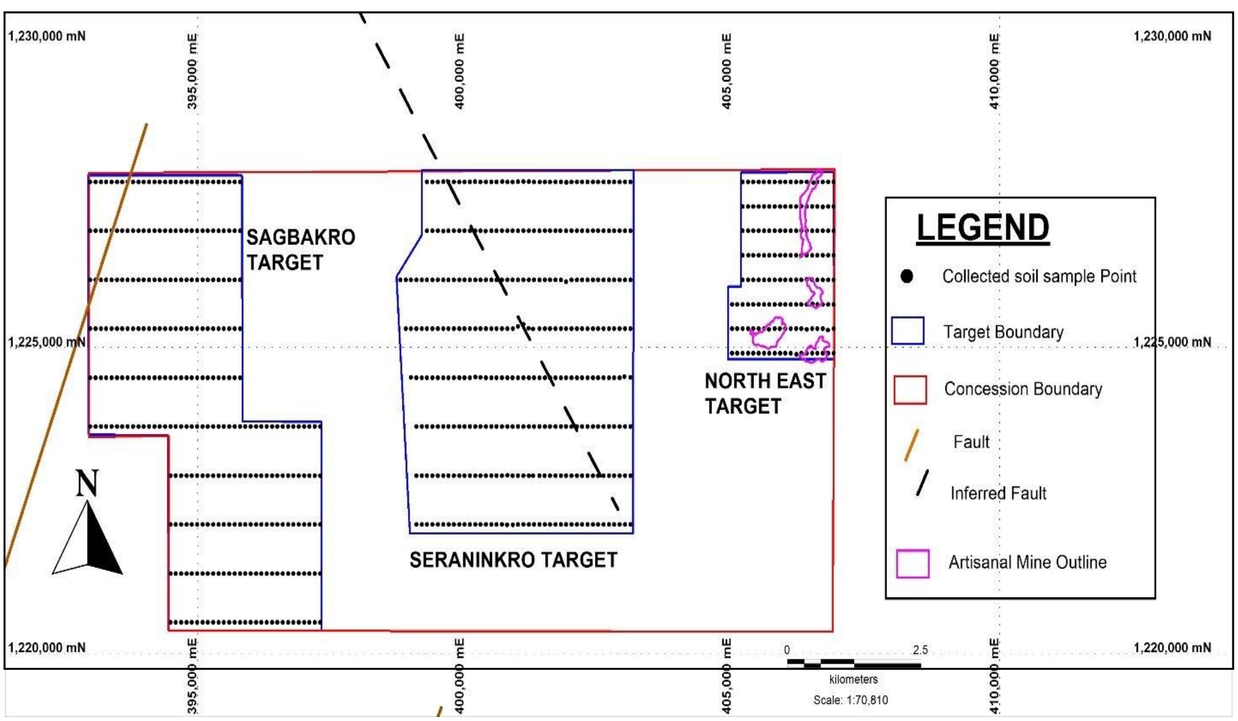

Figure 1 Map showing target areas for soil sampling

All results for first and second batches of soil samples sent across to SGS Laboratory in Bamako, Mali have been received (749 soils and 9 rock chip samples). The results returned significant elevated gold in soils anomaly at the north-eastern prospect and have delineated consistent anomaly although the overall signature is of a low grade. The middle to the western grid (Seraninkro and Sagbakro targets areas) showed a low to sub-economic gold in soil anomaly. The wide dispersion is so consistent with lateral extension with weak truncated strikes. Summary of statistics are enumerated below in table 1.

Table 2 Summary soil assay statistics are enumerated below in table 1

#	Range Au(ppb)	Number	%age	Remarks
1	>100	1	0.1	
2	100-50	0	0	
3	49-20	20	2.5	
4	19-10	108	13.7	
5	9-5	375	47.6	
6	4-1	239	30.4	
7	<1	44	5.6	
Total		**787**	**100**	

Assays for the gold in rock chip samples also came out with low grade to sub economic with values ranging, 0.63g/t, 0.03g/t and 0.02g/t. It coincides with the strike along the artisanal working areas. The geochemical soil anomaly also coincides with the trend of the artisanal mine workings and gives a strong indication of dispersed gold in soil anomaly although masked with a low to sub economic grades. The soil assays ranged from one (1) part per billion(ppb) to 102ppb.

Various thematic as well as special and statistical analysis have been carried and results are populated below in figures and maps. Thematic map of assay results superimposed on regolith for the soil sampling area show that the north eastern portion is worth an infill and other methodology and ultimately auger/air-core drilling because they are well aligned.

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1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

A regional geochemical exploration for Au was conducted in the Farakoba area of the Kouroussa Prospecting License, Kouroussa Prefecture of the Kankan Region, in the North East of Guinea, West Africa. The bedrock of the area consists mainly of argillites, spotted shale zones, lateritic shells, veins and veinlets of quartz, including deformed types turing whitish to dark grey. Vein type epithermal Au and other association mineralization could be expected on the basis of deposits recorded in the Siguri basin.

The main objective of the geochemical survey was to select targets for more detailed investigations by modern cost-effective means such as remote sensing (ground geophysics) and drilling.

The Farakoba project can be described as an early- stage brownfield reconnaissance project with no detailed historical exploration activity carried out earlier than NA Global period holding the mineral right.

This report covers all the activities carried out on the Farakoba project with technical details outlining gold mineralization and potential economic viability for further exploration works.

1.2 Project Ownership and Location

1.2.1 Ownership

NA Global Realty & Investments Limited is a registered Guinean Mineral Exploration Company and holds an Exploration license for the Farakoba concession. The Farakoba Concession is located in the Kouroussa Prefecture of the Kankan Region, Guinea Conakry. The prospecting license has order number A/2019/5978/MMG dated 23 October 2019, the tenement license is wholly owned by NA Global Realty and Investments Limited and office address as "NA Global", BP 289 C/Almamya, C/Kaloum, Conakry. It is bounded by 1227900mN to 1220350mN and 392965mE to 406900mN, UTM WGS84 Zone 29N and covers an area approximately **100Km^{2}.** This permit registered in the register of mining titles and opened for the objectives of the company at the Geological and Mining Information Division of the CPDM under the number: A/2019/219/DIGM/CPDM and has set itself the focus of its objectives of developing the project until exploitation.

All key licensing and regulatory permits have been acquired for the current program and other relevant ones needed for further work has been submitted to the appropriate regulatory authorities for subsequent processing. Figure 1 is the location of the Farakoba concession within a countrywide context.

Figure 2 Location of Farakoba Concession in red box

1.2.2 Location and Accessibility

The Farakoba project area is located within the environs of Farakoba village and lies within the Balato Sub-Prefecture and Prefecture Area of Kouroussa in the North-western part of Kankan Region. It is approximately 40km northwest of Sub-Prefecture capital (Balato) and 77.5km north of Kouroussa, the capital of the Prefecture. The concession is about 163km from Kankan, which is the Capital city of the Region and 620km from Conakry the capital of Guinea in the

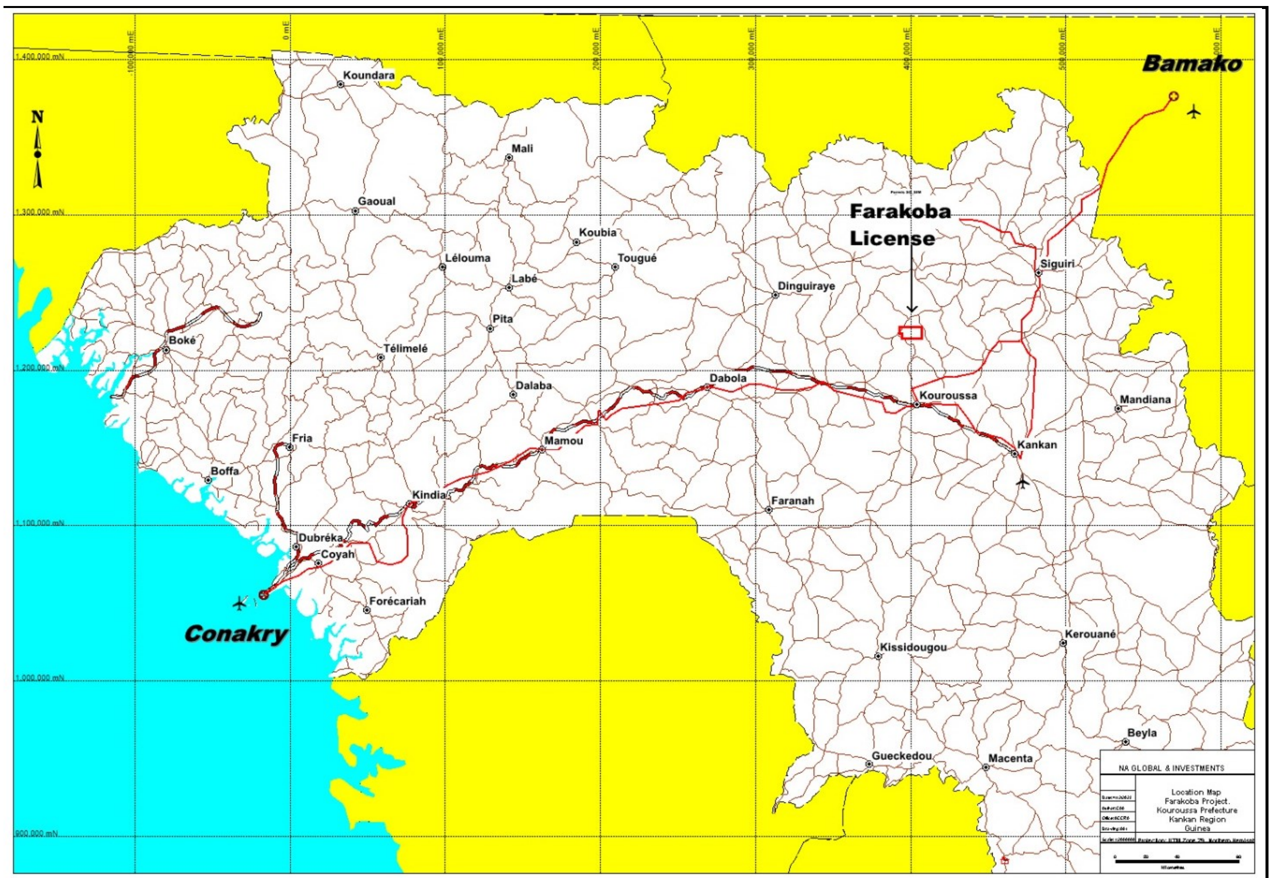


Figure 3 Location Map with road network from Conakry to Kouroussa

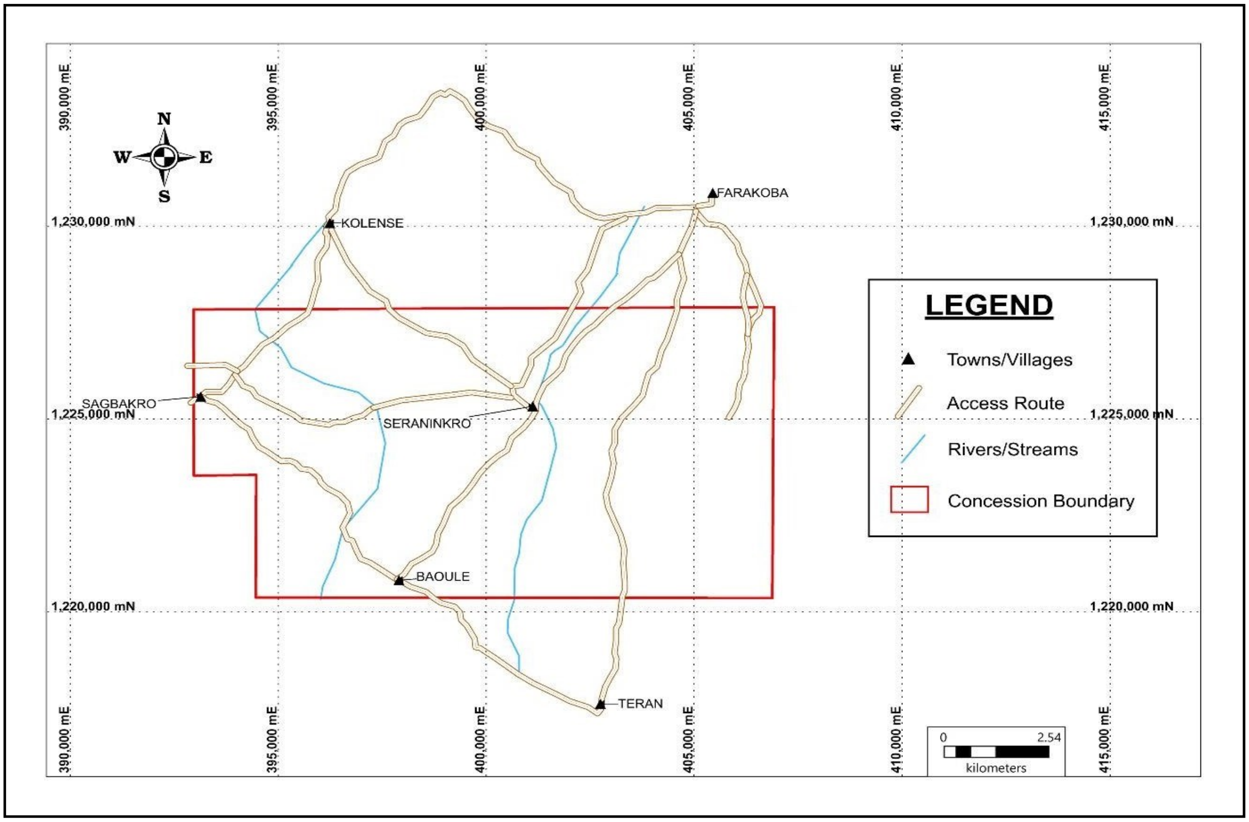


Figure 4 Farakoba concession showing villages and road network

Access to the concession is by a major network of roads and tracks. It is easily accessible through the main Conakry-Mamou-Kouroussa express, taking a left branch at Moussaya (17km from Kouroussa) to Bokoro, Taliyaran and driving straight to Farakoba. At Farakoba, there are several lateritic as well as other track and farm roads in addition to a wide network of foot paths and motor-cycle tracks that leads to the Concession. Motorbikes are used to access various parts of the concession due to the nature of the access routes.

Communication facilities and other social amenities also extends throughout the Prefecture Areas. Medical facilities and most government offices are available at the Prefecture headquarters (Kouroussa). Farakoba which is the Major village within the concession area is served by potable borehole water and a clinic but no school and electricity yet. There are several small communities within the concession being occupied by the Malenkes.

The project area lies between longitudes 9°51′08″W and 9°58′48″W and latitudes 11°02′16″N and 11°06′24″N. Figure 2 & is the location/access map of the concession and table 1 is the pillar coordinates of the Farakoba Concession.

Table 2: Pillar Coordinate of Farakoba Prospecting License

PILLAR	NGITUDE WEST	ATITUDE NORTH
A	09° 58' 48″	11° 06' 24″
B	09° 51' 08″	11° 06' 24″
C	09° 51' 08″	11° 02' 16″
D	09° 57' 58″	11° 02' 16″
E	09° 57' 58″	11° 04' 00″
F	09° 51' 08″	11° 04' 00″

1.2.3 Purpose of the Evaluation

This document is an evaluation study of the potential for gold bearing deposits in the project area. The study package includes the following objectives:

Summarize historical reconnaissance work.

- Review Geochemical soil sampling study conducted on the project.
- Determine potential for gold mineralization of the project area.
- Determine a potential staged approach for the project.
- Make recommendations for further work to establish project feasibility

2 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS AND LAND ACCESS

2.1 Regional Climate and Geography

2.1.1 Climate

In the project area, the wet season is oppressive and overcast, the dry season is partly cloudy, and it is hot year-round. Over the course of the year, he temperature typically varies from 15°C to 37°C and is rarely below 12°C or above 40°C. The hot season lasts for 2.7 months, from February 13 to May 3, with an average daily high temperature above 36°C. The hottest month of the year in the project area is April, with an average high of 37°C and low of 24°C. The cold season lasts for 3.5 months, from July to October, with an average daily high temperature below 30°C. The coldest month of the year in the project area is December, with an average low of 16°C and high of 31°C

The chance of wet days in the project area varies very significantly throughout the year. The wetter season lasts 5.1 months, from May to around mid-October, with a greater than 47% chance of a given day being a wet day. The month with the most wet days in the project area is August, with at least 0.04 inches of precipitation. The drier season lasts 6.9 months, from mid-October to middle of May. The month with the fewest wet days in the project area is January, with an average of 0.3 days with at least 0.04 inches of precipitation.

The project area experiences extreme seasonal variation in the perceived humidity. The muggier period of the year lasts for 7.7 months, from April to November, during which time the comfort level is muggy, oppressive, or miserable at least 26% of the time. The month with the muggiest days in the project area is August. The month with the fewest muggy days is January.

The predominant average hourly wind direction in the project area varies throughout the year. The wind is most often from the west for 4.0 weeks, from March to early April and for 3.0 months, from June to September, with a peak percentage of 57% on July ending. The wind is most often from the south for 2.4 months, from April 9 to June 20, with a peak percentage of 48% on May 8. The wind is most often from the east for 5.8 months, from September to early March, with a peak percentage of 63% on January 1.

(Source- Climate and Average Weather Year-Round in Kouroussa Prefecture – weatherspark.com)

2.1.2 Topography

The concession has two forms of topography. At some parts of the concession lies a flat (averagely 390m above sea level) to low rolling hill country rising 400m above sea level at few places.

On the other side, series of parallel, moderate to high sided hills are found within the project area. These hills in general rise to heights of averagely 440m above sea level. Moderately steep rolling terrain lower in height, occur between the hills; these are gently undulating land with broad valleys and flat low-lying lands with some forming alluvial plains. Exposures are scarce within the project area because of the high lateritic cover at some portions and sediment cover at the depositional areas.

2.1.3 Land use, fauna and Vegetation

The land uses in the project area and their spatial coverage were observed during the soil sampling and the tracks used to access the sampling locations. The various uses to which land in the project area are put include secondary forestry, cultivated agricultural lands, fallow lands and commercial facilities (sawmill, lumbering) as depicted in plates 1-4. The land-cover types in the project area are Scrub I (undisturbed), Scrub II (disturbed) and Built up/bare soil.

The area is covered by scrub, grassland, marshy areas and cleared farmlands for both subsistence and cash crops, which includes maize, vegetables, and cashew. Areas of moderate relief tend to have retained some rain forest. The dominant vegetation is of the tree type, however the repetition of bush fires and the development of extensive crops often reduce this vegetation to shrub savannah or grassy bush. The savannah is dotted with various trees including Néré, shea, baobab, kapokiers and the Rônié. The dominant fauna is represented by warthogs, several species of monkeys and deer.

PLATE 1

PLATE 2

PLATE 3

PLATE 4

2.1.4 Soils

Soils developed over the argillite and andesite under tropical conditions have generally given rise to medium to fine textured soils and are heavier in texture, heavily leached of bases, acidic in reaction, moderate in plant nutrients, concretionary and susceptible to erosion. The soils are widespread and of thick cover limited exposures in places on the slopes and in rivers and streams (particularly where most often there are deep cuts through the thick tropical soil to expose the underlying rocks).

2.1.5 Drainage

Two main drainage systems can be defined in the concession. These are the Farakoba (central part of the concession) drainage system and River Kolense (Western part of the concession) drainage system-see figure 3, with the Farakoba River and its tributaries draining most part of the concession. The river/streams constitute a dendrite drainage pattern and often dries up during the dry season (February to May). Majority of the streams flow south-north to connect the major streams before entering the Lèlè River in the north east.

Surface water quality varies considerably throughout the concession, with notable deterioration in quality in locations affected by human activity, particularly waste disposal. Inhabitants of the area rely on the river/streams for activities such as drinking, washing, artisanal mining and inter- village transportation (during raining season).

3 LICENSES AND PERMITS

Mineral Exploration/Prospecting License and permits in Guinea are governed by the Minerals and Mining Act, 2011, which is administered by the Ministry of Mines and Geology. In Guinea, all requests for mining titles are submitted to the Centre for Promotion and Development of Mining (CPDM), within the Ministry of Mines and Geology. The Mining Act sets out the terms and conditions of maintaining a prospecting license in good standing, these conditions include but are not limited to:

- Payment of rental land rates, royalties and government charges;
- Presentation of quarterly/annually exploration reports;
- Utilization of the prospecting license through the exploration of the minerals; and
- Payment of bonds and maintenance of rehabilitation programs.

The Farakoba Concession covers an area of 100 sq. km and is registered in the name of NA Global Realty & Investments Limited. The Exploration license A/2019/5978/MMG/SGG was granted in September 2019.

4 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

4.1 Regional Geology

Guinea is covered by a crust of a very large Archean West African Craton with its northern and western regions having formations of younger Proterozoic rocks and its eastern region consists greenstone belts under the Birimian Supergroup which account for a major portion of West Africa's gold and iron ore reserves. Weathering of Paleozoic's schists has resulted in lateralization leading to the formation of very large bauxite deposits.

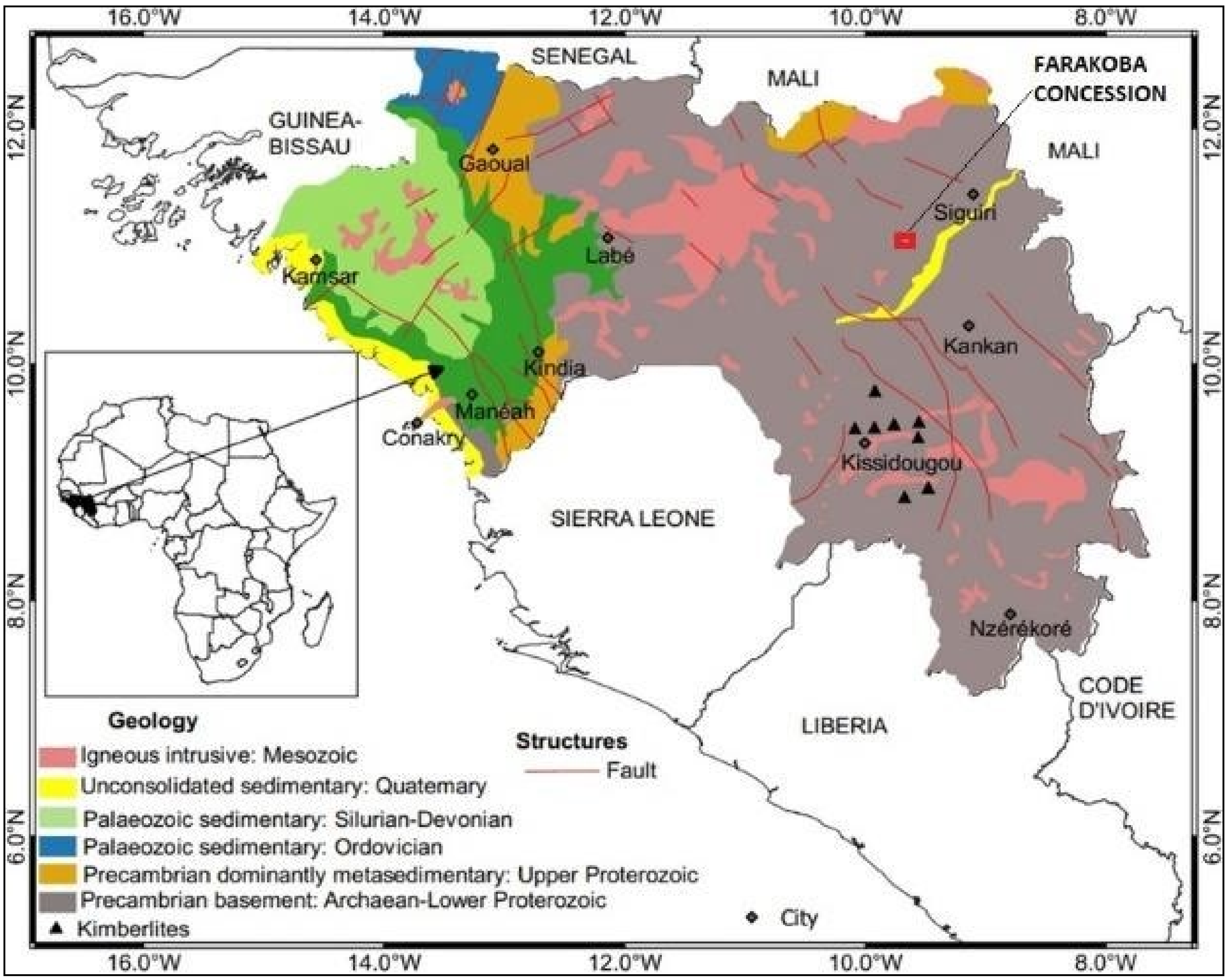


Figure 5 Regional Geological map of Guinea showing Project Area in Red

The geological formation of Guinean-Liberian belt is Precambrian and Paleozoic rocks. Large bauxite laterite deposits in Silurian shale and Ordovician sandstone have been sourced in the Tertiary by the dolerites; these are discovered in the Fouta Djallon mountain. The Fouta Djallon massif is made of Silurian shade. Ordovician sandstone experienced massive arrival in both dolerites' tertiary and a parent rock gigantic bauxite with laterite deposits.

The northwest of the basin's coastal zone consists of an unconsolidated-small outcrop of upper cretaceous to Tertiary sedimentary rocks. The Mesozoic contains some Kimberlite dykes and pipes located in the southern area that is diamond bearing. The Western part of the African plate moves at relatively slow rates within 2.0–15 mm/year. The eastern part is primarily underlain by Archaean and Lower Proterozoic rocks, while upper Proterozoic metasedimentary rocks dominate the north. The coastal plains were formed mainly by Quaternary marine and unconsolidated alluvial sediments.

Older Palaeozoic overlay the plain, with small Tertiary and Upper Cretaceous sedimentary rocks. Rocks in Guinea are affected by rockslide orogeny like the one in Sierra Leone deformed during the Pan African tectono-thermal. (Source- Stephen A. Irinyem et al - Seismic hazard assessment for Guinea, West Africa, February, 2022).

4.2 Regional Structural Setting and Gold Mineralization

Siguiri Basin is regarded as the gold region in Guinea and its located at the north eastern part of the Country. Siguiri Basin is a world-class orogenic gold district hosted in the weakly metamorphosed Upper Birimian to Lower Tarkwa Group sedimentary rocks of the Siguiri Basin (Guinea).

Geologically, the Siguiri Basin is located in the north western part of the Baoulé-Mossi domain, in the West African Craton (Lebrun et al. 2015a; Lebrun et al. 2015b). The Basin is in the Paleoproterozoic sedimentary basin of Siguiri, Guinea. Mineralization is hosted by three sedimentary formations, all metamorphosed to sub-green schist facies. To the east, the Balato Formation is dominated by fine-grained pelitic sedimentary rocks, such as shale and siltstone. It is overlain by the Fatoya Formation, which spreads in the centre of the Basin and is dominated by coarser sedimentary rocks, mainly greywacke and sandstone beds

The Kintinian Formation, to the west, overlies the Fatoya Formation and is characterised by shale with abundant centimetric interbeds of limestone and at least two decametric to hectometric interbeds of conglomerate. The three formations have been dated by U-Pb SHRIMP II on zircons at ca. 2115 Ma (Upper Birimian), and the Kintinian Formation is interpreted to be part of the Lower Tarkwa Group (Lebrun et al. 2015b).

Four deformation events have been recognised in the Siguiri Basin (Lebrun et al. 2015a). The first event, D1S, is characterised by E-W folds and a discreet shallow dipping axial planar S1S cleavage. It was interpreted as the product of N-S compression. The second event, D2S, was responsible for the bulk of the deformation and for the structural grain observed in the Siguiri Basin. The F2S folds crenulate F1S folds at a district scale and develop type 1fold interference patterns (Ramsay and Huber 1987) at a deposit scale.

The D2S event is associated with W-verging folds, the axial plane of which varies from NNE-SSW to NNW-SSE in strike. The plunge of the F2S fold axes varies from sub-vertical in the Balato Formation to almost sub-horizontal in the Fatoya Formation. No axial planar S2S cleavage was found to be associated with this event, which was interpreted to be due to a possible later overprint and erasure by the penetrative S4S fabric (Lebrun et al. 2015a). This second deformation event was interpreted as having been associated with an E-W to ENE-WSW compression associated with N-S thrust faults and E-W normal faults.

This deformation event progressively evolved to an early-D3S transgression, characterised by the reactivation of the N-S and E-W faults, and the development of NE-SW dextral and WNW-ESE sinistral shear zones. In the Siguiri Basin, these structures are typically expressed as sub-vertical incipient structures, represented by discreet fracture zones associated with a 10- to 15-m-wide halo of increased vein density, developed during the late-D3S NNW-SSE trans-tensional event (Lebrun et al. 2015a).

All structural elements in the Siguiri Basin were overprinted during the youngest deformation event, D4S, which is characterized by local open F4S folds with sub-horizontal NE-SW-trending fold axes, affecting late-D3S structures. The D4S event is associated with a penetrative sub- vertical NNE-SSW S4S cleavage, axial planar to the F4S folds at the outcrop scale.

This last deformation event was interpreted as having been associated with NW-SE compression (Lebrun et al. 2015a). The S4S cleavage parallels the supra-solidus magmatic fabric observed in the pre- to syn-tectonic Maléa monzogranite, which intrudes the Siguiri Basin fill to the north of the district (Lebrun et al. 2015b).

Hydrothermal activity in the Siguiri Basin is mainly characterised by veining developed during D2S E-W compression and late-D3S NNW-SSE trans-tension. Syn-D2S veining is expressed as bedding parallel and en-echelon V2S vein arrays interpreted to have developed by flexural slip along bedding during F2S folding (Lebrun et al. 2015a). The V2S veins are cut by the V3S veins developed late during D3S trans-tension along the early-D3S faults. Based on drill core observations, two different vein sets were identified: V3A and V3B. The V3A vein set commonly has brecciated structures and varies significantly in orientation across the Basin. The second vein set, V3B, cuts both V2S and V3A sets but is overprinted by S4S. The V3B vein set displays conjugate geometry, with individual veins dipping steeply or moderately to the SE. This vein set hosts the bulk of the gold mined in the Siguiri Basin.

The Siguiri Basin is characterised by a polyphase hydrothermal history and two textures (or style of mineralisation) of the hydrothermal mineral assemblages. The dominant texture, or Kosise style of mineralisation, displays vein haloes structurally controlled by early-D3S N-S, NE-SW, WNW-ESE and E-W fracture zones. In comparison, the other texture, or Sanu Tinti style, is only found in the conglomerate inter-beds of the Kintinian Formation. The hydrothermal mineral assemblage associated with this style is disseminated and dominated by pyrite. A discreet structural control on gold mineralisation and alteration development can be observed along a N-S thrust fault marking the contact with the Fatoya Formation. Both styles are associated with gold.

The first episode of gold mineralization is related to the development of the Kosise style V3A pyrite-ankerite veins in which gold can be found locked in the pyrite crystal lattice (Au values up to 43.3 ppm). The second episode of gold mineralisation is associated with the Kosise style V3B quartz-ankerite-arsenopyrite conjugate veins and with the Sanu Tinti style syn-V3B disseminated pyrite. Native gold can be found in the V3B veins and invisible gold (up to 55.5 ppm) can be found locked in the arsenopyrite crystal lattice.

Both of these gold episodes were overprinted by a late penetrative NNE-SSW S4S cleavage associated with minor free gold, chalcopyrite and galena infilling V3A pyrite and V3B pyrite and arsenopyrite fractures. (Source- Miner Deposita DOI 10.1007/s00126-016-0684-16).

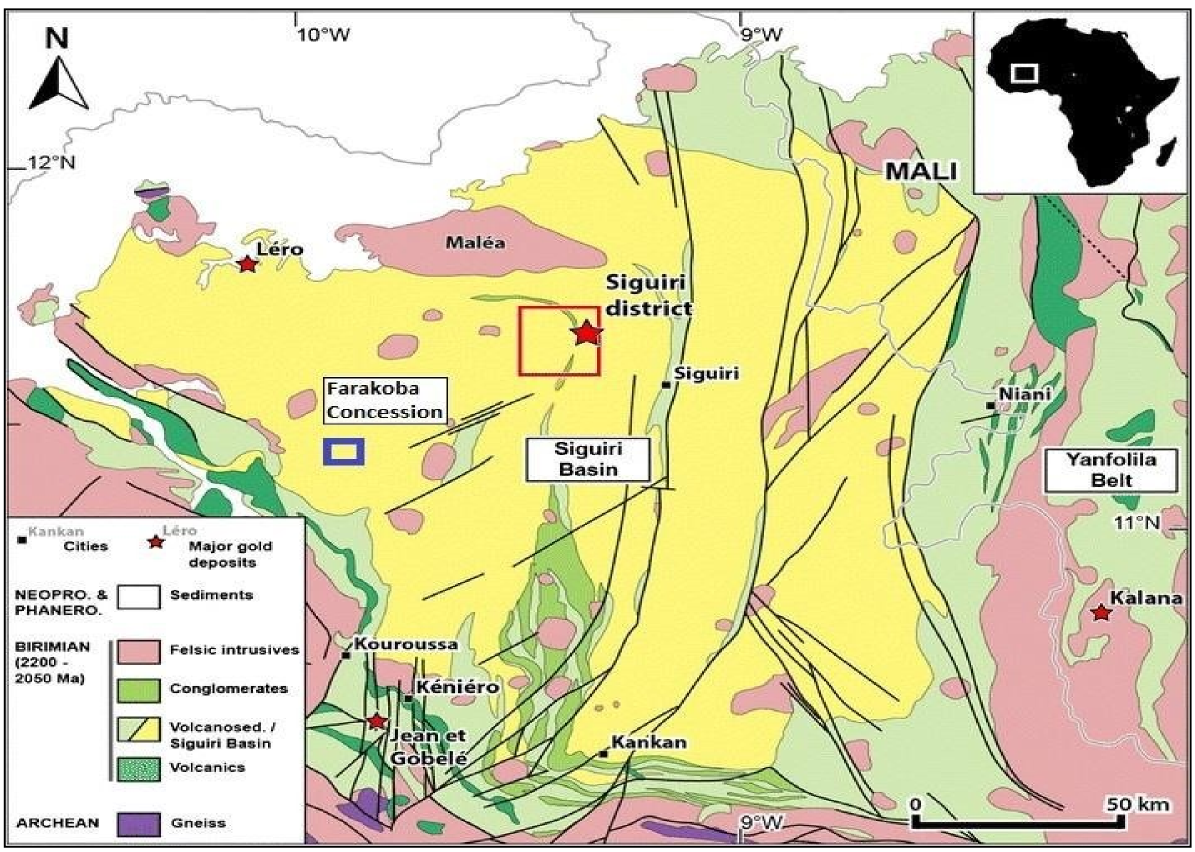


Figure 6 Map showing the Siguiri Basin and Farakoba concession in blue.

4.3 Project Area Geology

Approximately 90% of the Farakoba concession is underlain by argillite and its metamorphic facies with series of quartz veins and stockworks mapped in majority of these lithologies. Sericite schist is found intermittently in parts of the concession. The south westernmost part of the concession is dominated by andesite. An andesite mapped in one of the soil sampling holes appeared indurated with hematite and with minor quartz stringers.

Locally, the project area has some structurally sheared zones. Prevalence of a NE-SW fault structure and subsequent NW-SE fault which tend to offset and rotate the main shears with the formation of dilated zones favourable for gold emplacement. An argillite mapped close to the northern eastern boundary of the concession appeared disturbed with intense brecciated quartz veining.

The general trends along the foliation planes are between N 350^0 W and N010^0 E and dips mainly to ENE/ESE direction with an average dip amount of 55^0. Most of the intruded Quartz veins and veinlets are trending along (sills) the foliation planes of the main lithology's with exception of few which occasionally trend perpendicular to the lithology's (dykes). Few exposures were observed in the project area due to the thick lateritic cover.

The host rock for gold mineralization within the Farakoba Concession is not yet conclusive although it is likely related veining and stock works which may cut across structures of particular orientation within the host rock. The inconclusiveness is largely due early stage of the exploration works. However, its mineralization might not be different from the artisanal miner's mineralisation which lies within a shear quartz zone observed within the argillite and/or sericite schist.

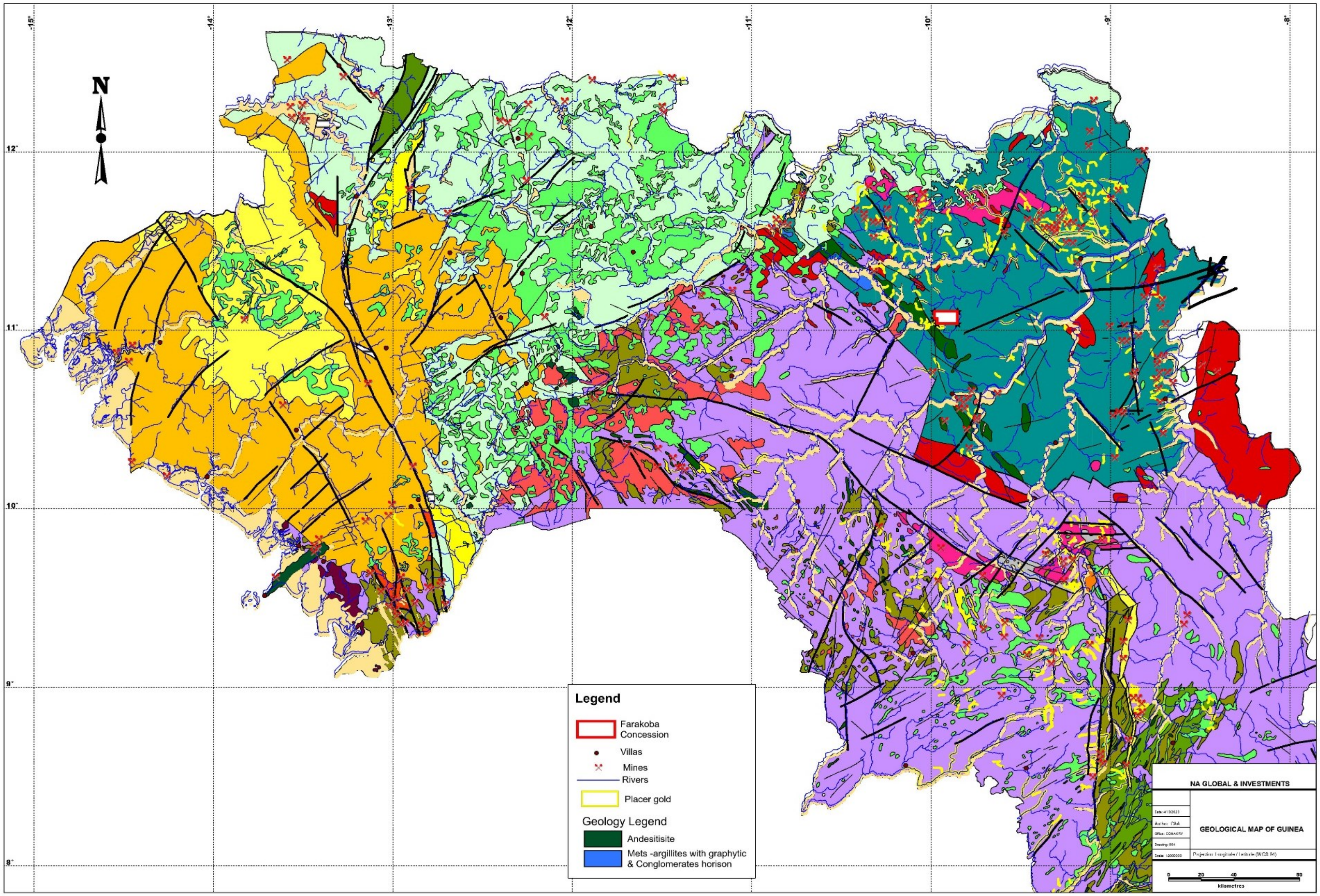


Figure 7 Local geology map of Farakoba concession

5 CURRENT EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

The current exploration program on the Concession began on the 9th May 2022 and the focus was to get an understanding on the geology of the area, structures and possible gold mineralization potential of the area. Exploration activities on the concession commenced with desktop studies and public relations activities. Thereafter, reconnaissance field mapping, rock chip sampling, soil geochemical sampling, and artisanal test pitting were planned and carried out.

The soil geochemical survey which covered some parts of the concession yielded 786 soil samples, whiles the rock chip sampling on the concession yielded 8 samples within a period of 1 month three weeks. Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QAQC) protocols were employed in carrying out the survey as a tool to control sampling procedures and to check the validity of the lab analysis involved in sample preparation and analysis.

5.1 Desktop Study

Desktop study was carried out on the Farakoba concession before proceeding with the exploration field programs to ensure that the property is worth the work it is being planned for. The following was captured in the desktop study;

- All existing information about Guinea in connection with the property including, geophysical, interpreted geology, topography and all available digital datasets were collected and studied.
- Ranking the concessions in relation to all other prospectivity ranking done for Guinea.

5.2Public Relations

To manage the relationship between NA Global and the communities within the Farakoba Concession and immediate catchment areas significant Public Relations was done as the exploration activities progressed to the various communities. The major communities visited comprises of Farakoba, Seraninkro and Sagbakro. A visit was made to the Chief and elders of these villages presenting the "Order de mission" obtained from NA Global's Conakry Office to them as well as tokens to the elders.

Figure 8 The team with member at the Farakoba Chief palace for introduction

During the visit, the first phase exploration activities was explained to the chief and his elders with emphasis made on how we intend to do the work without interfering with their local activities and they welcomed the team cheerfully to their land. Twenty-four (24) casual workers were recruited to help in execution of the exploration activities.

5.3 Reconnaissance Field Mapping and Rock Chip Sampling

Once geochemical soil sampling and alluvial test pitting were employed as the initial exploration strategy on the Farakoba project, reconnaissance field mapping would usually play a large part in the planning and understanding of the results of surface geochemical sampling program.

In order to fulfill this role, NA Global geologist allocated some days within the first week to recce the artisanal mining sites, alluvial planes and other geological observations. The North eastern corner of the Farakoba project is based within artisanal mines which makes the area attractive as exploration targets and reduces the exploration risk.

Small areas of disturbed ground, indicating the presence of old prospecting pits or trenches were field checked. Five zones namely Lilinkoni, Lilinkoni South, Talidombo Main, Talidombo and Farakoba were mapped – see figure 18. Eight (8) rock chip samples were taken and were sent to the SGS Bamako Laboratory for Au analysis. Results of rock samples (3) sent during the first batch of submission have been received awaiting results of the rock chip samples (5) of the second batch submission

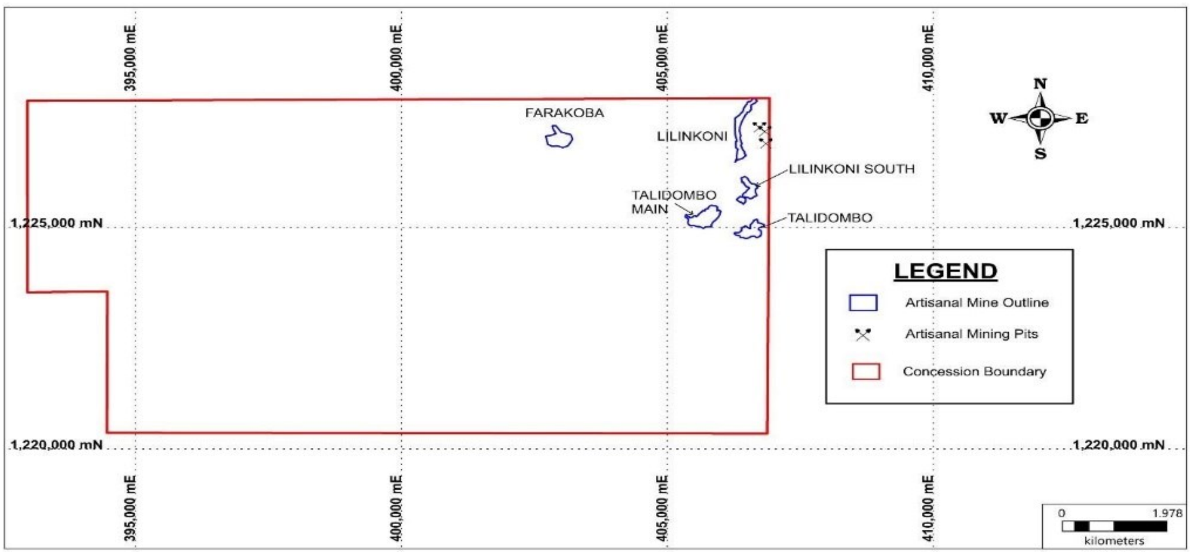


Figure 9 Outline of Artisanal Small Scale working to the NE

5.3.1 Lilinkoni Artisanal Mine Zone

It is made up of the Lilinkoni stream and its alluvial terrace which covers an area of approximately 31acres. Artisanal miners mainly targeted the gravel layer with pits excavated to depth of 6m to 10m. Majority of the artisanal pits were mapped from the mid-section to the southern part (where the stream takes its source) of the zone.

5.3.2 Lilinkoni South Artisanal Mine Zone

This zone is located on two separate hills trending 360° and 320° respectively. Miners mined on top of the hill as well as the hill slopes chasing a brecciated quartz vein. Shallow pits with depth ranging from 0.3m to 0.5m were made as well as few averaging a depth of 2.5m.

At few portions of the zone, highly foliated hematite schist with inter-layered quartz was mapped. The schist dips at an amount of 55° to the ENE (080°). It covers an area of 25 acres. A rock chip sample with sample ID FRS02 was collected within this zone.

5.3.3 Talidombo Artisanal Mine Zone

The Talidombo zone lies within a colluvial to alluvial terrain with majority of the pits excavated to a shallow depth (0.3m-0.5m). Few pits at the alluvial terrace were excavated to a depth of 1.3m. It covers an area of approximately 30acres.

5.3.4 Talidombo Main Artisanal Mine Zone

It is the biggest artisanal mining zone covering an area of 47acres and lies within an in-situ to colluvium terrain. Laterite is being washed at some portions whiles a quartz vein is being chased at the other.

The lateritic pits are excavated to depths of 0.5m to 1m and the quartz pit goes as deep as 8m. Majority of the quartz vein pits are aligned East-West whiles few are aligned Northeast-Southwest.

Figure 10 Image showing a section of Talidombo Main artisanal mining site

5.3.5 Farakoba Artisanal Mine Zone

The Farakoba zone lies 690m east of the Farakoba River and it covers an area of 35 acres. Laterite is the major ore mined within this zone with pits excavated to a maximum depth of 1m. Some parts of the lateritic layer are intercalated with cross-cutting quartz vein/veinlets. One of these cross-cutting veins was sampled for gold analysis (FRS03).

5.3.6 Others

Other artisanal mining sites were mapped close to the north eastern boundary of the concession (see figure 11). A sample (FRS01) was collected in one of these pits for gold analysis and it contained a 0.63g/t gold. Sample collected was a schist with brecciated iron indurated quartz veinlets. Pit depth ranges from 1m - 3m and a width of 2.5m radius.

Schit Mapped at Lilinkoni South | Geologist observing a unit within an artisanal pit

Figure 11 Images from mapped artisanal pit where FRS01 was collected

The rock chip sample FRS01 was collected in an artisanal pit at the base of a hill and further detailed mapping around the area revealed exposures at some parts of the hill top and slope (approximately 20m west of the rock chip location).

Lithology mapped were argillite which is variably weakly foliated at some parts of the hill and massive at other sections. It is highly weathered and appears to have tints of highly weathered garnetiferous mineralization. Within the argillite at all sections mapped are brecciated iron indurated quartz veining's which varies in width from 0.4m – 0.6m.

Three strike measurements were taken from the units mapped, thus, 010°, 045° and 350° but no clear dip direction was observed. Structurally, the various strike directions indicate some form of disturbance within the mapped terrain and it looks good for gold mineralization. Three rock chip samples (FRS06, FRS07 and FRS08) were collected for gold analysis during the second batch of submission.

Figure 12 Images of mapped argillite with brecciated quartz unit

An andesite was mapped in one of the soil sampling holes at the southwestern corner of the project area. It was fine to medium grain with tints of iron induration and minor quartz stringers. Its mineral composition was chiefly plagioclase feldspar and pyroxene.

5.3.7 Alteration Minerals

The main alteration minerals observed within the mapped lithology's were quartz, hematite, sericite, and garnet. Quartz was common in all the lithologies mapped, and they occur as stockworks, veins or veinlets. The hematite and sericite were mainly observed in the schist and are rare or non in the other lithologies. Garnet was observed mainly within the argillites mapped on the hilltops, limonite was absent in the lithologies which were mapped.

5.3.8 Field Mapping Methodology

Rock units were distinguished primarily on the basis of field observations with the aid of a hand- held lens. This was accompanied by noting the UTM coordinates and carefully showing the distribution of exposures as well as bedrock features and taking structural measurements where appropriate. Field structural measurements were taken using a Brunton compass with clinometers. In the field foliation and veining were the main structural elements measured.

Once structures were identified on the field, geologist cleaned a surface for measurement and observed whether it was smooth and even. If there were small irregularities, a flat board was laid on the rock surface and measurements made on that. To measure strike, the edge of the compass was placed on the surface, held horizontally, aligned parallel to the strike and the bearing read making sure the level bubble was at the centre. Foliation layers and planes that were not horizontal were observed to be dipping. Two aspects to the dip plane were measured:

1. the direction of dip, which is the compass direction towards which the plane slopes (±90° of strike angle); and
2. the angle of dip (dip amount), which is the angle that the plane makes with a horizontal plane.

The direction of dip was visualized as the direction in which water would flow if poured onto the plane. The dip amount was then measured using the clinometer of the compass by placing it on the sloping surface of the structural feature and the dip direction measured at right angles to the strike.

5.3.9 Rock Chip Sampling

A total of eight (8) rock samples were collected for the first phase program. The GPS reading of each sample point including elevation was also taken. Interesting outcropping bedrock were sampled directly by breaking off small pieces as grab sampling where chips of rocks of similar lithology occur within the range of 4 - 5m. 1-2m wide exposures were taking as channel sample across the entire exposed width (usually 1–2 kg sample size) using a geological hammer. The Rock chip samples were numbered FRS01-FRS08**.** One standard was inserted as QAQC measure.

5.4 Geochemical Soil Sampling

Soil sampling is typically employed in the detailed exploration of prospective mineral structures or established prospects, where it is used to define specific targets for follow-up trenching, auger drilling or drill testing.

Geochemical soil sampling program was executed on the Farakoba concession within a eight weeks period. The objective was to obtain a soil sample that is representative of the catchment area of the bed rock. Thus, to serve as signatures of the mineralisation sitting deep in the area.

A systematic first pass multimedia geochemical survey was carried by NA Global during the second quarter of 2022 covering almost 50% of the total tenement area of 99Km^2. These include rock chip sampling, alluvial resource test pitting and soil sampling augmented with detailed regolith and geologic mapping.

A general 800m x 100m pre-defined grid lines were established on two targets suspected within the boundaries namely; Seraninkro and Sagbakro targeting artisanal mining areas and structures inferred from maps acquired. A 400m x 100m gridding was then planned to the north eastern target. The grid lines were planned to coincide perpendicularly to the observed strike of the lithological structures @ 090°/ 270°. The soil samples were numbered FRS0001- FRS0786.

Table 3 Statistics of the geochemical soil sampling

#	Target	Original samples	QAQC	Abandoned Sample points	Distance covered (Km)

1	**North East**	150	3	0	14.2
2	**Seraninkro**	330	0	2	32.2
3	**Sagbakro**	303	0	0	29.3
4	**Total**	**783**	**3**	**2**	**75.7**

5.5 Methodology

The soil sampling program was executed by a team, made up of a geologist, a technician and five casual workers. Prior to sampling, the materials to be used were organized and this includes; GPS, labelled sample bags, logging sheet, clip board, flagging tape, permanent marker pens, empty rice sacks, local digging tool, hand gloves, rain boots and a scoop.

Technician and casuals were oriented on the first day of sampling at the field to aid smooth running of the program. During the orientation, the teams were informed to remove all jewellery, particularly rings, watches, etc., when sampling to reduce rate of contamination. They were also made aware of other possible sources of contamination, such as relicts of previous sampled soils on scoop and other metals of the sampling instruments. This was reduced by cleaning the sampling tools at each sampling site. The sampling procedure is described below;

- ✓ Planned geochemical soil sampling sites were navigated to with the aid of a handheld GPS.
- ✓ For referencing purposes, a pre-planned ID was written on a wooden peg and erected at each sampling site. Also, same planned ID was written on a flagging tape and tied on the wooden peg.
- ✓ Hand-dug pits of 20cm to 30cm diameter were made using the local digging tool at a nominal depth of 40-50cm (thus in the B-Horizon). Soil samples were then collected onto a laid empty rice sack- see figure 22.
- ✓ Coarse pebbles, sticks, crop residue and other organic materials were picked out. This was easily done by shaking the sample material on the empty rice sack to allow the coarser units float on the surface.
- ✓ Using the scoop, the remaining sample material was thoroughly mixed on the empty rice sack until a homogeneous mixture was obtained.
- ✓ Approximately 1 to 2 kg of sample material was placed in redundantly numbered plastic sample bags and sealed.

- ✓ A geologist supervised the collection of each soil sample for quality control and to record all information relevant to the sample. The information recorded at each sample station included GPS UTM co-ordinates, slope details, a sample description (type, composition, color, moisture content), weathering intensity, the presence and color of any quartz fragments, and notes on the type of farm crops present. This information was recorded on soil log sheets and thereafter entered into the Farakoba database (Appendix 1).
- ✓ Soil samples were bagged ten each and taken daily to the field camp for storage.
- ✓

Figure 13 Geologist observing a soil sample at a sample point

Figure 14 Technician at soil sampling location

5.6 Field Logging and Soils Data Analysis

Field logging for the soil geochemistry survey includes sample depth, landscape, slope direction, land use, soil type / characteristics, residual / ferruginous/ erosional / depositional environment (regolith), and pisolith/quartz/rock percentages.

The soil samples collected were usually lateritic soils characterized by pisolith/ferricrete accumulation and minor to moderate amount of quartz. The fine silty, or sandy samples were mainly residual soils with some containing small fragments of pisolith and quartz. Appreciable amount of soil samples collected have been transported for some distance laterally from their source by the action of gravity, wind or rain. Others are part of a landscape with a long history of evolution which might have involved variable water tables and cycles of chemical enrichment and depletion.

To enable visualization of the terrain so that appropriate sample types can be taken and also to adequately interpret the results of the soil survey being done, much attention was paid to regolith mapping by geologist. The regolith logged during the geochemical soil sampling was classified as:

Ferruginous; mainly iron indurated terrain with a lot of pisolith and ferricrete (Duricrust). Thus in-situ soils with more than 10% pisolith/duricrust composition.

Residual; in situ soil materials with 0-10% pisolith composition.

Erosional; materials exposed as a result of erosion at the sloping sides of a hill, mainly characterized by presence of rock fragments in sample.

Depositional; transported and deposited materials at the bottom of hills (colluvium), as well as alluvial terrains, mainly characterized by boulders and sediments.

Averagely, for geochemical soil sampling at the project area, majority of the samples were collected in a ferruginous regime. Approximately 46% of samples were collected in a depositional regime (colluvium or alluvium), with minority collected in residual regime (see table 10 below). All these regolith regimes have occasional quartz fragments.

Table 4 Regolith statistics for geochemical soil sampling

	Alluvium samples	**Colluvium samples**	**Ferruginous Samples**	**Residual Samples**	**Total Original Samples**
Target					
North East	8	52	73	17	150
Seraninkro	37	87	178	28	330
Sagbakro	48	127	123	5	303
Total	93	266	374	50	783
Percentage	**11.88**	**33.97**	**47.77**	**6.39**	**100**

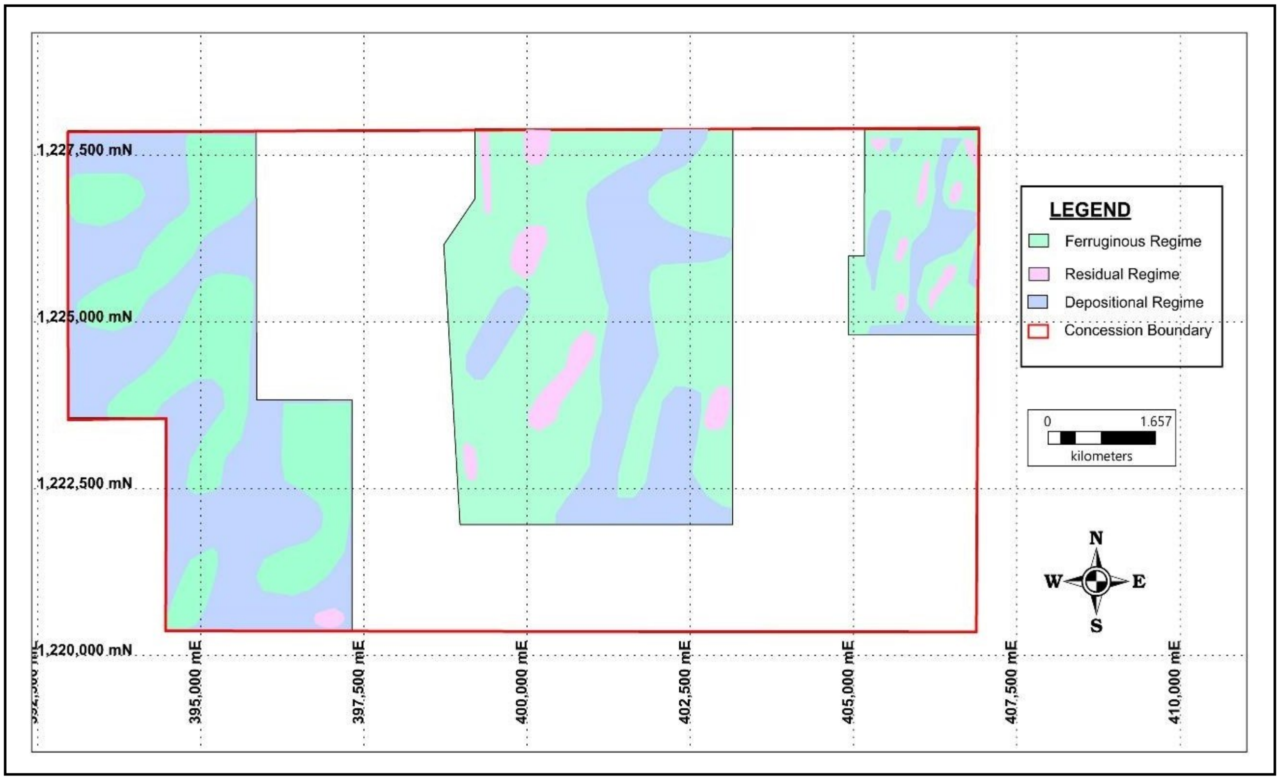


Figure 15 Regolith map for geochemical soil sampling targets.

5.6.1 Quality Assurance Quality Control (QAQC)

Modern exploration is incorporated by the concept of Total Quality Management (TQM), and the Quality Assurance (QA) procedures required in obtaining a good sampling objective. Quality control is essential in each stage of exploration, to maximize sample quality. Optimizing sample quality is obtained by careful design of the total sampling process, which should include checks on the precision of the procedure.

Two QAQC practices has been employed for Exploration activities on the project. Thus, the inserting of duplicates and standards at specific intervals within samples collected. Duplicate samples were taken on field to serve as QAQC controls by checking the assay precision. Standard samples were inserted with the collected samples in order to check the assayers' accuracy and precision.

This will aid in checking the laboratory whether they are over reporting or under reporting gold and other assays. For the first phase program, three (3) duplicates and one (1) standard were inserted as a QAQC measure.

5.7 Alluvial Test Pitting

Alluvial test pitting was carried out on the project area to estimate the gold in gravel characteristics within the flood plains and alluvial terraces of Lilinkoni, Talidombo and Farakoba streams respectively. Alluvial test pits were pre- planned targeting these alluvial terrace as depicted in figure 15. This resulted in a total of thirty-seven (37) alluvial test pits with a table of idealized UTM co-ordinates for each site provided.

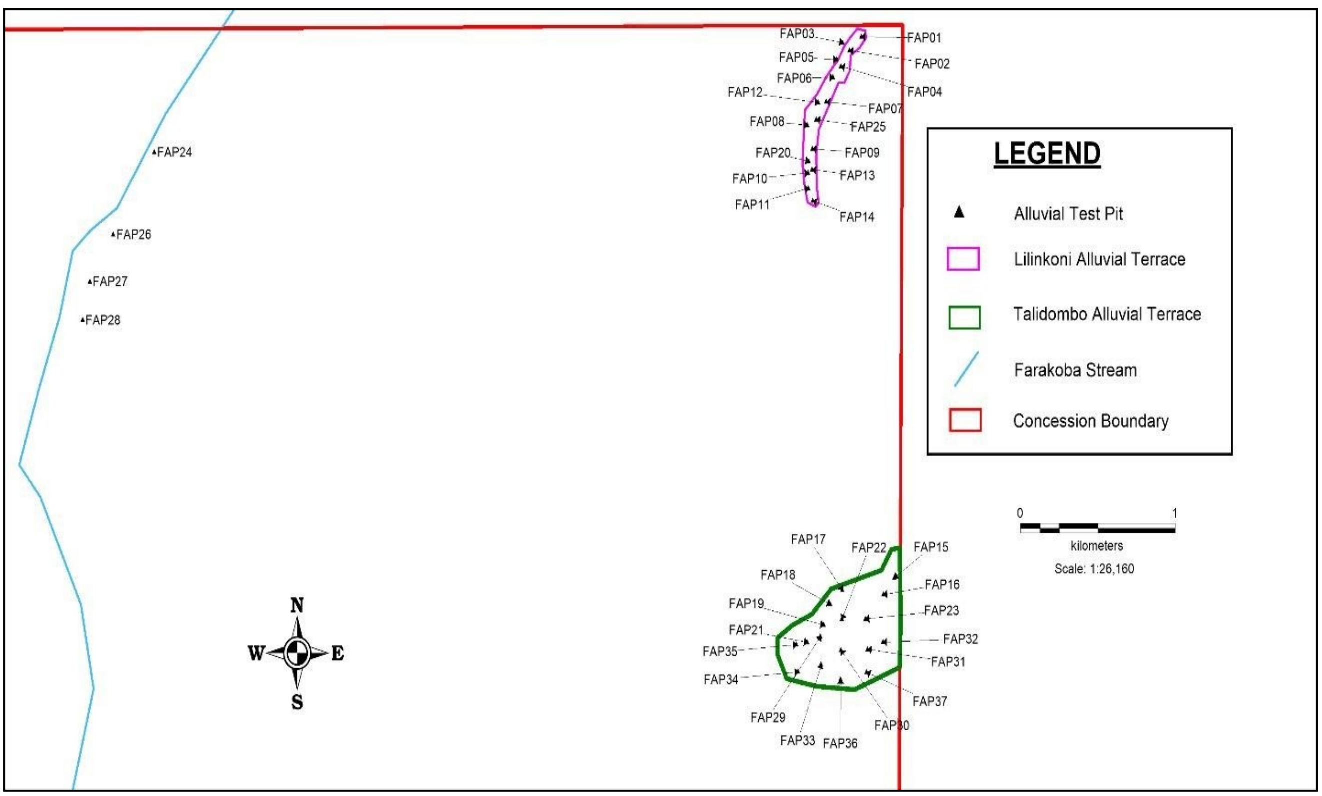


Figure 16 Map showing location of alluvial test pits

5.7.1 Excavation of Pits

Planned alluvial test excavated are characterized below;

1. Pits locations were identified beforehand from plan view maps. The points were located with a hand-held GPS and compass. The flood plain was identified and inspected for suitability of pitting.
2. Using a peg as a center, 1 . 6-meter diameter was measured out on the surface. The pit was then surveyed before digging begins.
3. Working in teams of two, casual workers dug into the overburden, taking great care in maintaining the round shape as the pit progresses downward. Overburden was heaped closed to the pit in piles for reclamation afterwards.
4. When water was encountered, water pumps were utilized to drain out the shaft.
5. Digging progressed until the surface of the gravel layer was exposed. At this point the overburden thickness (depth before gravel layer) was recorded and several tarpaulins laid out adjacent to the pit opening.
6. In 0.5m intervals, the gravel was removed from the pit, placed onto tarpaulin & labelled. The characteristics of gravel was recorded at this point.
7. Excavation continued until bedrock or hard pan was encountered. When bedrock was encountered, a sample was taken and panned for the presence of gold. In the absence of gold, the bedrock was not sampled, but if gold was present 0.1m of the bedrock was collected on a different tarpaulin and processed. The gravel thickness (depth), final pit depth/water table was recorded.

5.7.2 Gravel washing and Concentrate Panning

Once the gravels were piled, the loose gravel volume was measured using a bucket of known calibration. Geologist then recorded the sample characteristics such as particle size, clay content and mineral composition. The gravels were washed by the use of a calabash as shown in figure 17 and after its thorough treatment, the final concentrate was dried using heat. The metallic content was removed with a magnet and the final gold weighed using a 0.01g detection limit scale as depicted in figure18.

Beginning of FAP02 | Completed FAP02

Figure 17 Image showing excavated alluvial test pit

Recovered Gravel | Treatment of gravel

Figure 18 Image showing recovered gravel and its treatment

5.8 Alluvial Test Pits Data Analysis

The soil profile in most of the pits shows similar characteristics. There is a thin layer of top soil of about 0.2m and an overburden of clay to clayey-silt mottled material of thickness ranging from 3m – 7.5m. Few of the pits encountered a duricrust or lateritic layer of 2.5m before getting to the clayey layer. The gravel layer ranges from 0.3m to 2.7m and consist of mostly quartz gravels with sub angular to rounded shape and few have iron (Fe) stains.

About 70% of the glassy quartz gravels are smaller in size (about 0.01m in diameter) and mostly angular, sub-angular and sub-rounded quartz gravels compacted with medium grain matrix. The angular quartz gravels indicate a very short distance travel. The saprolite is mainly brownish-grey clayey material with mostly hematite and chlorite alterations. The pits had the following characteristics sequence; topsoil (mostly humus and plant roots), overburden (alluvia clay and laterite), gravel layer (mostly quartz) and bedrock or saprolite.

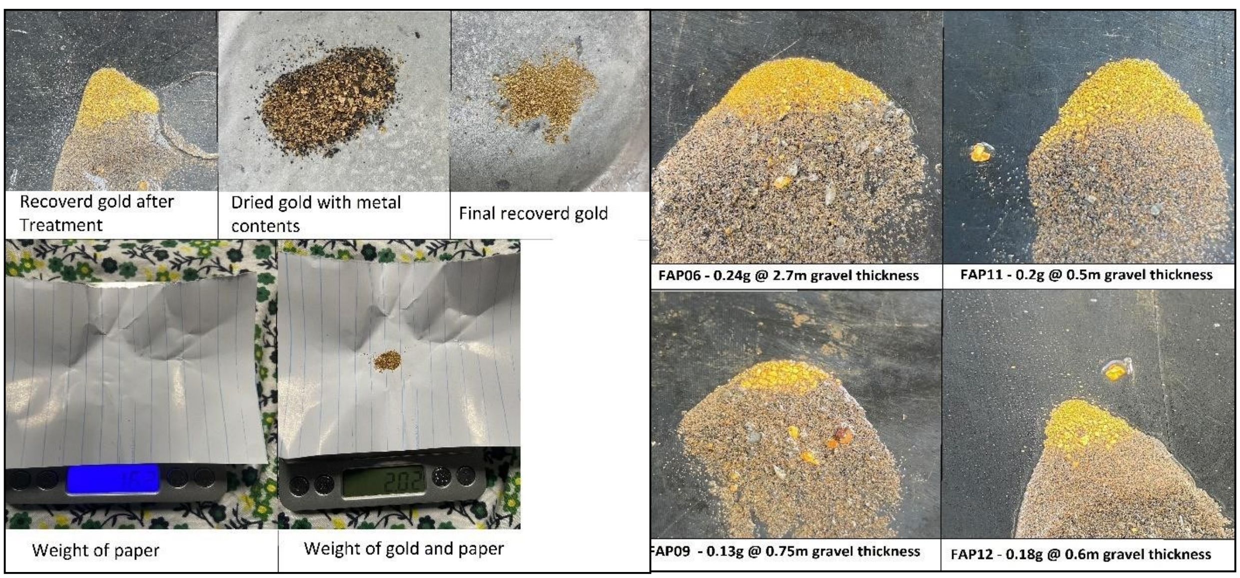


Figure 19 Image of some recovered gold from the project area

The placer gold deposits in the area occurs mostly in a continuous sequence of alluvial fill along the stream terraces. The plains of the streams vary between 40m to 500m, mostly between two hills. Gold size is fine with few medium grained gold specks and occasional coarse sizes. The shape of the gold grains is sub-rounded to sub-angular - See figure 27 for pictures of gold.

Not all the pits at Lilinkoni and Talidombo encountered gravel because the gravel layer was either deep or non-existent. Also, not all the gravel layers encountered had gold (see table 1 for details). All four (4) planned alluvial test pits at the Farakoba alluvial terrace could not be excavated to bedrock because of high water table. This resulted in pits caving in at a shallow depth.

The alluvial test pitting program has established the presence of alluvial gold deposit on the concession along the flood plains of the Lilinkoni and Talidombo stream. The gravels are known to contain alluvial gold, a product of weathering and transportation from hard rock deposits within the surrounding hills with a stripping ratio of 8:1, average gravel thickness of 0.93m at 0.486g/m3 at Lilinkoni and average gravel thickness of 0.63m at 0.072g/m3 at Talidombo.

Based on the data captured, an alluvial gold estimate of 60.33kg ~ 1,939.67 Troy Ounces have been estimated on the Lilinkoni and Talidombo alluvial terraces – see table 11. The other alluvial terraces aside the stated zones could possibly have potential gravel volume and grade to support any substantial volume of alluvial operations within the concession if the test pits program is extended to cover the other low-lying areas.

Table 5 Gold Estimate for Lilinkoni and Talidombo alluvial terrace

Target	Area (m^2)	Average gravel thickness (m)	Average gold value (g/m^3)	Volume (m^3)	Contained gold (g)	Contained gold (Kg)
Lilinkoni	94,490.0	0.9	0.5	87,876.0	42,708.0	42.7
Talidombo	388,498.0	0.6	0.1	244,754.0	17,622.0	17.6
TOTAL					**60,330.0**	**60.3**

5.9 Data Evaluation and Assay Results of Soil Samples

5.9.1 Data Acquisition

The data used in this report is from the recent exploration activities carried out on the concession and interpreted regional third-party geological data. The data from the field was captured from first principles in the UTM coordinates using a GARMIN GPS, GPSmap 64xs and no coordinate transformation was done.

Figure 20 A shot of Garmin GPS GPSmap64xs

5.9.2 Analysis of Samples

A total of seven hundred and ninety-five (795) samples comprising of nine (9) rock chip and seven hundred and eighty-six (786) soil samples (see table 12) were submitted to SGS Bamako Laboratory, for gold analysis by Aqua Regia (ARE145) and Fire assay (FAA505). Assay results of first batch of samples have been received awaiting results of the second batch of samples.

Table 6 Details of samples submitted to the laboratory

Batch No	Sample Type	SAMPLE ID		No. of Samples	Analysis Type
		From	**To**		
SUBFS001	Soil	FSS0001	FSS0153	153	Aqua Regia – ARE145
SUBFR001	Rock Chip	FRS01	FRS03	3	Fire Assay – FAA505

SUBFS002	Soil	FSS0154	FSS0786	633	Aqua Regia – ARE145
SUBFR002	Rock Chip	FRS04	FRS09	6	Fire Assay – FAA505
TOTAL				**795**	

At the laboratory, samples were weighed, dried and crushed in a jaw crusher to -2mm. 1.0kg split of the crushed sample were pulverized in a ring mill to achieve a nominal pulp particle size of 85% passing 75µm. After pulverization, dissolving in aqua regia digestion (a combination of nitric and hydrochloric acid) method was used to analyse soil samples whiles fusion of 50g sample by fire assay was used to analyse rock chip samples. Assay of soil samples were reported in ppb and rock chips in ppm.

5.9.3 Results Analysis and Interpretation

Field duplicate samples were inserted at specific intervals in the sample range for quality control. Three (3) duplicates were used for the soil sampling program. The results received from SGS lab shows a high confidence level of assays reported because the duplicate values had same assays reported except one which was within plus or minus 7ppb, which is good.

Table 7 Inserted duplicates analysis

Original	Au (ppb)	Duplicate	Au (ppb)	Absolute Difference	Sample Material
FSS0024	8	FSS0025	1	7	Laterite
FSS0074	4	FSS0075	4	0	Colluvium
FSS0124	2	FSS0125	2	0	Laterite

All results for first and second batches of soil samples sent across to SGS Laboratory in Bamako, Mali have been received (749 soils and 9 rock chip samples). The results returned significant elevated gold in soils anomaly at the north-eastern prospect and have delineated consistent anomaly although the overall signature is of a low grade. The middle to the western grid (Seraninkro and Sagbakro targets areas) showed a low to sub-economic gold in soil anomaly. The wide dispersion is so consistent with lateral extension with weak truncated strikes. The soil assays ranged from one part per billion(ppb) to 102ppb.

Thematic, spacial and statistical analysis have been carried out and results are populated below in figures 21-23, plates 1-4 and maps. Thematic map of assay results superimposed on regolith for soil grid. Summary of assay statistics are enumerated below in table 7.

Table 7 Table of values for soil assay range

#	Range Au (ppb)	Number	Percentage %
1	>100	1	0.1
2	100-50	0	0
3	49-20	20	2.5
4	19-10	108	13.7
5	9-5	375	47.6
6	4-1	239	30.4
7	<1	44	5.6
Total		**787**	**100**

Table 8 Summary of basic statistics including mean and standard deviation for the assay population

Statistic	Value		Statistic	Value
1%%-tile:	-		Interquartile Mean:	**2.01**
25%%-tile:	**1.00**		Midrange:	**39.50**
50%%-tile:	**2.00**		Winsorized Mean:	**2.59**
75%%-tile:	**4.00**		Trimean:	**2.25**
90%%-tile:	**7.00**		Variance:	**30.83**
95%%-tile:	**10.00**		Standard Deviation:	**5.55**
99%%-tile:	**22.00**		Interquartile Range:	**3.00**
Minimum:	**-**		Range:	**79.00**
Maximum:	**79.00**		Mean Difference:	**3.87**
Mean:	**3.30**		Average Abs. Deviation:	**2.52**
Median:	**2.00**		Relative Mean Diff.:	**1.17**
Geometric Mean:	**N/A**		Standard Error:	**0.20**
Harmonic Mean:	**N/A**		Coef. of Variation:	**1.68**
Root Mean Square:	**6.45**		Skewness:	**7.87**
			Kurtosis:	**97.27**

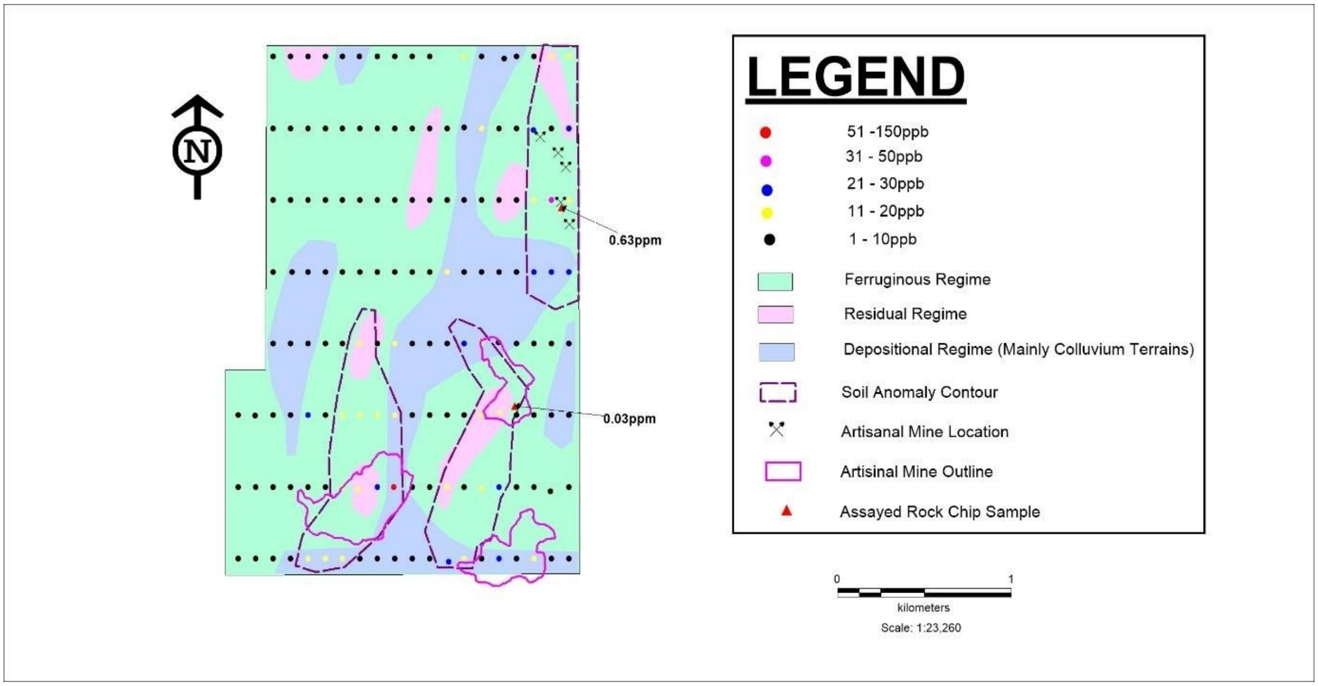


Figure 21 Thematic map of assay results superimposed on regolith of soil sampling area NE

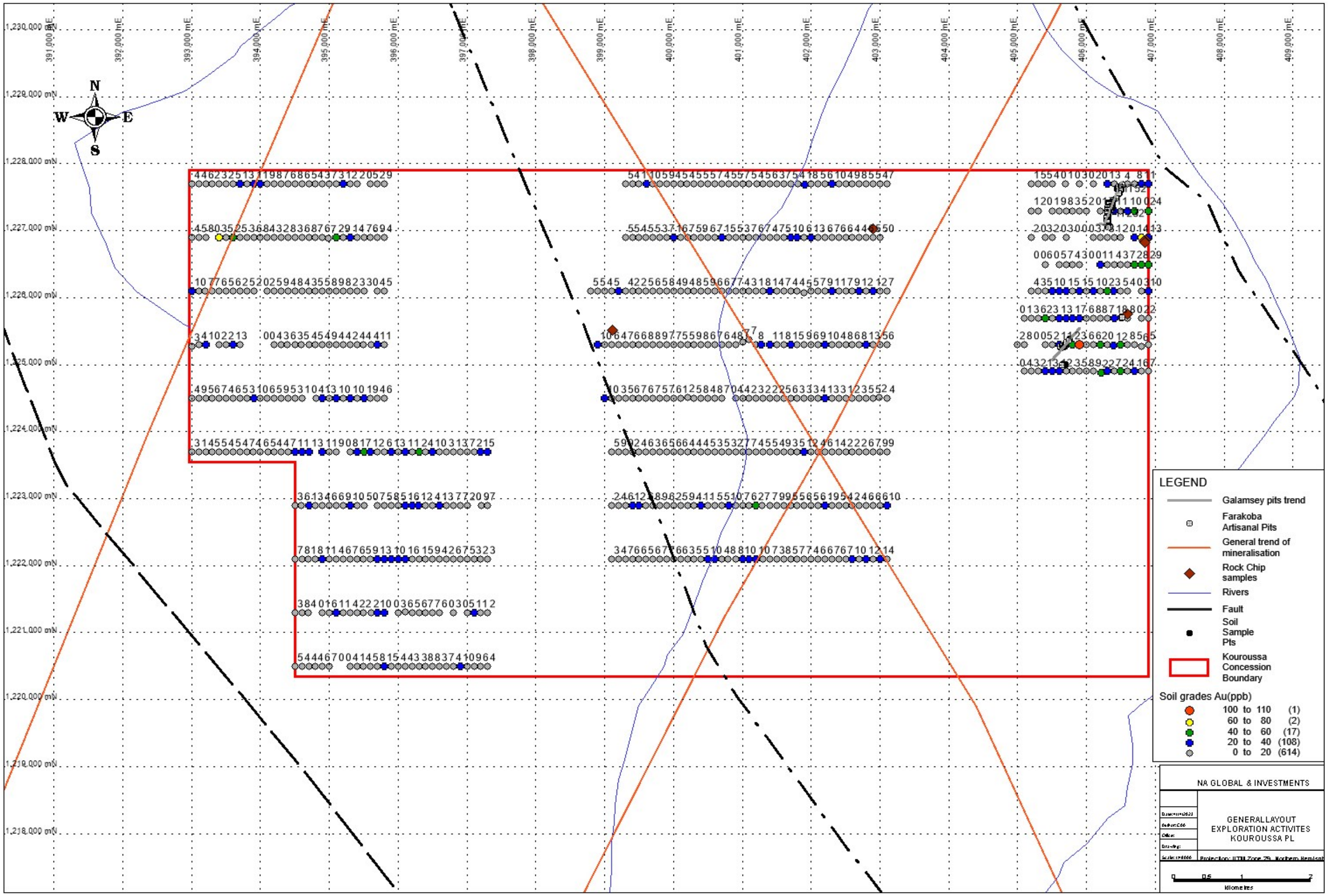


Figure 22 Thematic map of assay results superimpose on trends, artisanal pits, fault and inferred

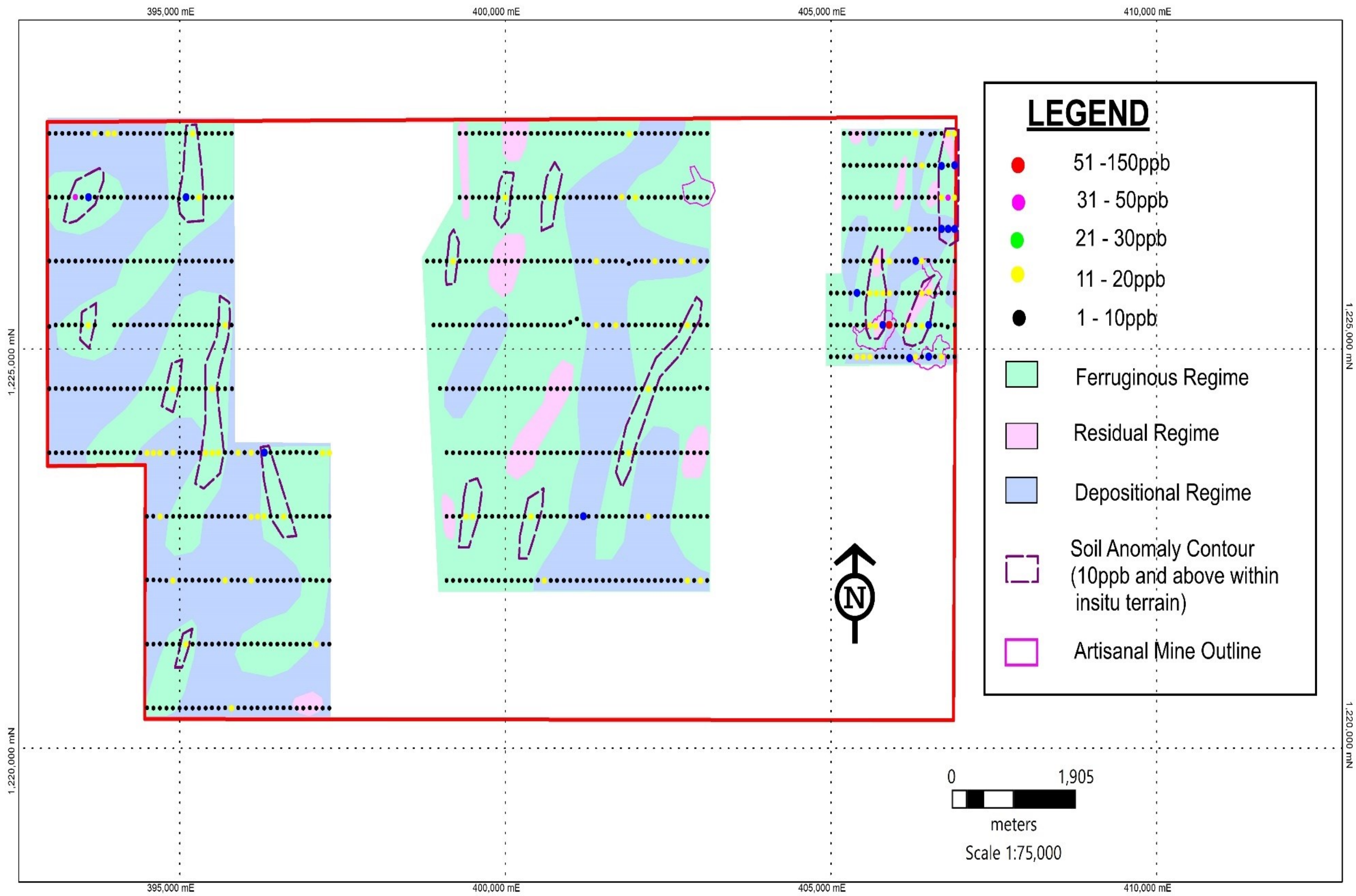


Figure 23 Thematic map of assay results superimpose on regolith of soil sampling area total area

5.9.4 Plates of contouring scenarios for the gold in soil anomaly from Plate 1-4

PLATE 5

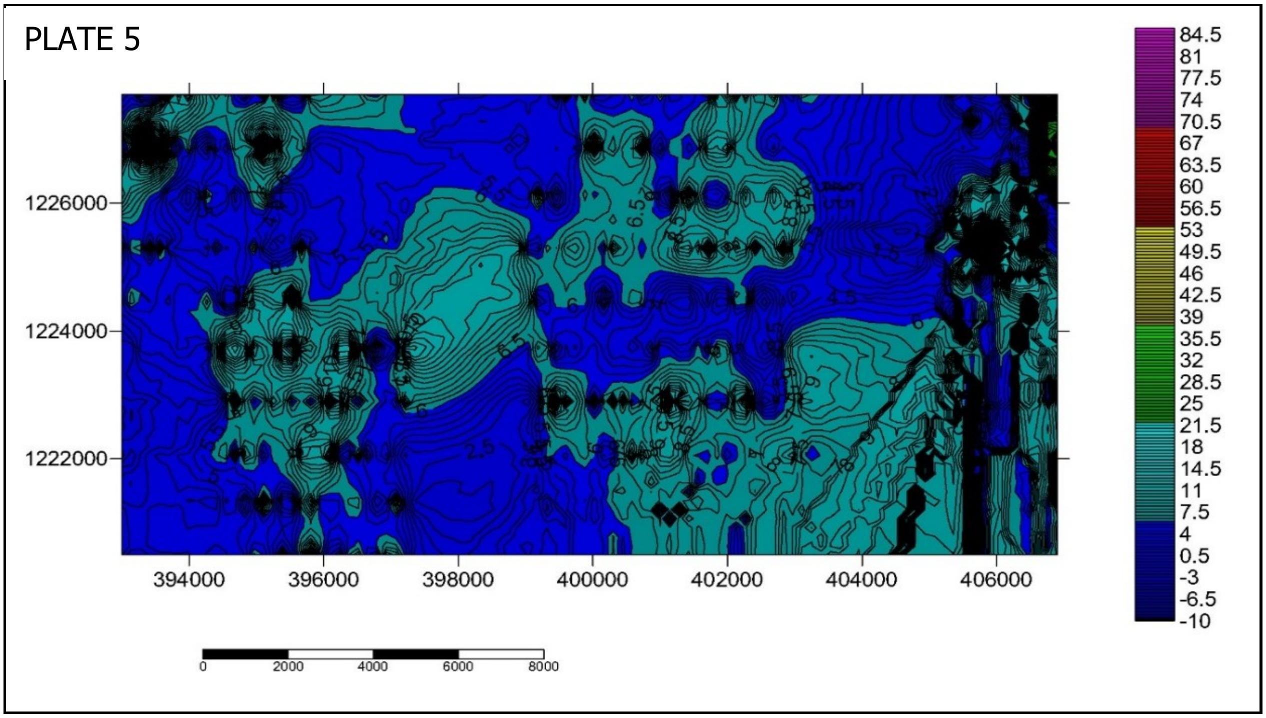


PLATE 6

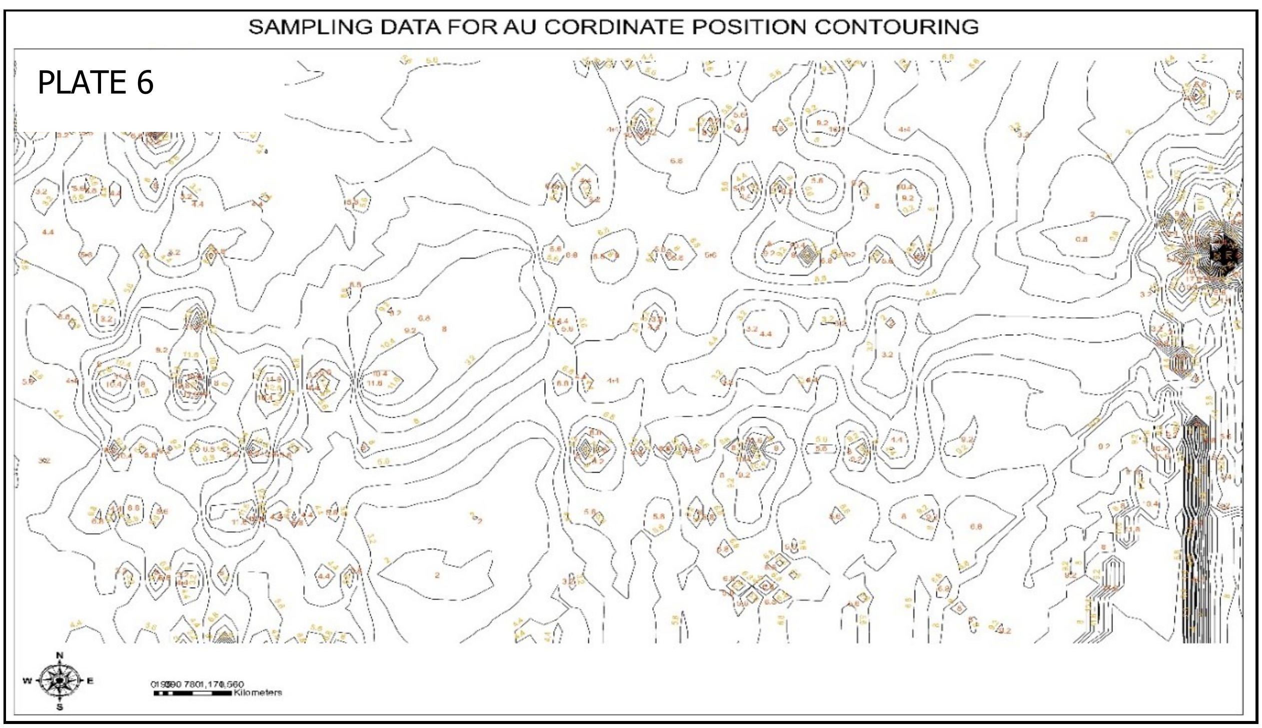
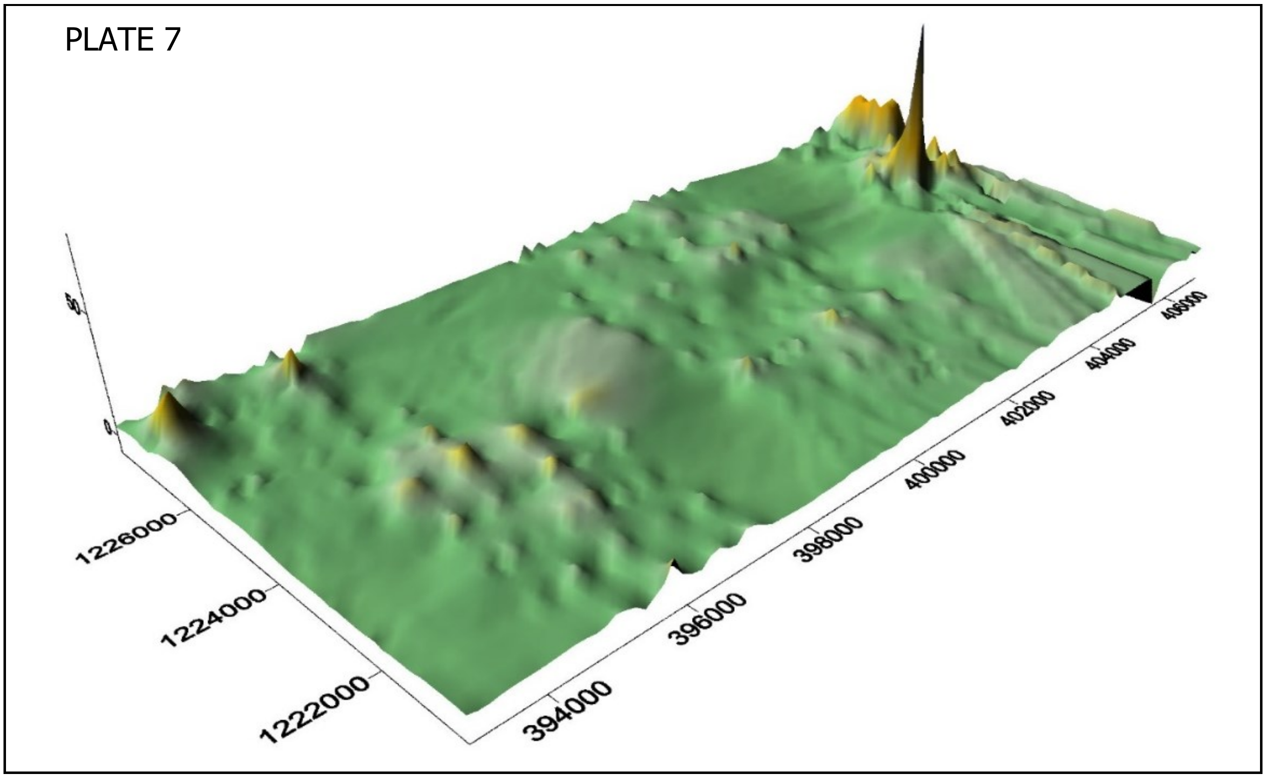


PLATE 7



5.10 DISCUSSIONS

The results demonstrate a wide dispersion of low-grade sub-economic gold in soil anomaly except a near square kilometer to the eastern portion where there were elevated results which coincides with seemingly in-situ characteristics including pisolites/ferricrete and the trend of the artisanal small scale miners and the pits.

This dispersion may serve to not only disperse and dilute metals in the regolith but potentially create a larger exploration target to detect the presence of the mineralization and this may have to be complimented with infilling, ground geophysics and well as mapping of known structures in the area to coincide with all known variables. This will help tighten up the anomaly and its authenticity for auger or air-core drilling. A quick auger drill test on anomalous zones will bring an the understanding of the gold mineralization outlined by the wide dispersion.

The anomalous metal content of the pisolites corridors may be due to an earlier biotic mechanism of metal mobilization from the deeper regolith or be solely a result of inorganic processes. The sampling of soil beneath a near 60cm may not necessarily assist in the discovery of gold anomalies in such areas where there is high potential of transported material or leached regolith

Geochemical survey involving soil and rock chip samples have been the traditional way in unearthing the potentiality of the tenement especially in the WAC and historically in the Suguri Basin in Guinea for the matter. It will be worthwhile to carry out a more detailed multi-media methods on the Farakoba corridor haven seen a wide spread but low grade anomaly covering almost the whole tenement and this can be initiated by drill testing the anomalous corriodrs with auger or core drilling in filing and fencing some of the relatively high grade anomaly.

The exploration programme carried out by NA Global has been successful in identifying some favourable zones within the Farakoba Concession in an early stage. The acquisitions to date will form a convincing bases for further works and calls for marrying all the geological data and a plan for infill, geophysics and auger drilling which hopefully will help unmask buried structures. The success for the next phase will ultimately help delineate targets for further work and RC drilling.

5.10.1 Recommendation

With the work carried out so far and the results from Farakoba, Seraninkro and Sagbakro targets respectively, it is recommended that the following be considered to further probe the continuity of gold in soil anomaly which will lead to the delineation of an economic resource on the Farakoba Concession:

- ✓ Anomalous zones generated from the geochemical soil sampling at the north eastern target should be followed-up by means of infill geochemical sampling and deep auger drilling coupled with further geological acquisitions for drill target generation.
- ✓ An appraisal of regolith status and selected infill soil sampling multi-element ICP

analysis will be beneficial on selected corridors based on ground and regolith conditions to enable holders to identify other minerals of economic value in the area.

- ✓ Trenching will not be advisable at this state since the area has very thick lateritic and ferricrete caps and will be will be substituted by deep auger drill to test the depth of mineralization at saprolite and beyond.

6 WORK PROGRAM FOR THE NEXT PHASE OF EXPLORATION

The next phase of exploration works will focus on tightening the anomalous gold in soil assay with infills and deep auger drilling especially to the north east of the tenement.
A 50-line kilometer of gridding has been planned for infill sampling and where necessary limited extensions.

A ground geophysics will complement the infilling and with the help of other considerations budgeted for a one-thousand-meter(1000m) deep auger drilling to test gold in soil anomaly at depth of saprolite and through to the weathered zone of the parent rock. The parent rock is suspected to be cut across by structures and mapping of the change in densities of the lithologies will help map out this structure to confirm what has been inferred in literature. The deep auger will be driven to depth of refusal approximately upto 30m upon successful commencement of the first few ones.

Upon successful execution of the infill, ground geophysics and deep auger drilling, a full-scale Reverse Circulation drilling campaign will be embarked upon to test gold mineralization at depth and we will attempt investigate its continuity and width. Use then will be made of RC and diamond tails at certain intervals for geological logging and understanding of the lithologies, structure and other physical characteristics.

6.1 Proposed Budget for June Quarter Exploration

Total budget for the June quarter earmark for exploration activities including deep auger drilling is estimated to be two hundred and sixty thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven united states dollars. **($260,777.00).** Details of proposed itemized expenditure is enumerated below in table 9

Table 9 Summary of proposed expenditure for June Quarter exploration at Kouroussa

Kouroussa Gold Project						
PROPOSED BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR JUNE QUARTER 2023						
Tightening Soil Grid, Ground Geophysics And Auger Drilling						
NO.	DESCRIPTION	UOM	QTY	UNIT COST ($)	AMT($)	$
1	**Fuel for vehicle (field work) - 2 times a week**	Week	20	400.00	**8,000.00**	
	Sub-Total				**8,000.00**	**8,000.0**
2	**Equipment & Materials**				**-**	
	Field Supplies (Inc. Sample bags)	Pieces	1	4,000.00	**4,000.00**	
	Sub-Total				**4,000.00**	**4,000.0**
3	**AUGER DRILLING**				**-**	
	1500 meters	meter	1500	40	**60000**	
	Mobilization	in-out	2	15000	**30000**	
	Crop Compensation		1	4000	**4000**	
	Sub-Total				**94000**	**94,000.0**
4	**Labour**				**-**	
	Field Labourers for Pitting	Pits	90	30.00	**2,700.00**	
	Cleaner/Security at Project camp (1)	Day	90	15.00	**1,350.00**	
					4,050.00	**4,050.0**
5	**Meals**				**-**	
	Geologist (3)	Day	270	45.00	**12,150.00**	
	Technician (3)	Day	270	15.00	**4,050.00**	
	Drivers (2)	Day	180	15.00	**2,700.00**	
	Sub-Total				**18,900.00**	**18,900.0**
6	**Communication & internet**				**-**	
	Geologist (3)	week	4	50.00	**200.00**	
	Technician (1)	week	4	15.00	**60.00**	
	Drivers (1)	week	4	15.00	**60.00**	
	Sub-Total				**320.00**	**320.0**
7	**Accommodation**				**-**	
	Geologist (2)	Month	6	200.00	**1,200.00**	
	Technician (1) Driver (1)		6	200.00	**1,200.00**	
	Sub-Total				**2,400.00**	**2,400.0**
8	**Camp**				**-**	
	Medicine, toiletries, washing powder, soap etc. for project camp	Month	6	200.00	**1,200.00**	
	Sub-Total				**1,200.00**	**1,200.0**

9	**Salaries**				**-**	
	Geology Manager/ CCO	Weeks	12	2,500.00	**30,000.00**	
	Geologist1	Weeks	12	700.00	**8,400.00**	
	Geologist2 (2)	Weeks	12	1,000.00	**12,000.00**	
	Technician (3)	Weeks	12	600.00	**7,200.00**	
	Sub-Total				**27,600.00**	**7,600.0**
10	**Public Relations**				**-**	
	PR for Chiefs and Elders		3	1,200.00	**3,600.00**	
	Sub-Total				**3,600.00**	**3,600.0**
11	**Travel Expenses**				**-**	
	Air Ticket, Hotel in Conakry		4	2,000.00	**8,000.00**	
	PRs at Mines Ministry		1	2,000.00	**2,000.00**	
	Miscellaneous		1	2,000.00	**2,000.00**	
	Sub-Total				**10,000.00**	**10,000.0**
12	**LICENSE RENEWAL & PERMITTING**					
	Tenement License Renewal		1	50,000.00	**50,000.00**	
	EPA Permitting Renewal		1	10,000.00	**10,000.00**	
	Prefecture Permitting		1	3,000.00	**3,000.00**	
	Sub-Total				**63,000.00**	**63,000.0**
13	**Contingency**					
	Sub-Total					**237,070.0**
	10% of Actual Cost				**23,707**	**23,707**
	Total ($)					**260,777.0**
	NB: This is a budget estimate which can change based on the situation and at the time of execution					

6.2 Proposed Budget for September Quarter Exploration

The September Quarter of the program will continue to carry out extension and of the successfully drilled deep auger so that we clearer delineation will be created for further works including reverse circulation drilling with diamond drill tails at selected boreholes in order to not only obtain geological and structural information but also other physical characteristics of the rock assemblage. Total expected cost estimates stood at three hundred and twenty-one thousand, six hundred and seven united states dollars. **($321,607.00).**

Kouroussa Gold Project						
Budget Estimate for SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2023						
RC/Daimond Drilling						
No.	**Description**	**UoM**	**Qty**	**Unit Cost ($)**	**Amt ($)**	**$**
1	**Fuel for vehicle (field work) - 2 times a week**	Week	20	400.00	**8,000.00**	
	Sub-Total				**8,000.00**	**8,000.0**
2	**Equipment & Materials**					
	Field Supplies(Inc. Sample bags)	Pieces	1	4,000.00	**4,000.00**	
	Sub-Total				**4,000.00**	**4,000.0**
3	**RC - DAIMOND DRILLING**					
	1500 meters	meter	1500	120	**180000**	
	Mobilization	in-out	2	15000	**30000**	
	Crop Compensation		1	4000	**4000**	
					214,000.00	**214,000.0**
4	**ASSAYING**					
	50gFA	$	750	20	**15,000.00**	
	Sub-Total				**15,000.00**	**15,000.0**
5	**Labour**					
	General Hands Sampling	No	60	30.00	**1,800.00**	
	Cleaner/Security at Project camp (1)	Day	60	15.00	**900.00**	
					2,700.00	**2,700.0**
6	**Meals**					
	Geologist (3)	Day	90	45.00	**4,050.00**	
	Technician (3)	Day	90	15.00	**1,350.00**	
	Drivers (2)	Day	90	15.00	**1,350.00**	
	Sub-Total				**6,750.00**	**6,750.0**
7	**Communication & internet**					
	Geologist (3)	week	4	50.00	**200.00**	
	Technician (1)	week	4	15.00	**60.00**	
	Drivers (1)	week	4	15.00	**60.00**	
	Sub-Total				**320.00**	**320.0**
8	**Accommodation**					
	Geologist (2)	Month	3	200.00	**600.00**	
	Technician(1) Driver (1)		3	200.00	**600.00**	
	Sub-Total				**1,200.00**	**1,200.0**
9	**Camp**					
	Medicine, toiletries, washing powder, soap etc for project camp	Month	3	200.00	**600.00**	
	Sub-Total				**600.00**	**600.0**
10	**Salaries**					
	Geology Manager/ CCO	Weeks	12	2,500.00	**30,000.00**	
	Geologist1	Weeks	12	700.00	**8,400.00**	
	Geologist2 (2)	Weeks	12	1,000.00	**12,000.00**	
	Technician (3)	Weeks	12	600.00	**7,200.00**	
	Sub-Total				**27,600.00**	**27,600.0**
11	**Public Relations**					

	PR for Chiefs and Elders Sub-Total		1	1,200.00	**1,200.00** **1,200.00**	**1,200.0**
12	**Travel Expenses**					
	Air Ticket, Hotel, Travel and Food in Conakry		3	2,000.00	**6,000.00**	
	PRs at Ministry		1	2,000.00	**2,000.00**	
	Miscellaneous		1	2,000.00	**2,000.00**	
	Sub-Total				**8,000.00**	**8,000.0**
13	**LICENSE RENEWAL & PERMITTING**					
	Tenement License Renewal(by June end)		1	-		
	EPA Permitting Renewal		1	-		
	Prefecture		3	1,000.00	**3,000.00**	
	Sub-Total				**3,000.00**	**3,000.0**
14	**Contingency**					
	Sub-Total					**292,370.0**
	10% of Actual Cost				**29,237.00**	**29,237.0**
	Total ($)					**321,607.0**
	NB: This is a budget estimate which can change base on the situation and at the time of execution					

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HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION AS PROVIDED ABOVE IS A TRUE REFLECTION OF ACTIVITIES THAT WERE CARRIED OUT ON THE KOUROUSSA PL

7 APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Farakoba Database.xls – Updated Database for Farakoba Project

8 REFERENCES

1. Stephen A. Irinyem et al - Seismic hazard assessment for Guinea, West Africa, February, 2022
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