Initial Resources at Satellite Pits delivers an increase in the Morila Resource to 1.49 million ounces of gold

HIGHLIGHTS

113,000 ounces of gold in initial open-pittable resources for satellite deposits N'Tiola, Viper and Domba
Morila global open-pittable resource now 1.49 million ounces of gold
Infill and extension drilling of satellite pits commenced
Update to main Morila pit resource pending
Mine planning for satellite pits in progress

Firefinch Limited (ASX: FXX) (**Firefinch** or the **Company**) (formerly Mali Lithium Limited) is pleased to announce an initial Mineral Resource Estimate for the remaining mineralisation at three previously mined open pits within the Morila Project – N'Tiola, Viper and Domba.

A total Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of **2.5 million tonnes at 1.38g/t gold for 113,000 ounces** of contained gold at a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t gold, has been delineated at the three satellite deposits (Table 1, Figure 1 and Appendix 1).

All resources have been estimated from existing data via Ordinary Kriging and constrained within conservative pit shells using a gold price of US$1800 per ounce of gold to satisfy the Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction criteria within the JORC Code.

The combined Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources across the Morila Project is now:

39.3 million tonnes at 1.17g/t gold for 1.49 million ounces of contained gold at a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t gold[1] (Table 1).

It should be noted that the Mineral Resource for the tailings is being depleted by current mining and will be updated quarterly.

Previous production from the satellite pits was approximately 110,000 ounces of gold:

Viper:	0.81 million tonnes at 1.19 g/t gold for 31,000 ounces of gold.
N'Tiola:	0.85 million tonnes at 1.42 g/t gold for 39,000 ounces of gold.
Domba:	0.77 million tonnes at 1.71 g/t gold for 42,000 ounces of gold.

The Mineral Resource Estimates reported here have been provided to Firefinches consultant mining engineers to allow mine design and scheduling to take place ahead of a tender process for the recommencement of mining at the Morila Project.

[1] *The tailings resource is quoted above a 0.3g/t gold cut-off grade.*

The satellite deposits are expected to underpin the initial phase of the Company's plan to return Morila to full production. Drilling rigs are on site to carry out infill and extension drilling at the satellite deposits with the aim of improving the delineation and classification of material currently classified as Inferred as well as testing strike and depth extensions at each deposit.

A new geological model has been created for the main Morila deposit and all historic data validated. A new Mineral Resource Estimate is in progress and will be reported when completed.

Drilling is also being carried out around the Morila site testing stockpiles to determine which of these could provide additional feed to the Morila processing plant. Drilling at the northern margin of the tailings dam has been completed with results to be fed into an updated Mineral Resource for the tailings.

Table 1. Mineral Resources at the Morila Project at a 0.5g/t lower cut-off grade

Deposit	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces ('000)
Morila							32	1.26	1,296	**32**	**1.26**	**1,296**
Tailings [1]	4.8	0.50	76							**4.8**	**0.50**	**76**
N'Tiola				0.75	1.35	33	0.38	1.06	13	**1.13**	**1.25**	**45**
Viper				0.67	1.31	28	0.29	1.59	15	**0.96**	**1.39**	**43**
Domba				0.20	1.75	11	0.25	1.61	13	**0.46**	**1.67**	**25**
Total	**4.8**	**0.50**	**76**	**1.6**	**1.38**	**73**	**33.0**	**1.26**	**1,339**	**39.3**	**1.17**	**1,486**

[1] *The tailings resource is quoted above a 0.3g/t gold cut-off grade. This resource is being depleted by current mining activities and will be updated on a quarterly basis.*

[2] *Numbers in the above table may not appear to sum correctly due to rounding*

As per ASX Listing Rule 5.8 and the 2012 JORC Code, a summary of the material information used to estimate the Mineral Resource is detailed below. Further details can be found in Appendix 1.

Geology & Geological Interpretation: The N'Tiola, Viper and Domba deposits are hosted within metasedimentary packages with alternating fine, medium and coarse-grained beds. At N'Tiola and Viper mineralisation is associated with shearing of these metasediments whereas at Domba mineralisation occurs proximal to an intrusive body. Mineralisation has been interpreted section by section based on both geological and assay criteria, using a lower cut-off grade of 0.3g/t gold.

Drilling, Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques: Mineralisation at the N'Tiola, Viper and Domba deposits has been defined by both RC and diamond drilling. Initial exploration drilling at all prospects was completed by Randgold (2000 – 2009) and at N'Tiola and Viper by Firefinch (2013-2015 under its

previous name of Birimian Gold). In 2016 Randgold re-acquired the N'Tiola and Viper Deposits and completed infill resource drilling followed by grade control drilling on a 10m x 10m spacing at all deposits between 2016 and 2018. Drilling was also completed for geotechnical and hydrogeological purposes. Significant intersections from drilling are included as Appendices 2 – 4. Mining of the satellite deposits was carried out in 2018 – 2019 with a total of 110,000 ounces produced.

Sample Analysis: All samples used in the resource estimates were analysed at accredited commercial laboratories. Standard sample preparation techniques were used with a 50g sub sample fire assayed and the bead analysed by AAS. Quality control protocols for all drilling included the use of certified reference materials, blanks and duplicates.

Estimation Methodology: Block grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging. Search ellipses were based on variography. The block model size used for all deposits was 2.5m X by 5m Y by 2.5m Z corresponding to the expected selective mining unit (SMU).

Mining & Metallurgical Methods and Other Factors: The Mineral Resource is based on open pit mining with all mineralised material being processed through the existing, operational, Morila processing plant. It is assumed that mining rates, processing rates, recoveries and other mining and metallurgical parameters will be similar to historical and current performance. To ensure reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction all resources have been constrained using a pit optimisation at current gold prices (US$1800/oz) and anticipated mining, processing and administration costs.

Classification & Cut-off Grade: The Mineral Resources have been classified as Indicated and Inferred. It is anticipated that the resources could achieve a higher level of classification with infill drilling, verification of historical drilling data and improved topographic control. The Mineral Resources have been depleted using final pit surveys provided by the Morila survey department. The cut-off grade used was 0.5g/t based on current costs at Morila along with the current and forecast gold price.

Figures 1 to 6 show plans and typical cross sections for each of the N'Tiola, Viper and Domba Mineral Resources.

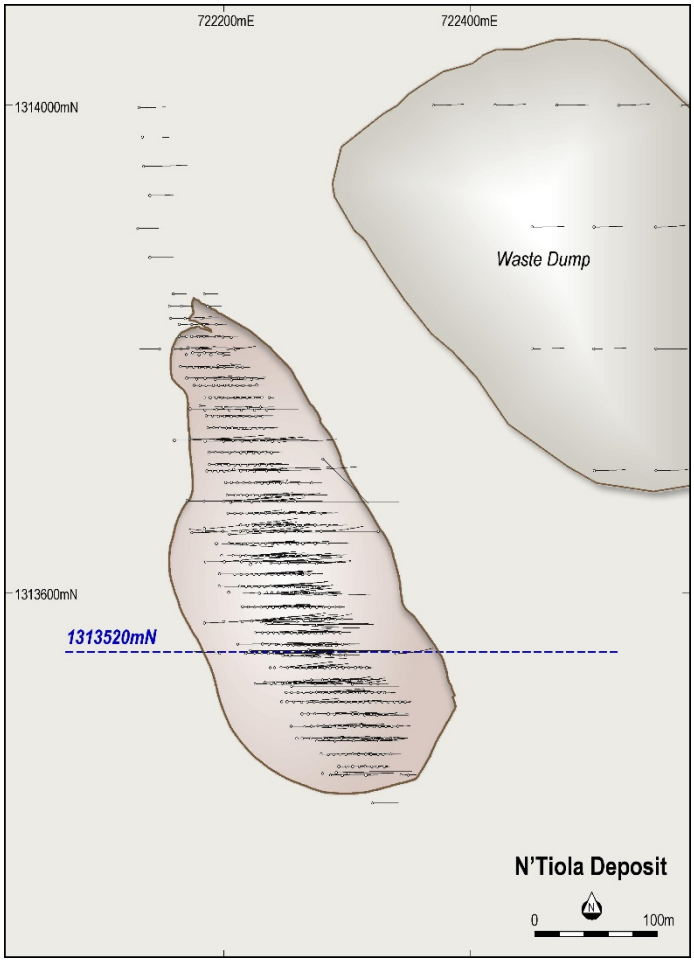

Figure 1: Plan showing drilling at N'Tiola as well as mined pit and infrastructure.

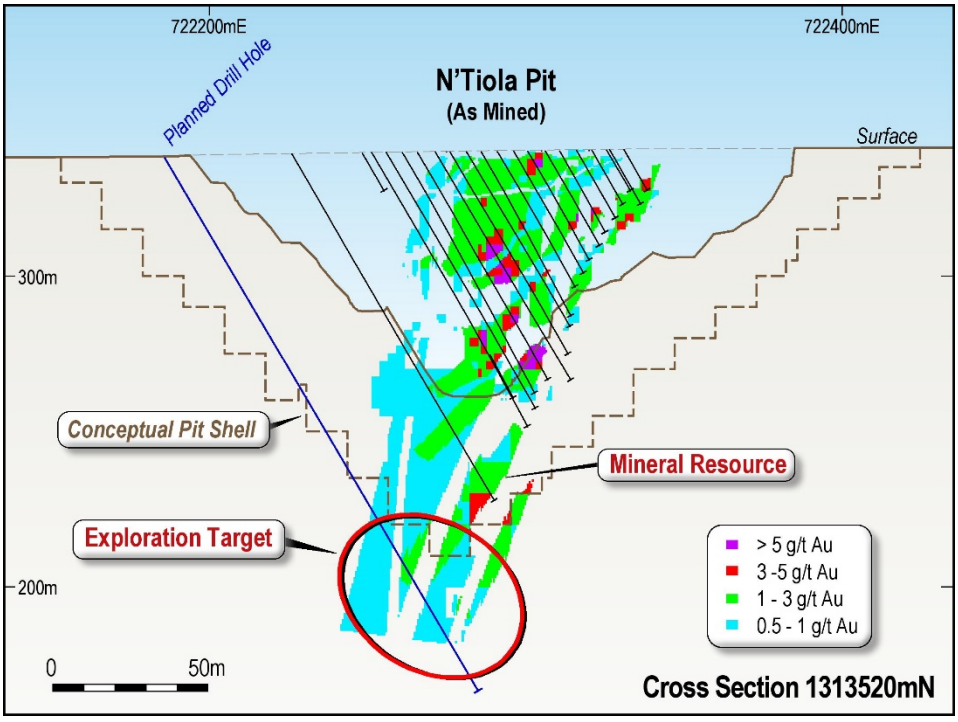

Figure 2: Typical cross section through the N'Tiola Deposit showing drilling, resource model and targets.

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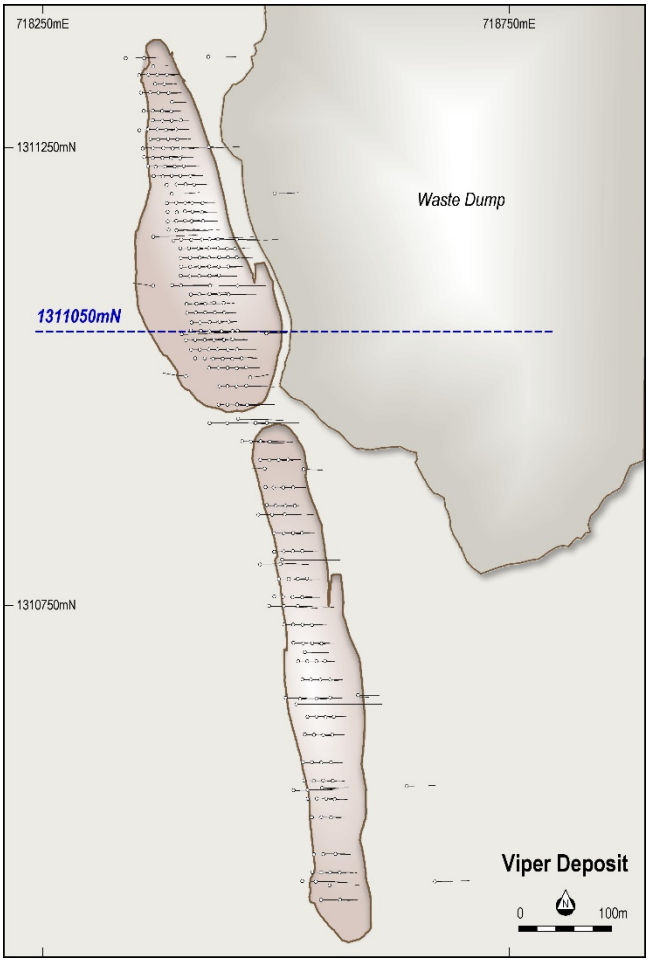

Figure 3: Plan showing drilling at Viper as well as mined pit and infrastructure.

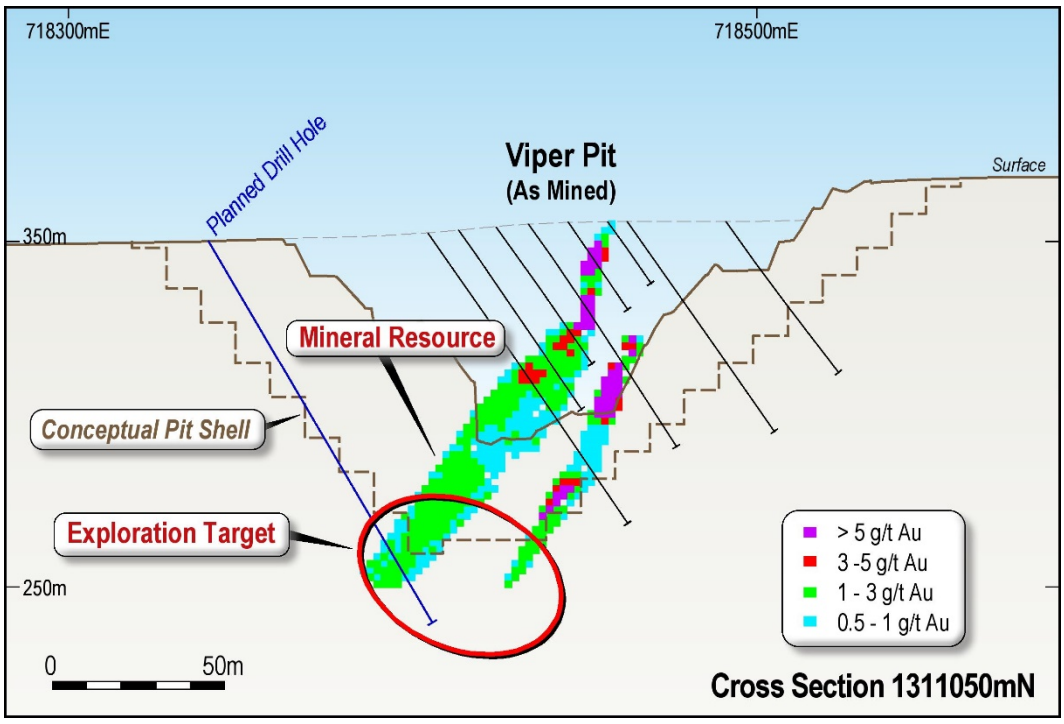

Figure 4: Typical cross section through the Viper Deposit showing drilling, resource model and targets.

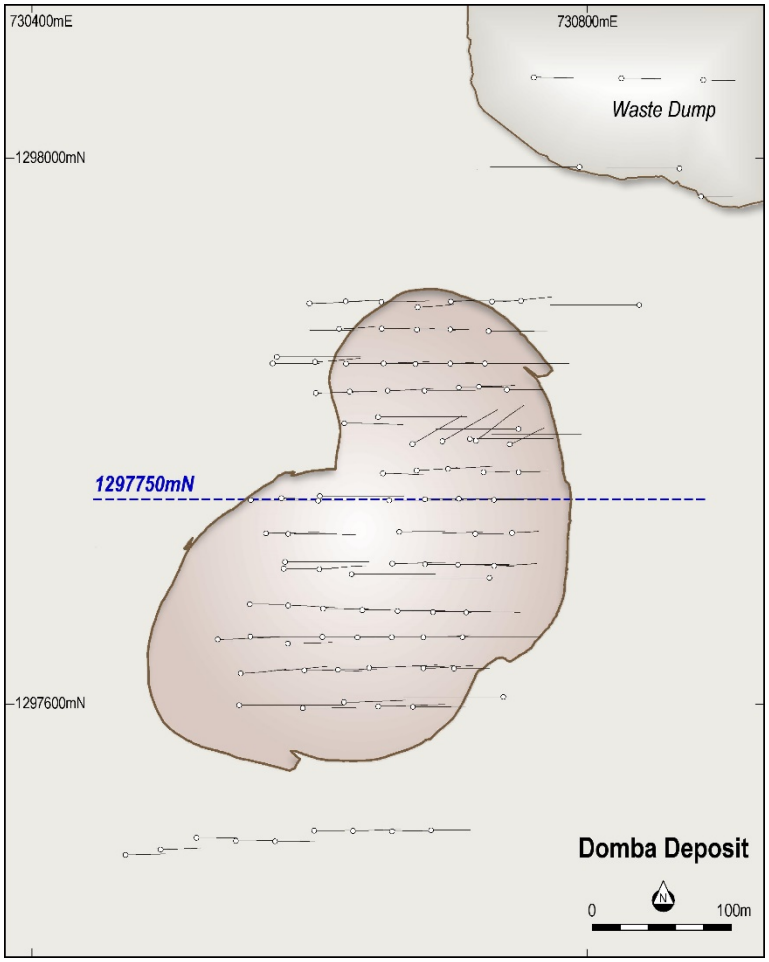

Figure 5: *Plan showing drilling at Domba as well as mined pit and infrastructure.*

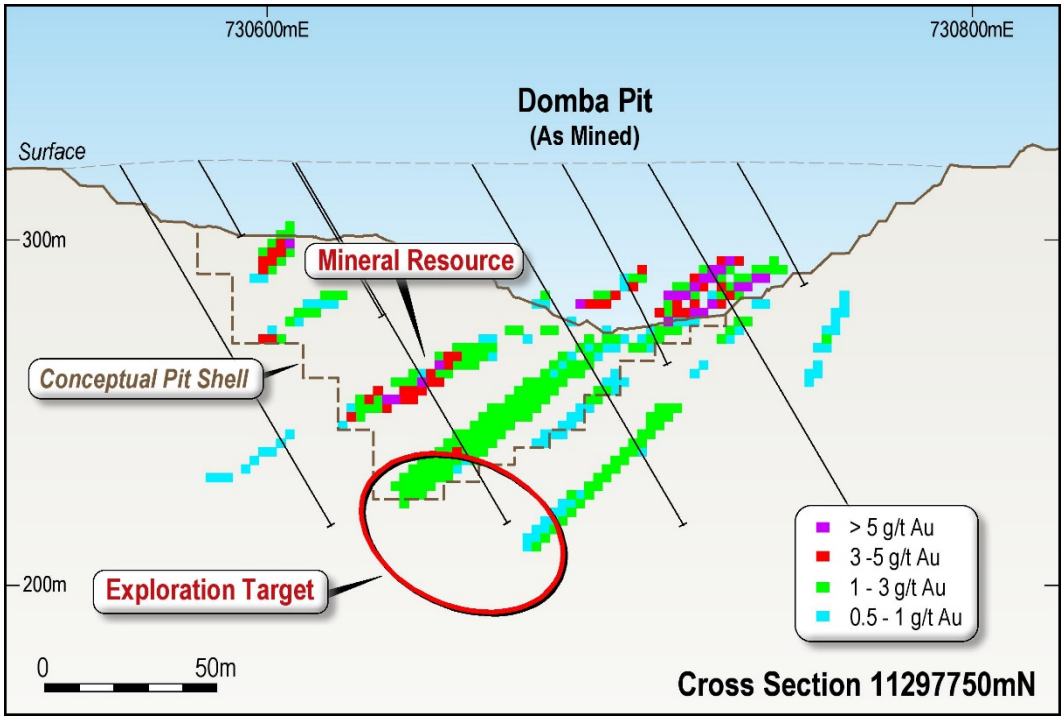

Figure 6: *Typical cross section through the Domba Deposit showing drilling, resource model and targets.*

Competent Persons Declaration

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources at the N'Tiola and Domba Deposits is based on information compiled by Mr Bill Oliver BSc (Hons), a consultant to Firefinch Limited. Mr Oliver is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ('the JORC Code')". Mr Oliver consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources at the Viper Deposit is based on information compiled by Mr Simon McCracken. Mr McCracken is an employee of the Company and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr McCracken has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ('the JORC Code')". Mr McCracken consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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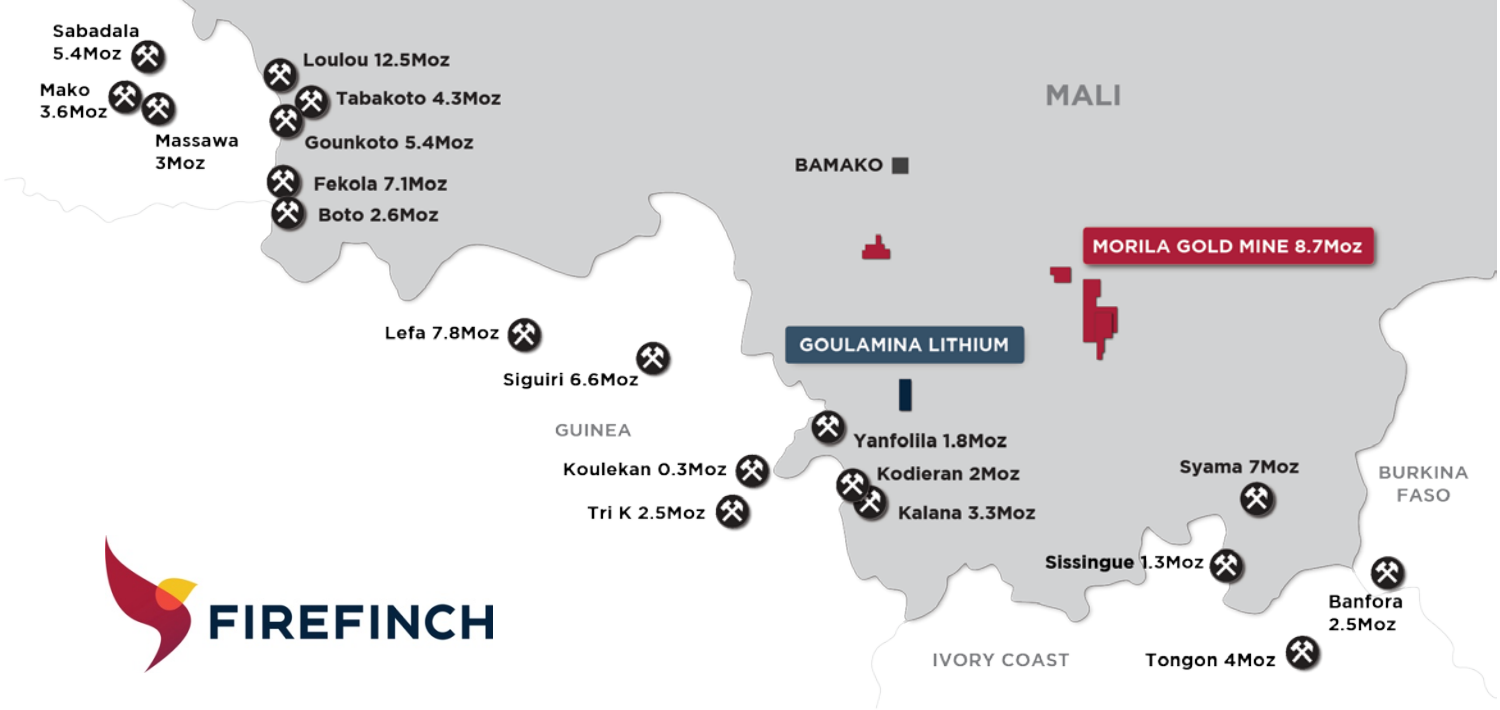

ABOUT FIREFINCH

Firefinch, formerly Mali Lithium, has been an active gold explorer in Mali, Africa's third largest gold producer, since 2011. In November 2020 the Company acquired an 80% interest in the Morila Gold Mine. The State of Mali owns 20%. Morila is an operating gold mine and has a 4.5 million tonnes per annum processing plant and all infrastructure required for a remote mine site.

Morila has produced over 7.4 million ounces of gold from open pit mining and processing of stockpiles and tailings over 20 years of Barrick/AngloGold ownership. Hydraulic mining and processing of tailings is providing immediate modest cashflow and the Company plans to increase gold production via open pit mining from Morila, its satellite pits and the Company's Koting discovery on its adjacent Massigui Project. The Measured Mineral Resource for tailings is 4.8Mt at 0.5g/t gold for 76,000 ounces of contained gold and the hard rock open pittable Inferred Mineral Resource at Morila is 1.26 million ounces of gold.

Exploration will focus on growing the Morila resource, defining resources at the Morila satellite pits and the Koting discovery and testing multiple high value targets on the 685km^2 of combined tenure. The current resource for the satellite deposits is 113,000 ounces of gold, bringing the total Mineral Resources within the Morila Project to 1.49 million ounces of contained gold and there is standout potential to materially increase those resources.

A Definitive Feasibility Study was completed on the Goulamina Lithium deposit in October 2020 and reported a Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resource Estimate of 109 million tonnes at 1.45% Li2O with 1.57 million tonnes of contained Li_2O.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Mineral Resources at Goulamina and Morila and the production estimates for Goulamina. The Company also confirms that all material assumptions and parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimates and production estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. Please refer to ASX Announcements of 8 July 2020 and 20 October 2020 (Goulamina), 31 August 2020 (Morila) and 7 September 2020 (Morila Tailings).

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APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

EXPLORATION RESULTS AND MINERAL RESOURCES, N'TIOLA, VIPER AND DOMBA DEPOSITS, MORILA GOLD MINE, MALI

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Mineral Resources are based on diamond and reverse circulation (RC) drilling. • RC drilling at N'Tiola & Viper was carried out by Randgold (2000 – 2009) and Firefinch (2013-2015) with infill / grade control drilling by Randgold (2016 – 2017). • All core drilling was completed by Randgold with half core samples were collected for each metre with the entire sample crushed and pulverised at an external laboratory prior to sub sampling for assay. • For all RC drilling one metre samples were collected using a 140-165mm face sampling bit then split at the rig to produce a sample of approximately 1/8th of the original volume (approx. 2 – 3 kgs). • Where a cone or riffle splitter is mounted below the cyclone, a split sample is collected from the rig. Where no splitter is mounted the entire sample is collected and passed through a standalone riffle splitter. • These samples were submitted to an external laboratory where they were dried and pulverised before sub sampling for assay.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• All diamond drilling was completed using conventional wireline diamond drilling techniques. • HQ drilling (63.5mm diameter) was undertaken in the weathered profile using double tube core barrels. • Once competent rock was encountered NQ (47.6mm) diameter drilling was used to continue the holes. • RC drilling was carried out using face sampling reverse circulation hammers with a nominal 5.5" hole diameter. • The majority of the drilling samples were collected from RC drilling.
Drill sample	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results*	• RC recoveries for the primary sample were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
recovery	*assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	observed and estimated qualitatively, with the sub samples weighed as a quantitative measure. • RC drilling utilised booster packs to manage water ingress with most samples being dry. • Drill sample recovery is considered adequate for the drilling techniques employed. • No relationship is known to exist between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Core and chips were geologically logged in their entirety by geologists working for the respective companies. The logs are sufficiently detailed to support Mineral Resource estimation. Logged criteria included lithology, alteration, alteration intensity, weathering, grainsize and sulphides. • Geological logging is qualitative in nature although percentages of sulphides are estimated along with structural measurements.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• For core drilling core was split into halves using a diamond saw, unless soft in which case a chisel is used. The core was sampled at 1m intervals then placed in a cloth bag and submitted to an external laboratory. • RC samples are either split using a cone or riffle splitter mounted on the rig, or split by hand using a stand-alone riffle splitter. These techniques are appropriate for collecting statistically unbiassed samples. • For both diamond drilling and RC drilling standards and blanks were inserted into the sample stream every 10, 20 or 50 samples (depending on the drill programme) as the samples are collected to test the laboratory accuracy. • Both duplicates (two aliquots of 50g from the same 200g sub sample) and replicates (two samples from the same raw sample) were used to test the laboratory precision (repeatability) and the homogeneity of the sample respectively.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and*	• Samples from the Randgold drilling were analysed for gold at the SGS Laboratory onsite at Morila, an accredited commercial laboratory. The laboratory is located on site but operated by an independent third party. • Samples from the Firefinch drilling were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

	model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*
		analysed for gold at ALS Bamako, an accredited commercial laboratory.
		• Sample preparation comprised of the following:
		  • drying all samples and crushing (for core samples).
		  • Pulverise entire sample to 95% passing 75 microns (all samples).
		  • For ALS, a 30g sub sample analysed by fire assay with AAS finish.
		  • For SGS, a 50g sub sample analysed by fire assay with AAS finish.
		• QA/QC programme comprises Certified Reference Materials, replicates, duplicates, and blanks.
		• CRMs were inserted every 10, 20 or 50 samples depending on the company and drill programme. CRMs were sourced from independent suppliers such as Gannets and Rocklabs. Blanks were created by milling a commercially sourced barren material and submitting as a CRM.
		• Replication (two samples from the same raw sample) and duplication (two aliquots from the same sub-sample) tests were also carried out by the laboratory.

Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All Randgold drilling and exploration data was stored in an Access database onsite at Morila. • Logging and sampling data for Randgold collected using datasheets and validated on completion of logging then on import into the database. Randgold's drilling and sampling procedures were well established and regularly reviewed. • For Firefinch drill hole data was compiled and digitally captured by Company geologists at the drill rig. The compiled digital data was verified and validated by the Company's database consultant before loading into the drill hole database. • QAQC reports were generated regularly to allow ongoing reviews of sample quality. • Twinned holes were not used to verify results, infill drilling was used to increase confidence.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic*	• Exploration drillhole collars were surveyed using a handheld GPS. Infill and grade control drill hole collar positions were surveyed using a differential GPS with an accuracy of <1m. • Downhole surveys were carried out using a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	control.	Reflex EZ-Shot downhole camera. • Coordinates are recorded in WGS zone 29N. • Topographic control was maintained by the Morila mine survey department with a mixture of survey pickups and aerial data. • For Viper some inconsistencies were observed in the datasets and topographic surveys used, which were resolved by rebuilding topographic surfaces from historical models.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• RC drilling was carried out at 50m x 25m spacing initially (primarily by Firefinch). Infill and grade control drilling was then carried out to achieve a 10m x 10m spacing, except the southern portion of Viper where drilling is approximately 10m x 20m. • The spacing is sufficient to establish grade and geological continuity and is appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation. • No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Mineralisation at N'Tiola is hosted between two steeply west-dipping shear zones, with high grade zones in more shallowly dipping vein sets linking the shears. • Mineralisation at Viper is hosted in mineralised zones which are interpreted to dip moderately (~65°) to the west. • Mineralisation at Domba dips shallowly (~45°) to the west. • For all prospects drilling has been oriented to the east to intersect the main mineralised structures. • The relationship between drilling orientation and structural orientation is not thought to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• For Randgold drilling samples were delivered from the drilling site directly to the SGS laboratory on site at Morila. • For the Firefinch drilling samples were stored on site in a locked storage area prior to road transport by company personnel to the laboratory in Bamako, Mali.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Regular reviews of all aspects of the Morila operation were completed due to the ownership structure. In particular, QA/QC data was reviewed annually to enable the annual Resources and Reserves Statement to be published.

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The N'Tiola, Viper and Domba deposits all lie within the Morila Lease (Decree number 99 217/PM-RM) which is owned by Morila SA, a Malian registered company with 20% held by the Malian Government.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Focused systematic regional exploration of the Morila area began in the mid-1980s. Soil anomalies were followed up in the early 1990s by BHP through limited diamond drilling which intersected ore grade mineralisation. • Subsequent acquisition of the Morila permit by Randgold Resources Ltd. in the late 1990s resulted in renewed exploration activity. Successful exploration resulted in the delineation of a Mineral Resource at Morila with plant construction was initiated in mid-1999. Commissioning of the plant began on the 4th October 2000 and first gold was poured on 16th October 2000. • Anglogold Ashanti became a JV partner in the project at the construction phase and was the manager of the operation until February 2008, when Randgold resumed operational responsibility for the project. Randgold was acquired by Barrick Gold in a US$6.5 billion transaction which completed in January 2019. • The area which is presently covered by the Finkola Permis de Researche was explored intermittently by Randgold Resources in the period 2000 to 2009. Exploration consisted of soil sampling, reconnaissance drilling and pitting, and sporadic follow up RC and diamond drilling. • Firefinch, under its former name Birimian Gold, undertook RC and auger drilling over the area which is the subject of the reported results during 2013. Successful exploration resulted in the delineation of the N'Tiola and Viper deposits which were then acquired and mined by Randgold under an option agreement (refer ASX Announcement 4 Nov 2016).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Morila permit is situated in the northern portion of the West African craton between the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		NNE trending Birimian volcano-sedimentary belts of Kalana-Yanfolila and Syama. The region is underlain predominantly by Lower Proterozoic meta-volcanic and meta-sedimentary sequences (Birimian) and large areas of granitoids. The whole package of rocks has been deformed by the Eburnean Orogeny. The permit area locates along a contact between Birimian metasediments and the Eburnean granitoids. • The deposit style targeted for exploration is lode gold. This style of mineralisation typically forms as veins or disseminations in altered host rock. Deposits of this type often form in proximity to linear geological structures. • Surficial geology within the project area typically consists of indurated gravels forming plateau, and broad depositional plains consisting of colluvium and alluvial to approximately 5m vertical depth. Lateritic weathering is common within the project area. The depth to fresh rock is typically 35m vertical. The package has been intruded to the southwest by a tonalite body, similar in composition to the Morila sediments. The sediments have been locally metasomatised by the tonalite to produce a feldspar porphyroblastic texture.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All drill hole intersections are reported in Appendices 2 - 4.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate*	• All intersections have been weighted based on sample intervals, which are dominantly 1m in length.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Due to the attitude of the orebody intersection angles on the mineralised zone are almost perpendicular and therefore drill widths are a reasonable approximation of true width.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps and sections are provided in the text
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All drill hole intersections are reported in Appendix 4
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• The Morila Project has been in operation since 2000 with exploration activities completed prior to that. As a consequence there is a large quantity of data including exploration data (geochemical and geophysical surveys, trenching, drilling), production data (grade control drilling, mining and processing), as well as associated data such as environmental and geotechnical, which will be used in the further evaluation of the project.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• As detailed in the text

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• All drilling and exploration data are stored in an Access database onsite. Logging and sampling data are collected using datasheets and validated on completion of logging then on import into the database. Data was subsequently validated upon import into the modelling software. • The Competent Person has reviewed the database via import into Micromine and visual checks against the model.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The Competent Person visited Morila in February 2020 and reviewed available material including drill data, sections, assay records and core as well as completing site and plant tours.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geological interpretation is based on a substantial amount of drilling as well as mining resulting in a high degree of confidence. • Mineralisation at N'Tiola is hosted within medium to coarse grained sediments with pyrite and minor arsenopyrite. The sedimentary package comprises steeply dipping fine, medium and coarse grained sediments with late intrusive rocks also present. Mineralisation is parallel to foliation and controlled by a NNW-striking ductile shear zone. Higher grade zones occur as flat SW-dipping structures (& veins) linking two parallel shear zones which form the boundary of the mineralised package. • Mineralisation at Viper is hosted by silica flooded, sheared greenstone facies metamorphosed psammites. Arsenopyrite and pyrite is disseminated or occurs as stringers parallel to foliation. Mineralisation discovered to date is dominantly within the oxide zone, particularly in the southern portion of the deposit. The northern part of the deposit is slightly higher grade and the depth to fresh rock is less indicating a structural dislocation between the south and north parts. • Mineralisation at Domba is hosted by altered and metamorphosed sediments interfingered with intrusive rocks. Mineralisation discovered to date is dominantly within the oxide zone and dips shallowly to the west. • The Mineral Resources are based on the geological interpretation above.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The N'Tiola resource model has dimensions of 480m in the north-south direction, 300m in plan/east-west width and extends 250m vertically from surface • The Viper resource model has dimensions of 1,400m in the north-south direction, 460m in the east-west direction and extends 120m vertically from surface. • The Domba resource model has dimensions of 400m in the north-south direction, 400m in plan/east-west width and extends 200m vertically from surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Grades were estimated into 2.5m x 5m x 2.5m blocks using Ordinary Kriging techniques inside wireframes generated from geological interpretation. This block size is consistent with the selective mining unit previously used at these deposits and likely to be used again. • At N'Tiola, high grade zones (averaging 2g/t gold) were domained separately from broader mineralisation (averaging 0.5g/t gold) based on grade and geological interpretation. • For other deposits estimation runs were constrained using wireframes based on the geological interpretation above and a lower cut-off grade of 0.3g/t gold. • Capping was used to reduce the effect of high-grade samples (37g/t for N'Tiola, 50g/t for Domba). • Visual validation was completed and shows reasonable correlation between estimated grades and drill sample grades. • The Mineral Resources were compared to previous resource estimates (not published) and found to be consistent.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages have been estimated on a dry in situ basis. No moisture values were reviewed, as moisture is not relevant in the geological setting.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grade is based on historical cut off grades used at the Morila project, which were based on historical operating costs at the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		project while operational. Mining studies will be carried out to determine a more precise cut-off grade. Given the current gold price any cut-off grade based upon historical values is likely to be conservative.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The resource model assumes open cut mining is utilised with a similar level of mining selectivity achieved as in previous mining. It is assumed that grade control techniques and procedures will mirror those which were successful during previous mining operations at these deposits.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• It is assumed that metallurgical recoveries will match those historically achieved by ore from these deposits through the Morila processing plant.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfield project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No assumptions have been made regarding environmental factors. The Company will work to mitigate environmental impact as a result of any future mining or mineral processing.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within*	• Relative density measurements were completed on core samples. The core was divided into oxide, transitional and sulphide core. Relative density determinations on core used the weight in air/weight in water method.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the deposit. • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The resources for the N'Tiola, Viper and Domba deposits were classed as Indicated and Inferred based on data quality and sample spacing. • The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent in situ mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on a good geological understanding producing a robust model of mineralised domains. This model has been confirmed by grade control, infill and extensional drilling which supports the mineralisation model. The data spacing was previously sufficient to support classification into higher confidence categories. • The key factors requiring additional information are further review and validation of historical drillhole data which is likely to include confirmatory drilling and verification of the depletion of the resource which is currently based on as mined pit surveys as well as improved topographic control. • The resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person, that the data quality and validation criteria, as well as the resource methodology and check procedures, are reliable and consistent with criteria as defined by the JORC Code.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No audits or review of the Mineral Resource estimate has been conducted.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the*	• The lode geometry and continuity has been interpreted in detail. • In general, the data quality is good with all drill holes being logged by qualified geologists and a recognized laboratory has been used for all analyses. However further validation of the extent of mining, more precise topographic control, key drillhole locations and downhole survey data will be required as well as infill drilling to attain a higher confidence category. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to global estimates of tonnes and grade. • The reconciliation with production data is acceptable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	procedures used. • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	

APPENDIX 2: SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS FROM DRILLING AT THE N'TIOLA GOLD DEPOSIT

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Grade (g/t)
ND004	DDH	722231	1313576	339	-58	95	150	60.5	73.85	13.4	1.72
ND005	DDH	722185	1313575	339	-57	94	180	115.9	131	15.1	1.70
ND005	DDH	722185	1313575	339	-57	94	180	147	152	5	1.60
ND006	DDH	722226	1313525	339	-60	94	165	78.8	84	5.2	5.67
ND006	DDH	722226	1313525	339	-60	94	165	106.25	109.3	3.05	2.52
ND007	DDH	722185	1313652	339	-61	95	162	88	111.25	23.25	1.33
ND010	DDH	722291	1313500	340	-60	95	71	55	64.8	9.8	1.95
ND017	DDH	722266	1313518	340	-60	95	84	71	81.25	10.25	8.11
ND018	DDH	722232	1313550	339	-59	95	132	60.4	67.8	7.4	6.10
NTRC101	RC	722292	1313452	340	-60	95	114	65	76	11	2.15
NTRC103	RC	722276	1313478	340	-60	95	132	64	77	13	1.28
NTRC103	RC	722276	1313478	340	-60	95	132	90	98	8	1.28
NTRC104	RC	722291	1313478	340	-60	95	102	21	28	7	1.36
NTRC105	RC	722306	1313478	340	-60	95	78	35	42	7	1.66
NTRC109	RC	722243	1313526	339	-60	95	120	80	90	10	2.63
NTRC110	RC	722261	1313526	340	-60	95	114	40	53	13	1.28
NTRC111	RC	722275	1313525	340	-60	95	108	46	54	8	2.89
NTRC115	RC	722201	1313576	339	-60	95	180	100	120	20	2.15
NTRC116	RC	722216	1313576	339	-60	95	165	82	94	12	5.13
NTRC119	RC	722186	1313625	339	-60	95	138	124	130	6	1.50
NTRC120	RC	722201	1313625	339	-60	95	120	97	104	7	1.69
NTRC121	RC	722215	1313625	339	-60	95	162	105	109	4	1.66
NTRC123	RC	722246	1313624	339	-60	95	108	69	74	5	7.20
NTRC131	RC	722185	1313675	339	-60	95	126	71	81	10	1.77
NTRC137	RC	722186	1313724	339	-60	95	108	50	58	8	1.18
NTRC167	RC	722230	1313599	339	-60	95	137	91	100	9	2.02
NTRC170	RC	722175	1313649	338	-60	95	162	95	101	6	2.20
NTRC170	RC	722175	1313649	338	-60	95	162	119	129	10	2.02
NTRC175	RC	722276	1313518	340	-60	95	75	47	63	16	1.72
NTRC186	RC	722272	1313528	340	-60	95	70	49	67	18	2.05
NTRC203	RC	722249	1313548	340	-60	95	75	56	60	4	3.11
NTRC205	RC	722267	1313548	340	-60	95	55	51	55	4	1.88
NTRC211	RC	722257	1313557	340	-60	95	70	33	42	9	4.12
NTRC219	RC	722246	1313567	340	-60	95	75	41	47	6	3.35
NTRC220	RC	722249	1313567	340	-60	95	70	51	60	9	3.86
NTRC228	RC	722245	1313578	339	-60	95	75	42	52	10	5.73
NTRC257	RC	722188	1313735	339	-60	95	65	38	45	7	1.56
NTRC263	RC	722197	1313745	339	-60	95	50	34	38	4	1.90
NTRC287	RC	722253	1313526	340	-60	95	90	76	78	2	35.2
NTRC288	RC	722248	1313557	340	-60	95	75	57	63	6	1.34
NTRC289	RC	722253	1313557	340	-60	95	70	48	58	10	1.23
NTRC291	RC	722242	1313567	339	-60	95	85	60	63	3	7.84
NTRC292	RC	722240	1313576	339	-60	95	85	49	54	5	1.43
NTRC307	RC	722300	1313467	340	-60	95	60	52	58	6	2.51
NTRC313	RC	722287	1313490	340	-60	95	70	50	61	11	1.07
NTRC321	RC	722274	1313510	340	-60	95	90	69	77	8	2.01
NTRC323	RC	722294	1313510	340	-60	95	70	59	65	6	1.21
NTRC328	RC	722253	1313538	340	-60	95	81	71	77	6	5.53
NTRC329	RC	722216	1313588	339	-60	95	105	81	87	6	3.31
NTRC330	RC	722214	1313605	339	-60	95	110	95	104	9	1.89

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Grade (g/t)
NTRC331	RC	722224	1313605	339	-60	95	120	88	95	7	1.46
NTRC332	RC	722234	1313605	339	-60	95	105	83	92	9	3.40
NTRC337	RC	722210	1313615	339	-60	95	110	73	83	10	8.51
NTRC344	RC	722209	1313630	339	-60	95	100	50	61	11	2.63
NTRC352	RC	722205	1313640	339	-60	95	105	80	96	16	1.93
NTRC353	RC	722215	1313640	339	-60	95	85	53	62	9	5.27
NTRC362	RC	722215	1313655	339	-60	95	80	58	64	6	3.52
NTRC378	RC	722215	1313680	339	-60	95	75	58	67	9	2.43
NTRC391	RC	722220	1313700	339	-60	95	55	46	55	9	2.54
NTRC411	RC	722281	1313451	340	-60	95	110	84	89	5	1.11
NTRC413	RC	722235	1313526	339	-60	95	120	74	81	7	1.84
NTRC414	RC	722223	1313625	339	-60	95	110	105	109	4	3.89
NTRC418	RC	722174	1313726	338	-60	95	90	65	68	3	8.45
NTRC469	RC	722265	1313480	340	-60	95	69	62	68	6	1.12
NTRC472	RC	722286	1313480	340	-60	95	69	44	51	7	18.0
NTRC480	RC	722266	1313490	340	-60	95	90	42	49	7	1.15
NTRC480	RC	722266	1313490	340	-60	95	90	57	63	6	2.02
NTRC481	RC	722272	1313490	340	-60	95	84	71	81	10	1.56
NTRC483	RC	722282	1313490	340	-60	95	86	77	85	8	3.98
NTRC484	RC	722292	1313490	340	-60	95	76	63	69	6	2.15
NTRC490	RC	722264	1313500	340	-60	95	90	71	78	7	1.60
NTRC491	RC	722270	1313500	340	-60	95	80	67	74	7	1.63
NTRC492	RC	722275	1313500	340	-60	95	94	51	60	9	7.98
NTRC493	RC	722286	1313500	340	-60	95	80	62	67	5	1.88
NTRC499	RC	722248	1313510	340	-60	95	91	73	84	11	2.99
NTRC501	RC	722258	1313510	340	-60	95	75	71	75	4	1.44
NTRC502	RC	722264	1313510	340	-60	95	70	55	63	8	1.18
NTRC503	RC	722269	1313510	340	-60	95	87	73	84	11	6.62
NTRC513	RC	722251	1313518	340	-60	95	101	81	87	6	1.46
NTRC515	RC	722261	1313518	340	-60	95	88	77	88	11	1.57
NTRC520	RC	722248	1313525	340	-60	95	95	77	87	10	2.90
NTRC521	RC	722257	1313525	340	-60	95	85	74	85	11	1.14
NTRC523	RC	722238	1313538	340	-60	95	101	62	70	8	4.39
NTRC523	RC	722238	1313538	340	-60	95	101	72	81	9	1.41
NTRC524	RC	722242	1313538	340	-60	95	95	55	70	15	1.40
NTRC524	RC	722242	1313538	340	-60	95	95	72	79	7	2.84
NTRC525	RC	722247	1313538	340	-60	95	91	62	74	12	2.03
NTRC525	RC	722247	1313538	340	-60	95	91	75	80	5	2.39
NTRC528	RC	722226	1313550	339	-60	95	96	68	90	22	4.48
NTRC529	RC	722237	1313550	339	-60	95	95	62	70	8	1.54
NTRC530	RC	722232	1313557	339	-60	95	106	58	80	22	2.21
NTRC531	RC	722238	1313557	340	-60	95	100	54	64	10	2.78
NTRC531	RC	722238	1313557	340	-60	95	100	81	94	13	1.99
NTRC532	RC	722243	1313557	339	-60	95	91	62	72	10	2.93
NTRC535	RC	722226	1313567	339	-60	95	119	74	93	19	3.00
NTRC536	RC	722232	1313567	339	-60	95	111	56	79	23	2.00
NTRC536	RC	722232	1313567	339	-60	95	111	81	89	8	2.88
NTRC539	RC	722224	1313577	339	-60	95	120	64	89	25	2.19
NTRC539	RC	722224	1313577	339	-60	95	120	108	118	10	4.05
NTRC541	RC	722221	1313588	339	-60	95	103	42	48	6	3.51
NTRC541	RC	722221	1313588	339	-60	95	103	76	86	10	3.06
NTRC544	RC	722236	1313600	339	-60	95	115	89	96	7	2.24

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Grade (g/t)
NTRC545	RC	722240	1313600	339	-60	95	105	69	75	6	2.88
NTRC550	RC	722219	1313605	339	-60	95	110	53	72	19	3.17
NTRC551	RC	722239	1313605	339	-60	95	106	64	77	13	2.33
NTRC556	RC	722215	1313615	339	-60	95	100	61	72	11	2.85
NTRC565	RC	722214	1313630	339	-60	95	109	100	106	6	3.05
NTRC566	RC	722224	1313630	339	-60	95	90	65	71	6	3.26
NTRC572	RC	722221	1313640	339	-60	95	83	57	64	7	9.03
NTRC674	RC	722205	1313600	339	-60	95	135	61	73	12	1.79
NTRC675	RC	722197	1313615	339	-60	95	122	92	104	12	2.20
NTRC676	RC	722199	1313630	339	-60	95	105	69	77	8	1.38
NTRC678	RC	722212	1313557	339	-60	95	110	83	100	17	2.74
NTRC679	RC	722195	1313640	339	-60	95	90	70	76	6	3.01
NTRC680	RC	722230	1313605	339	-60	95	100	76	84	8	2.07
NTRC680	RC	722230	1313605	339	-60	95	100	88	96	8	2.55

APPENDIX 3: SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS FROM DRILLING AT THE VIPER GOLD DEPOSIT

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Grade (g/t)
VPRC005	RC	718551	1310149	346	-55	95	100	77	86	9	1.32
VPRC011	RC	718530	1310450	355	-60	95	84	63	67	4	1.41
VPRC015	RC	718527	1310649	349	-60	95	54	42	49	7	1.11
VPRC017	RC	718495	1310750	346	-55	95	80	49	56	7	1.92
VPRC019	RC	718483	1310850	352	-55	95	80	42	48	6	2.04
VPRC021	RC	718461	1310954	359	-60	95	90	58	63	5	1.05
VPRC026	RC	718401	1311047	359	-60	95	110	53	58	5	2.05
VPRC029	RC	718400	1311150	354	-60	95	126	35	42	7	1.16
VPRC043	RC	718410	1311090	356	-60	95	60	43	47	4	1.86
VPRC048	RC	718390	1311100	349	-60	95	70	48	57	9	3.86
VPRC049	RC	718400	1311100	352	-60	95	65	41	51	10	1.60
VPRC052	RC	718409	1311110	355	-60	95	60	33	41	8	3.16
VPRC056	RC	718400	1311120	353	-60	95	50	38	41	3	2.86
VPRC057	RC	718410	1311120	356	-60	95	40	24	38	14	2.50
VPRC062	RC	718399	1311130	353	-60	95	48	35	45	10	1.53
VPRC069	RC	718398	1311140	353	-60	95	45	36	44	8	1.39
VPRC080	RC	718387	1311160	350	-60	95	45	37	40	3	1.33
VPRC085	RC	718386	1311170	351	-60	95	45	38	42	4	1.15
VPRC087	RC	718404	1311170	354	-60	95	35	28	35	7	3.00
VPRC095	RC	718385	1311190	352	-60	95	40	24	37	13	1.03
VPRC100	RC	718390	1311200	353	-60	95	50	32	38	6	1.52
VPRC103	RC	718395	1311210	353	-60	95	35	23	32	9	3.73
VPRC106	RC	718406	1311070	357	-55	95	60	47	59	12	1.04
VPRC108	RC	718426	1311070	360	-55	95	40	30	35	5	2.78
VPRC111	RC	718410	1311050	359	-55	95	70	46	52	6	1.94
VPRC115	RC	718420	1311030	361	-55	95	60	45	51	6	5.12
VPRC120	RC	718430	1311010	362	-55	95	55	45	49	4	1.39
VPRC134	RC	718480	1310950	358	-55	95	40	25	30	5	1.30
VPRC137	RC	718485	1310930	358	-55	95	50	19	28	9	1.55
VPRC166	RC	718485	1310910	357	-55	95	50	24	30	6	1.13
VPRC170	RC	718490	1310880	355	-55	95	50	27	35	8	1.44
VPRC174	RC	718492	1310860	354	-55	95	50	29	41	12	2.18
VPRC179	RC	718500	1310830	353	-55	95	50	30	40	10	1.99
VPRC187	RC	718507	1310796	352	-60	95	55	32	35	3	1.55
VPRC190	RC	718516	1310780	350	-55	95	40	26	32	6	1.17
VPRC199	RC	718520	1310730	347	-55	95	45	31	43	12	1.22
VPRC203	RC	718530	1310710	348	-55	95	40	30	33	3	1.09
VPRC207	RC	718525	1310690	347	-55	95	50	37	43	6	1.27
VPRC212	RC	718539	1310670	351	-55	95	40	30	34	4	1.76
VPRC216	RC	718512	1310650	346	-55	95	75	40	42	2	4.78
VPRC216	RC	718512	1310650	346	-55	95	75	54	57	3	1.12
VPRC221	RC	718532	1310610	350	-55	95	50	34	38	4	1.29
VPRC222	RC	718542	1310610	349	-55	95	40	27	33	6	5.55
VPRC229	RC	718532	1310560	350	-55	95	55	41	44	3	8.55
VPRC238	RC	718540	1310520	350	-55	95	45	37	39	2	3.83
VPRC241	RC	718542	1310480	352	-55	95	50	40	46	6	3.05
VPRC245	RC	718550	1310460	355	-55	95	50	38	42	4	1.14
VPRC248	RC	718545	1310450	354	-55	95	60	40	46	6	6.44
VPRC249	RC	718550	1310430	356	-55	95	50	48	50	2	2.49
VPRC290	RC	718425	1311020	362	-55	95	65	46	51	5	2.96

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Grade (g/t)
VPRC295	RC	718411	1311030	361	-55	95	70	50	59	9	9.04
VPRC296	RC	718405	1311040	360	-55	95	70	65	70	5	1.68
VPRC298	RC	718425	1311040	361	-55	95	55	38	47	9	1.85
VPRC302	RC	718410	1311060	358	-55	95	60	45	52	7	4.82
VPRC303	RC	718421	1311060	360	-55	95	50	36	45	9	4.16
VPRC307	RC	718406	1311080	356	-55	95	60	42	52	10	1.49
VPRC308	RC	718416	1311080	357	-55	95	50	34	43	9	1.94
VPRC312	RC	718370	1311219	352	-55	95	50	35	41	6	2.02
VPRC313	RC	718380	1311219	353	-55	95	45	42	44	2	4.06
VPRC322	RC	718367	1311260	354	-55	95	50	30	36	6	3.15

APPENDIX 4: SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS FROM DRILLING AT THE DOMBA GOLD DEPOSIT

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	From	To	Interval	Grade (g/t)
DIRC001	RC	730708	1297833	328	-58	90	66	46	50	4	1.39
DIRC004	RC	730726	1297771	326	-60	90	65	54	57	3	1.14
DIRC005	RC	730696	1297726	323	-63	90	70	46	50	4	58.1
DIRC006	RC	730720	1297725	324	-64	90	70	66	68	2	2.18
DIRC008	RC	730585	1297673	321	-60	90	70	46	49	3	3.95
DIRC010	RC	730639	1297670	321	-55	90	90	48	50	2	2.13
DIRC011	RC	730551	1297623	319	-55	90	60	41	46	5	2.86
DIRC013	RC	730597	1297625	320	-55	90	75	40	43	3	2.78
DIRC017	RC	730644	1297627	320	-55	90	90	86	88	2	2.91
DIRC019	RC	730626	1297602	320	-55	90	80	70	72	2	1.54
DIRC023	RC	730635	1297650	321	-55	90	45	42	43	1	15.3
DIRC026	RC	730585	1297726	322	-55	90	90	52	54	2	1.21
DIRC028	RC	730585	1297645	321	-60	90	66	32	36	4	6.85
DIRC031	RC	730661	1297628	320	-55	90	80	54	55	1	7.31
DIRC034	RC	730684	1297751	324	-60	90	65	39	42	3	2.83
DIRC037	RC	730696	1297793	326	-55	60	85	58	60	2	5.19
DIRC040	RC	730684	1297830	328	-58	90	73	68	70	2	4.11
DIRC041	RC	730653	1297770	324	-65	90	72	68	72	4	2.66
DIRC043	RC	730657	1297830	327	-62	90	74	49	53	4	11.3
DIRC047	RC	730654	1297850	328	-62	90	75	63	69	6	1.22
DIRC050	RC	730678	1297875	328	-60	90	58	47	50	3	4.42
DIRC052	RC	730653	1297876	327	-57	90	75	66	69	3	7.10
DIRC060	RC	730535	1297648	320	-55	90	80	31	35	4	3.91
DIRC067	RC	730678	1297772	325	-64	90	70	40	48	8	8.20
DIRC068	RC	730665	1297727	323	-60	90	70	58	63	5	2.82
DIRC070	RC	730675	1297791	326	-55	60	76	63	64	1	7.61
DIRC095	RC	730548	1297501	318	-55	90	50	45	48	3	1.06
DRC001	RC	730751	1297802	328	-50	270	93	72	74	2	7.39
DRC002	RC	730650	1297811	326	-50	90	99	76	79	3	4.92
DRC003	RC	730730	1297693	323	-50	270	99	90	97	7	3.86
DRC004	RC	730631	1297696	322	-50	90	93	82	86	4	3.03
DRC012	RC	730558	1297650	320	-60	90	120	43	56	13	5.11
DRC012	RC	730558	1297650	320	-60	90	120	110	114	4	2.08
DRC013	RC	730610	1297650	321	-60	90	120	39	48	9	6.69
DRC013	RC	730610	1297650	321	-60	90	120	70	73	3	6.09
DRC016	RC	730582	1297700	321	-60	90	68	51	55	4	2.62
DRC016A	RC	730583	1297705	321	-60	90	120	55	60	5	5.40
DRC018A	RC	730608	1297753	323	-60	90	120	95	99	4	2.86
DRC020	RC	730658	1297750	323	-60	90	120	93	95	2	3.84
DRC021	RC	730708	1297751	324	-60	90	120	53	55	2	2.15
DRC023	RC	730716	1297795	327	-60	90	120	43	45	2	8.43
DRC023	RC	730716	1297795	327	-60	90	120	70	73	3	3.17
DRC025	RC	730627	1297850	327	-60	90	120	75	77	2	1.43