Desert Gold Ventures Inc.

NI 43-101 Technical Report on the SMSZ Project, Mali

Mineral Resource Report

Qualified Person:
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DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the SMSZ Project, Mali - Mineral Resource Report" was prepared on behalf of Desert Gold Ventures Inc.. The Report is compliant with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1. The effective date of this Report is 12 January 2022.

The Qualified Person responsible for this Report is Mr. Uwe Engelmann and signed:-

U ENGELMANN
BSc (Zoo. & Bot.), BSc Hons (Geol.)
Pr.Sci.Nat., MGSSA
DIRECTOR, MINXCON (PTY) LTD

Signed at Little Falls, Gauteng, South Africa, on 03 March 2022.

CERTIFICATE of QUALIFIED PERSON - U Engelmann

I, Uwe Engelmann, as an author of the Technical Report (as defined herein), do hereby certify that:-

1. I am a Director of Minxcon (Pty) Ltd
   Suite 5, Coldstream Office Park,
   2 Coldstream Street,
   Little Falls, Roodepoort, South Africa
2. I graduated with a BSc Honours (Geology) degree from the University of the Witwatersrand in 1991.
3. I have more than 24 years' experience in the mining and exploration industry. This includes eight years as an Ore Resource Manager at the Randfontein Estates Projects on the West Rand, South Africa. I have completed a number of assessments and technical reports pertaining to various commodities, including gold, using approaches described by the National Instrument 43-101 (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects), Form 43-101F1 and the Companion Policy Document 43-101CP ("NI 43-101").
4. I am affiliated with the following professional associations, which meet all the attributes of a Professional Association or a Self-Regulatory Professional Association, as applicable (as those terms are defined in NI 43-101):-

Class	Professional Society	Year of Registration
Member	Geological Society of South Africa (MGSSA No. 966310)	2010
Professional Natural Scientist	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (Pr.Sci.Nat. Reg. No. 400058/08)	2008

5. I am responsible for all Items of the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Report on the SMSZ Project, Mali" prepared for Desert Gold Ventures Inc. with an effective date of 12 January 2022 ("the Report").
6. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in NI 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with professional associations and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a Qualified Person for the purposes of the Report.
7. I have read NI 43-101 and the Report has been prepared in compliance with it.
8. As of the effective date, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Report contains all scientific and technical information required to be disclosed to make the Report not misleading.
9. I am independent of Desert Gold Ventures Inc. as such term is defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. My compensation, employment or contractual relationship with Desert Gold Ventures Inc. is not contingent on any aspect of the Report.
10. I have acted as Competent Person for the Project on behalf of Desert Gold Ventures Inc. for the compilation of NI 43-101 reports as at November 2015 and January 2022.
11. I undertook a personal inspection of the properties in November 2015 and recently on 6 January 2022 to 10 January 2022.

Signed at Little Falls, Roodepoort on 03 March 2022.

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INFORMATION RISK

This Report was prepared by Minxcon (Pty) Ltd ("Minxcon"). In the preparation of the Report, Minxcon utilised information relating to operational methods and expectations provided to them by various sources. Where possible, Minxcon has verified this information from independent sources after making due enquiry of all material issues that are required in order to comply with the requirements of the NI 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1. Minxcon and its directors accept no liability for any losses arising from reliance upon the information presented in this Report. The authors of this report are not qualified to provide extensive commentary on legal issues associated with rights to the mineral properties and relied on the information provided to them by the issuer. No warranty or guarantee, be it express or implied, is made by the authors with respect to the completeness or accuracy of the legal aspects of this document.

OPERATIONAL RISKS

The business of mining and mineral exploration, development and production by their nature contain significant operational risks. The business depends upon, amongst other things, successful prospecting programmes and competent management. Profitability and asset values can be affected by unforeseen changes in operating circumstances and technical issues.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RISK

Factors such as political and industrial disruption, currency fluctuation and interest rates could have an impact on future operations, and potential revenue streams can also be affected by these factors. The majority of these factors are, and will be, beyond the control of any operating entity.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this document other than statements of historical fact, contain forward-looking statements regarding the operations, economic performance or financial condition, including, without limitation, those concerning the economic outlook for the mining industry, expectations regarding commodity prices, exchange rates, production, cash costs and other operating results, growth prospects and the outlook of operations, including the completion and commencement of commercial operations of specific production projects, its liquidity and capital resources and expenditure, and the outcome and consequences of any pending litigation or enforcement proceedings.

Although Minxcon believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to be correct. Accordingly, results may differ materially from those set out in the forward-looking statements as a result of, among other factors, changes in economic and market conditions, changes in the regulatory environment and other State actions, success of business and operating initiatives, fluctuations in commodity prices and exchange rates, and business and potential risk management.

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LIST OF UNITS AND ABBREVIATIONS

UNITS

The following units were used in this Report, and are in metric terms:-

Unit	Description
%	Per cent
/	Per
± or ~	Approximately
°	Degrees
°C	Degrees Celsius
cm	Centimetre
g	Grammes
g/t	Grammes per tonne
ha	Hectares
hr	Hour
kg	Kilogram (1,000 g)
km	Kilometre (1,000 m)
km^2	Square kilometres
koz	Kilo ounces (1,000 oz)
m	Metre
Ma	Million years (1,000,000 years)
mm	Millimetre
Moz	Million ounces (1,000,000 oz)
MPa	Megapascal
Mt	Million tonnes (1,000,000 t)
oz	Troy Ounces
ppb	Parts per billion
ppm	Parts per million
t	Tonne
x	By / Multiplied by
µm	Micrometre

COMPUTATION

It is noted that throughout the Report, table columns may not compute due to rounding.

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations were used in this Report:-

Abbreviation	Description
AC	Air Core
Alecto	Alecto Minerals PLC
Altus	Altus Strategies PLC
Ashanti	Ashanti Gold Corp.
BRGM	Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Minieres
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
CRM	Certified Reference Material
CVD	Continuous Variable-Discharge
DD	Diamond Drill
Desert Gold or the Client	Desert Gold Ventures Inc.
DNGM	Direction Nationale de la Géologie et des Mines
Hyundai	Hyundai Mali S.A.
IP	Induced Polarisation
KEF	Kriging Efficiency
Kéniéba Inlier	Kédougou-Kéniéba Inlier
KNA	Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis
Minxcon	Minxcon (Pty) Ltd
MMC	Mineral Management Consulting
NI 43-101	National Instrument 43-101 - *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*, Form 43-101 F1 – *Technical Report* and the Companion Policy 43-101CP
QAQC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
QP	Qualified Person
R	Correlation Coefficients
RAB	Rotary Air Blast
RC	Reverse Circulation
RCD	Reverse Circulation Top and Diamond Drill Finish
Report	NI 43-101 Mineral Resource Report on the SMSZ Project, Mali prepared for Desert Gold Ventures Inc. with an effective date of 12 January 2022
SD	Standard Deviation
SMSZ	Senegal Mali Shear Zone
SMSZ Project or Project	Senegal Mali Shear Zone Gold Project
SoR	Slope of Regression
SRM	Standard Reference Material
SUD	SUD Mining SARL
TSF	Tailings Storage Facility
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
United States Dollar	USD
WAI	Wardell Armstrong International

ITEM 1 - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Minxcon (Pty) Ltd (or Minxcon) was commissioned by Desert Gold Ventures Inc. (or Desert Gold) to complete an Independent Mineral Resource Report on their Senegal Mali Shear Zone (or SMSZ) Gold Project (or SMSZ Project or Project), situated in Mali.

The intention is to present the findings of a recent drilling campaign and inclusion of new properties into the project, as well as the results of a revised Mineral Resource estimation for the total Project.

Item 1 (a) - PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The SMSZ Project is situated in western Mali adjacent to Senegal. The town of Kayes lies approximately 120 km to the northeast of the Project. The property is approximately 410 km^2 and is an irregular-shaped collection of mostly rectangular, contiguous concessions that extend 23 km eastward from the Falémé River at the Mali-Senegal international border and north-south for 43 km.

The SMSZ Project Area comprises a total of 10 concession blocks, 17 prospect targets and eight deposits for which Mineral Resources have been estimated, as displayed in the table below and illustrated overleaf.

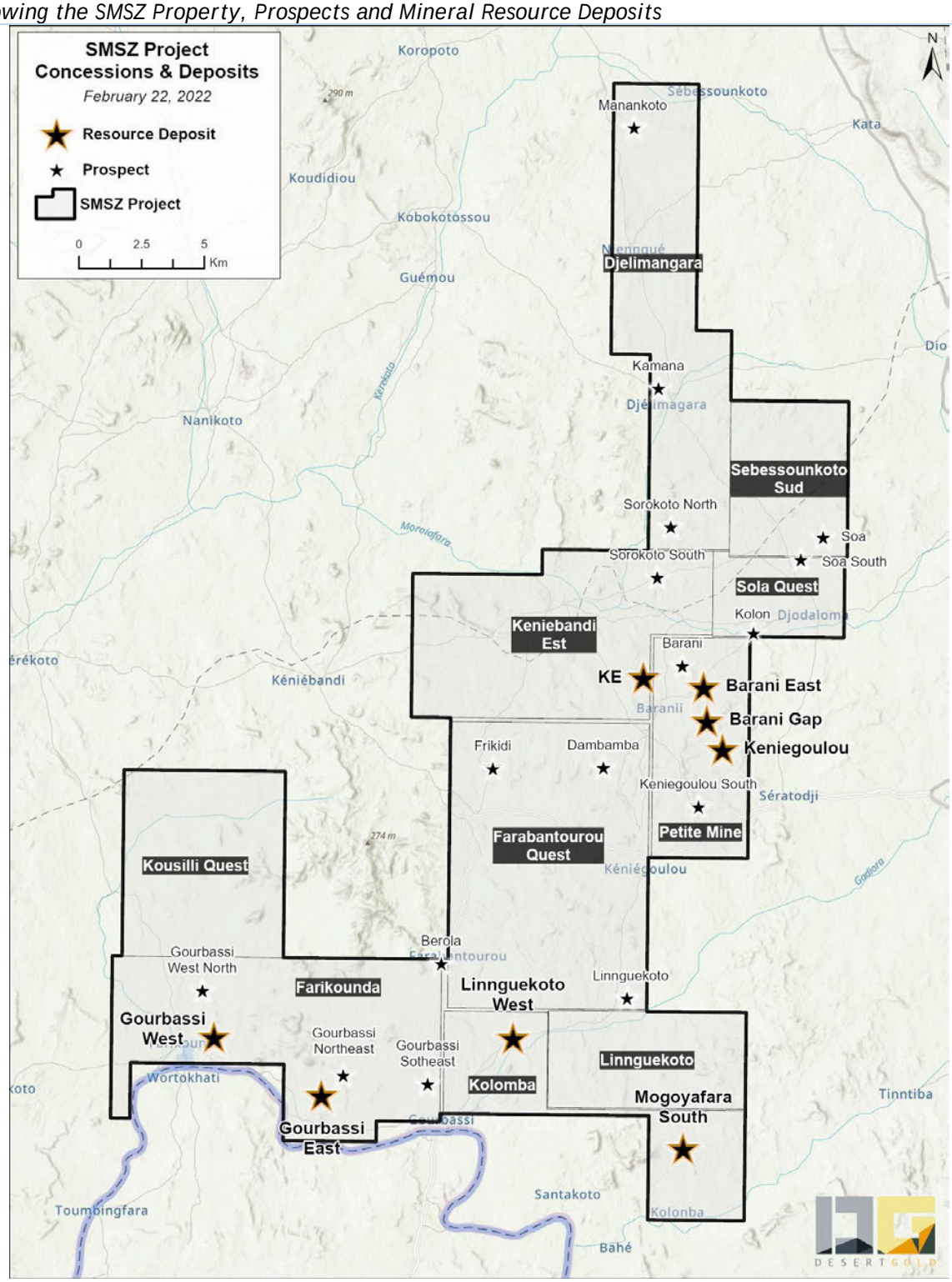
Project Areas Comprising the Total SMSZ Project

Concession	Prospect	Mineral Resource Deposit
Djelimangara	Kamana	-
	Manankoto	-
	Sorokoto North	-
Farabantourou Ouest	Frikidi	-
	Dambamba	-
	Linnguekoto	-
Farikounda (previously Kossanto East)	Gourbassi West North	Gourbassi West
	Gourbassi Northeast	Gourbassi East
	Gourbassi Southeast	-
	Berola	-
Keniebandi Est	Sorokoto South	KE
Kolomba	-	Linnguekoto West
		Mogoyafara South
Kousilli Ouest	-	-
Linnguekoto	-	-
Petit Mine	Keniegoulou South	Keniegoulou
	Barani	Barani East
	-	Barani Gap
Sebessounkoto Sud	Soa	-
Sola Ouest	Kolon	-
	Soa South	-

Item 1 (b) - OWNERSHIP OF THE PROPERTY

The SMSZ Property merges together a collection of smaller properties along the prospective Senegal Mali and Main Transcurrent Shear Zones. Desert Gold has exclusive rights to explore and potentially develop gold deposits within the concession area. All of the SMSZ concessions are owned by Desert Gold Mali S.A.R.L., which is 100% owned by Desert Gold Ventures in Canada. A number of agreements and royalty payments are secured for the concessions. Artisanal mining is allowed. Desert Gold is aware of several sites with active and historic artisanal mining.

Map showing the SMSZ Property, Prospects and Mineral Resource Deposits



Source: Client

Map showing the SMSZ Property, Prospects and Mineral Resource Deposits	January 2022

Item 1 (c) - GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The area along the Senegal-Mali border is underlain by Proterozoic and Archaean rocks of the West Africa craton. The craton stabilised at approximately 1,800 Ma and is composed of the Reguibat shield to the north and the Leo or Man shield to the south. The Leo shield is built on an Archaean nucleus with the Baoul-Mossi

(Proterozoic) domain forming the majority of the shield in the southwest. The Baoul-Mossi domain contains inliers of Archaean rocks and Birimian formations which were deposited between 2,300 Ma and 1,900 Ma, *i.e.*, Lower to Middle Proterozoic. These Birimian rocks were affected by the Eburnean orogeny which was most active from 2,000 Ma to 1,800 Ma, peaking at approximately 1,950 Ma.

Item 1 (d) - Overview of the Project Geology

The Project overlies a 43 km section of the Senegal Mali Shear Zone and an 11 km section of the Main Transcurrent shear zone. Both structures are related to historic and current gold mines, advanced prospects and numerous gold occurrences and zones.

Rocks underlying the Project Area comprise Birimian mafic to felsic volcanics and sediments with the volcanic rocks only observed on the westernmost Farikounda and Kousilli West Concessions. Younger, Keniebandi formation conglomerates and quartzites are observed in the central part of the property on the Farikounda, Farabantourou and Kolomba concessions, to the west of the Senegal Mali Shear Zone. All rocks are cut by later felsic intrusions, which are in turn cut by a series of northeast-trending dolerite dykes, which are quite obvious in the magnetic data.

Dominant structural controls comprise both the northerly-trending, Mali Senegal and Main Transcurrent Shear Zones. Northeast trending magnetic anomalies are related to the northeast trending dolerite dykes, which sometimes appear to occupy pre-existing shears and fracture zones. Northwest-trending structural zones are most prominent in the southeast part of the Frikidi area.

Gold mineralisation occurs in most rock types on the Property.

Item 1 (e) - Local Property Geology

The Barani Resource comprises moderate-east-dipping, three lens groups oriented along a 2.5 km long, northeast- to north-northwest-oriented structure that connects the Barani East, Barani Gap and Keniegoulou areas. The KE Zone, which is separate from the other three zones appears to lie west of the Senegal Mali shear zone. It is flat lying and can be traced for approximately 450 m. All of these gold zones are hosted by sedimentary rocks comprising siltstones and quartzites with the Barani group of zones also containing limestone. Alteration comprises silicification (with or without quartz veins), sericitisation and sulphidation (pyrite and arsenopyrite). All gold zones are open along strike, with the Barani resource group open down-dip as well.

The Mogoyafara South Deposit is the largest deposit on the property to date. It is northeast to northwest striking, generally shallow-west-dipping and can be traced for 1,900 m along strike across a 1,300-m area. It appears to be open along strike and to depth. This zone is interpreted to lie just west of the Senegal Mali shear zone and is hosted by younger quartzites and conglomerates of the Keniebandi Formation. A felsic intrusion is also an important host to the gold mineralisation.

Linnguekoto West lies parallel to and immediate east of a flexure in a northeast-trending dolerite dyke. It is believed that the flexure in the shear as indicated by the flexure in the dyke, controlled the emplacement of the deposit. This is the smallest deposit of the group and can be traced for 500 m along strike to approximately 220 m depth. It is a steeply-dipping central siltstone- to sandstone-hosted gold-bearing lens and a series of flat-lying tension-release lenses that flank the central lens.

The Gourbassi East Deposit is a steeply dipping, northerly-trending deposit traced for approximately 800 m along strike to 250 m depth. It is dominantly intermediate volcanic hosted with gold zones related to quartz veining and disseminated pyrite in bleached, sericite- and albite-altered zones. This deposit is open along strike and to depth.

Gourbassi West lies at the contact of older, commonly brecciated mafic volcanic rocks and younger, conglomerate and quartzites with the bulk of the currently defined deposit hosted within the volcanic rocks. As with most other zones, the dominant alteration is a variety of silicification, sericitisation, pyritisation and patchy albitisation. The Gourbassi West mineralised lenses appear to dip moderately to the west and vary in strike from northeast to northwest. The Gourbassi West Zone consists of 36, interpreted, lenses of gold mineralisation that have been traced for approximately 1,100 m along strike and to 185 m depth. It is locally open along strike, especially to the north and southwest, and is open to depth.

Item 1 (f) - STATUS OF EXPLORATION

The Property has been subject to approximately 30 years of exploration by at least 11 companies which resulted in an extensive database from soil sampling, prospecting and auger drilling through to trenching, mapping and drilling. This database, including regional magnetic data, has provided an excellent base from which to advance the exploration over the property. This work has led to the discovery of in excess of 24 gold zones, of which five areas (Barani, Mogoyafara South, Linnguekoto West, Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West) have seen sufficient exploration to support the estimation of Mineral Resources.

Soil sampling has been completed over most of the property with the exception of the west half of the Keniebandi East Concession. Soil sampling has been an effective tool for the discovery of new gold zones on the Property. Numerous soil anomalies remain to be evaluated and followed up.

Termite mound sampling, while not as widespread as the soil sample data, locally provide high quality gold anomalies, which should be followed up.

Geological mapping and prospecting have also been an effective exploration tools to define host rocks, structure, new gold zones and to validate soil anomalies. To date just over 40% of the property has been mapped.

Geophysical surveys, IP and magnetic, have been successfully used to define drill targets and to trace potentially gold mineralised structures and geology along strike. Better examples of this include the close correlation between IP chargeability highs and gold mineralisation at the Gourbassi East, Barani and Keniegoulou Zones and the correlation between magnetic highs and mineralisation at the Mogoyafara South Zone.

Auger drilling has been an effective tool for the discovery of new gold zones with Gourbassi West North discovery, representing a prime example of that success. Other auger anomalies with values to 8,650 ppb Au, remain to be tested. Additional auger drilling should be carried out over select areas where there appears to be potential under laterite covered areas.

Preliminary metallurgical testwork has been carried out over the Barani East, Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West Zones. This work suggests potential gold recoveries of 93.6% in oxidised and transition rocks and 91.4% in fresh rocks. No metallurgical testing has been carried out over the Mogoyafara South, Linnguekoto West, KE, Barani Gap and Keniegoulou Zones. Timed bottle-roll metallurgical testing of oxide, transition and fresh rock zones should be completed when fresh samples are available.

Drilling completed over the Gourbassi West North, Gourbassi NE, Gourbassi SE, Berola, Frikidi, Kolon, Soa South, Soa, Sorokoto South, Sorokoto North, Kamana and Manankoto Zones has returned potentially economic grades over economic widths. Of these, Gourbassi West North, displays the most potential for the delineation of a significant amount of Mineral Resources. Follow-up drilling should be completed in each of these areas with a focus on Gourbassi West North.

Item 1 (g) - MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

The total estimated Mineral Resources for the SMSZ Project have been classified and stated within optimised open pits and is presented below. The open pit Mineral Resources are stated at a gold cut-off grade of 0.40 g/t. No additional geological losses have been applied.

All stated Mineral Resources are limited to the property boundaries of the Project Area. Columns may not add up due to rounding. Tonnage and gold content are estimates and have been rounded to the appropriate levels of confidence. Inferred Mineral Resources have a large degree of uncertainty, and it cannot be assumed that all or part of the Inferred Mineral Resource will be upgraded to a higher confidence category. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not demonstrate economic viability.

Total Mineral Resources of the SMSZ Gold Project as at 12 January 2022

Mineral Resource Category	Tonnes	Gold Grade	Gold Content
	Mt	g/t	oz
Measured	2.38	1.28	97,800
Indicated	6.09	1.08	212,600
Measured and Indicated	**8.47**	**1.14**	**310,300**
Inferred	**20.70**	**1.16**	**769,200**

Notes:

1. A marginal cut-off grade of 0.40 g/t Au for all material is applied.
2. Mineral Resources were estimated at a gold price of USD1,800/oz, processing cost including G&A at USD11/t, mining costs ranging from USD2.25/t to USD2.75/t, process recoveries of 92% and slope angles from 45° to 50°.
3. Figures have been rounded to an appropriate level of precision for the reporting of Mineral Resources.
4. The Mineral Resources are stated as dry tonnes. All figures are in metric tonnes.
5. The in-situ ounces are in troy ounces.

The Mineral Resources by deposit are shown below.

Mineral Resource Estimate Summary by Deposit as at 12 January 2022

Mineral Resource Category	Project	Project Sub-Division	Tonnes (In Situ)	Gold Grade	Gold Content	
			Mt	g/t	kg	oz
Measured	Gourbassi	Gourbassi West	1.77	0.96	1,700	54,600
	Barani East	Barani East	0.61	2.20	1,340	43,200
	Total Measured		2.38	1.28	3,040	97,800
Indicated	Gourbassi	Gourbassi East	2.24	1.22	2,730	87,900
		Gourbassi West	2.97	0.80	2,390	76,700
	Barani East	Barani East	0.88	1.70	1,490	48,000
	Total Indicated		6.09	1.08	6,600	212,600
Total M&I			**8.47**	**1.14**	**9,650**	**310,300**
Inferred	Mogoyafara	Mogoyafara South	12.29	1.05	12,840	412,800
	Linnguekoto	Linnguekoto West	1.39	1.48	2,060	66,200
	Gourbassi	Gourbassi East	1.88	1.37	2,570	82,800
		Gourbassi West	2.44	0.94	2,280	73,400
	Barani East	Barani East	1.01	1.62	1,650	52,900
		Barani Gap	0.85	1.03	870	28,100
		Keniegoulou	0.42	2.58	1,080	34,800
		KE	0.42	1.35	560	18,100
Total Inferred			**20.70**	**1.16**	**23,920**	**769,200**

Notes:

1. A marginal cut-off grade of 0.40 g/t Au for all material is applied.
2. Mineral Resources were estimated at a gold price of USD1,800/oz, processing cost including G&A at USD11/t, mining costs ranging from USD2.25/t to USD2.75/t, process recoveries of 92% and slope angles from 45° to 50°.
3. Figures have been rounded to an appropriate level of precision for the reporting of Mineral Resources.
4. The Mineral Resources are stated as dry tonnes. All figures are in metric tonnes.

5. The in-situ ounces are in troy ounces.

Item 1 (h) - QUALIFIED PERSON'S CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I. CONCLUSIONS

The Property has been subject to extensive exploration leading to the discovery of over 24 gold zones, of which five areas (Barani, Mogoyafara South, Linnguekoto West, Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West) have seen sufficient exploration to support the estimation of Mineral Resources. These five areas contain pit-constrained Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources totalling 310,300 oz and Inferred Mineral Resources totalling 769,200 oz gold, all within a radius of 12 km. Of these gold resources, approximately 30% comprises oxide and transition facies material.

Resources for the Barani East Zone group comprise 0.61 Mt Measured Mineral Resources at 2.20 g/t for 43,200 oz gold, 0.88 Mt Indicated Mineral Resources at 1.70 g/t for 48,000 oz gold and 2.70 Mt Inferred Mineral Resources at 1.54 g/t for 133,900 oz gold. The gold zones are open along strike, with the Barani resource group, open down dip as well.

Mogoyafara South is the largest deposit of the portfolio with 12.29 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resources grading 1.05 g/t gold for 412,800 oz. This zone lies just west of the Senegal Mali Shear Zone, is open along strike and to depth. Geology, mineralisation and wire frame interpretation of the mineralised zones should be validated.

Linnguekoto West is the smallest deposit of the group comprising 1.39 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resources grading 1.48 g/t Au totalling 66,200 oz gold. As with Mogoyafara South, the geology, mineralisation and wireframing should be validated.

Gourbassi East is open along strike and to depth, and comprises 2.24 Mt of Indicated Mineral Resources at 1.22 g/t for 87,900 oz gold and 1.88 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resources grading 1.37 g/t gold totalling 82,800 oz.

Gourbassi West consists of 36 lenses of gold mineralisation and is locally open along strike, especially to the north and southwest, and is open to depth. It comprises 1.77 Mt of Measured Mineral Resources at 0.96 g/t totalling 54,600 oz, Indicated Mineral Resources of 2.97 Mt grading 0.80 g/t gold totalling 76,700 oz and Inferred Mineral Resources of 2.44 Mt grading 0.94 g/t gold totalling 73,400 oz.

Drilling completed over the Gourbassi West North, Gourbassi NE, Gourbassi SE, Berola, Frikidi, Kolon, Soa South, Soa, Sorokoto South, Sorokoto North, Kamana and Manankoto Zones returned potentially economic grades over economic widths. Gourbassi West North, in particular, displays the most potential for the delineation of a significant amount of Mineral Resources, warranting follow-up drilling.

Mogoyafara South and Gourbassi West North gold zones appear to be the largest known gold systems within the Project Area and are classified as tier 1 exploration targets with highest priority. The remaining gold zones comprise tier 2 targets and are advanced and second priority. Tier 3 targets are represented by follow-up of auger and soil anomalies, while tier 4 targets are represented by new areas of recommended auger drilling.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS

Prioritised, systematic follow-up exploration of the gold zones is recommended, focussing on Mogoyafara South and Gourbassi West North. The recommended programme is preliminary as significantly more drilling would be required to convert the current Mineral Resource to Indicated, which is not planned.

A 30,000-m drill programme comprising approximately 5,000 m of core drilling, 10,000 m of RC and 15,000 m of AC is recommended. Of this, about 50% targets Mogoyafara South Deposit and Gourbassi West North Zone, with core drilling planned to better define geology and mineralisation, RC drilling to fill in gaps and validate mineralisation, and AC drilling to fill in gaps in the drilling and to explore for extensions.

Core and RC drilling are recommended for Linnguekoto West to validate mineralisation and better define geology. Additional drilling is recommended for Gourbassi East, Gourbassi West, Barani East, Barani Gap and Keniegoulou to follow-up on potential depth and strike extensions. Follow-up drilling is recommended at Manankoto, Kamana, Sorokoto North, Sorokoto South, Soa, Soa South, Kolon, Frikidi, Berola, Gourbassi SE and Gourbassi NE.

Sequential drill testing initially focused on stronger Au-in-auger anomalies should be carried out with an AC drill. Auger drilling should be carried out over laterite-covered areas where gold mineralised zones are inferred to occur, with initial focus on the Gourbassi West North and Mogoyafara South areas. Mapping and prospecting should continue with an eventual goal of covering the entire SMSZ property area.

At least 10 samples from each zone from Mogoyafara South, Linnguekoto West and Gourbassi West North should be subject to a bottle-roll leach testing to determine indicative gold recoveries.

The recommended programme is estimated to cost USD3.5 million to complete with the bulk of the work competed by the end of 2022. This recommended programme should be viewed as preliminary as a lot more drilling would be required to convert the current Mineral Resource to Indicated, which is not planned.

ITEM 2 - INTRODUCTION

Item 2 (a) - ISSUER RECEIVING THE REPORT

Minxcon (Pty) Ltd ("Minxcon") was commissioned by Desert Gold Ventures Inc. ("Desert Gold" or "the Client") to complete an Independent Mineral Resource Report (this "Report") on their Senegal Mali Shear Zone ("SMSZ") Gold Project ("SMSZ Project" or "Project"), situated in Mali.

Desert Gold is an incorporated company listed on the Canadian Venture Exchange, trading under the symbol *DAU*.

Item 2 (b) - TERMS OF REFERENCE AND PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

This Report has been prepared in accordance with the prescribed guidelines of the National Instrument 43-101 - *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*, Form 43-101 F1 – *Technical Report* and the Companion Policy 43-101CP (collectively "NI 43-101"). Only Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves as defined by The Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") have been utilised in this Report.

The scope of work was to undertake a Mineral Resource update for Barani East to include the new drilling data and new estimations for Barani Gap, Keniegoulou, KE, Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West. In addition, a maiden Inferred Mineral Resource has been included for Mogoyafara South and Linnguekoto West based on historical information obtained. A review of the geological modelling relating to the eight orebodies was undertaken as well as Mineral Resource estimation. The remainder of the property exploration data was reviewed. The following work was carried out for the Report:-

- review project data and clean up;
- review quality assurance and quality control ("QAQC");
- review project tenure;
- review exploration data;
- review client orebody wireframes - geological modelling;
- conduct geostatistical analysis on the data;
- conduct kriging neighbourhood analysis ("KNA");
- conduct Mineral Resource estimation (eight orebodies);
- conduct model validation;
- conduct Mineral Resource reconciliation;
- conduct Mineral Resource classification; and
- compile a compliant NI 43-101 report.

The intention of this Report is to present the findings of a recent drilling campaign and inclusion of new properties into the project, as well as the results of a revised Mineral Resource estimation for the Project.

Item 2 (c) - SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND DATA CONTAINED IN THE REPORT

In the compilation of this Report, Minxcon utilised information as provided by the Client. This includes internal company reports, technical correspondence and maps, sampling and exploration data, environmental studies and metallurgical data, as received from the following person:-

- Mr Don Dudek: Director and Technical Director, Desert Gold.

Additional information was sourced from those references listed in Item 27 and is duly referenced in the text where appropriate.

This Report represents the independent opinions of Minxcon, based on the available source data, as supplied by Desert Gold. Minxcon's opinion and Mineral Resource estimate is premised on historical data received

from Desert Gold as well as additional recent exploration drilling data. Desert Gold has confirmed to Minxcon that, to the best of their knowledge, the information provided by them was true, accurate and complete, and not incorrect, misleading or irrelevant in any aspect. Minxcon does not have any reason to believe that any material facts have been withheld. The data supplied by Desert Gold was checked and verified to the extent possible.

Item 2 (d) - Qualified Persons' Personal Inspection of the Property

The Qualified Person ("QP", as such term is defined by the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects), of this Report is Mr Uwe Engelmann. Mr Engelmann holds the degrees BSc (Zoology & Botany) and BSc Honours (Geology), is a registered Professional Natural Scientist with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professionals (Pr.Sci.Nat. Reg. No. 400058/08) and is a member of the Geological Society of South Africa.

Mr Uwe Engelmann visited the Barani East site in November 2015 and more recently from 6 January 2022 to 10 January 2022. During the site visit he inspected the drillhole collar positions of recent and historical drillhole over the five project areas – Barani, Gourbassi East, Gourbassi West, Linnguekoto West and Mogoyafara South. Figure 1 show two examples of the drillhole collars. Due to the age of some of the data not all the collars could be located. However, it is evident from the drillhole collars still visible that the collar positions in the historical database are reliable.

A selection of diamond core and reverse circulation ("RC") chips were also inspected to review the correlation of the geological wireframes supplied by the client to the lithology and mineralisation of the hole. From the inspection it was evident that the geological wireframes on which the estimation is based correlated well with alteration zones and associated mineralisation. Figure 2 shows the RC chips for FR-21-RCD-017 at Gourbassi East which clearly shows the light green alteration zone from approximately 100 m to 120 m with sulphide mineralisation visible from 104 m to 120 m. In this case the geological wireframe correlated well and was delineated from 110 m to 119 m. This alteration and sulphide mineralisation was also clearly evident in the diamond core which was inspected and also showed good correlation with the geological wireframes.

The artisanal mining activities that were visited clearly show that the mining activities are associated with these alteration and shear zones. Figure 3 shows the artisanal mining activities at Gourbassi East and how they follow the alteration and shear zones. An alteration zone is visible in the photo to the left of the mining void. The mining activities also correlated well with the orientation of the geological models.

Figure 1: Inspected Drillhole Collars

Inspected Drillhole Collars	**January 2022**

Figure 2: Inspected RC Chips of Drillhole FR-21-RCD-017

Inspected RC Chips of Drillhole FR-21-RCD-017	**January 2022**

Figure 3: Gourbassi East Artisanal Mining of Alteration Zones

Gourbassi East Artisanal Mining of Alteration Zones	**January 2022**

ITEM 3 - RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The QP and authors of this Report are not qualified to provide opinion on legal issues and property tenure. Reliance has been made on such information as provided by Desert Gold.

The QP relied on the following information supplied by Desert Gold:-

- historical drilling database;
- recent drilling database;
- geological wireframes;
- project geology;
- exploration data.

ITEM 4 - PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Item 4 (a) - AREA OF THE PROPERTY

The property is approximately 410 km^2 and is an irregular-shaped collection of mostly rectangular, contiguous concessions that extend 23 km eastward from the Falémé River at the Mali – Senegal international border and north-south for 43 km.

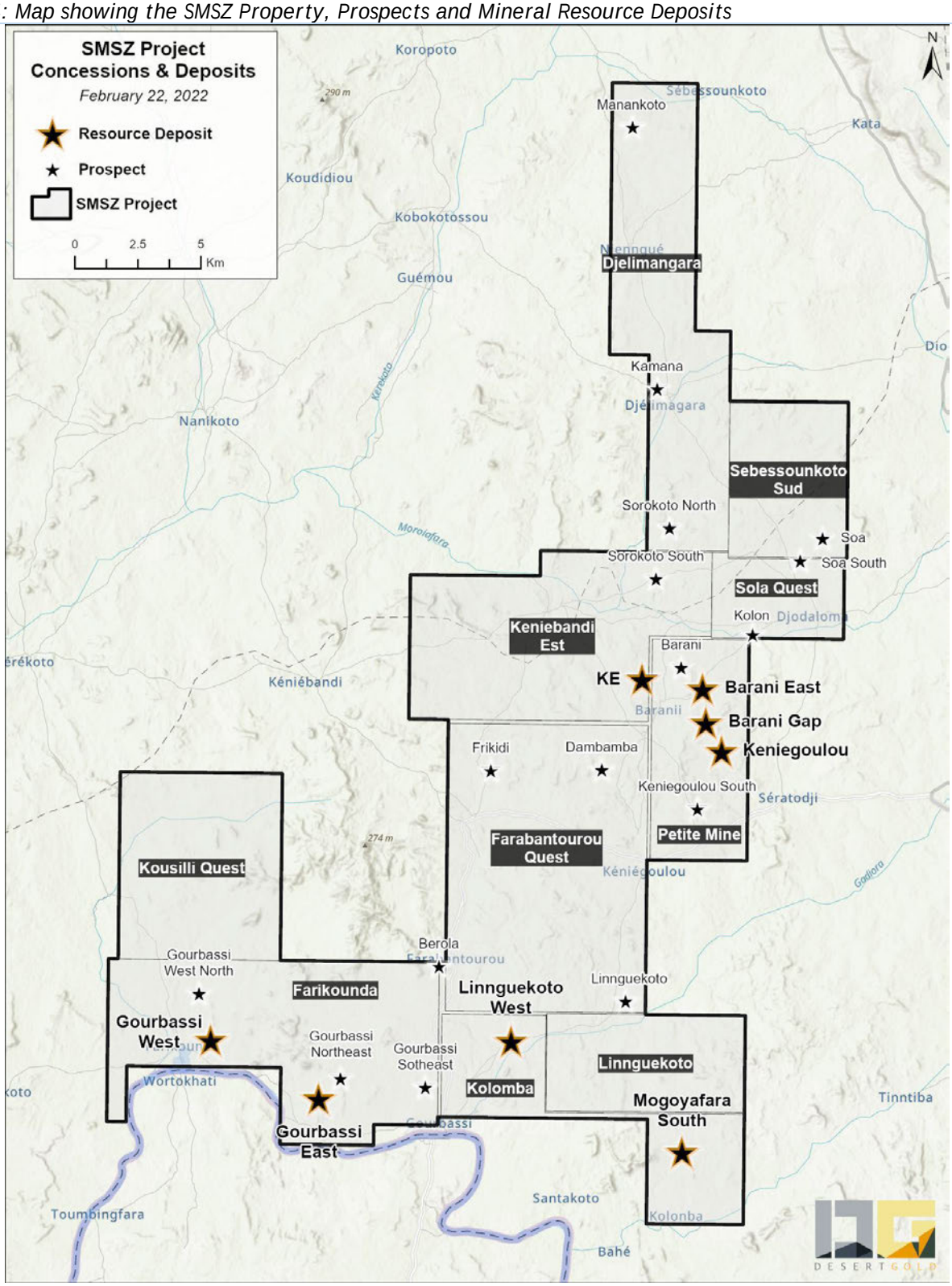
The SMSZ Project Area comprises a total of 10 concession blocks, 17 prospect targets and eight deposits for which Mineral Resources have been estimated, as displayed in Table 1 and illustrated in Figure 4.

Table 1: Project Areas Comprising the Total SMSZ Project

Concession	Prospect	Mineral Resource Deposit
Djelimangara	Kamana	-
	Manankoto	-
	Sorokoto North	-
Farabantourou Ouest	Frikidi	-
	Dambamba	-
	Linnguekoto	-
Farikounda (previously Kossanto East)	Gourbassi West North	Gourbassi West
	Gourbassi Northeast	Gourbassi East
	Gourbassi Southeast	-
	Berola	-
Keniebandi Est	Sorokoto South	KE
Kolomba	-	Linnguekoto West
		Mogoyafara South
Kousilli Ouest	-	-
Linnguekoto	-	-
Petit Mine	Keniegoulou South	Keniegoulou
	Barani	Barani East
	-	Barani Gap
Sebessounkoto Sud	Soa	-
Sola Ouest	Kolon	-
	Soa South	-

Barani East zones comprise the Barani East, Barani Gap and Keniegoulou (as a group, referred to as Barani).

Figure 4: Map showing the SMSZ Property, Prospects and Mineral Resource Deposits



Source: Client

Map showing the SMSZ Property, Prospects and Mineral Resource Deposits	January 2022

Item 4 (b) - LOCATION OF THE PROPERTY

The SMSZ Project is situated in western Mali adjacent to Senegal (Figure 5) and is centred halfway between the Sadiola and Loulo Mines. The property centred is situated at 208,000 East and 148560 North (WGS84, Zone 29).

The Project lies in the Kayes administrative district. The administrative offices of this region are in the town of Kayes approximately 120 km to the northeast of the Project. The local police administrative area is based in Bourdala in the northeast portion of the Project.

Figure 5: Location Map of the SMSZ Property

Source: Client

Location Map of the SMSZ Property	**January 2022**

Item 4 (c) - MINERAL DEPOSIT TENURE

I. EXPLORATION AND MINING RIGHTS IN MALI

Mineral rights in Mali are owned by the State and permits for exploration and mining issued by the *Direction Nationale de la Géologie et des Mines* (**"**DNGM**"** - National Directorate of Geology and Mines). Mining Law in Mali is governed by the 2019 Mining Code and related 2019 Decrees and supersedes the prior 2012 and 1999 Mining Code.

Exploration and mining rights are conferred through exploration and exploitation permits. Exploration permits are valid for three years and renewable for two subsequent three-year periods. An Exploitation Permit is granted by the government of Mali for a period of 30 years following proof of an exploitable deposit. This is done through acceptance and approval by the government of a feasibility study, a community development plan, environmental permit, and a closure plan. Exploration and Exploitation Permits are assignable and leasable.

Exploration permits do not confer surface rights. Compensation is required in instances where exploration conflicts with agricultural or other activities of local persons. There are no current areas of conflict between local villages and Desert Gold's SMSZ Property.

The government of Mali retains a non-dilutable 10% carried interest in a joint exploitation company established between the government and the exploration company. The state also retains the right to acquire an additional participation of 10% for cash. Also, national private investors have the possibility to acquire at least 5% of the shares of any Exploitation company for cash, under the same conditions as other private shareholders.

Exploration and Exploitation are subject to all laws and regulations concerning mining, safety, business conduct, the environment, water, and social responsibility toward local residents.

II. TITLE AND TENURE

The SMSZ Property merges together, for the first time a collection of smaller properties along the prospective Senegal Mali Shear Zone and Main Transcurrent Fault Zones. Desert Gold has exclusive rights to explore and potentially develop gold deposits within the concession area. Artisanal mining, without the support of mechanical means, is allowed. Desert Gold is aware of several sites with active and historic artisanal mining.

The SMSZ Project comprises nine exploration concessions, shown in Table 2, for gold exploration and one small-scale gold mining licence (Petit Mine) that total an area of approximately 410 km^2.

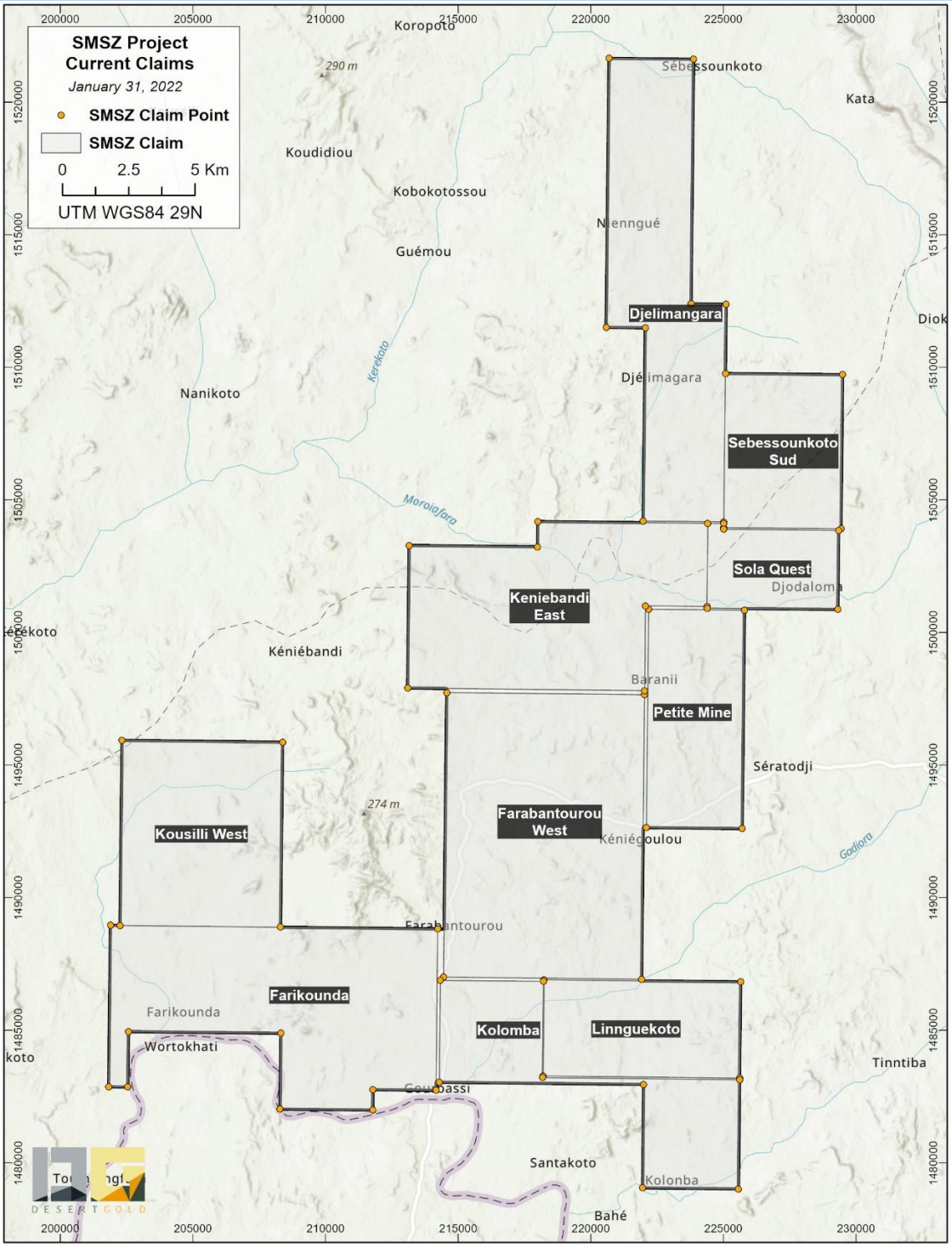
Table 2: SMSZ Project Concessions

Concession	Concession Granted	Size km^2	Ownership	Royalties/Other Ownership
Djelimangara	2020-12-31	55	100%	2.5% NSR to Altus with 1.5% buyable
Sebessounkoto Sud	2018-07-31	28	100%	2.5% NSR to Altus with 1.5% buyable
Keniebandi Est	2019-07-16	60	100%	2% NSR to MMC
Kousilli Ouest	2018-11-07	44	100%	2% NSR to MMC
Petit Mine	2018-10-10	28	100%	-
Farabantourou Ouest	2018-11-27	82.3	100%	-
Linnguekoto	2019-09-26	30	95%*	5% carried interest by Sud Mining SARL
Farikounda	2019-11-25	66.41	100%	1.5% NSR to Alecto
Sola Ouest	2020-12-31	15	100%*	2% to Harmattan with 1% buyable
Kolomba	2021-11-21	32	100%	-

Note: * Under option to earn this percentage in the property with option details described in Items 4(e).

The concession areas are illustrated in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Map showing the SMSZ Property Location and Outline



Source: Client

Map showing the SMSZ Property Location and Outline	December 2021

Item 4 (d) - ISSUER'S TITLE TO/INTEREST IN THE PROPERTY

Desert Gold has a number of wholly owned or dormant subsidiaries as noted in Table 3. All of the SMSZ concessions are owned by Desert Gold Mali S.A.R.L., which is 100% owned by Desert Gold Ventures in Canada. Desert Gold Ventures trades on the TSX-V (symbol *DAU*).

Table 3: Desert Gold Subsidiaries

Name	Country of Incorporation	Ownership Percentage	
		June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
TransAfrica Belgique S.A. (dormant)	Belgium	100%	100%
Desert Gold Ltd.	Rwanda	100%	100%
TransAfrica Senegal S.A. (dormant)	Senegal	100%	100%
GoldBanks Nevada Ventures Inc. (dormant)	USA	100%	100%
Ashanti Gold Corp. (dormant)	Canada	100%	100%
Ashanti Gold Mali S.A.R.L.(dormant)	Mali	100%	100%
Desert Gold Mali S.A.R.L.	Mali	100%	100%
Etruscan Resources Mali SARL (dormant)	Mali	N/A	100%
Legend Mali Holdings (BVI) Inc.(dormant)	BVI	100%	100%

Note: The Company has various dormant subsidiaries that hold the interests in resources properties. During the period ended September 30, 2021, Etruscan Resources Mali SARL was dissolved. The Mineral Properties previously held by Etruscan Resources Mali SARL has been transferred to Desert Gold Mali S.A.R.L

Item 4 (e) - ROYALTIES AND PAYMENTS

A number of agreements are in place for the SMSZ Project concessions as shown in Table 2. These are described to follow.

I. ALTUS AGREEMENT

In August 2019 the Company entered into an agreement (the "Agreement") with Altus Strategies PLC ("Altus"), to acquire Altus' Sebessounkoto Sud and Djelimangara gold projects (the "Project") which are contiguous to the Company's Senegal Mali Shear Zone Project located in western Mali.

Desert Gold has earned a 100% interest in the Project by satisfying the following headline terms:

Part 1: Consideration

Upon signing of the Agreements, Desert Gold will:-

- Within 5 business days make a cash payment to Altus of USD50,000 (paid in October 2019); and
- Within 14 business days and subject to any regulatory approval as may be required, issue 3,000,000 common shares of Desert Gold (issued in October 2019) to Altus.

Part 2: Milestone Payments

Upon the reception of a NI 43-101 compliant independent resource over the Project, which exceeds 500,000 oz of gold, Desert Gold will (in respect of the first 500,000 oz only):-

- Within 5 business days make a cash payment to Altus of USD100,000; and
- Within 14 business days and subject to any regulatory or shareholder approvals as may be required, issue 2,000,000 common shares of Desert Gold to Altus.

Upon the reception of a NI 43-101 compliant independent resource over the Project which exceeds 1,000,000 oz of gold then Desert Gold will (in respect of the second 500,000 oz only):-

- Within 5 business days make a cash payment to Altus of USD100,000; and
- Within 14 business days and subject to any regulatory or shareholder approvals as may be required, issue 3,000,000 shares of Desert Gold to Altus (issued on November 7, 2019).

Part 3: Project Royalties

Altus will retain a 2.5% Net Smelter Return ("Altus NSR") royalty on the Project.

Desert Gold will have the right to purchase up to 1.5% of the Altus NSR. The amount payable by Desert Gold to Altus will be calculated by reference to the NI 43-101 gold reserve figure reported in an independent definitive feasibility study on the Project as follows:-

- If the reserve is greater than 1,000,000 oz, then USD6.0 million;
- If the reserve is less than 1,000,000 oz but greater than 500,000 oz, then USD3.0 million;
- If the reserve is less than 500,000 oz but greater than 250,000 oz, then USD1.0 million; and
- Furthermore, Desert Gold will have a 60-day right of first refusal, to acquire such portion of the balance of the Altus NSR that Altus may, from time to time, wish to sell.

Altus will provide Desert Gold a 10-day written notice of any intention to sell any of its Desert Gold shares. During that 10-day period, Desert Gold will have the right to find a third party to acquire such Desert Gold shares directly from Altus.

II. MMC AGREEMENT

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company entered into an option agreement with Mineral Management Consulting ("MMC") to acquire a 100% interest in two properties contiguous and proximal to the Company's Farabantourou concession in Mali. The Company will earn a 100% interest in the Project satisfying the following headline terms:-

- Desert Gold to pay MMC CAD500,000, of which CAD250,000 was paid in July 2019 to earn an initial fifty-five (55%) percent interest with the balance of CAD250,000 to be paid over a three (3) year period (CAD100,000);
- The issuance of 1,000,000 Desert Gold common shares to MMC in four (4) equal instalments of which 250,000 shares were issued in August 2019 (with a market value of USD35,974) and the remaining instalments are to be issued annually over a three (3) year period;
    - On 5 May 2020, the Company issued 250,000 common shares with fair value of USD17,816 and paid USD74,550 (CAD100,000) to MMC to fulfil the annual obligation for fiscal 2020.
    - During May 2021, the Company issued 250,000 common shares with fair value of USD32,444 (CAD40,000) and paid USD61,119 (CA75,000) to MMC to fulfil the annual obligation for fiscal 2021.
- Incur exploration expenditures of CAD350,000 over a three (3) year period;
- MMC shall retain a two (2%) percent net smelter royalty on all ore mined from the properties; and
- During the three (3) year option period, Desert Gold shall be responsible for maintaining the permit in good standing and performing any and all obligations required by law and will take over operation control of the projects on closing of the transaction with MMC.

III. SUD MINING AGREEMENT

In September 2019, the Company entered into an option agreement with SUD Mining SARL ("SUD") to secure the right to acquire a 95% interest in the Linnguekoto property (the "Linnguekoto"), which is contiguous to the Company's SMSZ Project.

Terms of this option agreement are as follows:-

- Desert Gold to pay SUD USD150,000, of which USD50,000 will be paid upon closing of the transaction (paid in October 2019) with the balance of USD100,000 to be paid over a three (3) year period;
- Incur exploration expenditures of USD120,000 over a three (3) year period;
- During the three (3) year option period, Desert Gold shall be responsible for maintaining the permit in good standing and perform any and all obligations required by law;
- Bonus shares: In the event that, within 60 months from the transaction date, 100,000 oz Au, NI 43-101 compliant reserves are discovered at Linnguekoto, the Company will issue 250,000 common

shares to SUD. The Company will issue an additional 250,000 common shares for every additional 100,000 oz of gold, NI 43-101 compliant reserves declared at Linnguekoto, up to a maximum aggregate amount of 1,250,000 shares.
- SUD will retain a 5% carried interest, in the concession, before any interest retained by the government of Mali.

IV. ALECTO AGREEMENT

Alecto Minerals PLC ("Alecto") retains a 1.5% royalty in the Farikounda Property which is purchasable in 10% increments for USD100,000 each. The Malian government retains a 10% carried interest. At the time of mine development, a Malian company will be formed and jointly held by the Malian government (10%) and Ashanti (90%). The government of Mali retains a 10% interest in any property or mine and has the right to purchase another 10% interest thereafter.

4.3.5 Harmattan Agreement

On July 2, 2020, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire the rights in the Sola Ouest Concession for a research permit (the "Permit"). By paying the Optionor an amount of USD20,548 (12 million Mali CFA) to the Optionor for the option fees and taxes in connection with the mineral interests (done) and issuance of 100,000 common shares of the Company to the Optionor, the Company has acquired:-

- the rights to carry out operations on the Permit;
- the exclusive option right to acquire 100% in the Permit after payments of the following:-
  - USD30,822 (18 million Mali CFA) within 5 days at the publication of the Sola West Licensing Order;
  - USD77,055 (45 million Mali CFA) and 100,000 common shares of the Company on or before June 5, 2021; and
  - USD56,507 (33 million Mali CFA) and 50,000 common shares of the Company on or before June 5, 2022.
- 2% NSR with 1% buyable for USD1 million; and
- Additional cash consideration of USD250,000 for a mineable resource up to 500,000 oz gold and an additional USD1 for each mineable oz of gold to a maximum of USD1,000,000.

Item 4 (f) - ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

Desert Gold submits exploration plans and an environmental review to the government with every three- or two- year renewal period. To track exploration progress, quarterly and annual reports are submitted every year to the government. Yearly or programme-specific exploration work plans presented to local communities and the Department of Mines in advance of any exploration.

There are no known environmental liabilities.

Item 4 (g) - PERMITS TO CONDUCT WORK

The Company's SMSZ Project contains a small-scale mining licence (Petit Mine) issued in October 2018 for four years A renewal application needs to be submitted by April 10, 2022, which is six months in advance of the expiry of the mining licence. Work on this renewal application is in progress with preparation of an environmental assessment report underway. During the initial 3-year term of the small-scale Petit Mine mining licence, Desert Gold focused on expanding the Mineral Resource with additional drilling both to depth and along strike.

On an ongoing basis, Desert Gold, informs both the local communities and government regarding planned exploration activities with no exploration carried out with local community permission.

Item 4 (h) - OTHER SIGNIFICANT FACTORS AND RISKS

Recently, it has come to the Desert Gold's attention that an Asian group has commenced illegal mechanised mining near the southern boundary of the Sola West concession. This mining, which is taking place in an area that has never been drill tested, is utilising two excavators and several gold sluices. They have also created two artificial lakes and disturbed a surface area of approximately 100 ha. In order to stop this type of activity, companies need to cover the expenses of several government employees and gendarmes, which will expel them from the area. Desert Gold will pay the Government a set amount to expel the illegal miners.

ITEM 5 - ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Item 5 (a) - MALI

Mali is a large, landlocked West African country that straddles the transition from Sahara desert in the north to the forested tropical savannah terrain in the south (Figure 5). It is the eighth largest country in Africa with an area of 1.24 million km^2 with border countries including Algeria to the north, Niger to the southeast, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, and Guinea to the south and southwest, Senegal to the west, and Mauritania to the northwest. The population of Mali is approximately 18 million people with the majority living in rural settings. Bamako, the capital city has a population of approximately 2 million people.

Mali's population includes multiple sub-Saharan ethnic groups with Bambara being the largest ethnic population. Other ethnic groups include Fula, Voltaic, Songhai, Tuareg, and Moor. Bambara is the most widely spoken native language and the language spoken in the area of the Farikounda Property. French is the official and dominant language and is spoken throughout Mali.

Mali was under French colonial rule from the late 1800s until 1960 when the country gained independence. It is a constitutional democracy with a President and Prime Minister appointed by the President, a Council of Ministers, and a National Assembly as the legislative body.

Item 5 (b) - TOPOGRAPHY, ELEVATION AND VEGETATION

The Property is situated in the centre of the Kéniéba Inlier, a relatively flat, low-lying area surrounded by higher plateau countryside, the margin of which forms spectacular cliffs several hundred metres high. Total topographic relief within the Property is 69 m ranging from about 80 m at the Falémé River, to 215 m at the crest of the highest point on the property. Relief varies from flat terrain to local, high-standing hills formed by resistant rhyolite, sandstone, and ferricrete-capped mesas.

Drainages range from wide shallow washes to narrow confined gullies with steep sides up to 10 m high. They are dry most of the year and only carry water during the rainy season. All drainages in the Project Area flow into the Falémé River.

The Falémé River is a major river that drains the region. It flows westward and then north into the Senegal River where it forms the border between Senegal and Mauritania and then flows westward into the Atlantic. It marks the southwestern boundary of the Property and is the international border between Mali and Senegal. Here it is about 150 m wide. River depth, as indicated by the height of the natural levee bank, ranges from a few m in the dry season to about 10 m in the rainy season.

Flat areas are generally covered by wind-blown clay and sand. Outcrops locally protrude, but are sparse in flat areas. Where outcrop is extensive, topography is prominent. Local ferricrete-capped plateaus rise 10-30 m above the surrounding terrain. Topographic features are surrounded by talus slopes. Local 'rubble-crop' (areas where all outcropping rock has been reduced to surficial mounds of talus) is common particularly in flat areas.

The general topography of the Project Area is low lying undulating grasslands with thorn trees (Figure 10). These grasslands form part of the Sudanian Savanna which is a broad band of tropical savanna from Sudan westwards to Senegal. It is characterised by the coexistence of trees and grasses. The dominant trees are the Combretaceaea, Caesalpinioideae and Acacia. The landscape is interrupted by higher lying areas due to sandstone mountains or ferricrete capped hills.

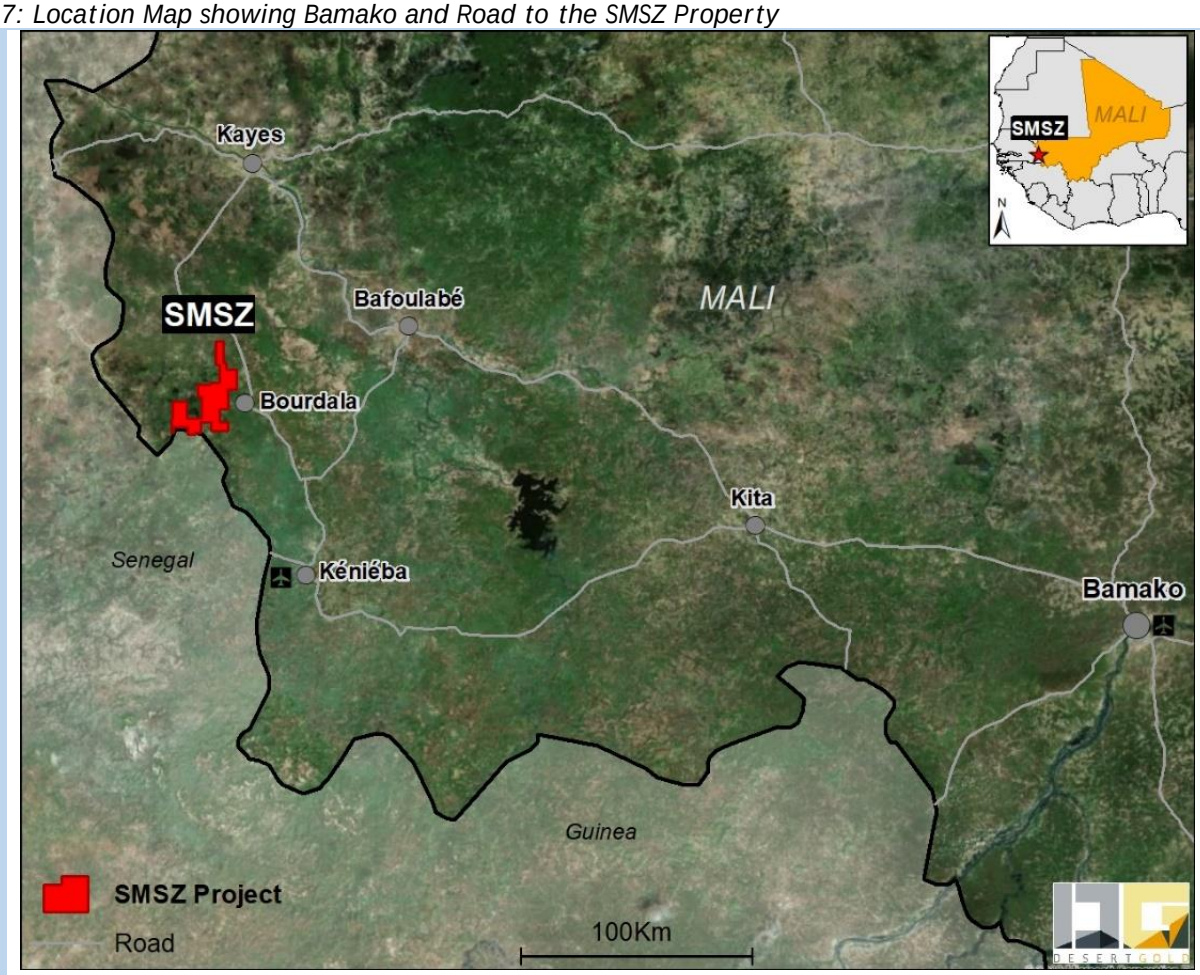
Item 5 (c) - ACCESS TO THE PROPERTY

Mali is serviced by numerous international airlines with regular flights between Europe, South Africa, most capital cities in north, west, and east Africa, as well as the middle East. The capital city of Bamako is modern and hosts numerous international class hotels, consular offices, and modern infrastructure.

The Project is accessed via approximately 400 km of good quality paved road from Bamako to the regional population centre of Kéniéba. From there, another 80 km is on well-used, occasionally graded, clay and laterite surface road between Kéniéba and Bourdala which services numerous villages and the region's multiple mine sites. A final 30 km is along clay-laterite road from Bourdala to the property area (Figure 7 and Figure 8). Within the Property, a series of trails connect local villages and provide reasonable access to most areas of the property. During the dry season from November through to mid-July, most, if not all, roads are accessible via a two-wheel drive truck, and in most cases, a car as well. During the wet season from July to October, the trails vary from accessible via two-wheel drive vehicles to impassable, depending on duration and strength of rainstorms. Travel time, from the northernmost part of the property to its western edge, is approximately 2.5 hours.

Project work is normally carried out during the dry season as access becomes more difficult, but, not impossible, during the rainy season. Work can be carried out year-round if low and saprolite-covered areas are covered with cement/laterite layers and bridges installed over drainage channels.

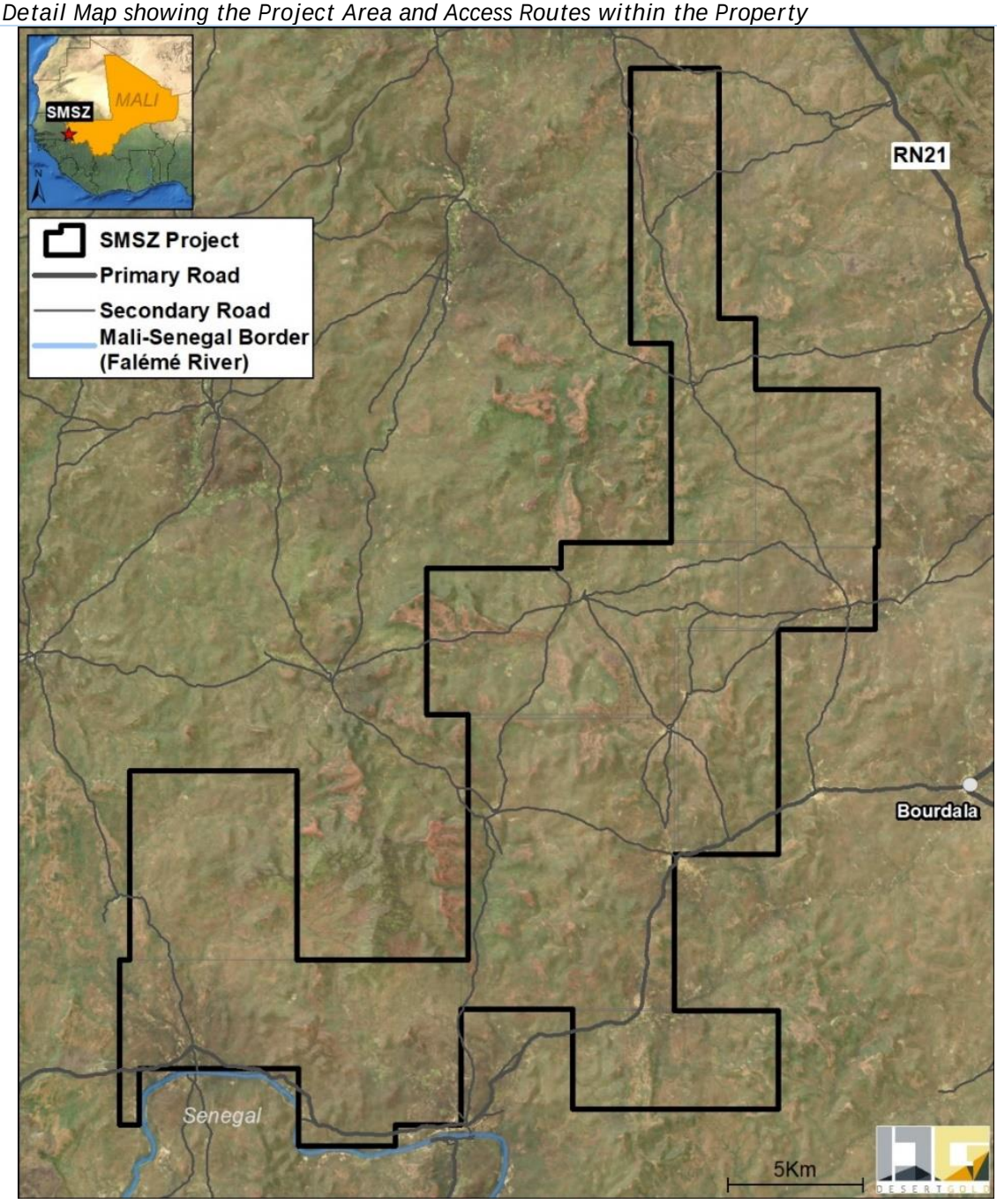
Figure 7: Location Map showing Bamako and Road to the SMSZ Property



Source: Client

Location Map showing Bamako and Road to the SMSZ Property	January 2022

Figure 8: Detail Map showing the Project Area and Access Routes within the Property



Source: Client

Detail Map showing the Project Area and Access Routes within the Property	January 2022

Item 5 (d) - Proximity to Population Centres and Nature of Transport

Kéniéba is a rural community and the seat of Kéniéba Cercle in Mali's Kayes Region. In addition to the main town, the community includes 26 other villages. The 2009 census reported a population of 39,557. The main economic activities are commercial mining, livestock farming, seasonal crop growing and some artisanal gold workings. In general, the populations of both Mali and Senegal are poorly educated and generally unskilled. Because Mali has operating gold mines there is some skilled and semi-skilled labour amongst the local population but the extent of unutilised capacity is unknown.

The majority of equipment and supplies are imported from Europe to the port of Dakar in Senegal and shipped by rail to Kayes then transported by truck to the Property Area. There is an airport in Kayes, which is also connected by bus and train service to Bamako. The travel time between Bamako to the town of Kéniéba is about 5 to 6 hours. There is also a landing strips at Kéniéba and Sadiola which can handle 7 and 15 seat planes. It is also likely, if a mine project takes place on the SMSZ Property, an airstrip would be constructed.

Item 5 (e) - Climate and Length of Operating Season

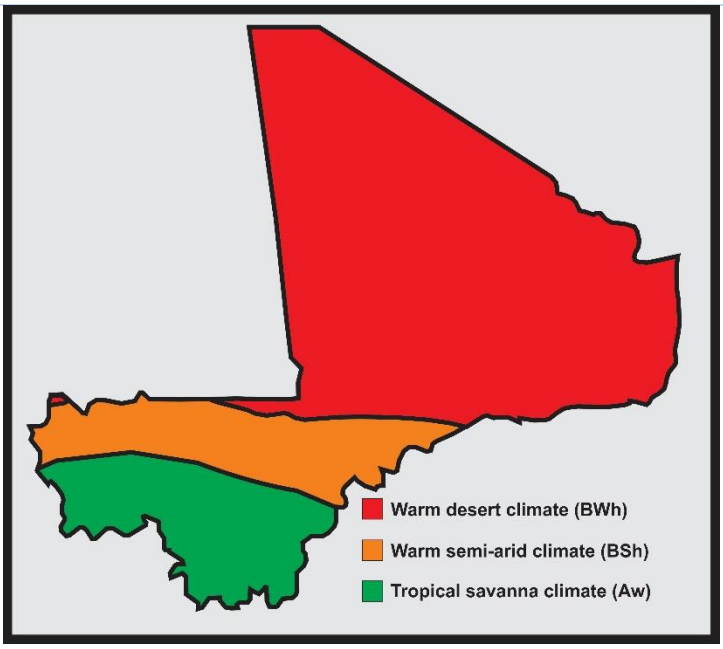
The climate of Mali is subtropical to arid and is one of the hottest countries in the world as it straddles the thermal equator. The northern half of Mali is considered desert (*BWh*; Köppen climate classification), the medial portion is considered semiarid (*BSh*; Köppen climate classification) and the southern portion of the country is tropical wet and dry (AW; Köppen climate classification) (Wikipedia; Figure 9). Late June to November is the rainy season. November to January is relatively cool and dry and from January to late June is hot and dry.

Precipitation and temperature vary regionally as indicated by climate data at Kéniéba, Kayes and at the Project Area. Regionally, precipitation ranges from 600-1,000 mm between May and November. In 2018, over 500 mm of rain fell in the Project Area as recorded by an on-site weather station. Rain derives from local thunderstorms and from regional overcast rainy periods.

Daily temperatures in the Project Area range from 20ºC to 35ºC during the 'cool' November to January period, 32ºC to 45ºC during the hot dry period, and 22 ºC to 32ºC in the rainy months as recorded on site.

Wind is generally from the west and southwest and is gentle up to 10 kmph. Rainy weather usually arrives from the north and east. During the rainy season, gusty winds associated with thunderstorm cells can be high and dramatic. Lightening associated with thunderstorms is common.

Figure 9: Köppen Climate Classification Map for Mali. The Classification Scheme Indicates BWh, BSh, and Aw Climate Zones



Source: Wikipedia

Köppen Climate Classification Map for Mali. The Classification Scheme Indicates BWh, BSh, and Aw Climate Zones	January 2022

There are no predictable weather or climatic conditions that will impact the exploration activities at the Project Area.

Item 5 (f) - INFRASTRUCTURE

The Project Area is situated in a remote, sparsely populated area so local resources are limited. Basic infrastructure is available at two camp sites, located approximately one-hour drive apart, with one near the Barani East Zone (Barani Camp) and the other near the Gourbassi East Zone (Kossanto Camp). The Barani Camp consists of five containers with air conditioners used for accommodations and an office. Other buildings include a container for shower/latrines, an outdoor shower/latrine station, a water tower, cinderblock kitchen and adjacent eating area, well, tents and thatch huts, generator station and a small core storage site (Figure 10 and Figure 11).

Figure 10: Barani Camp Kitchen, Water Supply and Tarped Eating Area to Left

Barani Camp Kitchen, Water Supply and Tarped Eating Area to Left	**January 2022**

Figure 11: Container Sleeping Quarters, Tents as Needed and Thatch Hut Sleeping Quarters

Container Sleeping Quarters, Tents as Needed and Thatch Hut Sleeping Quarters	**January 2022**

The Kossanto Camp is fenced and has permanent concrete block and metal structures including dorms, a kitchen, dining room, office, ablutions block, security hut, generator hut, metal roof core sheds, with cement floors and storage (Figure 12). An onsite well and storage tank provide water, and a diesel generator provides power. Basic food supplies are available in the local villages. Importantly, a cell phone tower that provides satisfactory phone and reasonable internet communication is situated in neighbouring Berola village. Other cell towers that are part of the Senegal telecom system are also nearby in Senegal. Most food and camp supplies are purchased in Bamako or Kéniéba and transported to the camp. These facilities are sufficient for exploration purposes.

Figure 12: Photo Showing the Main Portion of the Kossanto Camp

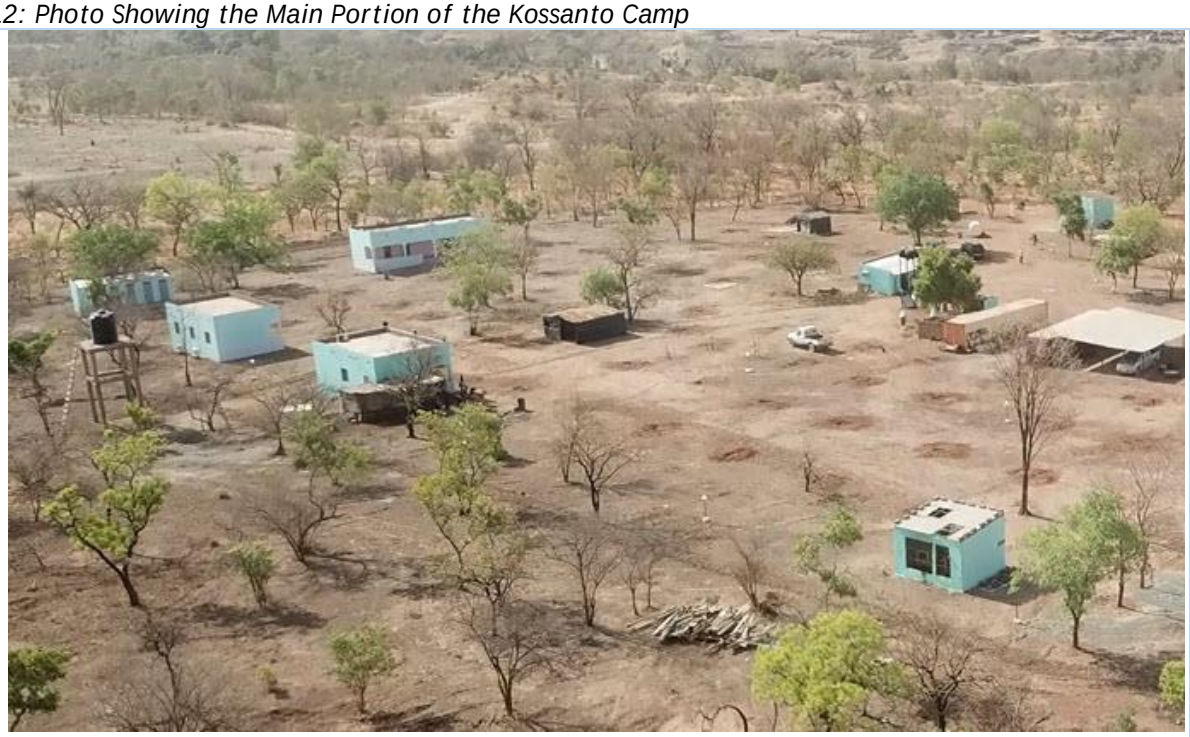


Photo Showing the Main Portion of the Kossanto Camp	**January 2022**

Drill rigs, fuel, and heavy equipment are all available in Kéniéba where numerous vendors and suppliers provide for the mines in the region.

Water is plentiful despite the arid environment. The water table lies at about 35 m below the surface and the Falémé River flows year-round although water quality is poor due to artisanal dredging and other human activity.

The property is of sufficient size and topographic character to allow development of open pits, dumps, tailings facility, processing plant, employee camp and offices without infringing upon local villages or farming areas.

ITEM 6 - HISTORY

The first geologic investigations of the Kéniéba Inlier were large regional programmes undertaken during the 1970s and 1980s and sponsored by Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Minieres ("BRGM"; French Geological Survey), United Nations Development Program ("UNDP") and BHP. Regional mapping, geophysics, and widely spaced surface sampling were conducted over large regions including the SMSZ Property area. This initial work led to deposit discoveries elsewhere in Mali (Syama by BHP) and in several areas in the Kéniéba Inlier, including Loulo by Randgold.

The Mali government undertook a region-wide aeromagnetic survey which included the entire SMSZ Project licence area.

The history of the Project Area will be presented by concession group, largely corresponding to the initially fragmented property position.

Item 6 (a) - Prior Ownership and Ownership Changes

Historical property ownership in incorporated in Item 6 (b).

Item 6 (b) - Historical Exploration and Development

I. Djelimangara and Sebessounkoto Sud Concessions

A number of exploration campaigns have been carried over the Djelimangara permit. The earliest, a regional geochemical programme was completed by the company Klöckner (1987-1989) and financed by the FED (European Development Fund).

Barrick Gold Mali (1995-1999) completed geochemical and geophysical (Mag, VLF, IP) surveys, rocks and termites sampling programmes coupled with mapping and followed by sub-surface works: pitting, trenching, RAB and Diamond. The original permit was Djelimangara, which was subsequently divided into four permits: Djelimangara, Djelimangara-West, Sebessounkoto and Sebessounkoto-South). The current property corresponds to the historic Djelimangara, and Sebessounkoto-South concessions.

During the period from 2002 to 2007, Etruscan Resources Bermuda (Mali) Ltd collected 17,110 soil samples on a grid with stations on 200 m by 500 m and 100 m X 250 m grids followed by an auger/RAB, RC programme and 3,540 km of VTEM airborne geophysics. Results from this work, are part of the SMSZ Project data files.

During the period, 2014 to 2016, inclusive, Randgold carried out an exploration programme over the Djelimangara and Sebessounkoto Sud Concessions as part of an option deal with Legend Gold.

Desert Gold acquired a 100% interest in the Concessions in 2019.

II. Keniebandi Est Concession

The Keniebandi Est area was part of the Hyundai exploration property from 1998 until 2004. Hyundai completed soil sampling over the southeast portion of the area and completed 56 RC drillholes totalling 4,956 m with 45 holes totalling 3,978 m at the KE Zone. This property stayed dormant until Desert Gold acquired the option in 2019 from MMC.

III. Sola Ouest Concession

The Sola Ouest area was covered by the regional soil sample programme that was completed by Hyundai. Prior to Harmattan acquiring the property in 2020 and optioning it to Desert Gold, the property was

controlled by Soremi, a Malian corporate entity, who apparently did not complete any work over the property for the duration of the licence. No other exploration work has been noted on the property.

IV. Petit Mine and Farabantourou Ouest Concessions

Hyundai Mali S.A. (“Hyundai”) investigated the permits area for gold as part of their Sepola Project (Hyde 2001, Hyundai Mali 2004). Hyundai held the permit from 1998 until 2004. During this period, Hyundai completed soil sampling over the entire concession and completed 767 drillholes totalling 50,662 m of drilling.

TransAfrica acquitted the Farabantourou Concession (Petit Mine and Farabantourou Quest concession area) in 2008 by applying for the property. In 2009, TransAfrica completed 10 holes totalling 978 m.

Desert Gold acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of TransAfrica in 2011 and in doing so acquired all of the previous TransAfrica projects in Mali, including the Farabantourou Permit.

Since 2011, Desert Gold has actively explored the concession carrying out interpretation of satellite imagery, geophysical surveys, geological mapping, prospecting and drilling with the most recent work carried out in 2021.

In 2018, the original Farabantourou Concession expired and was replaced by a small-scale mining licence, Petit Mine and the Farabantourou Quest Concession.

V. Linnguekoto Concession

The Linnguekoto concession area was soil sampled by Hyundai, who followed up with the completion of four RC drill fences comprising 20 holes. This drilling returned generally weak results including 0.4 g/t Au over 3 m and 0.87 g/t Au over 1 m.

VI. Kolomba Concession

As with many of the other SMSZ concessions, Hyundai first soil sampled the Kolomba Concession area and followed up with trenching at the Mogoyafara South Zone (recognised during recent mapping) and drilling at two main target areas at the concession area. Overall, Hyundai completed 430 RC holes totalling 32,481 m of drilling on the Kolomba concession with 97 holes totalling 7,821 m over the Linnguekoto Zone and 333 holes totalling 24,660 m over the Mogoyafara South Zone. Desert Gold has a copy of Hyundai’s drill and soil sampling databases.

VII. Farikounda Concession

Exploration of Farikounda concession, in chronologic order, has been conducted by BRGM / SYSMIN (European sponsored programme), Randgold, Caracal Gold Mali (CGM), Alecto (formerly known as African Mining and Exploration – “AME”) (Table 4), Ashanti Gold Corp. (“Ashanti”) and recently by Desert Gold who acquired Ashanti in 2019.

Table 4: List of Exploration Activity and Work Programmes in the Farikounda Area

Date	Company	Work Completed	Outcome
1980s	SYSMIN / BRGM	Regional multi-element geochemical sampling	geochemical anomalies and geologic mapping
1994-1997	Randgold	Soil sampling, trenching, pitting	Generated Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West prospects.
2004 – 2007	Caracal Gold	Soil sampling, IP survey, drilling	Identified subsurface mineralisation at Gourbassi East and West
2011 - 2014	Alecto	RAB, RC, DD drilling, soil sampling, reprocessed IP data, resource estimate	Expanded area of known mineralisation, identified new targets, Resource Estimate of ~250k oz Au divided between Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West
2017-2019	Ashanti	Mapping, soil sampling, RC and DD	Expanded known mineralisation and developed geological model

Initial regional work over the Farikounda area in the 1980s was undertaken by BRGM and SYSMIN, DNGM (Mali) with funding from the European Development Fund, performed with Klöckner Group of Germany to complete a comprehensive mineral inventory and geologic map for western Mali. Work consisted of multi-element soil geochemical sampling (~1,200 m x 250 m), geologic mapping, as well as aerial magnetic and radiometric surveys. The Klöckner soil survey showed the Farikounda area to be highly responsive with many anomalous areas identified.

Randgold obtained exploration permits in 1994 and conducted exploration until 1997 when the permits were released due to corporate financial pressure resulting from technical problems and recovery issues at their Syama mine and falling gold price. Randgold spent about USD1 million on exploration at Farikounda.

Work completed by Randgold included their own 'first pass' soil sampling coupled with geological mapping, followed by pitting and trenching over any anomalous signatures. This work led to generation of two main prospects, Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West. Although the original data was not available to subsequent explorers, maps showing anomaly areas and trench results attracted the interest of CGM.

The Farikounda Project was obtained by CGM in 2004 and work concentrated on identifying a multi-million-ounce resource for each of Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West. Trenching, RC and RAB drilling successfully discovered multi-metre, multi-gram intercepts at both prospects. The mineralisation at each target was found to be oriented NNW-SSE and correlated with chargeability and resistivity anomalies as interpreted from trial IP surveys over each target areas.

Alecto acquired the Farikounda Permits in June 2011 and focussed on Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West prospects. In the period for 2012 to 2014, Alecto completed soil sampling, RAB and RC drilling and Wardell Armstrong International ("WAI") completed a Mineral Resource estimate.

In late 2016, Ashanti reviewed the Farikounda property and decided to undertake an option agreement whereby Ashanti would earn an interest in the property.

Ashanti commenced exploration at Kossanto East (now Farikounda) in April 2017 and completed data compilation, two drill campaigns, soil sampling, geologic mapping, and camp construction in support of exploration activities. Ashanti undertook data review and compilation, camp construction, soil sampling and a 53-hole RC drill programme was carried out by DCS Mali ("Sahara Drilling") in 2017. Successful results led to purchase of the property and a more extensive drill programme in 2018 aimed at assessing mineralisation at Gourbassi East and West, and at other targets. In 2018, 105 RC and diamond drillholes were drilled with the goal of providing sufficient subsurface information to undertake resource estimation and mine planning. The 2018, RC drilling was carried out by Sahara Drilling and diamond drilling was carried out by Sahara Drilling and Amco Drilling (UK) Ltd.

VIII. KOUSILLI OUEST CONCESSION

The company has no record of any exploration carried out over the Kousilli Quest concession. Prior to acquisition by MMC, the concession area was controlled by Bricoco, an unknown corporate entity.

Item 6 (c) - HISTORICAL MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

WAI estimated Mineral Resources for Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West in May 2014 (Table 5) for Alecto in accordance with the JORC Code 2012. The Mineral Resource was not limited by an optimised open pit shell.

Table 5: Historical Gourbassi Mineral Resources as at May 2014 (Estimated by Wardell-Armstrong)

Area	Mineral Resource Classification			Cut-Off Grade		
				0.3 g/t Au	0.5 g/t Au	0.7 g/t Au
Gourbassi East	Inferred	Tonnes (kt)		4,274	3,080	2,332
		Au (g/t)		1.03	1.27	1.49
		Metal	kg	4,391	3,919	3,475
			koz	141	126	112
Gourbassi West	Inferred	Tonnes (kt)		5,442	3,638	2,488
		Au (g/t)		0.82	1.03	1.24
		Metal	kg	4,457	3,754	3,074
			koz	143	121	99
Total	**Inferred**	**Tonnes (kt)**		**9,716**	**6,717**	**4,820**
		Au (g/t)		**0.91**	**1.14**	**1.36**
		Metal	**kg**	**8,848**	**7,673**	**6,549**
			koz	**284**	**247**	**211**

Notes:

1. Mineral Resources are not reserves until they have demonstrated economic viability based on a feasibility study or pre-feasibility study.
2. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of any reserves.
3. Grade represents estimated contained metal in the ground and has not been adjusted for metallurgical recovery.
4. Mineral Resources are quoted based on a 2.5 m mining selectivity.
5. Reported Mineral Resources have not been limited by an optimised pit shell.
6. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Minxcon estimated Mineral Resources for Barani East as at November 2015 (Table 6), stated at a 0.5 g/t cut-off and in accordance with NI 43-101. The Mineral Resource Classification for Barani East was based on drillhole spacing and kriging efficiencies.

Table 6: Historical Barani East Mineral Resources as at November 2015 (Estimated by Minxcon)

Mineralised Zone	Mineral Resource Category	Tonnage	Average Au Grade	Au Content	Au Ounces
		t	g/t	kg	koz
Main	Indicated	541,822	2.23	1,208	38.9
HW		61,467	2.18	134	4.3
FW1		39,176	2.54	100	3.2
FW2		9,615	0.80	8	0.2
Total Indicated Mineral Resources		**652,080**	**2.22**	**1,450**	**46.6**
Main	Inferred	280,007	2.23	625	20.1
HW		5,887	2.33	14	0.4
FW1		29,641	2.87	85	2.7
FW2		1,486	0.57	1	0.0
Total Inferred Mineral Resources		**317,021**	**2.29**	**724**	**23.3**

Notes:

1. The Inferred Mineral Resources have a large degree of uncertainty as to their existence and whether they can be mined economically. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of the Inferred Mineral Resource will be upgraded to a higher confidence category.
2. Gold content conversion: 1 kg = 32.15076 oz.
3. Columns may not add up due to rounding.
4. Cut-off: 0.5 g/t.
5. RD: 1.6 t/m³ from 0 m -78 m below surface.
6. RD: 1.7 t/m³ from 78 m -190 m below surface.
7. All figures are in metric tonnes.

Item 6 (d) - HISTORICAL MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Reserves have historically been estimated for the Project.

Item 6 (e) - HISTORICAL PRODUCTION

No formal production from the SMSZ Project has occurred.

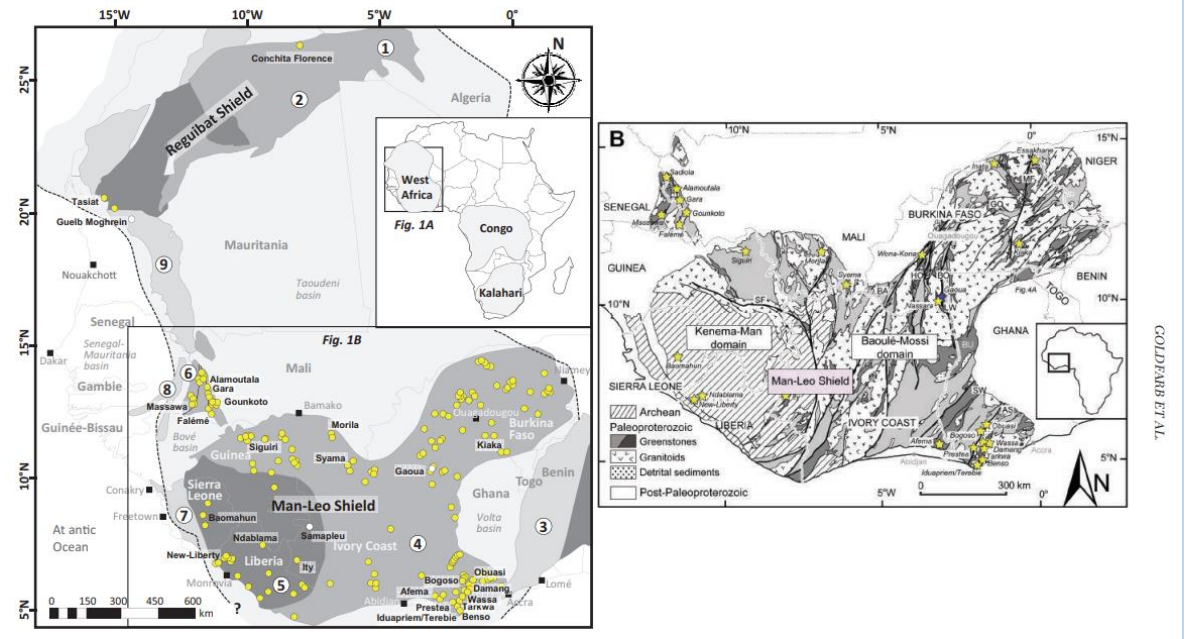
ITEM 7 - GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALISATION

Item 7 (a) - REGIONAL GEOLOGY

I. WEST AFRICAN REGIONAL SETTING (MODIFIED AFTER KLIPFEL 2019)

West Africa is underlain by the West African craton which is composed of an Archean nucleus (>2,500 Ma) and surrounding Paleoproterozoic rocks (2,000-2,200 Ma). The Archean core of the craton is known as the Man Shield (Figure 13). The surrounding Paleoproterozoic rocks consist of regularly spaced volcanic belts with intervening sedimentary basins, collectively known as Birimian rocks, and are set within a broader TTG (Tonalite-Trondhjemite-Granite) cratonic basement. The Birimian rocks and basement are also intruded by several stages of granitic rocks. The SMSZ project is located on the north-western portion of the Birimian rock exposures in north-western Mali.

Figure 13: Simplified Map of West African Craton Showing Major Gold Deposits after Goldfarb et. al., 2017



Simplified Map of West African Craton Showing Major Gold Deposits after Goldfarb et. al., 2017	January 2022

Birimian rocks are Paleoproterozoic greenstone belts, with lithologic and evolutionary characteristics similar to their Archean counterparts. These volcanic belts are dated at >2,200 - 2,150 Ma (Hirdes et al., 1992; Davis, et al., 1994, Oberthur, 1998). In contrast to most Archean greenstone belts, the West African volcanic belts have been segmented by major northeast- to north-trending regional faults and juxtaposed against basins filled with contemporaneous or later sedimentary rocks.

Many of the Birimian volcanic belts are overlain by a distinct sequence of an often fault bounded sequence of sedimentary rocks consisting of phyllite, quartzite, sandstone, and conglomerate, known as the Tarkwaian Group in Ghana. Similar sequences occur with many of the other volcanic belts of the West African craton. Formation or Group, or Suite names may be different, but the tectonostratigraphic relations are consistent from location to location. The age of Tarkwaian rocks (2135-2115m.y.; Davis, et al., 1994) appears to be contemporaneous with or slightly later than the sedimentary basins which separate volcanic belts (Davis, et al., 1994).

Tarkwaian type sedimentary rocks are interpreted as part of 'normal' lithologic and tectonic greenstone belt evolution and analogous to similar rocks known as Timiskaming sediments in Canada or Kurrawang sediments in Western Australia. As such, these rocks form late in the development of greenstone belts when an asymmetric basin is formed rapidly either as a foreland basin in front of an advancing thrust front or as an extensional asymmetric graben. Regardless of interpretation, these rocks mark the locus of tectonism, rapid sedimentation, and hydrothermal processes which also commonly form large ore deposits. Gold is widespread within Tarkwaian rocks of the Ashanti Belt of Ghana, particularly within conglomerate beds known as the Banket Series.

Most Birimian intrusive rocks can be divided into two principal groups – Belt and Basin types. Other less common intrusive rock types (e.g., Winneba and Bongo), form local K-rich plutons. Belt type intrusive rocks are dioritic with common to abundant amphibole and occur within volcanic belts. Basin type intrusive rocks are monzonite to granodiorite, have biotite or other phyllosilicate as the dominant mafic mineral and occur primarily within basins. The petrochemistry and age of each of these categories of intrusive rocks are consistent with an origin in volcanic belts followed by basin sedimentation and intrusion into those rocks 15 – 50 million years later (Hirdes et al., 1992; Taylor et al., 1992; Davis, et al., 1994; Oberthur, 1998).

Late-stage gabbro (dolerite) dykes, of uncertain age, occur as north-northeast-striking swarms that cut both volcanic belts and basins. These dykes are tens to hundreds of metres wide and extend hundreds of kilometres. These dykes can mark the location of northeast-trending shear zones.

Multiple tectonic events have affected virtually all Birimian rocks with the most substantive being a fold-thrust compressional event known as the Eburnean Orogeny. This orogenic event affected both volcanic and sedimentary belts throughout the region and to a lesser extent, Tarkwaian rocks. For this reason, relative age relations suggest that final deposition of Tarkwaian rocks took place as the underlying and adjacent volcanic and sedimentary rocks were undergoing the initial stages of Eburnean compressional deformation.

II. KÉNIÉBA INLIER GEOLOGY

The SMSZ Project lies in a geological province known as the Kédougou-Kéniéba Inlier ("Kéniéba Inlier"), the farthest west exposure of Paleoproterozoic, West African cratonic rocks (Figure 14).

The Kéniéba Inlier is the westernmost exposure of Paleoproterozoic rocks of the West African craton consisting of greenstone and sedimentary sequences comparable to the rest of the West African craton. The SMSZ Project is situated slightly north of centre in the Kéniéba Inlier which covers eastern Senegal and western Mali. Regional and local detailed mapping have outlined four broad geologic domains, the Mako Series, the Dialé-Daléma Series, the Falémé Series, and the Kofi Series, from west to east, respectively.

The Mako Series consists of 2160 – 2197 Ma tholeiitic basalt and andesite flows along with associated volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks typical of greenstone belts (Boher, 1991; Dia et al., 1997; Gueye et al., 2008; Lawrence et al., 2013). Mako Series rocks are intruded by mafic to felsic plutons. The eastern margin of the Mako Series is marked, in part, by the Main Transcurrent Zone (MTZ), a major crustal-scale structure with at least 200 km of strike length. Mako Series intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks, extend into the SMSZ property locally as far east as the Senegal Mali Shear Zone.

The central Diale-Dalema Series rocks, which lie between the Main Transcurrent and Senegal Mali Shear Zones, consist of sandstones and siltstones interbedded with calc-alkaline ash- and lapilli tuff beds (Bassot, 1987; Hirdes and Davis, 2002; Lawrence, 2013). These rocks are considered to be younger than the Mako Series greenstone rocks with an age range of 2096 to 2165 Ma as determined by detrital zircons (Milesi et al., 1989; Hirdes and Davis, 2002). Local workers informally refer to the northern portion of the sedimentary

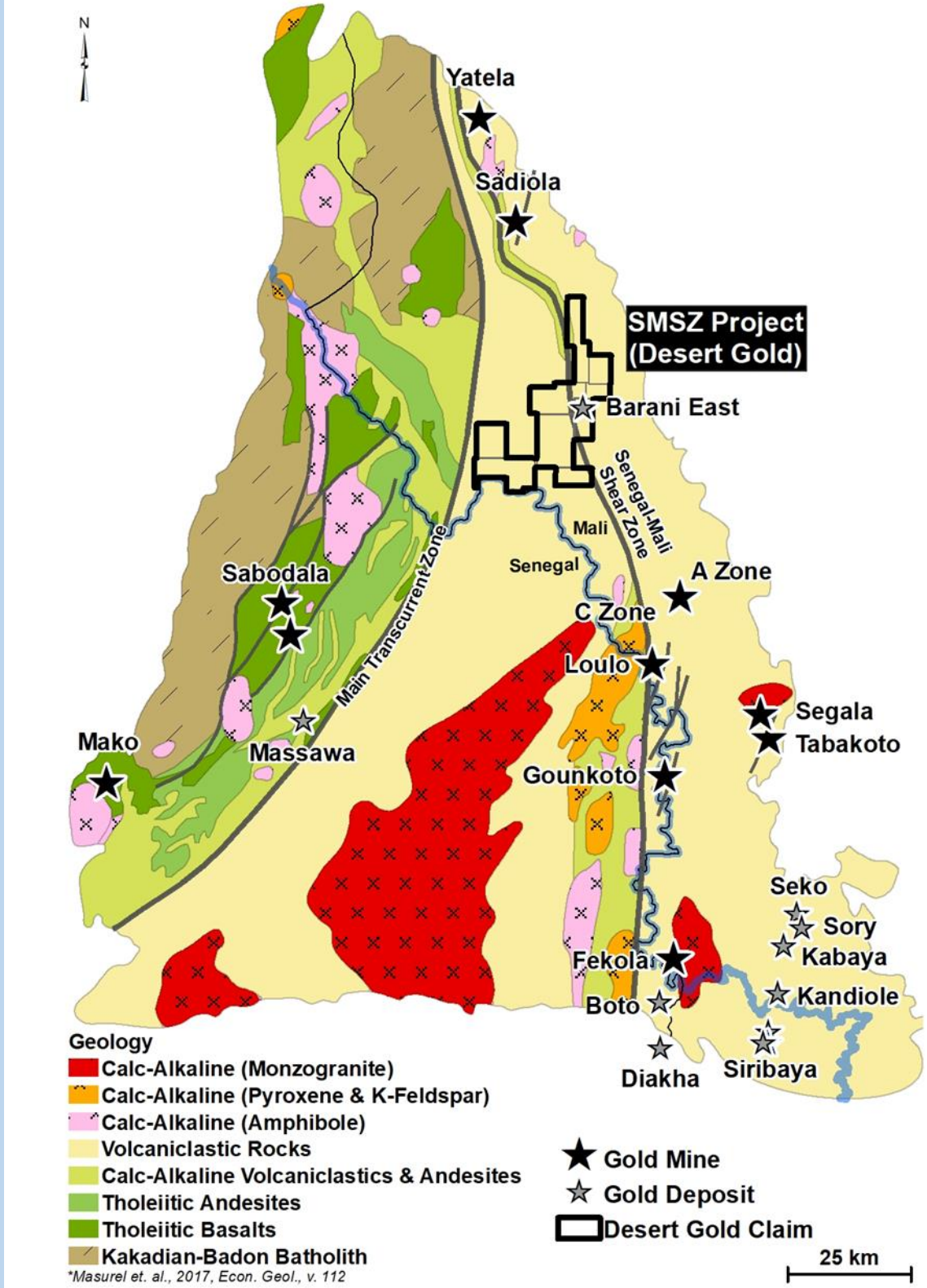
rocks in this Series as the Keniebandi Formation. Mapping is regional in scale and distinction between various formations is not well defined.

Falémé Series rocks consist of carbonate rocks, calc-alkaline volcanics, with minor basalts, andesites, and rhyolites. The domain, which occurs in the southern portion of the region, lies immediately east of the Diale-Dalema Series rocks and is bounded on the east by the Senegal-Mali Shear Zone (SMSZ).

The Kofi Series consists primarily of detrital sediments; sandstones, argillites, and platform carbonates. Calc-alkaline granites intrude the series. Detrital zircons have been dated at 2093 to 2125 (Boher et al., 1992).

The MTZ and SMSZ are regional scale, terrane-bounding shear zones. Importantly, virtually all gold mineralisation in the Kéniéba Inlier lies proximal to these two structures and their related splays and peripheral structures.

Figure 14: Regional Map Showing Location of SMSZ Property and Kéniéba Inlier after Masurel et.al., 2017



Source: Client

Regional Map Showing Location of SMSZ Property and Kéniéba Inlier	January 2022

Item 7 (b) - LOCAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The SMSZ Project is underlain by a mixture of mafic to intermediate with subordinate felsic volcanic and sedimentary rocks in the west and north-central part of the property (Mako Series). Tarkwa-type conglomerates and sandstone (Dalema Series, Keniebandi Formation) occur in the central south portion of the Project Area extending to the Senegal Mali Shear Zone. The contact between the Mako and Keniebandi Formation rocks is complex and assumed to be structural as there is often a contrast in the geological dips between the two units and silicified, often gold-bearing breccias and iron formation, appear to be common at or near this contact. This contact also marks a shift from more magnetic Mako Series rocks to less magnetic Keniebandi Formation rocks. Shales, siltstone, greywacke and quartzite units (Kofi Series) lie to the east of the Senegal Mali Shear Zone. These rock series are intruded by a variety of felsic to mafic intrusions and cut by a later series of northeast-trending dolerite dykes. Outcrop is locally extensive, but most of the concession is covered by windblown clay and sand, pisolith rubble material and laterite. The weathering profile is variable in extent and depth with an average depth of oxidation to approximately <5 m but ranging up to >100 m deep.

Regolith material has been subdivided into four categories for mapping purposes; ferricrete, pisolith surfaces, windblown clay and sand, and alluvial or wash material. The weathering profile consists of local ferricrete, local clay zones, very rare, mottled zone and saprock. In general, the weathering profile extends to ~35 m deep. Unoxidised outcrops occur at the surface, and oxidised material occurs to over 100 m depth in a few places.

At least three types of ferricrete are present within SMSZ Project Area. The first two types occur as 0.5 to 10 m thick constructional surfaces at medium and elevated topographic levels and the third occurs at the current flat surface base level. These historic surfaces cement pisoliths and lag material (mostly quartz pebbles and cobbles). Ferricrete surfaces are underlain by clay zones of indefinite thickness. Normal mottled zones beneath these surfaces are generally absent.

The fourth type of ferricrete forms along the banks of current drainages and is in the constructional stage at this time. The banks of many of the drainages are supported by this type of ferricrete. Whatever material is at the bank becomes entrained in the ferricrete cement.

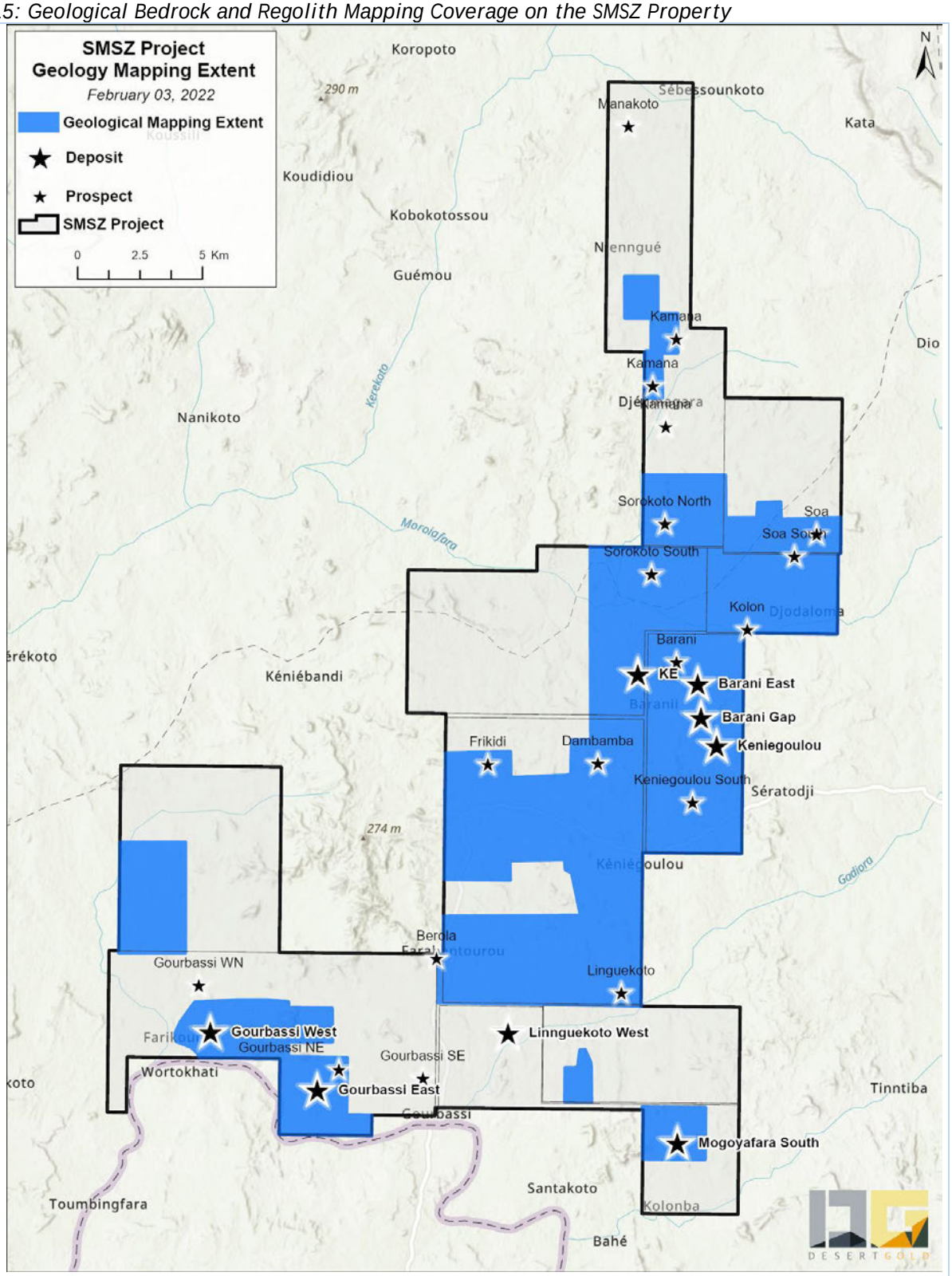
Pisolith surfaces are widespread and exhibit varying abundances of pisoliths. They are a lag deposit from the weathered material beneath and eroded ferricrete surfaces nearby. Pisolith surfaces grade into ferricrete and windblown clay and sand.

Windblown clay and sand are the most widespread and common surface material. It blankets virtually all of the concession except where outcrops protrude. It laps onto and locally covers pisolith and ferricrete surfaces. As the name implies, this material is transported and deposited by wind. It consists of disaggregated, desiccated surface material picked up by the wind and blown to new locations.

Alluvial material consists of all other surface materials redistributed and deposited by water. This unit occurs in and defines washes where water flows in the rainy season but remains dry for most of the rest of the year.

Geologic mapping by has been conducted over approximately 40% of the property (Figure 15). Mapping comprises a mix of regolith and bedrock mapping with bedrock geology supported by drillhole and geophysical (IP and magnetic) data.

Figure 15: Geological Bedrock and Regolith Mapping Coverage on the SMSZ Property



Source: Client

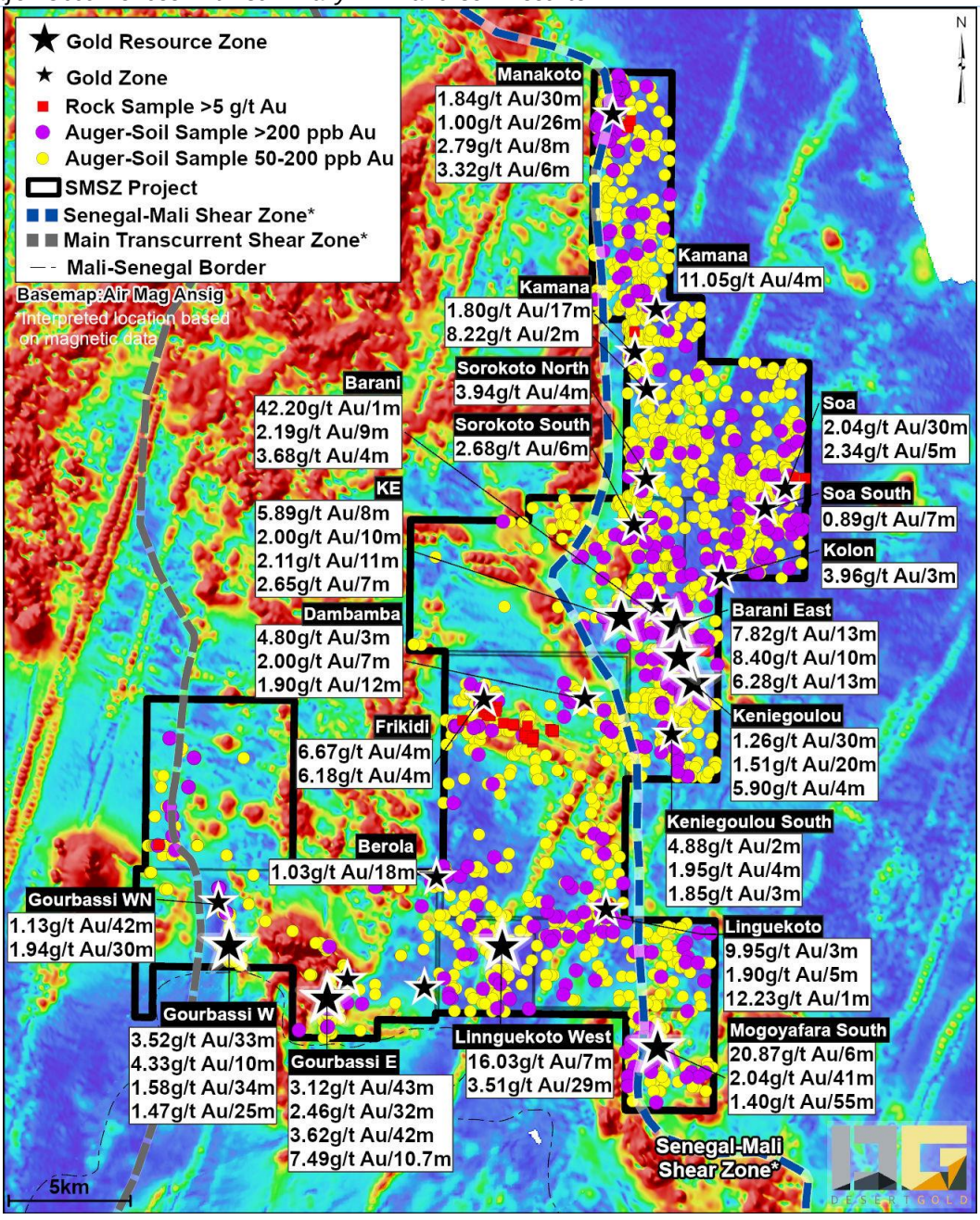
Geological Bedrock and Regolith Mapping Coverage on the SMSZ Property	January 2022

Item 7 (c) - MINERALISATION

The SMSZ Property hosts at least 24 zones/areas of gold mineralisation that are hosted by most rock types in the property area. These zones vary from single drill intercepts to areas with hundreds of drillholes. Five gold zones, Gourbassi West, Gourbassi East, Mogoyafara South, Linnguekoto West and Barani East, have seen the most work and have been subject to resource estimation. More work is required over most occurrence areas.

The following sections, document the geology and mineralisation at the various mineral occurrences and mineral occurrences areas on the Property. Figure 16 presents the general locations for the various described zones.

Figure 16: Major Occurrences with Summary Drill and Soil Results



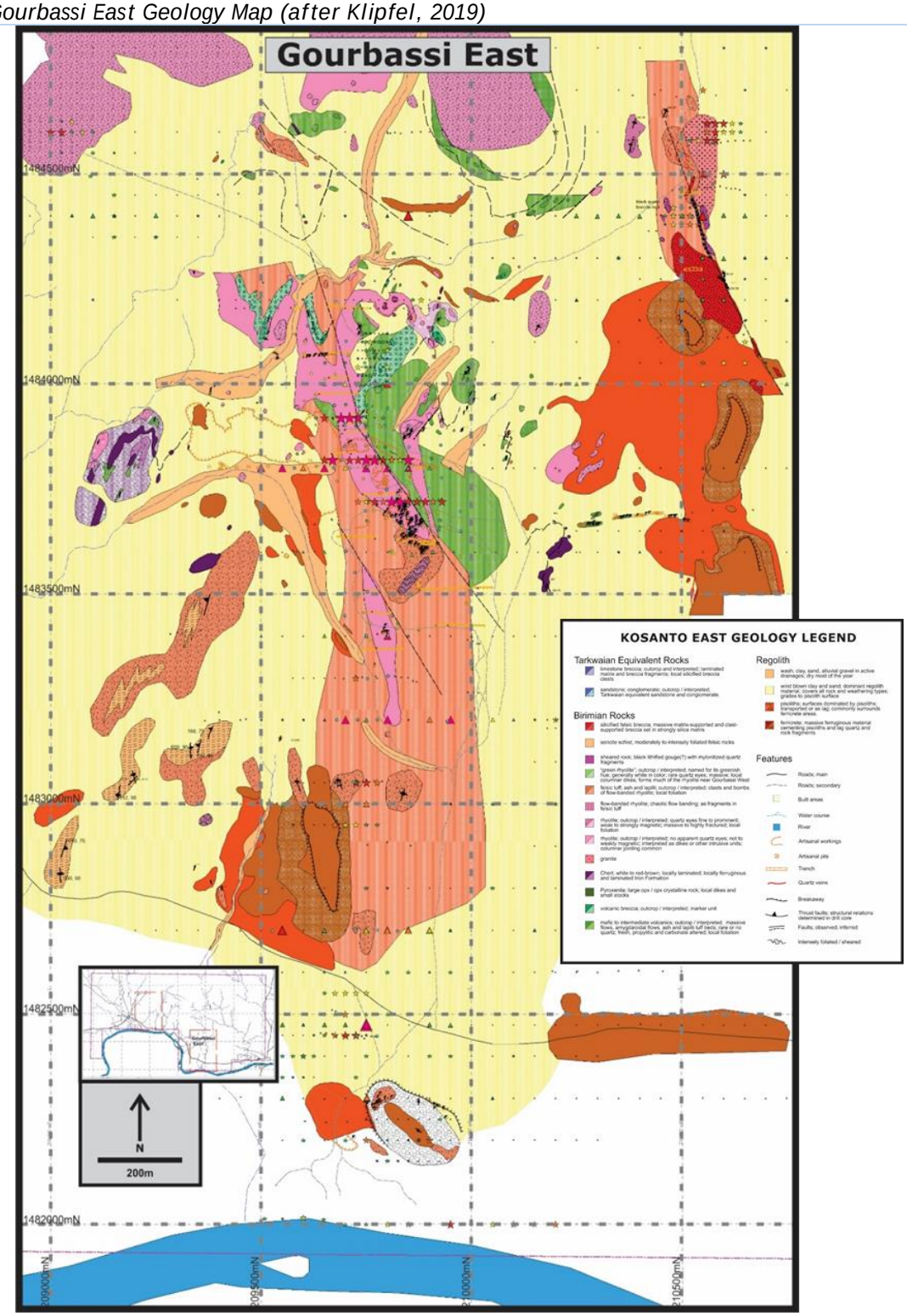
Source: Client

Major Occurrences with Summary Drill and Soil Results	January 2022

I. GOURBASSI EAST, GOURBASSI WEST, GOURBASSI WEST NORTH, GOURBASSI NORTHEAST, BEROLA AND GOURBASSI SOUTHEAST AREAS (MODIFIED AFTER KLIPFEL, 2019)

The geology of Gourbassi East is dominated by a suite of variably altered intermediate composition rocks and subordinate felsic rocks (Figure 17). Rocks at Gourbassi West consist of silicified intermediate volcanic breccia and intermediate volcanic rocks in likely fault contact with sandstone and conglomerate layers (Figure 17). North of Gourbassi West, the on-strike Gourbassi West North Zone, does not contain any obvious volcanic rocks as it is hosted by a gritty quartzite, near the interpreted fault contact with a younger quartzites, conglomerate, chert and hydrothermal breccias. Gold mineralisation occurs in sericite-, pyrite-, quartz and albite-altered, brittle to ductile structures proximal to the volcanic-sedimentary contact and is hosted in both the sediments and volcanics.

Figure 17: Gourbassi East Geology Map (after Klipfel, 2019)



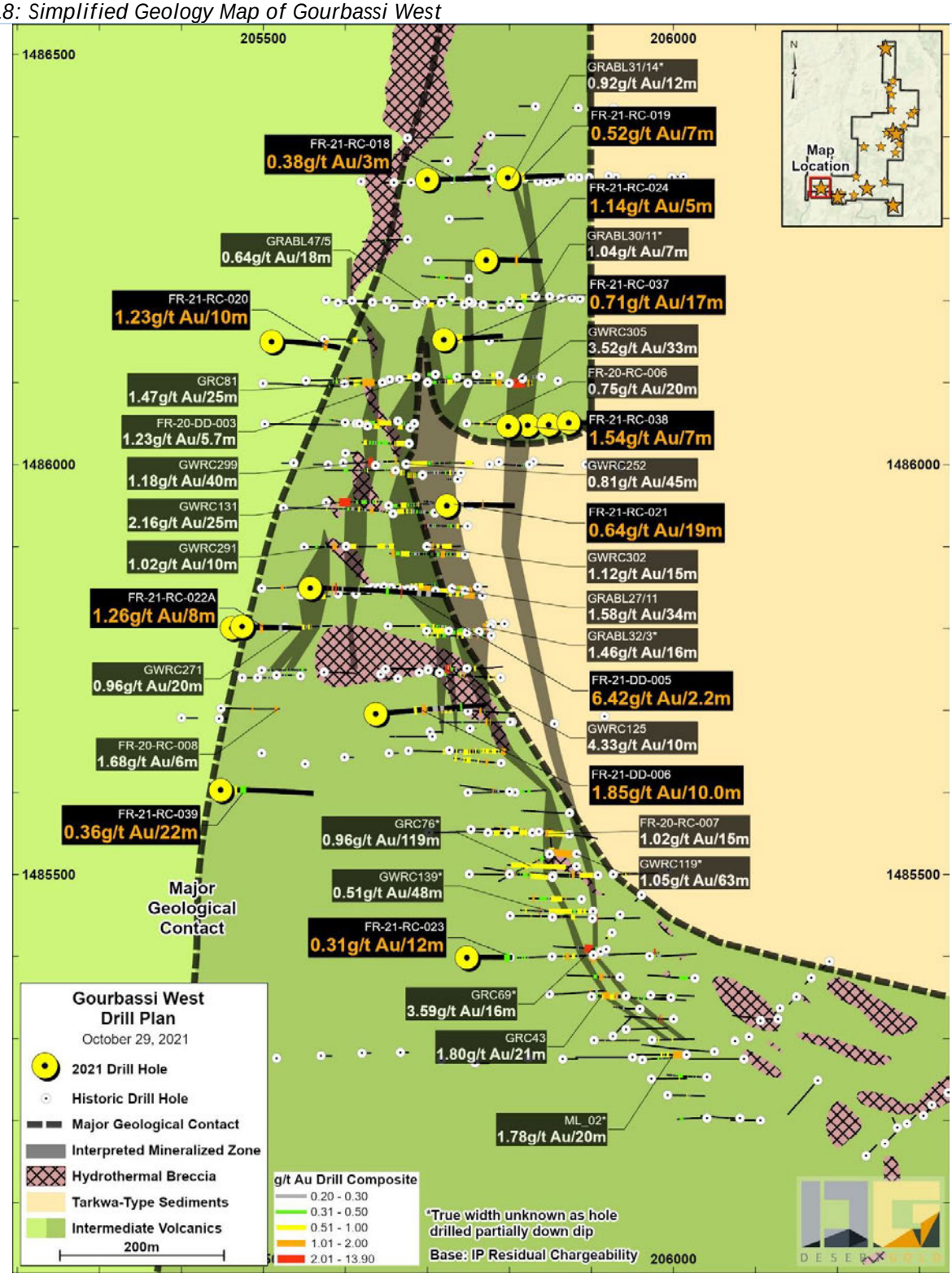
Source: Client

Gourbassi East Geology Map (after Klipfel, 2019)	January 2022

The mafic to intermediate rocks consist of basalt flows, amygdaloidal basalt to basaltic andesite, mafic volcanic breccia, mafic tuff, and local pyroxenite stocks and dykes. Mafic rocks constitute the majority of outcropping rocks east and northeast of Gourbassi East and are interleaved with felsic volcanic rocks between Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West. Mafic volcanic breccia is a mappable unit 5-20 m thick that

serves as an important marker bed. It clearly defines fold patterns in the stratigraphic sequence. Pyroxenite occurs as rare small outcrops interpreted to be small stocks or dykes. These coarse-grained pyroxene ± olivine rocks display a distinctive chocolate brown weathering rind.

Figure 18: Simplified Geology Map of Gourbassi West



Source: Client

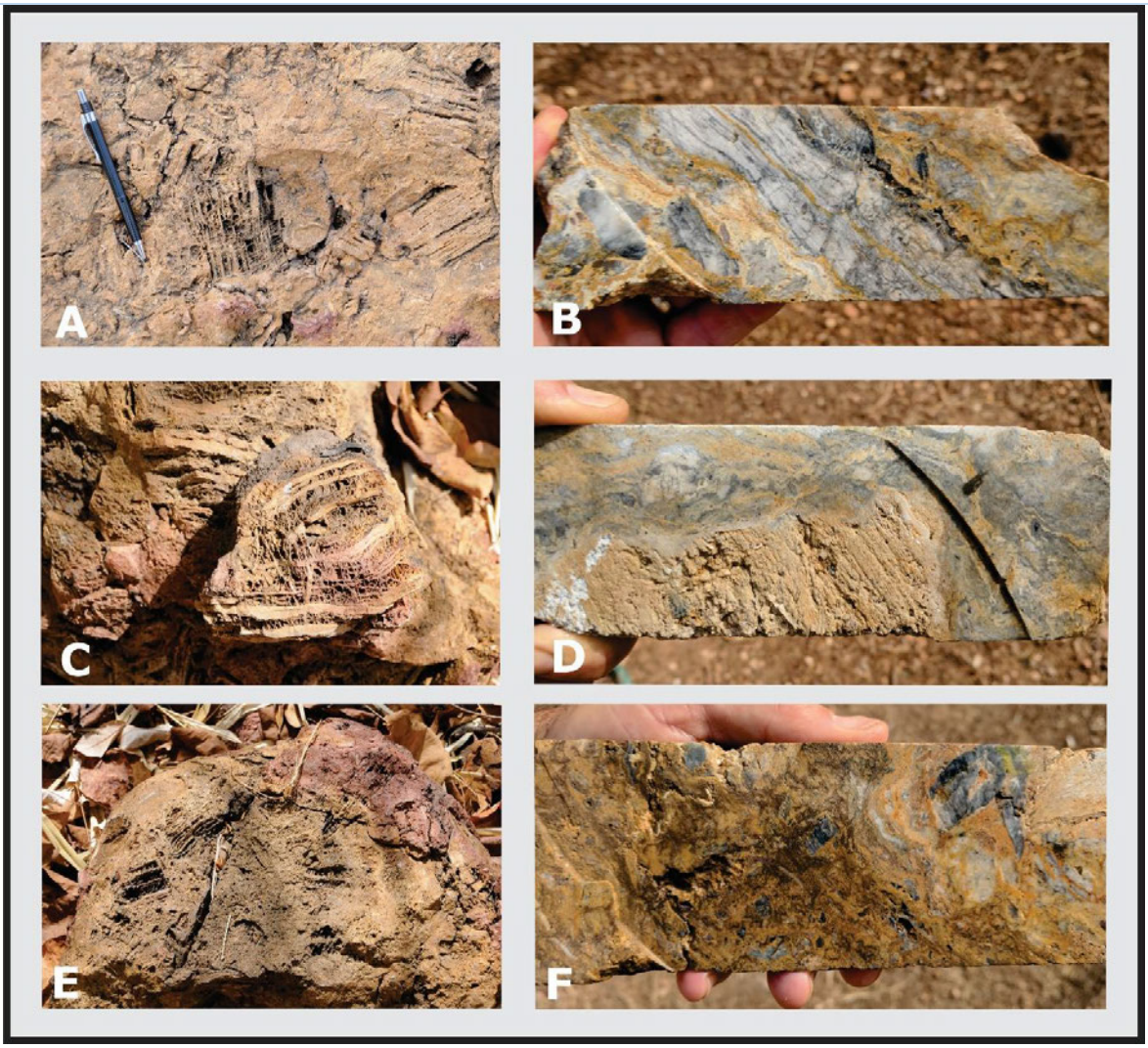
Simplified Geology Map of Gourbassi West	January 2022

Most mafic rocks are fine-grained charcoal grey-green rocks without quartz. Some are porphyritic with acicular to blocky feldspar phenocrysts. Amygdaloidal units have oriented vesicles filled with quartz and carbonate. At the surface, where carbonate has been leached away, the original vesicles are prominent. Most of the mafic rocks are only weakly to moderately magnetic.

Felsic rocks consist of massive to flow-banded intrusive and extrusive rhyolite, tuff, and dykes with and without quartz eyes. These rocks are mostly grey, but white, orange, tan, and purple varieties are also present. One widespread unit near Gourbassi West displays a conspicuous green hue and is named "Green Rhyolite". Some dykes display crude to well-formed columnar jointing. Some tuff layers also contain cobble to small boulder-sized clasts of flow-banded rhyolite indicating eruption through, and fragmentation of pre-existing flow-banded rhyolite. Some of the rhyolite units are strongly magnetic. This characteristic might be useful in mapping and logging based on magnetic signature. Felsic rocks are interpreted to occur stratigraphically above the mafic volcanic sequence. These rocks appear to be folded with the mafic rocks.

At Gourbassi West, brecciated volcanic rocks (probably altered intermediate volcanic rocks) along with rock fragments of other types constitute an extensive area of silicified breccia. This breccia is a host rock, in part, for mineralisation at Gourbassi West. It is spatially associated with the contact between the volcanics and sediments forming both conformable and cross-cutting bodies. Locally it appears to be hydrothermal in origin rather than tectonic. Some clasts are of laminated vein material indicating that hydrothermal activity and vein formation occurred prior to brecciation (Figure 19). Also, in core, laminated veins have been intersected as well as laminated silicic material surrounding breccia fragments. These complex relations indicate the existence of complex and repeated episodes of hydrothermal activity, in association with faulting or shearing.

Figure 19: Variation in Gourbassi West Silicified Breccia. A) Assorted large breccia clasts after laminated vein material with carbonate that has been removed by weathering. B) Drill core showing laminated vein C) large blocky clasts of laminated and boxwork after silica-carbonate alteration that predates brecciation D) drill core showing laminated silica surrounds altered poorly silicified breccia clast E) mixed silicified breccia after assorted clasts of laminated and boxwork clasts F) drill core showing banded silica that surrounds silicified volcanic clasts



Source: Client

Variation in Gourbassi West Silicified Breccia	January 2022

Sedimentary rocks occur in two groups; Birimian and later Tarkwaian-equivalent Keniebandi Formation rocks. Birimian sediments are folded with their surrounding mafic and felsic rocks. Later sedimentary rocks are folded, but not in the same pattern as the Birimian rock. Stratigraphically, they are consistent with late-stage sedimentary rocks which elsewhere in West Africa are considered Tarkwaian equivalents.

Birimian sedimentary rocks include chert beds and local mafic and felsic tuffaceous sediment as interlayers between flows. Chert interlayers among mafic rocks are massive and red-brown to banded grey in colour. Local layered varieties grade to weakly banded, magnetite iron formation. Chert beds occur as lozenge-shaped bodies up to 10 m thick and can be continuous along strike for over 400 m.

Keniebandi Formation sedimentary rocks consist of channel-scour and fill sandstone with dramatic crossbedding, limestone breccia, massive limestone and bedded phyllite. Pebbles are common and

conglomerate beds form prominent mappable strata. Pebbles to angular fragments vary from polymictic to monomictic quartz. Most of the sandstone exposed immediately east of Gourbassi West consists of cross-bedded fore-set beds with low angle dip. However, near the margins of exposure, folded beds are prominent and subvertical conglomerate beds occur in the south-eastern portion of exposed sediment.

Along the main road in the western part of the Farikounda concession, steeply dipping phyllite and massive limestone are present. The extent of these rocks is not known. Along the eastern portion of the Gourbassi Zone area, extensive bedded conglomerate is present but has not been mapped. At Gourbassi West, Birimian rocks appear to be thrust over the Keniebandi sediments.

Granitic rocks have been observed in a couple of areas on the Farikounda concession at the Gourbassi West and Gourbassi NE Zones. In both cases gold mineralisation occurs within and on the flanks of the felsic intrusion, but, at Gourbassi West, the felsic intrusion appears to limit the gold zone to depth. At GW, the granitic rocks have been traced by drilling for approximately 300 m along strike in the south centre of the deposit. However, re-logging of the chips in a recent hole, indicates the logged granite is a quartzite unit, which is also consistent with the overall geological pattern. Based on the logging, the granitic rocks appear to be irregular-shaped bodies that do not sub crop and are open to depth.

Granitic rocks near the Gourbassi NE Zone lie immediately to the east of manganese-enriched, saprolitised intermediate volcanics rocks and sediments. The composition of this plug appears to be a quartz diorite or quartz monzonite but is difficult to determine from RC chips. Age relations with other rocks are uncertain, but it could be related to the nearby felsic magmatism. Mineralisation is spatially associated with a shear zone that lies at the volcanic-intrusion contact. Gold intercepts in historic RAB drilling suggest that mineralised veins occur in the granitic rocks but these results were not repeated by Ashanti drilling [may be due to miss-identifying the sheared intrusion in the drill chips]. The extent of the elongate pluton is not known but is at least >300 m in strike length.

Structure

Birimian rocks are steeply dipping except where they wrap fold noses and are otherwise disrupted by other structures. Fold patterns are clear and mappable in numerous locations with different rock types. Fold axes appear to be steeply dipping and north to northeast-striking. The distribution of felsic rocks and modelling from drillhole data suggest that the Gourbassi East area is plunging gently to the south-southwest albeit with gently doubly-plunging fold axes. Rocks east and west of Gourbassi East probably represent continuous mafic – felsic stratigraphy folded about these axial planes. Northwest-striking faults and shears intervene and disrupt the fold patterns. One such fault / shear zone localises mineralisation at Gourbassi East. Another similar shear zone is associated with mineralisation at Gourbassi Northeast.

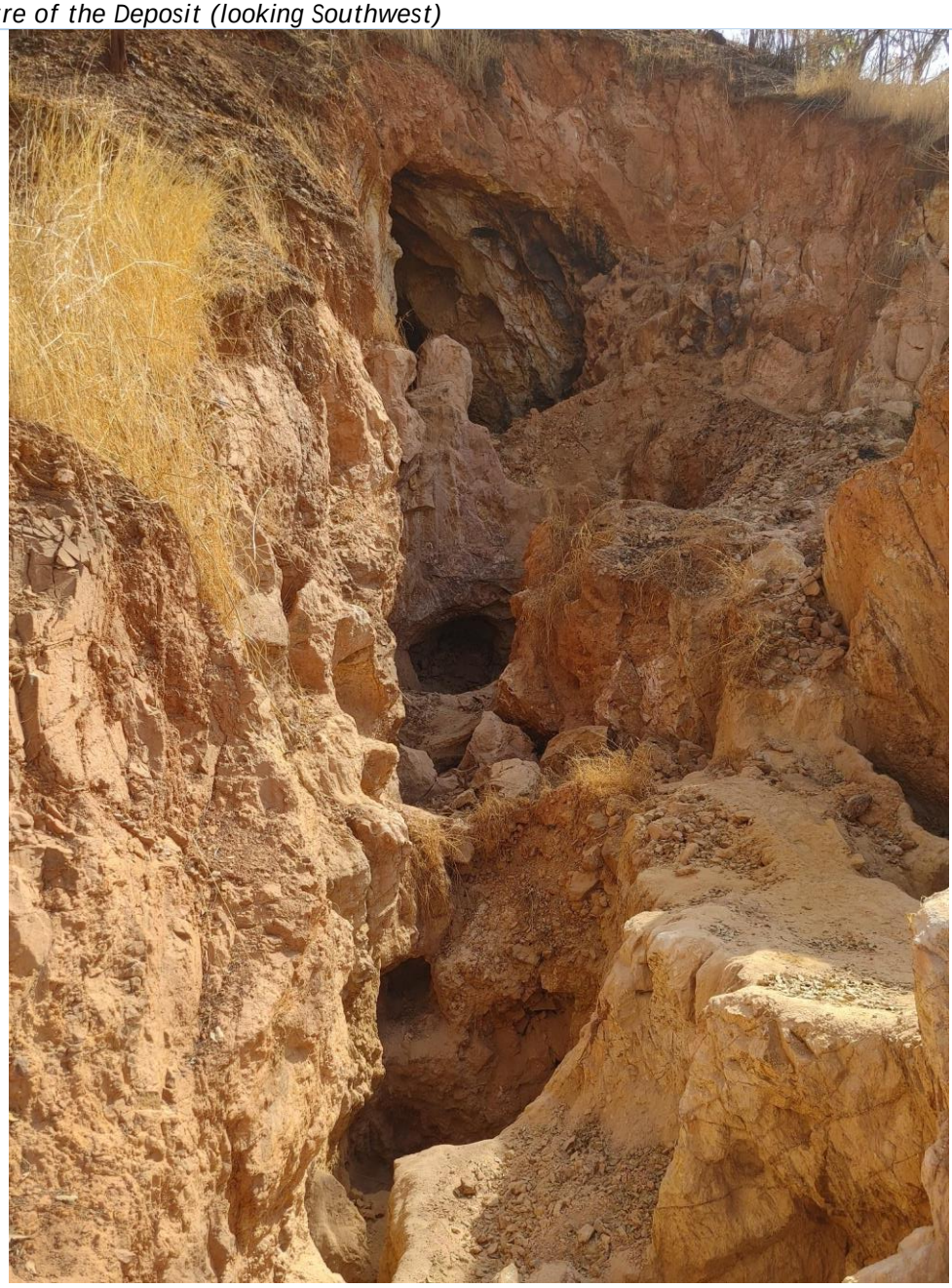
Foliation trends north to northeast and appears to be axial planar to folds. Intensity of development varies from very intense "ream of paper" sericite schist to sparse, widely spaced foliation planes. This foliation appears to offer secondary controls on mineralisation since the intersection of well-formed northeast foliation with the northwest mineralised shear appears to control the locations of higher-grade mineralisation.

At Gourbassi West, diamond drilling reveals silicified breccia often in fault contact with younger sedimentary rocks. This is a potential classic "older over younger" thrust situation and may repeat itself multiple times in numerous drillholes. One interpretation is that silicified felsic breccia lies between a myriad of thrust planes in a potentially stacked thrust system. Another interpretation is that the silicified breccias developed at and near pre-existing faults that controlled the deposition of the younger Dalema Series sediments. Neither of these scenarios are well documented in the Kéniéba Inlier.

Mineralisation and Alteration

Gold mineralisation on the Farikounda property occurs within two main targets (Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West) and several other emerging targets (Gourbassi West North, Gourbassi NE, Gourbassi SE and Berola). Gold is spatially associated in all locations with bleaching and silicification accompanied by carbonate and/or albite alteration. QSP alteration is also present, as indicated by white kaolin in the weathering profile which forms through the weathering of sericite. Sericite is common in core and chips. At Gourbassi East, multi-stage quartz veinlets are also present in gold-bearing zones. Visible gold has been observed at the margin of quartz veinlets in RC chips. Generally, near surface artisanal mining activity is scattered over the zone around shafts extending to perhaps 10 m depth. Locally larger artisanal pits and excavations are present (Figure 20).

Figure 20: Gourbassi East Artisanal Mining Approximately 15-m High Excavation into the Side of a Prominent High in the Centre of the Deposit (looking Southwest)



Gourbassi East Artisanal Mining Approximately 15-m High Excavation into the Side of a Prominent High in the Centre of the Deposit (looking Southwest)	January 2022

At Gourbassi East, mineralisation occurs in a bleached, sericitic andesite and altered adjacent country rocks over an area of approximately 950 m of strike and 50-100 m of width. The extent of mineralisation along strike and at depth is not known, but based on the orogenic style, is expected to continue to depths beyond that available to surface mining. Mineralisation has been identified to ~220 m depth. Mineralisation may continue to the south along trend or may occur along *en-echelon* offsets to the southwest. Further drilling is necessary to test these possibilities. Scattered intercepts, surface anomalies, and artisanal workings occur along the stepped southern extension of Gourbassi East.

Gold at Gourbassi West occurs with sheared and faulted silicified intermediate to felsic breccia, altered intermediate volcanic rocks and in Dalema series quartz-rich conglomerates and sandstones. Known mineralisation occurs within an area approximately 1,100 m long and up to 120 m wide and remains open to the north and southwest. Lithologic relations, regional magnetic trends, and outcrops of silicified breccia suggest that mineralisation may occur for significant distances to the northwest and southeast. The down-dip extension of mineralisation beyond approximately 150 m depth is not known. Gourbassi West is an active artisanal mining site, where local miners reportedly recover a couple thousand ounces of gold per year. In addition to widespread shafts going down 10-20 m, there are a couple of large pits with mining focused on areas with likely higher gold grades (Figure 21).

Figure 21: Gourbassi West Artisanal Pit January 2022

Gourbassi West Artisanal Pit January 2022	**January 2022**

Newly discovered gold mineralisation at Gourbassi West North is hosted by a sericite-, quartz- and pyrite-altered gritty quartzite, and, locally in the younger Dalema Series quartz-rich conglomerates, immediately to the west of the assumed, faulted Dalema Series rocks. The gritty quartzites form a mappable unit, that can be traced in AC drill chips along strike. At the northern end of the zone, the geological units become

finer grained and the mineralisation weakens. However, sub-crop, just west of the AC drill fence, suggest that the host gritty quartzite may not have been tested.

Gold at Gourbassi NE occurs along a northerly-trending shear zone. Where tested, the shear zone appears to be the 10 -15 m wide contact between Birimian intermediate volcanic rocks and an elongate granodiorite pluton with most of the mineralisation hosted by the well foliated sericitic, silicified and bleached margin of the intrusion. This zone has been traced for 500 m along strike and is open to depth and along strike. Previous drilling returned up to 0.98 g/t Au over 24 m.

Two RAB drillholes at the Berola target in the northeast corner of the concession intersected 15 m @ 1.18 g/t Au and 21 m @ 0.69 g/t Au. Follow-up drilling of two RC holes in 2021, returned low gold values associated with 'felsic volcanics' and quartzites. Based on a previous site review, the 'felsic volcanics' could represent hydrothermal breccia. Geological mapping will be required before any more drilling is considered.

At Gourbassi SE, near the eastern edge of the Farikounda concession, six RAB holes intersected multi-metre intervals to 0.67 g/t Au over 15 m gold mineralisation. Three follow-up holes in 2021, returned a best intercept of 1.04 g/t Au over 15 m. A follow-up hole, drill from a different direction, returned 0.53 g/t Au over 4 m. Host Rocks at Gourbassi Southeast appear to comprise, in part, silicified mafic volcanic breccia. At this time, the orientation and controls on Gourbassi SE gold zone are unknown.

II. LINNGUEKOTO WEST

The Linnguekoto West Deposit lies on the Kolomba concession near the southern part of the SMSZ property.

The northwest-trending, siltstone-, quartzite- and conglomerate-hosted Linnguekoto West Zone lies immediately east of a northeast-trending mafic dyke that is related to the Barani East gold zone. This dyke is believed to occupy a shear zone that is locally gold-bearing that can be traced for approximately 25 km as it passes through the property. This northeast-trending zone can be traced for 500 m along strike with the deepest holes intersecting gold mineralisation to approximately 140 m vertical. Gold mineralisation remains open to depth and along strike. This occurrence was discovered by Hyundai, but it is not known if they were following up gold-in-soil anomalies or artisanal workings. Some, mostly overgrown, artisanal workings are evident over the zone (Figure 22), but for the most part no surface expression of the zone exists.

Figure 22: Collapsed Artisanal Working at Linnguekoto West

Collapsed Artisanal Working at Linnguekoto West	**January 2022**

III. MOGOYAFARA SOUTH

The Mogoyafara South Zone lies just west of the interpreted location of the Senegal Mali Shear Zone. This deposit was acquired in 2021 as part of the Kolomba concession application, a contiguous claim at the south end of the SMSZ property package. This deposit is hosted by, in order of abundance, quartzite, siltstone, conglomerate, felsic intrusions and mafic intrusions. Stockwork quartz veined, sericitic felsic intrusion was observed as a host to one of the larger gold-bearing lenses. Multiple gold-bearing lenses have been discovered within an open-ended 1,900 m x 1,300 m area. The modelled deposit comprises 34, generally

shallow dipping, northeast- and northwest-trending, gold mineralised lenses. Individual lenses returned highlight intercepts of 2.15 g/t Au over 29 m (estimated true width 25 m), 2.04 g/t Au over 41 m (estimated true width of 35 m) and 1.40 g/t Au over 55 m (estimated true width of 40 m). Higher grade intercepts include 20.87 g/t Au over 6 m (true width is unknown due to lack of data).

Anomalous rock samples and gold-in termite samples show potential to extend the zone to the south for another 1,200 m. As well, gold-in-auger values shows the potential to extend the target area another 800 m to the north.

IV. Barani East, Barani, Barani Gap, Keniegoulou and KE

The Barani East zones comprise the Barani East, Barani Gap and Keniegoulou (as a group, referred to as Barani), which are all deemed to be part of one structural zone and the KE Zone, which lies to the northwest of the Barani East Zone.

The Barani East lenses are interpreted as a curved mineralised structural feature, which varies from aligned semi-parallel to the Senegal Mali Shear Zone to parallel to a northeast-trending cross-structure. Mineralisation along this structure can be traced for approximately 2,500 m along strike and appears to be open both along strike and to depth. This group of deposits are hosted by a mixture of sandstone, siltstone, limestone and locally dolerite. Some of the best mineralised intercepts on the property, occur in the cross-cutting portion of the Barani East zone with intercepts to 6.28 g/t Au over 13 m and 7.82 g/t Au over 13 m. Geological units generally trend north-northwest in the area with mineralised zones both cross-cutting and parallel to stratigraphy. Locally, at the Barani Zone, quartzites with lineated quartz grains were observed, suggested both a flat plunge and significant horizontal stretching.

The KE Zone lies on the western edge to the Barani area. It is a flat-lying, northerly-trending mineralised series of gold-bearing lenses with a best drill intercept of 5.89 g/t gold over 6 m (approximately 5.5 m true width). The zone has been intersected for 450 m along strike, from 20-70 m vertical depth and is locally 100 m wide. It is open to both the north and the south. All drilling on this gold system was carried out by Hyundai.

V. Manankoto

The Manankoto area lies at the northern end of the property package proximal to where the Senegal Mali Shear Zone turns sharply to the northwest. In this area gold-in soil, gold-in-auger and historic drilling show at least eight north- to northwest-trending sediment- and felsic intrusion-hosted shear zones and fault structures that splay off of the Senegal Mali Shear Zone, within a 1 km wide by 2 km long area. Additional untested gold-in auger anomalies at the southern end of the area, remain to be tested, suggesting potential for additional mineralised zones. Previous drilling returned intercepts to 1.84 g/t gold over 30 m with a 2021 best hole returning 1.65 g/t gold over 21 m.

Mapping and modelling suggest that the gold bearing zones are near flat plunging with limited, 50-100 m of down-dip extent and an expectation that more flat plunging lenses will be discovered with continued exploration.

Artisanal mining activity was only recognised in along the eastern edge of the Manankoto area where mining activity with an excavator and trucks was carried out (Figure 23). It is likely that this mining was carried out post exploration trenching in the area which had identified a northeast-trending gold zone.

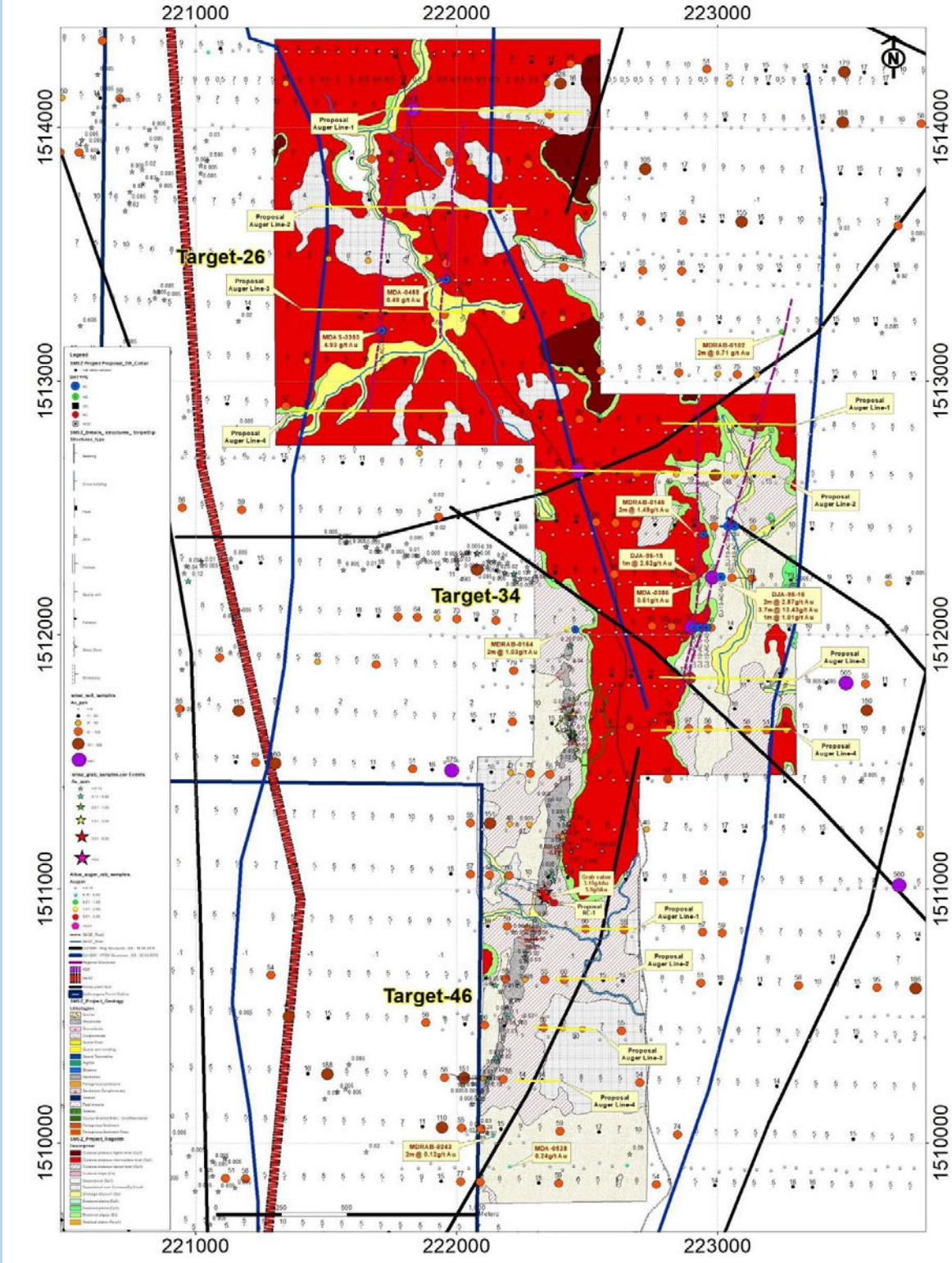
Figure 23: Manankoto MZ-3 Zone Target Area Excavator Excavation Looking Northeast

Manankoto MZ-3 Zone Target Area Excavator Excavation Looking Northeast	**January 2022**

VI. KAMANA

The Kamana area is an approximate 12 X 5 km area in the northern part of the property package. This area is underlain by a package of north-northeast-trending quartzite, quartz-rich greywacke and siltstones that are intruded by later, northeast-trending dolerite dykes (Figure 24). Laterite covers a large portion of the area. Previous drilling in the area returned an intercept of 11.05 g/t gold over 3.7 m. In 2021, 15, up to 50 m long, AC holes and one RC hole were completed within the target area. The AC holes targeted six select, gold-in-auger anomalies, with individual holes and three drill fences of four holes. One of the drill fences intersected a new zone of greywacke-hosted gold mineralisation returning 1.8 g/t Au over 17 m. This gold occurrence appears to lie approximately 1,900 m southwest, along a north-northeast trending linear, from the intercept that returned 11.05 g/t gold over 3.7 m. Eight additional, gold-in-auger anomalies, to 4,930 ppb gold, that appear to line up along a northeast-trend, remain to be tested. As with Barani East and Linnguekoto West, these northeast trends are likely related to shear zones that are occupied by younger dolerite dykes.

Figure 24: Kamana Area Geological Map, Soil and Drilling Summary



Source: Client

Kamana Area Geological Map, Soil and Drilling Summary	January 2022

VII. SOA, SOA WEST AND KOLON

This northeast-trending, 6 km long by up to 1 km wide area lies, along strike, to the northeast of the Barani East Zone. It hosts large areas of artisanal workings with at least three pit areas close to 100 m long, 10-30

m wide and 5 to 10 m deep (Figure 25 and Figure 26). Gold mineralisation is related to quartz veining and variable amounts of pyrite in sheared siltstones and shales. Drilling by Desert Gold has returned drill intercepts to 1.97 g/t Au over 30 m drilled length. Additional work is planned along this trend.

Figure 25: Kolon Artisanal Mining Open Pit Looking South

Kolon Artisanal Mining Open Pit Looking South	January 2022

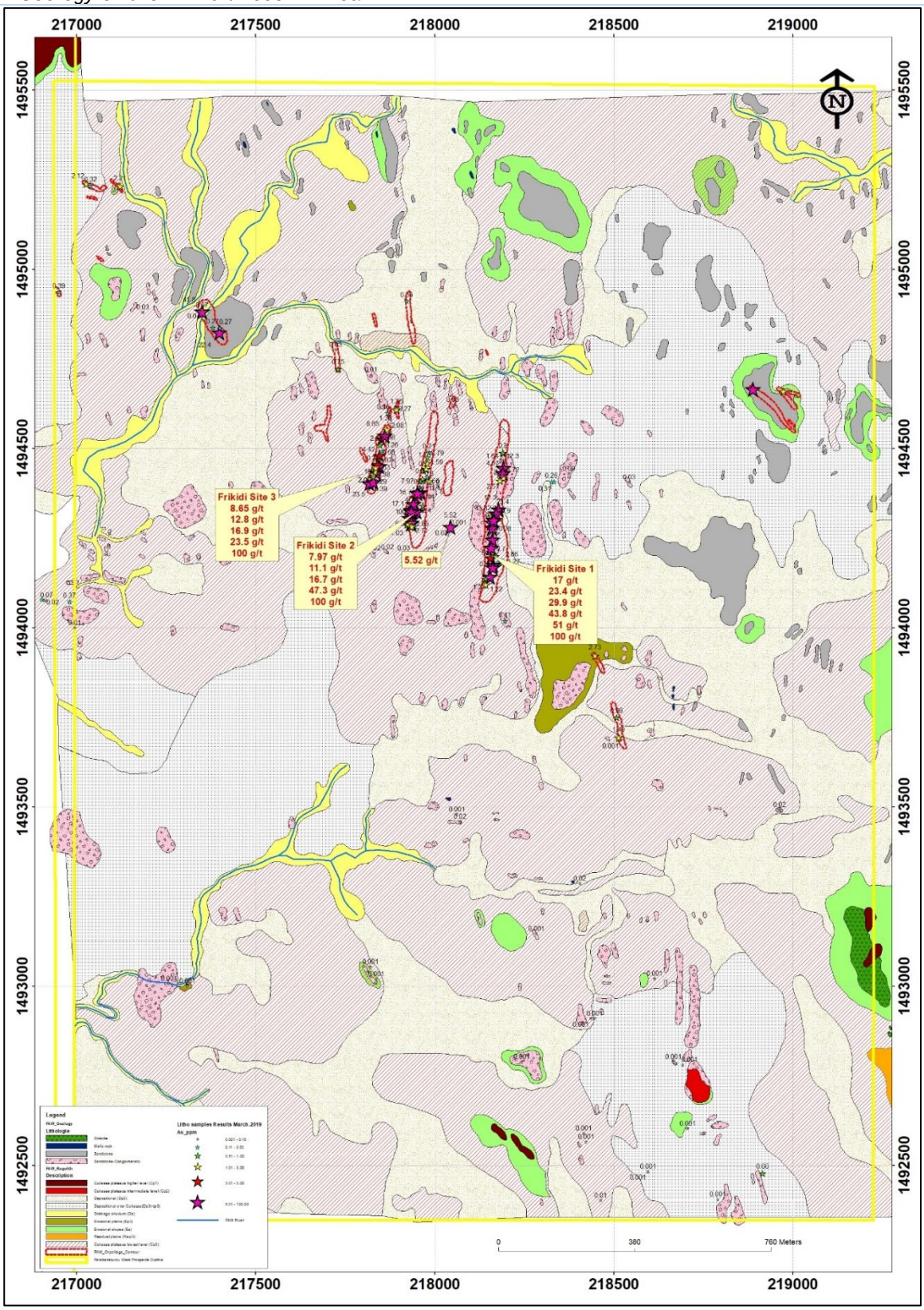
Figure 26: Soa Artisanal Open Pit Looking East

Soa Artisanal Open Pit Looking East	January 2022

VIII. KOUSILLI/FRIKIDI ZONES

The Kousilli/Frikidi Zone area lies in the middle northern half of the Farabantourou concession. It is an open-ended, 2,400-m long by 700-m-wide area that hosts numerous north-northeast and northwest-trending, perhaps stock-work like, Keniebandi Formation, sandstone-and conglomerate-hosted, gold-bearing structures where grab sampling returned 92 samples >1 g/t Au including five samples containing >100 g/t Au (Figure 27). Alteration, both peripheral to quartz veins, and without quartz veins consists of sericite, disseminated pyrite, and rare chalcopyrite, with subordinate malachite and azurite. This mineralised area also corresponds with a northwest-trending magnetic high that is believed to represent several, as of yet, unmapped structures. At least 15 artisanal mining sites comprising linear collections of round artisanal mining shafts that extend up to 20 m deep. Individual sites have been traced for close to 400 m along strike and are mostly hosted by fresh rock.

Figure 27: Geology of the Frikidi/Kousilli Area



Source: Client

Geology of the Frikidi/Kousilli Area	January 2022

IX. DAMBAMBA

The Dambamba area is centred approximately 4 km southwest of the Barani East Zone and 1.7 km northeast of the Frikidi Area. It comprises a 650 m X 500, area of abundant artisanal mine workings (Figure 28) located immediately to the west of the project location of the Senegal Mali Shear Zone. Host rocks are dominantly siltstone and shales. Hyundai completed a significant amount of drilling over the occurrence with a best intercept of 1.90 g/t Au over 12 m drilled length.

Figure 28: Artisanal Workings over the Dambamba Zone

Artisanal Workings over the Dambamba Zone	**January 2022**

X. LINNGUEKOTO

The Linnguekoto Zone lies near the south-eastern corner of the Farabantourou Concession. The Zone area is typified by several areas with lines of artisanal shafts that are targeting higher grade sediment- and granite-hosted quartz veins. This area was initially tested by Hyundai. However, it is unknown, if Hyundai's interest in the area was related to the follow-up on gold-in-soil anomalies or pre-existing artisanal activity.

ITEM 8 - DEPOSIT TYPES

Item 8 (a) - MINERAL DEPOSITS BEING INVESTIGATED

The principal exploration targets and focus of exploration to date within the Kéniéba Inlier is what can most appropriately be termed orogenic gold. Common sub-types of this class of deposit type include lode, quartz vein and shear zone-related gold, with the underlying similarity being that they all formed as part of an orogenic (collisional) tectonic event. Other terms used to describe these deposits are mesothermal, shear zone-hosted and greenstone gold deposits.

Orogenic gold deposits, with specific reference to "mesothermal deposits", are primary deposits formed at intermediate depths within the earth's crust. Shear zone deposits refers to the fact that the larger deposits are often in or immediately adjacent to large fault zones. Greenstone gold deposits are hosted in volcano-sedimentary terranes associated with granitic intrusions, metamorphosed to greenschist facies metamorphic grade and are usually Archaean in age. This term is applied to the Birimian lithologies as found in West Africa, due to the similarities in the geology to the Archaean gold deposits.

Orogenic gold deposits can be described as gold-bearing quartz veins, stringers and wall rock accompanied by only minor sulphides that are localised by brittle to ductile structures within variable rock types. These deposits account for up to 18% of the world's gold production, ranking them second only to production from placer deposits. Deposits range in size from 0.5 t to 1,600 t of contained gold with most, typically containing between 1 t and 20 t Au. Gold grades are highly variable, but deposit values of greater than 1 g/t Au form attractive targets for open-pit mining whilst, deposits with a value of greater than 5 g/t Au may prove economic for underground operations. World-class orogenic gold deposits of this type occur in various countries, including Australia, Brazil, DRC, Canada, Ghana, Tanzania, USA and Zimbabwe.

The rock types that host orogenic gold deposits are highly varied. Orogenic gold deposits are hosted by rocks that have been subjected to a range of metamorphic conditions (from sub-greenschist though to granulite facies). However, the majority of deposits (and especially the larger ones) occur within rocks that have been metamorphosed to greenschist facies (within a metamorphic pressure-temperature regime broadly corresponding to the brittle-ductile transition).

Where individual gold deposits have been described and compared, the nature of the gold distribution was found to be highly variable between deposits. Mineralisation occurs in swarms of discontinuous veins of varying thickness and extent and as disseminated impregnations in sheared and altered rock. Gold may occur as native gold and/or associated with sulphides. Pyrite and arsenopyrite are the most commonly reported sulphides associated with these deposits. Veins may follow brittle fractures, bedding planes, shear zones and schistosity.

Item 8 (b) - GEOLOGICAL MODEL

The geological models / wireframes were compiled by Desert Gold geologists and based on a combination of geological interpretation, alteration zones and grade. These wireframes are shown and detailed in Item 14 (a).

ITEM 9 - EXPLORATION

Desert Gold has materially expanded its property holding and, consequently, its exploration programme since the previous technical report with an effective date of November 16, 2015. This section will present Desert Gold's and select historic exploration activities on the current Project Area.

During the period from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2021 Desert Gold collected 1,360 prospecting rock samples, completed 96.8-line km of IP geophysical surveys, mapped 132.4 km^2, completed 35,525 m of auger drilling and completed 33,911 m of AC/RC/DDH drilling in 455 holes.

Drillhole data is presented in Item 10.

Item 9 (a) - SAMPLING

I. SOIL SAMPLING

The SMSZ soil database comprises a total of 52,791 soil samples that were collected over the property and nearby area. Of these, Desert Gold collected 6,941 soils, predominantly in 2021. Soil sample points were pre-determined (for example 400 m x 25 m) and field GPS units were used to locate positions. Sampling is performed at a depth of 50 cm. Samples are dry-screened to eliminate particles >2 mm before being described and placed in sample bags. Blanks, standards and duplicates are inserted and comprise 20% of each sample lot. Samples were assayed by bottle-roll / cyanide leach at SGS, Ouagadougou. A summary of the soil data, only within the Desert Gold property holdings, is presented in Figure 29. This summary also presents auger drill gold values, which, for exploration purposes, are treated as soil values. Figure 29 displays widespread gold anomalism over the property with the area to the east of the interpreted location of the Senegal Mali Shear Zone displaying the highest density of gold-in-soil anomalies. Select Au-in-soil anomalies have been tested by drilling, but the bulk of the anomalies have never been tested. During geological mapping, most anomaly sites are visited with specific site comments regarding the interpreted validity of the gold-in-soil anomaly recorded.

Soil samples were collected at 20 to 100 m intervals along lines 100 m, 150 m, 200 m and 400 m apart, depending upon location and the spacing of sample lines of previous workers. Approximately 2 kg of material was collected from holes 50-75 cm deep dug into the surface material. Coarse rock or other coarse material was commonly removed by hand and/or by sieve. The type of sample material, in the 2017 to 2021 sampling was noted along with the geologic material at the site (e.g., ferricrete, WCS, rhyolite outcrop, etc.), the colour of the material, and any other relevant information pertinent to interpreting results. This is done to enable interpretation of results. These procedures follow standard sampling methodology.

Recording surface materials is important to help with interpretation. Windblown clay and sand are the most extensive and prevalent regolith surface material. This material, in itself is unlikely to provide geochemical anomalism from depth. Likewise, ferricrete surfaces create an impermeable barrier to geochemical migration of anomalous material to the surface while at the same time, cementing together transported material from unknown distances and locations. Both types of material can mask subsurface geochemical signatures. Therefore, even very low abundances (20 ppb Au) could be considered anomalous. Where there are consistent anomalies that align in trend directions from one sample line to the next, these anomalies should be validated by auger surveys of AC drilling.

For QAQC purposes, since 2017, field duplicates were collected at the rate of 1 per each 25 to 50 samples. Standards and blanks were inserted into the sample stream at the rate of 1 per 20 samples. All samples were bagged in the field, closed with plastic ties or stapled shut in the field and carried back to a staff vehicle and transported to camp where they were packaged into rice sacks and sealed shut. All samples

were collected by SGS using their truck or an independent contractor to transport samples to their laboratory in Bamako or delivered directly to the laboratory by the exploration team.

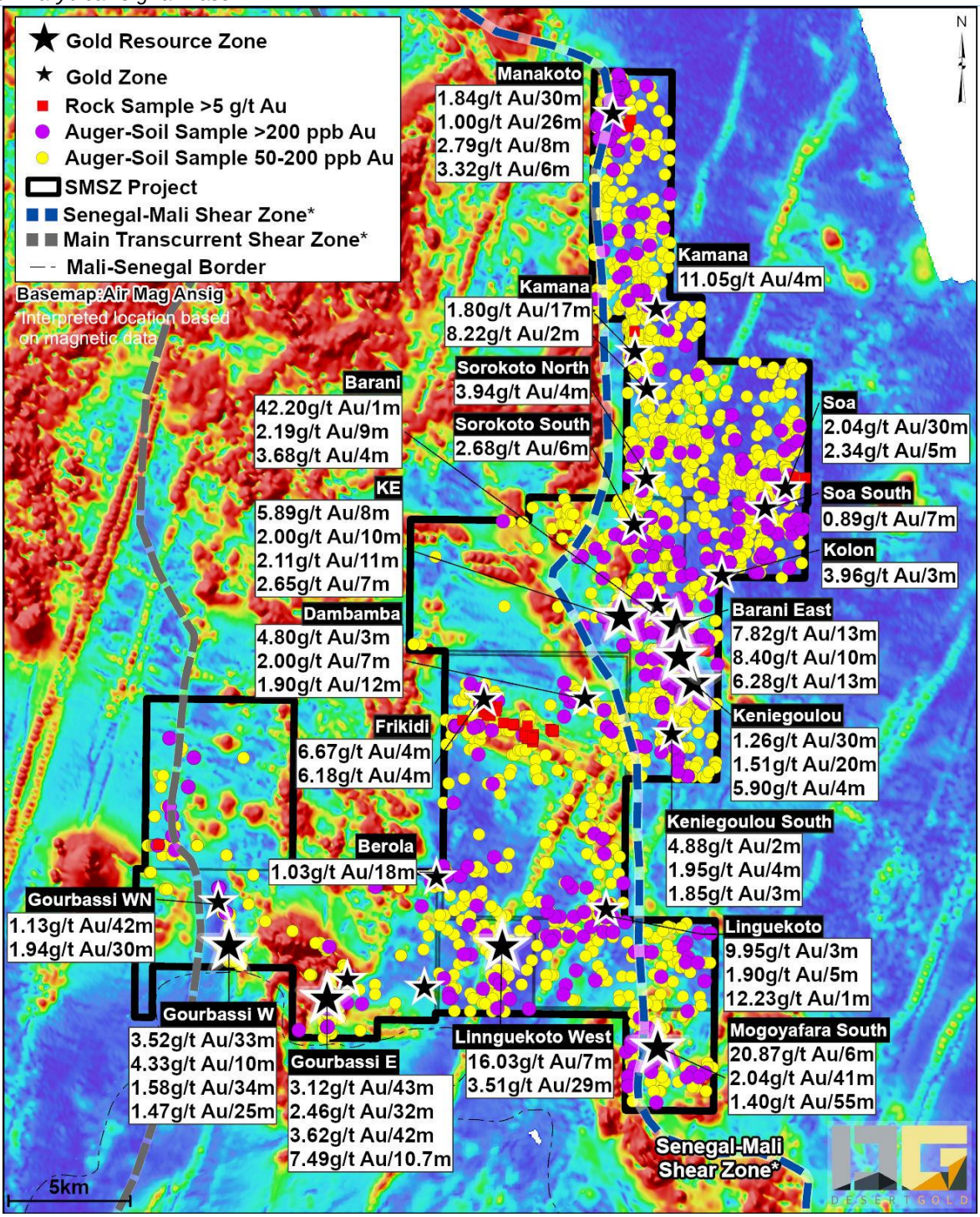
II. Termite Sampling

Termite mound sampling was carried out over several areas of the property by previous explorers. Gold anomalies in termite mounds is generally thought to represent bedrock sources due to the depths that the termite mounds extend to. Desert Gold has not completed any soil termite mound sampling, mostly due to the paucity of the termite mounds. Figure 30 presents a summary of termite mound sampling results. A total of 1,539 termite mound sample results are part of Desert Gold's database with most of the samples collected on the northmost Djelimangara Concession. Strong, >200 ppb Au results were returned from the Manankoto, Kamana, Soa South, Frikidi and Mogoyafara South Zone areas.

III. Bedrock and Regolith Mapping

Approximately 185 km^2 or 42% of the property (Figure 31) has been covered by geological mapping with a goal of covering the entire property. Mapping is important for the identification of rock types, major structures, structural controls for gold mineralisation, alteration, documenting artisanal activity and proofing soil and geophysical anomalies.

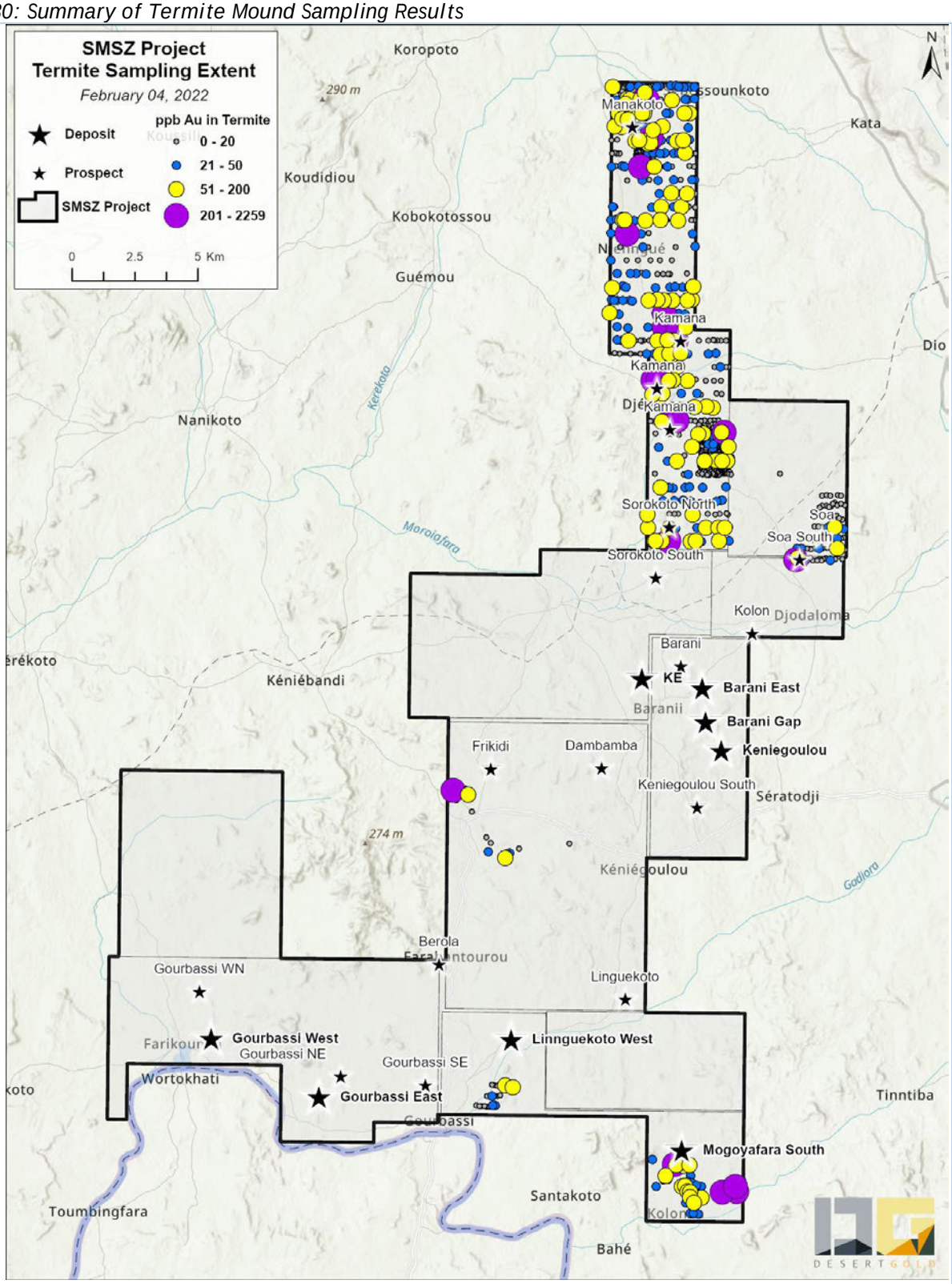
Figure 29: Summarised Soil/Auger Gold Values, Significant Gold Occurrences on a Colour Contoured Magnetic Analytical Signal Base



Source: Client

Summarised Soil/Auger Gold Values, Significant Gold Occurrences on a Colour Contoured Magnetic Analytical Signal Base	January 2022

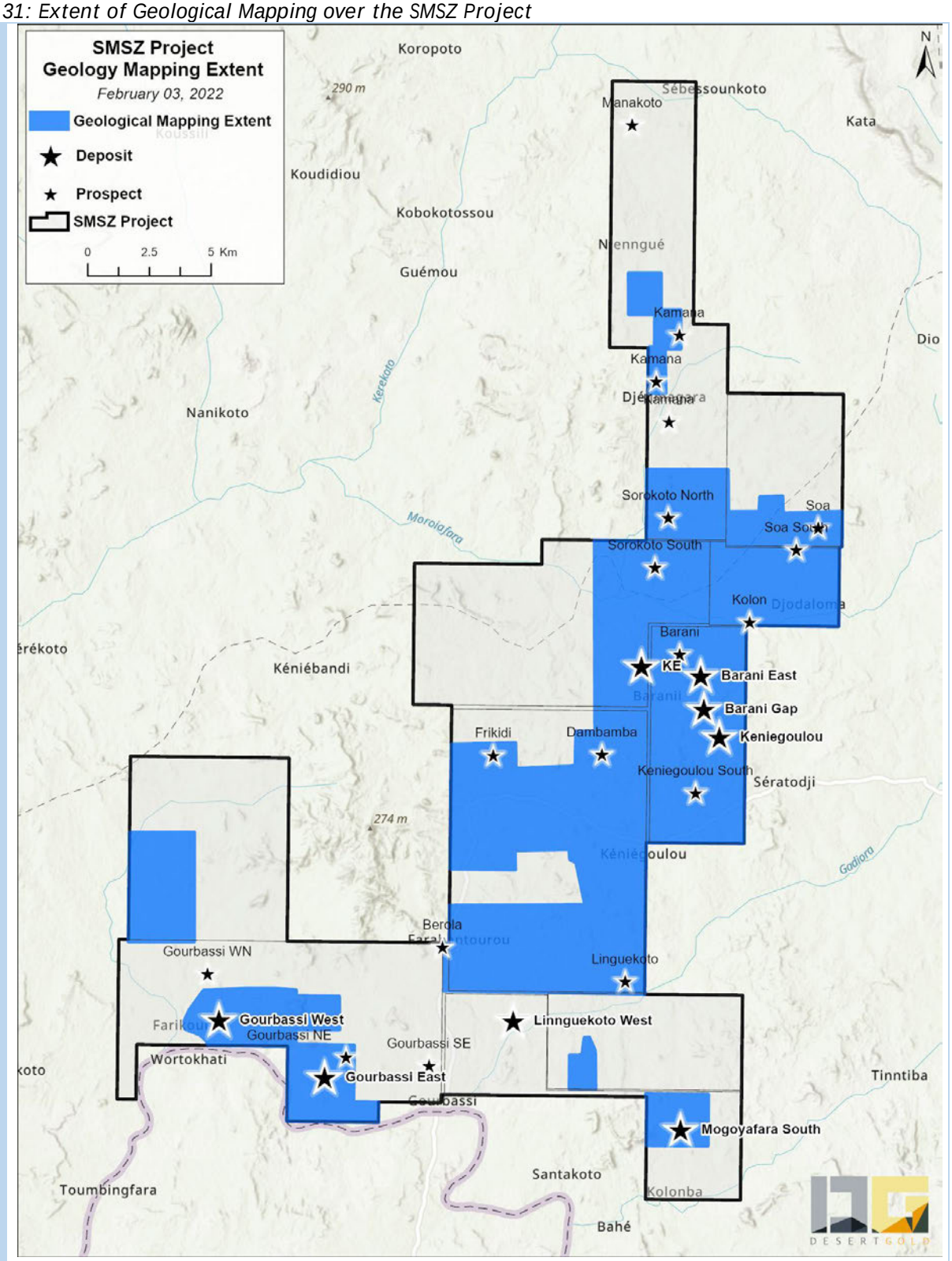
Figure 30: Summary of Termite Mound Sampling Results



Source: Client

Summary of Termite Mound Sampling Results	January 2022

Figure 31: Extent of Geological Mapping over the SMSZ Project



Source: Client

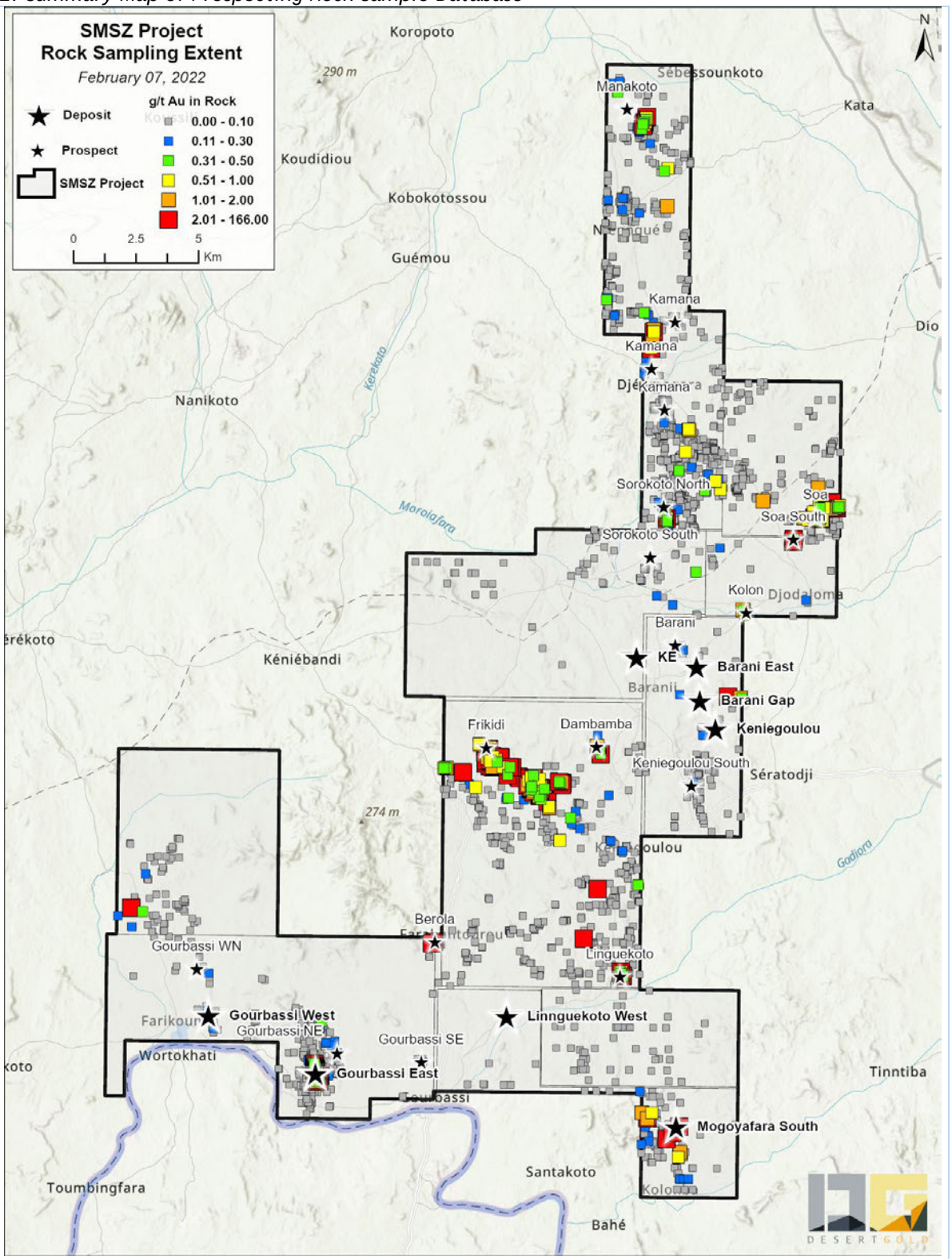
Extent of Geological Mapping over the SMSZ Project	January 2022

Item 9 (b) - PROSPECTING

Desert Gold's sample database comprises 4,981 rock samples collected by Desert Gold and previous explorers in the Project Area (Figure 32). Of these, Desert Gold has collected and analysed 1,062 rock

samples and continues to collect additional samples. Desert Gold routinely collects rock samples of quartz veined and altered rocks while mapping.

Figure 32: Summary Map of Prospecting Rock Sample Database



Source: Client

Summary Map of Prospecting Rock Sample Database	January 2022

On the summary map, it is obvious that there are several areas where exposed rock has returned anomalous gold values, with the Frikidi area located in the north central portion of the Farabantourou Ouest concession being the most anomalous.

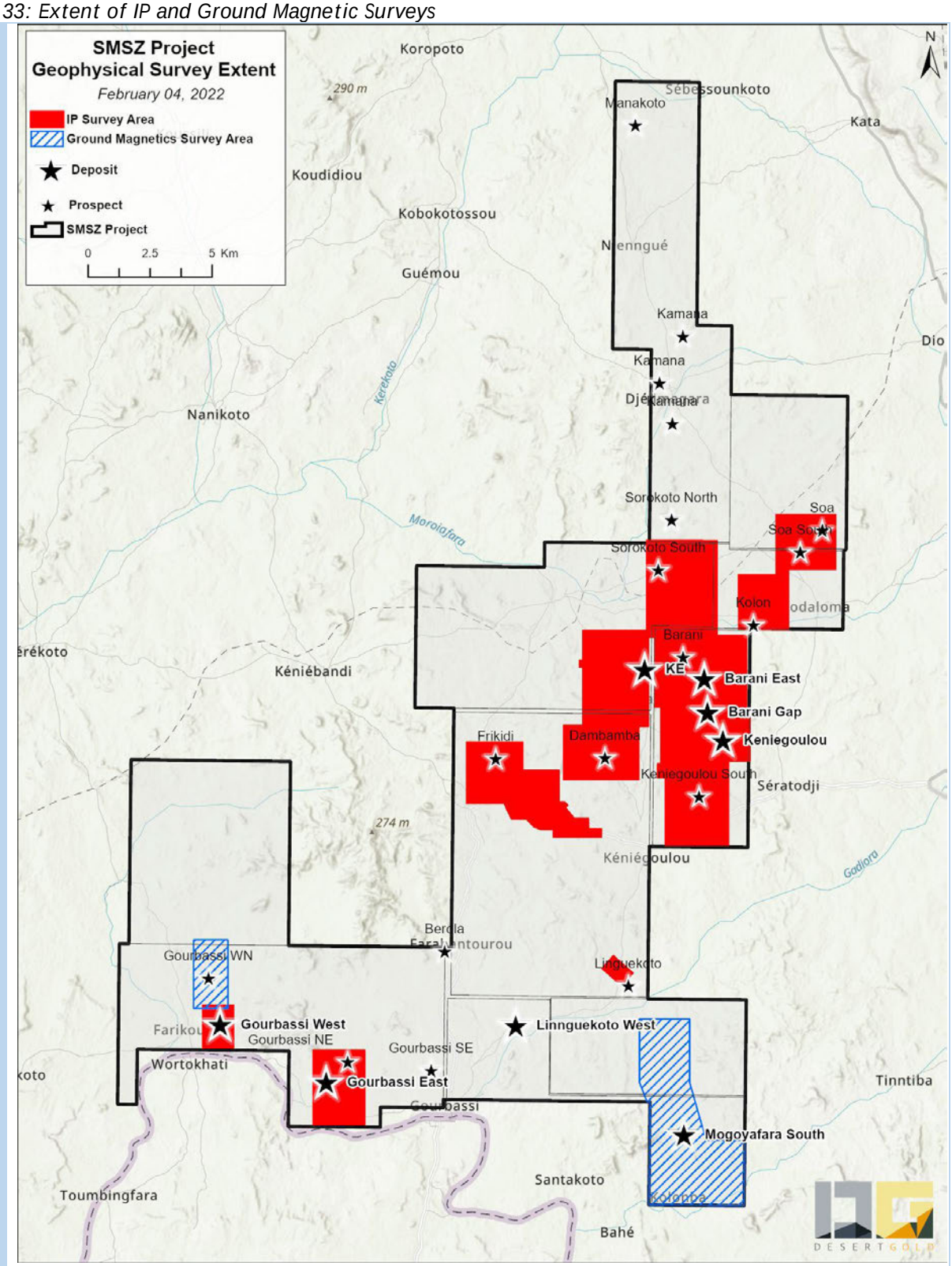
Item 9 (c) - GEOPHYSICS

Desert Gold and previous companies have carried out gradient IP surveys (75.8 km^2) and magnetic surveys (21 km^2) (Figure 33) with most of the IP being carried out in the Keniegoulou to Sorokoto South, Frikidi and Soa areas. IP and ground magnetic surveys only overlap over the Gourbassi East Zone. Most IP lines were installed 200 m apart with readings taken every 25 m. Ground magnetic survey lines were not cut and consist of flagged lines approximately 100 m apart with readings taken continually as the operator walks with reading locations recorded in real time with an 'on-board' GPS. Daily magnetic data is corrected for diurnal variation with support of a base station. Both IP and magnetic surveys have been used to trace both stratigraphy and pyrite (and pyrrhotite) -enrichment associated with the gold zones.

Ground magnetic surveys have been carried out over the Gourbassi East, Mogoyafara South and Gourbassi West North Areas.

All ground geophysics surveys carried out by Desert Gold were performed by SAGAX Afrique SA, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. IP surveys are mainly gradient array with some pole-dipole surveys using Iris VIP4000 + Honda 6.5KW or IrisVIP10000 + Honda 20 KW transmission device and ELREC-Pro Receiving device. Line spacing varies from 200 m to 100 m depending on the survey area. Ground magnetic surveys were performed using the SSM-19W walking v 7.0 Overhauser magnetometer system with Novatel OEMSTAR GPS board and GEM GMS-1945 base station. Line spacing used was 100 m.

Figure 33: Extent of IP and Ground Magnetic Surveys



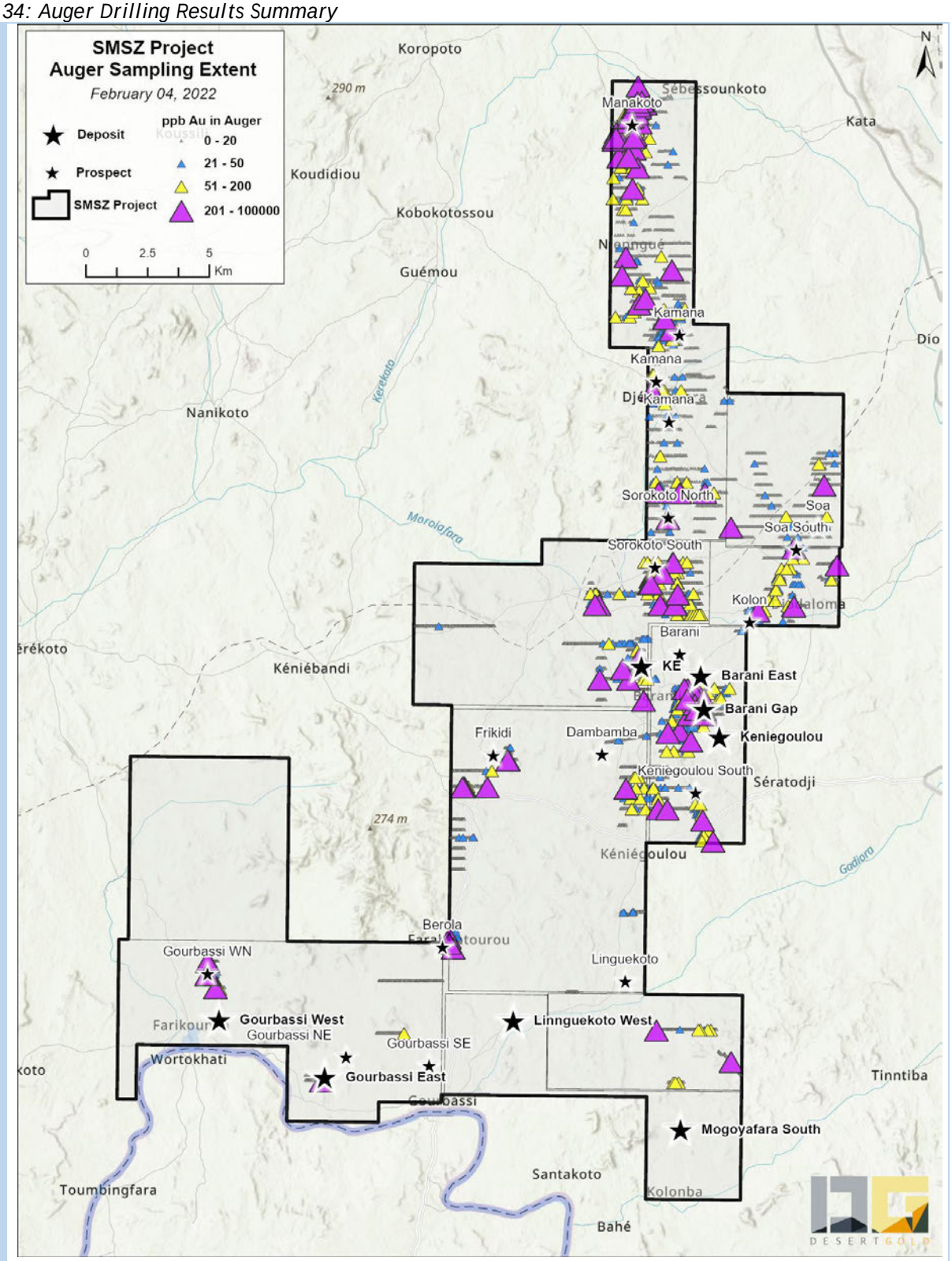
Source: Client

Extent of IP and Ground Magnetic Surveys	January 2022

Item 9 (d) - AUGUR DRILLING

Desert Gold completed 35,525m of auger drilling in 3,919 holes (Figure 34) with 8,388 samples collected. These holes averaged 8.45 m deep, suggesting an average laterite thickness of 7.45 m with the thickest laterite being 24 m. As well, Desert Gold's auger database, includes 3,292 holes drilled by Etruscan on the Djelimangara and Sebessounkoto Sud concessions. While the Etruscan database provided single sample values, there were no hole depths recorded. Desert Gold collected two samples from each hole it completed, with one sample of basal laterite and one adjacent sample of the upper saprolite. If good gold values were recovered from the saprolite, then the anomaly source is interpreted to be in-situ. If the basal laterite contained the anomalous gold values, then the source of the gold was deemed proximal to the drillhole. Desert Gold's samples were collected every 25 m on lines 200 m to 600 m apart or across specific areas, in which case, only one line may have been drilled. Desert Gold routinely inserted sample duplicates, assay blanks and assays standards into the sample stream. Follow-up AC drilling of anomalous (>50 ppb Au) auger values has led to the discovery of several new gold zones and identification of a series of new drill targets. The maximum Au-in-auger value returned to date was 8,650 ppb, an untested target to the northern edge of the Frikidi Area.

Figure 34: Auger Drilling Results Summary



Source: Client

Auger Drilling Results Summary	**January 2022**

Item 9 (e) - EXPLORATION TARGET AREAS

Exploration has been focussed on those areas that have returned good gold values from exploration drilling, areas with significant artisanal workings, anomalous gold values in soil, auger and termite, follow-up of anomalous grab samples and testing of geophysical targets. As well, initial evaluation of new areas is continually being carried out.

The next few sections, will present, from north to south and then west, summaries of all of the dominant exploration target areas.

I. MANANKOTO

The Manankoto area lies at the north-eastern part of the SMSZ Project Area (Figure 29) at the northern end of the Djelimangara concession proximal to where the Senegal Mali Shear Zone turns sharply to the northwest. Previous work in the area was carried out by Barrick, Randgold, Etruscan and Altus. Desert Gold acquired the concession from Altus in 2019 and commenced review, compilation and subsequently, drilling. In 2021, Desert gold completed auger drilling and drilling to test the numerous mineralised structures that were identified by Au-in-soil anomalies, Au-in-auger anomalies, artisanal workings and drilling.

At the Manankoto area gold-in-soil, gold-in-auger and historic drilling show at least eight north- to northwest-trending shear zones and fault structures that splay off of the Senegal Mali Shear Zone, within a 1 km wide by 2 km long area (Figure 35). More, untested gold-in auger anomalies at the southern end of the area, remain to be tested, suggesting potential for additional mineralised zones. Previous drilling returned intercepts to 1.84 g/t gold over 30 m with a 2021 best hole returning 1.65 g/t gold over 21 m.

2021 drillholes comprising 2,196 m in 42 shallow holes (most 50 m long) were designed to both validate historic gold-bearing trends and to complete first pass drilling over new targets. This work resulted in the discovery of two new gold-bearing structures and the validation of six other trends. Mapping and modelling suggest that the gold bearing zones are near flat plunging with limited, 50 m to 100 m of down-dip extent and an expectation that more flat plunging lenses will be discovered with continued exploration. Historic drilling in this area totals 7,106 m in 155 holes.

The MZ1 Zone returned the best results with an historic intercept of 1.84 g/t gold over 30 m (Figure 35). 2021 drilling extended the zone for an additional 100 m to the north with intercepts of 1.68 g/t gold over 6 m and an adjacent intercept of 0.47 g/t gold over 16 m. This zone has been tested by drilling along a strike length of approximately 700 m with geochemical data suggesting the Zone could be 1,000 m long.

The MZ2 Zone lies approximately 150 m west of the MZ1 Zone and returned the strongest 2021 drilling intercept in the Manankoto area at 1.65 g/t over 21 m (Figure 35). This structure has been traced for approximately 1,100 m along strike with geochemical data suggesting a potential strike extent of 1,700 m.

A large, artisanal excavator open pit (150 m x 25 m x 15 m) marks the location of the MZ3 zone. Previous trenching returned 1.16 g/t gold over 8.3 m, 2.71 g/t gold over 5 m and 13.29 g/t gold over 2 m. The first hole into this structure returned two closely spaced intercepts of 1.98 g/t gold over 5 m and 1.72 g/t gold over 3 m. These intercepts represent a 50-m vertical step out to depth. Prospecting, trench and artisanal mining activity, indicates that this zone can be traced for 400 m along strike and is open in all directions. Note that there is no anomalous soil data in this area and auger drilling has not been carried out over this target.

Auger and drill data indicates that the MZ4 zone, which appears to lie immediately west of the Senegal Mali Shear Zone, can be traced for approximately 450 m along strike. The recent programme returned an intercept of 5.68 g/t gold over 2 m from a single drill AC fence across the target.

The MZ5 target is approximately 500 m long. Previous drilling returned an intercept of 2.79 g/t gold over 8 m. A follow-up RC hole returned an intercept of 2.12 g/t gold over 2 m. A couple fences across this target, to test gold-in-auger values, in general returned anomalous, but low-grade intercepts.

MZ6 is a new zone, drilled to test a gold-in-auger anomaly. One hole drilled to test the target returned 0.50 g/t gold over 11 m. Gold-in-auger data suggest that this target could extend to the south for 800 m.

The MZ7 trend returned the widest width of mineralisation with an intercept of 0.34 g/t gold over 45 m including 0.55 g/t gold over 6 m and 0.60 g/t gold over 9 m. A historic intercept, 200 m to the south, returned 3.32 g/t gold over 6 m. The MZ7 trend can be traced for approximately 800 m.

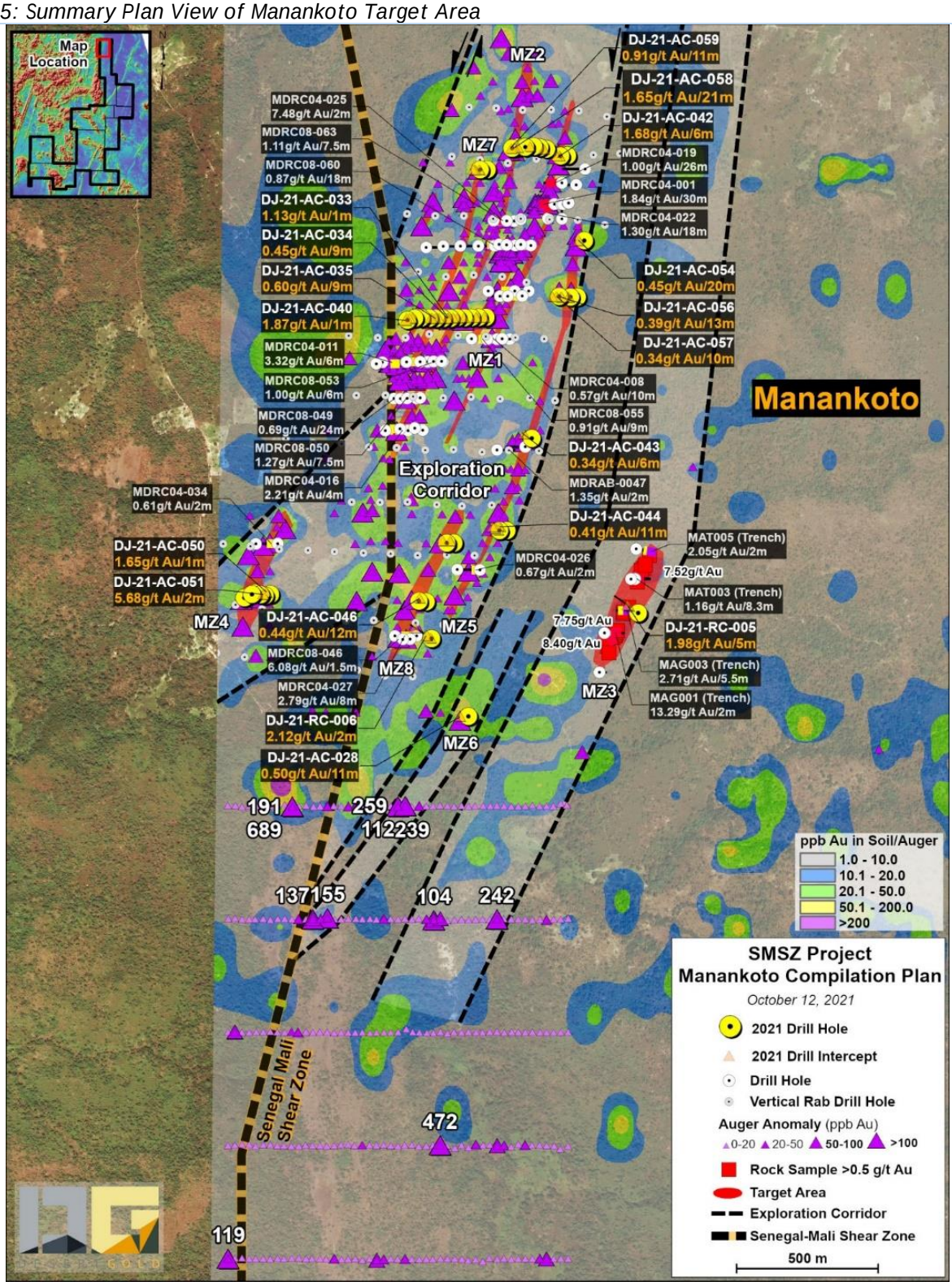
A drillhole across the MZ8 trend returned an intercept of 0.44 g/t gold over 12 m. This hole is located approximately 100 m north of historic intercepts of 2.79 g/t gold over 8 m and 6.08 g/t gold over 1.5 m. Drill, auger and soil results suggest that this trend is approximately 500 m long with weak gold mineralisation at the northern end.

II. KAMANA AREA

The Kamana area is an approximate 12 km x 5 km area in the northern part of the property package (Figure 36). Previous drilling in the area returned an intercept of 11.05 g/t gold over 3.7 m. In 2021, 15, up to 50 m long, AC holes and one RC hole were completed within the target area. The AC holes targeted six select, gold-in-auger anomalies, with individual holes and three drill fences of four holes. One of the drill fences intersected a new zone of gold mineralisation with returning 1.8 g/t Au over 17 m. This gold occurrence appears to lie approximately 1,900 m southwest, along a north-northeast trending tilt angle magnetic linear and trend of Au-in-auger anomalies (Figure 37 and Figure 38), from the intercept that returned 11.05 g/t gold. Eight additional, gold-in-auger anomalies, to 4,930 ppb gold, remain to be tested, of which, many follow magnetic linears. Follow-up of a new intercept of 0.91 g/t Au over 22 m, which may be on a northwest-trending structure will also be required.

An 84-m-long RC hole drilled under the 11.05 g/t gold intercept failed to intersect any gold mineralisation even though quartz veins and altered sediments were intersected.

Figure 35: Summary Plan View of Manankoto Target Area



Source: Client

Summary Plan View of Manankoto Target Area	January 2022

III. SOROKOTO AREA

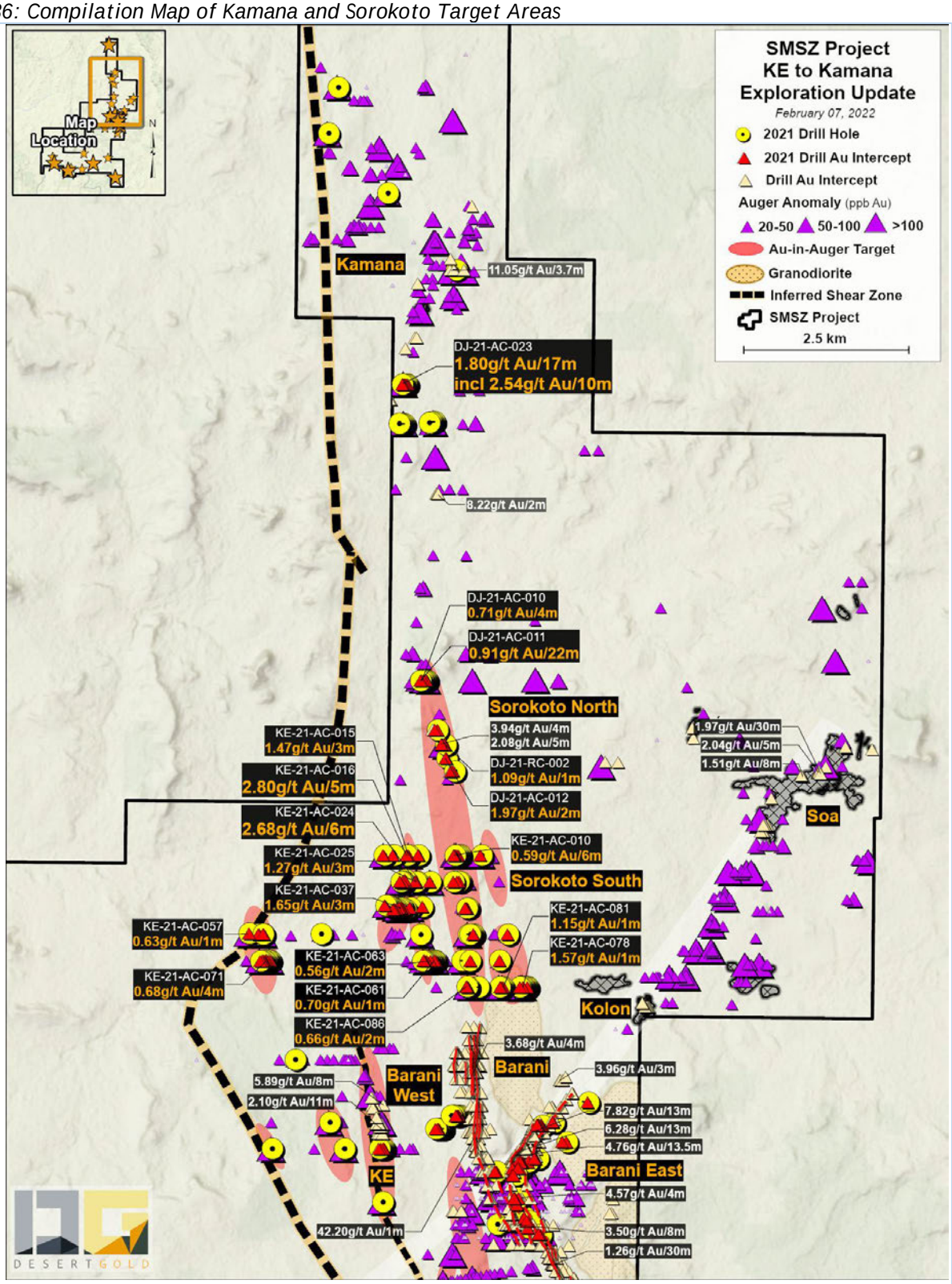
The Sorokoto area includes Sorokoto North and Sorokoto South, where previous drilling by the Company, returned intercepts of 3.94 g/t Au over 4 m and Sorokoto South, which lies along the northern strike extension of the Barani Zone and had never been explored (Figure 36).

In 2021, Desert Gold first completed a series of auger lines and a gradient IP survey over the Sorokoto South area. The combination of the auger and geophysical data led to the definition of a series of north-trending gold-in-auger anomalies, which were subsequently tested by 71 AC holes. Of these, two holes returned newly discovered gold mineralisation, 2.80 g/t gold over 5 m and 2.68 g/t gold over 6 m, on two, 400 m spaced drill fences. It appears that these two intercepts may be part of the same mineralised structure as they are aligned along a northerly rotated portion of a northeast-trending mag high, which likely represented a dolerite dyke (Figure 37 and Figure 38). The remainder of the holes returned low to narrow gold values, effectively explaining most of the gold-in-auger anomalies.

Drilling in the Sorokoto North area comprised six AC holes and 3 RC holes. Five of the AC holes, which were drilled to test a gold-in-auger anomaly, 800 m northwest along the trend of the Sorokoto North Zone, intersected new gold mineralisation containing 0.91 g/t Au over 22 m. The final AC hole, drilled to test a gap in the Sorokoto North Zone returned 2, closely spaced intercepts grading 1.97 g/t gold over 2 m and 1.08 g/t gold over 2 m. The three RC holes, to test the Sorokoto North zone, to depth, failed to intersect the zone. Based on drilling to date, the Sorokoto North Zone can be traced for 1,450 m along strike, but does not seem to extend to depth. This is consistent with the flat plunge observed in this part of the property.

Follow-up AC drilling of Au-in-auger anomalies let to the discovery of additional gold mineralisation with drill intercepts, in 400 m spaced lines of 2.8 g/t Au over 5 m and 2.68 g/t Au over 6 m.

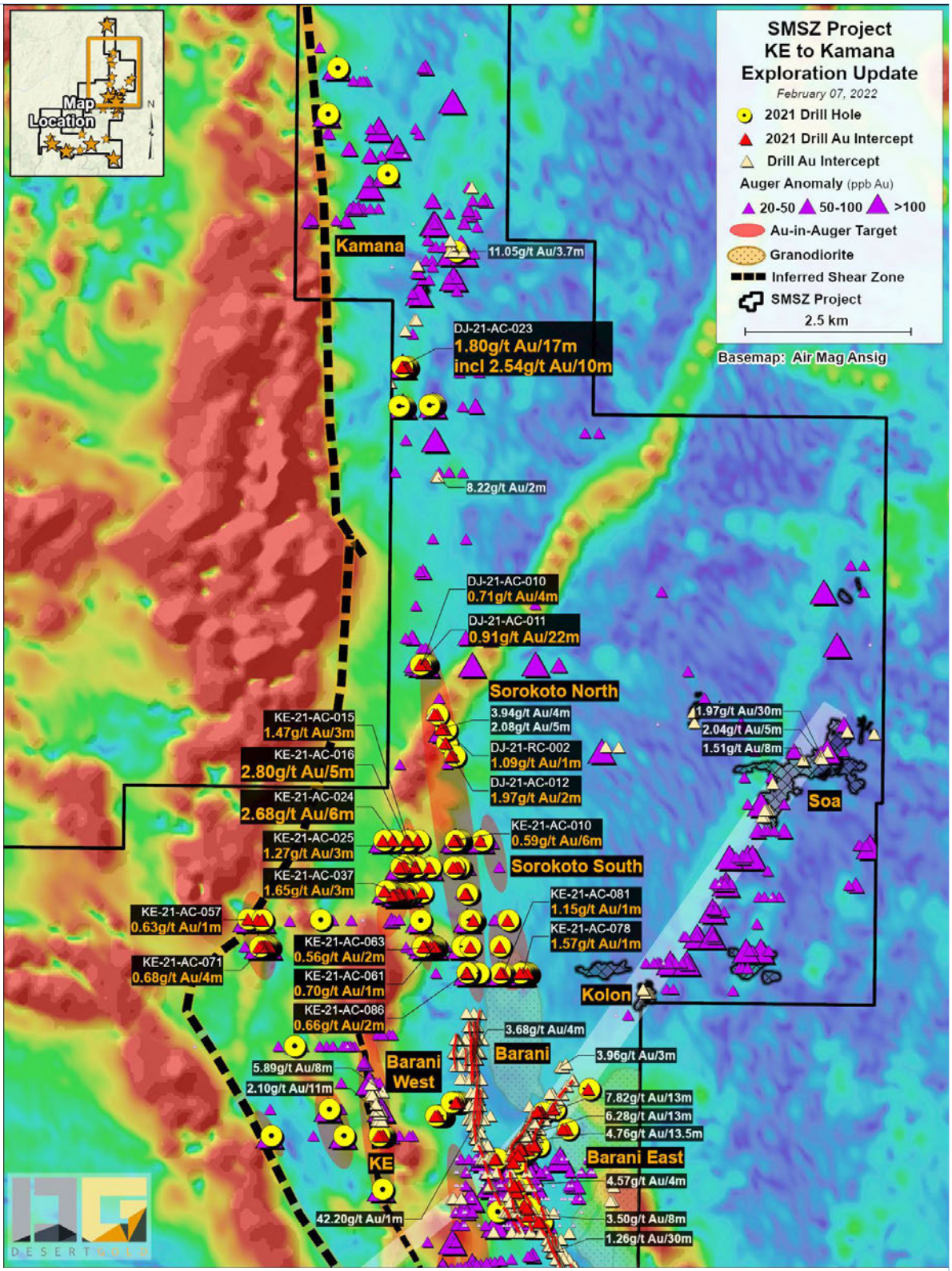
Figure 36: Compilation Map of Kamana and Sorokoto Target Areas



Source: Client

Compilation Map of Kamana and Sorokoto Target Areas	January 2022

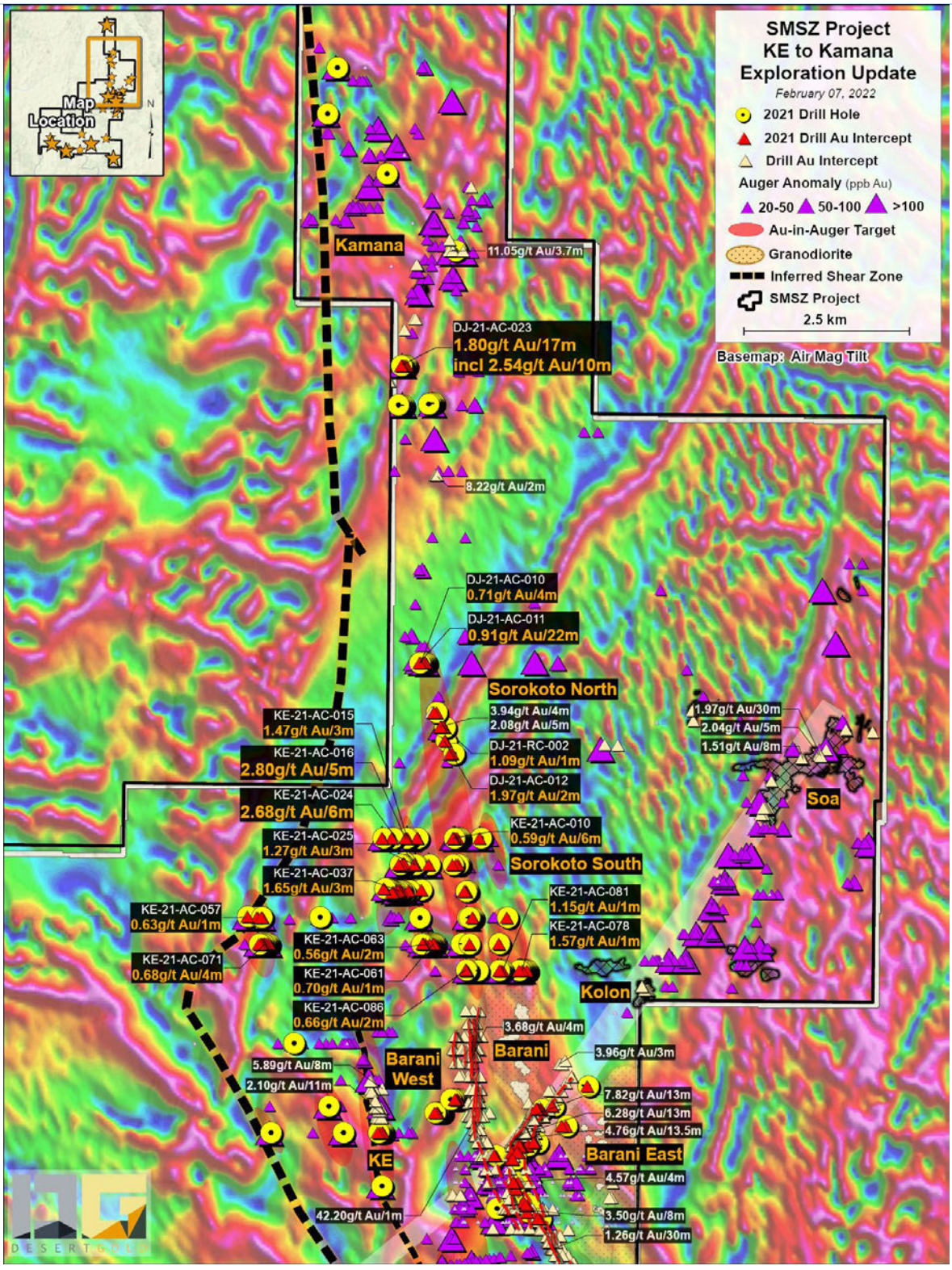
Figure 37: Compilation Map of Kamana and Sorokoto Target Areas on Magnetic Colour-contoured Analytical Signal Base



Source: Client

Compilation Map of Kamana and Sorokoto Target Areas on Magnetic Colour-contoured Analytical Signal Base	January 2022

Figure 38: Compilation Map of Kamana and Sorokoto Target Areas on Magnetic Colour-contoured Tilt Angle Base



Source: Client

Compilation Map of Kamana and Sorokoto Target Areas on Magnetic Colour-contoured Tilt Angle Base	January 2022

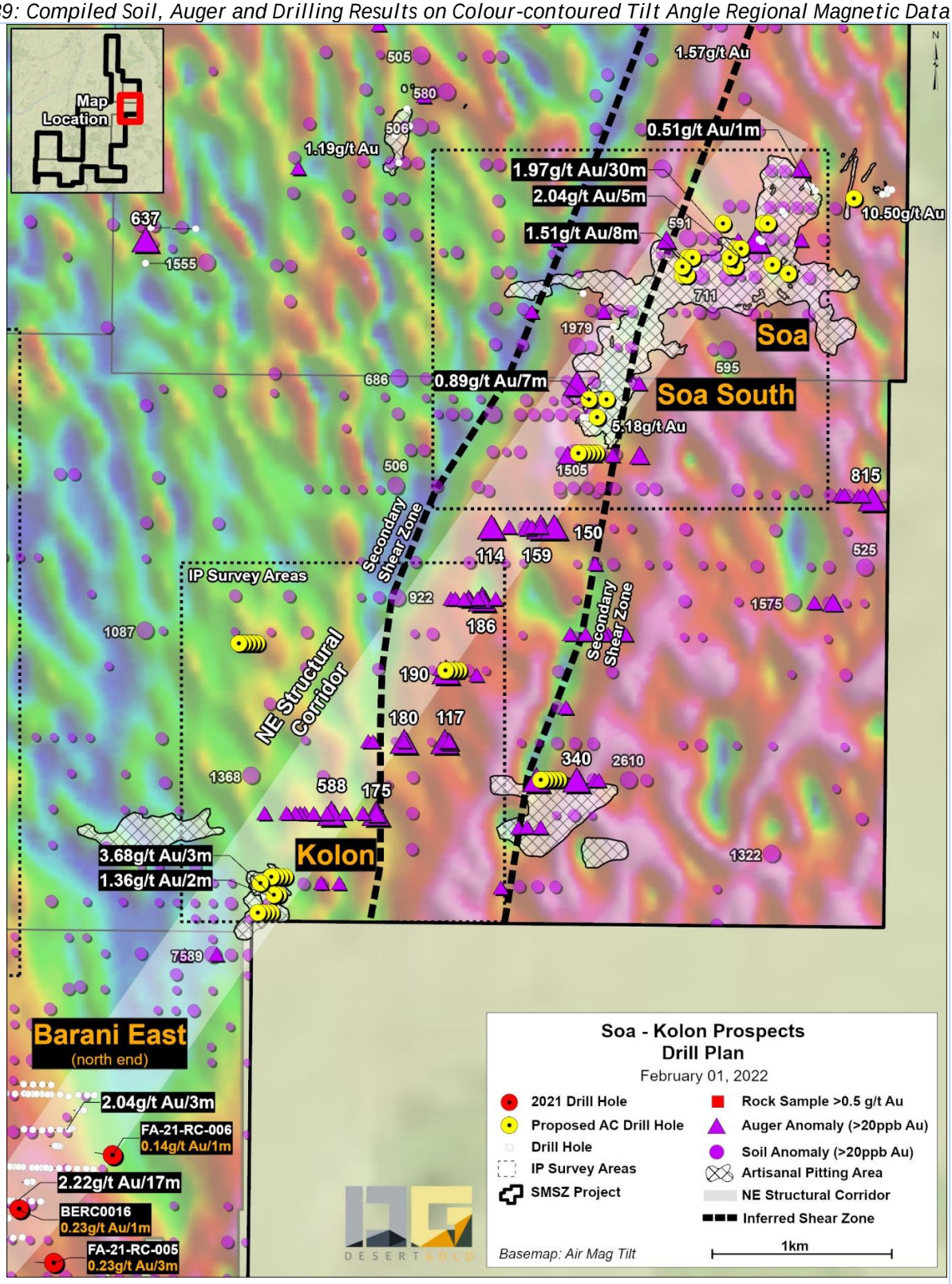
IV. SOA, SOA SOUTH AND KOLON AREA

This target area lies, along strike, to the northeast of the Barani East deposit. This area is underlain by sedimentary rocks ranging from shales to siltstones and rare quartzites. At a first pass, what is most obvious about the area, are the large areas of artisanal workings with three pits that are close to 100 m long, by 10-20 m wide and up to 10 m deep. Individual pits are oriented northerly, north-easterly and north-westerly. Rounded shafts to 20 m deep mine areas with assumed higher grades and define, the better mineralised structures. Outside of the pits and shafts, are extensive areas of shallow, up to 1-m-deep workings.

The earliest exploration over the area, shows scattered gold-in-soil anomalies, many of which still require follow-up. As well, several trenches were excavated over the Soa area with good results. Desert Gold carried out the first drilling in the area on 2019 with gold mineralisation intersected at Kolon, Soa South and Soa with a best intercept at Soa returning 2.04 g/t Au over 30 m drilled length where the best trench results were returned. In order to better understand the orientation of the gold zones, Desert Gold carried out gradient IP surveys over a few small areas and completed a number of lines of auger drilling. Figure 39 presents a compilation of the soil, auger and drilling data on colour-contoured regional scale magnetic data. The magnetic data indicates a broad shift from higher magnetic values to lower magnetic values (Figure 37), which is interpreted as a metamorphic shift from slightly higher-grade metamorphic rocks in the south to lower metamorphic grades to the north. As well, the north-western edge of the higher magnetic susceptibility is likely a northeast-trending mafic dyke, though to occupy the same structure that hosts the Barani East Zone.

Significant gold grades were intersected at all three target areas with the best intercept at Soa. Follow-up auger drilling shows a continuation of modestly to strongly anomalous gold values to 588 ppb gold on a series of five short auger lines located between the Kolon and Soa South occurrences. Gradient IP surveys were carried out to hopefully define the direction of the gold-bearing trends. While the IP chargeability and resistivity data show both breaks and rotations of the chargeable and resistive units, the most common trend in the local data is northerly (Figure 40 and Figure 41) which is imposed on a generally north-northwest structural trend. In general, the IP chargeability highs can represent areas of increased sulphidation, which may be related to gold mineralisation, and/or graphite-bearing units. The resistivity highs can represent both resistive stratigraphy and areas of silicification, which may be related to the quartz veining often found at gold deposits. Better exploration drill targets are combined resistivity and chargeability highs with corresponding gold-in-soils of auger. In reviewing the exploration data there is reasonably good correlation between Au-in-auger, chargeability and resistivity anomalies on km-scale targets.

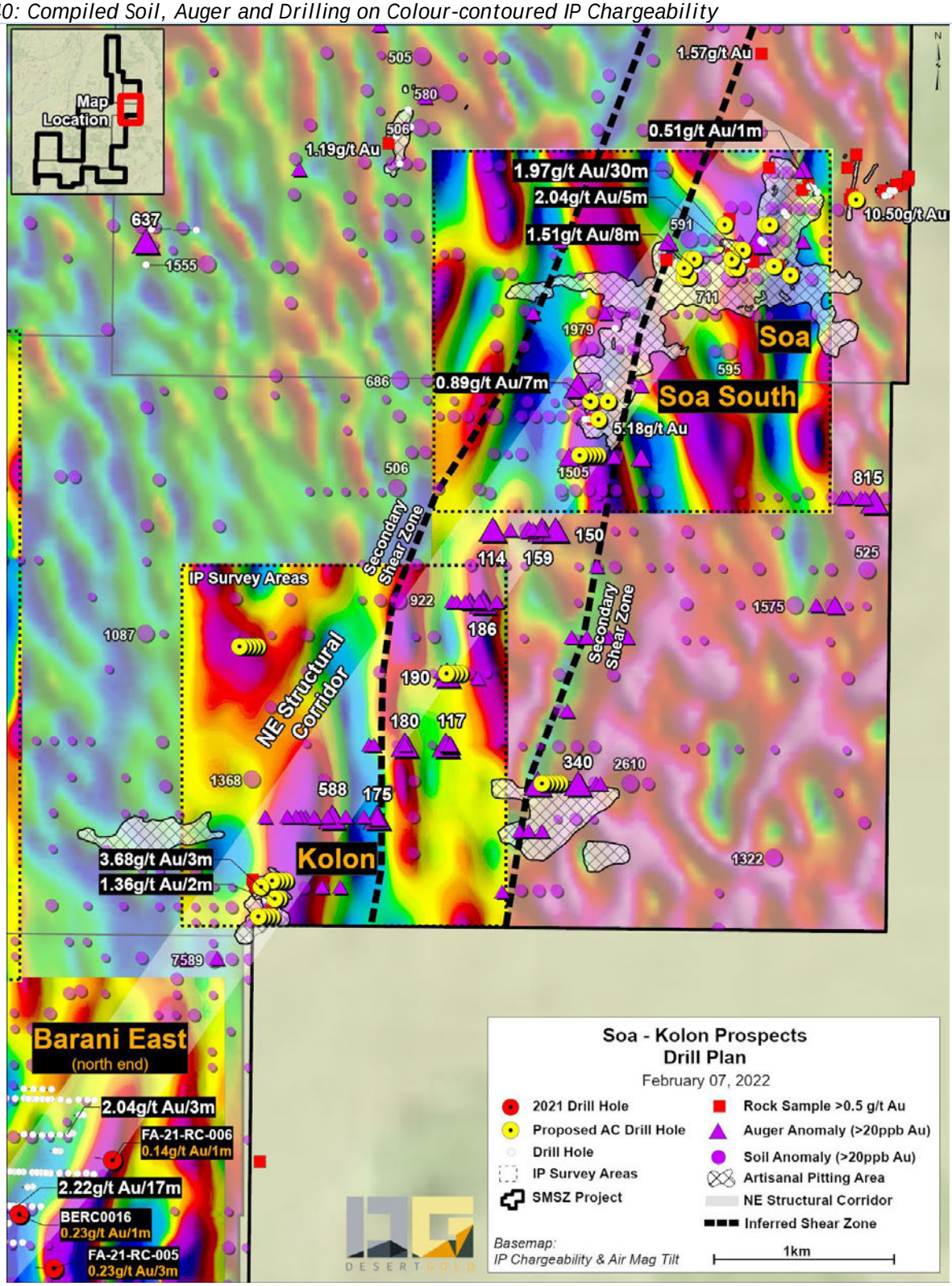
Figure 39: Compiled Soil, Auger and Drilling Results on Colour-contoured Tilt Angle Regional Magnetic Data



Source: Client

Compiled Soil, Auger and Drilling Results on Colour-contoured Tilt Angle Regional Magnetic Data	January 2022

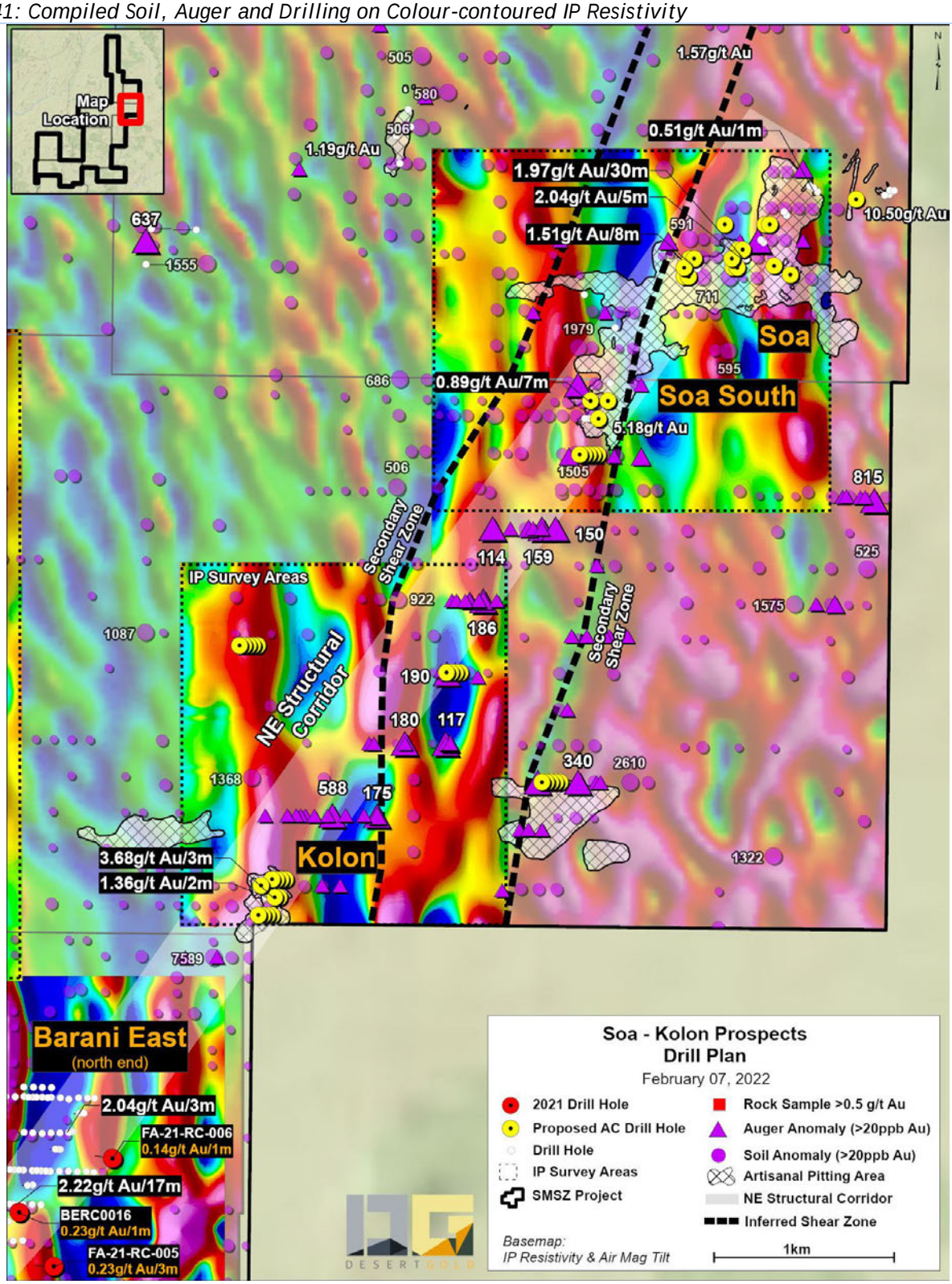
Figure 40: Compiled Soil, Auger and Drilling on Colour-contoured IP Chargeability



Source: Client

Compiled Soil, Auger and Drilling on Colour-contoured IP Chargeability	January 2022

Figure 41: Compiled Soil, Auger and Drilling on Colour-contoured IP Resistivity



Source: Client

Compiled Soil, Auger and Drilling on Colour-contoured IP Resistivity	January 2022

V. BARANI AREA

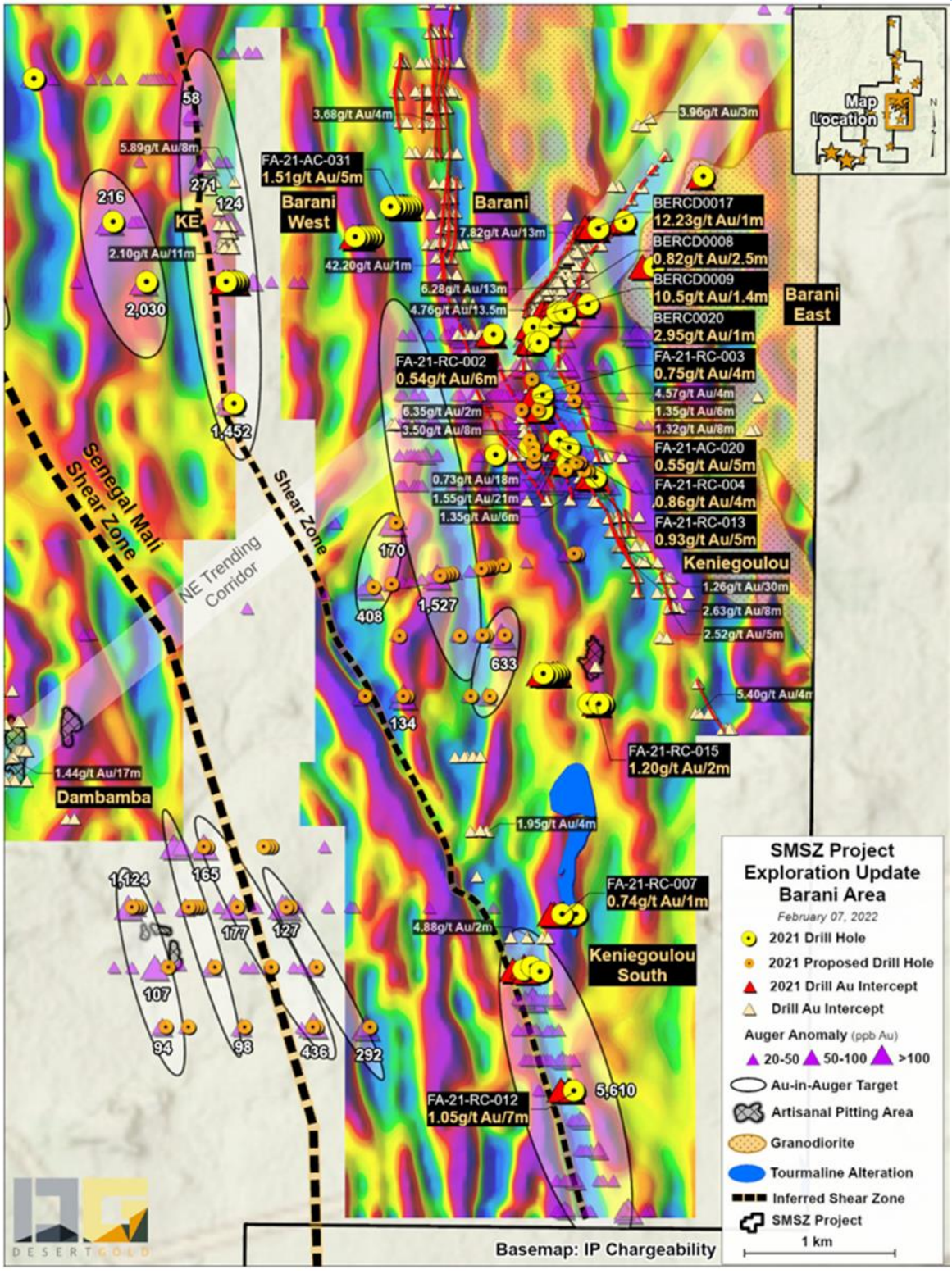
This area combines the Barani East, Barani, Barani Gap and Keniegoulou deposit areas.

Hyundai investigated these zones for gold as part of their Sepola Project (Hyde 2001, Hyundai Mali 2004). Hyundai held the permit from 1998 until 2004. Most of the data from the 1998-2003 drilling programmes are part of Desert Gold's project database. Subsequent to Hyundai's work Desert Gold carried out IP geophysical surveys, geological mapping, prospecting, auger drilling, additional interpretation of the magnetic data more drilling.

IP data, in particular, chargeability, appear to correspond quite well with the known mineralised zones (Figure 42). Mapping documented the carbonate-rich stratigraphy and the location of massive, generally non-foliated granodiorite intrusions which deflect all structures (Figure 43) and tourmaline-bearing alteration zones. Tourmaline is a common alteration mineral associated with the Gara and Fekola gold deposits and at a number of mineral occurrences in the region. The Barani East Zone clearly lies in a cross-cutting structure between two granodiorite bodies.

Auger results, have added new targets in laterite covered areas and when combined with interpreted structure derived from airborne magnetic data, result in a number of compelling drill targets (Figure 42, Figure 43). These targets should be tested when timing and funds permit.

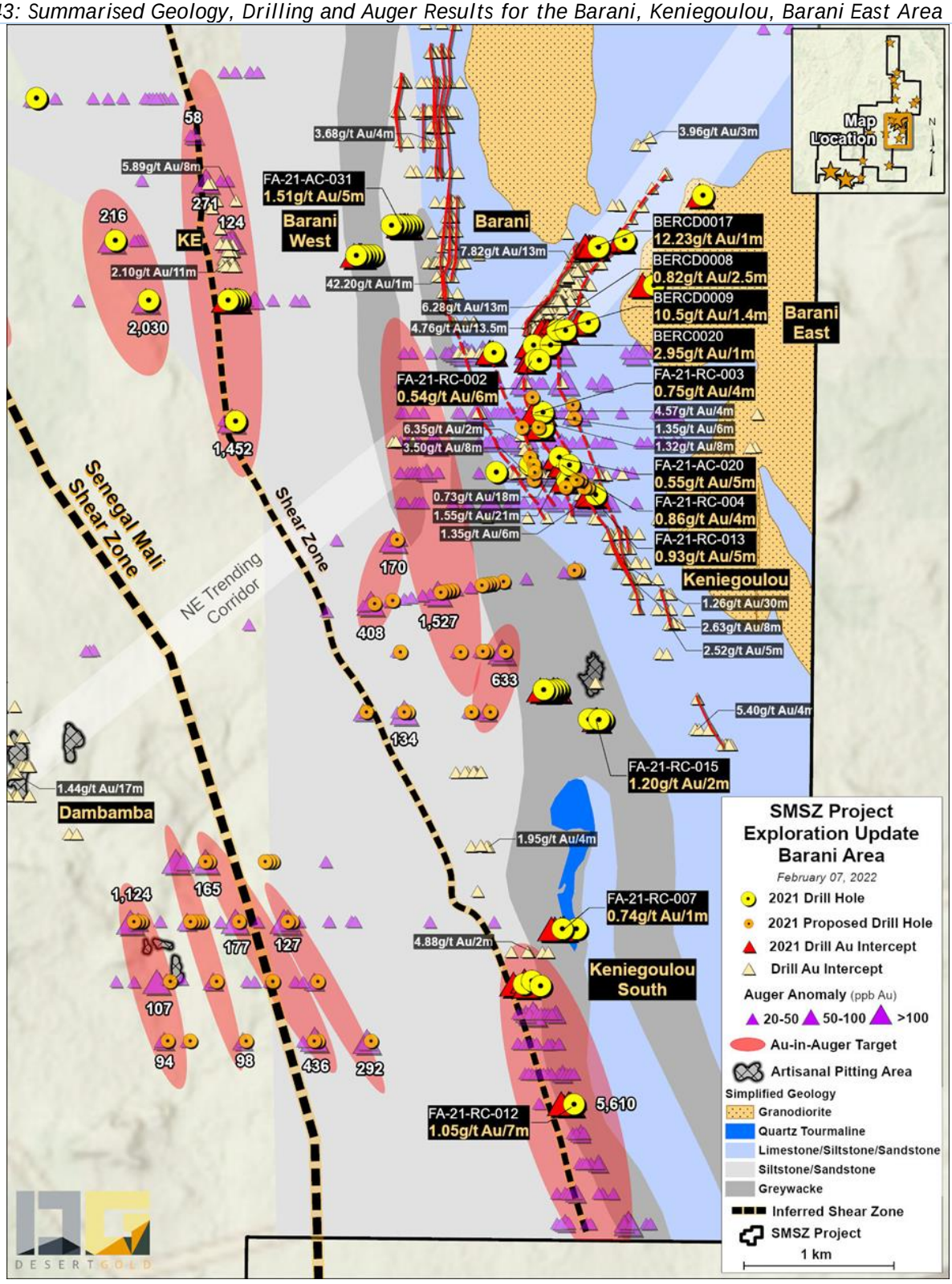
Figure 42: Barani, Keniegoulou, Barani East Area Results Summary on Colour-contoured IP Chargeability Map



Source: Client

Barani, Keniegoulou, Barani East Area Results Summary on Colour-contoured IP Chargeability Map	**January 2022**

Figure 43: Summarised Geology, Drilling and Auger Results for the Barani, Keniegoulou, Barani East Area



Source: Client

Summarised Geology, Drilling and Auger Results for the Barani, Keniegoulou, Barani East Area	January 2022

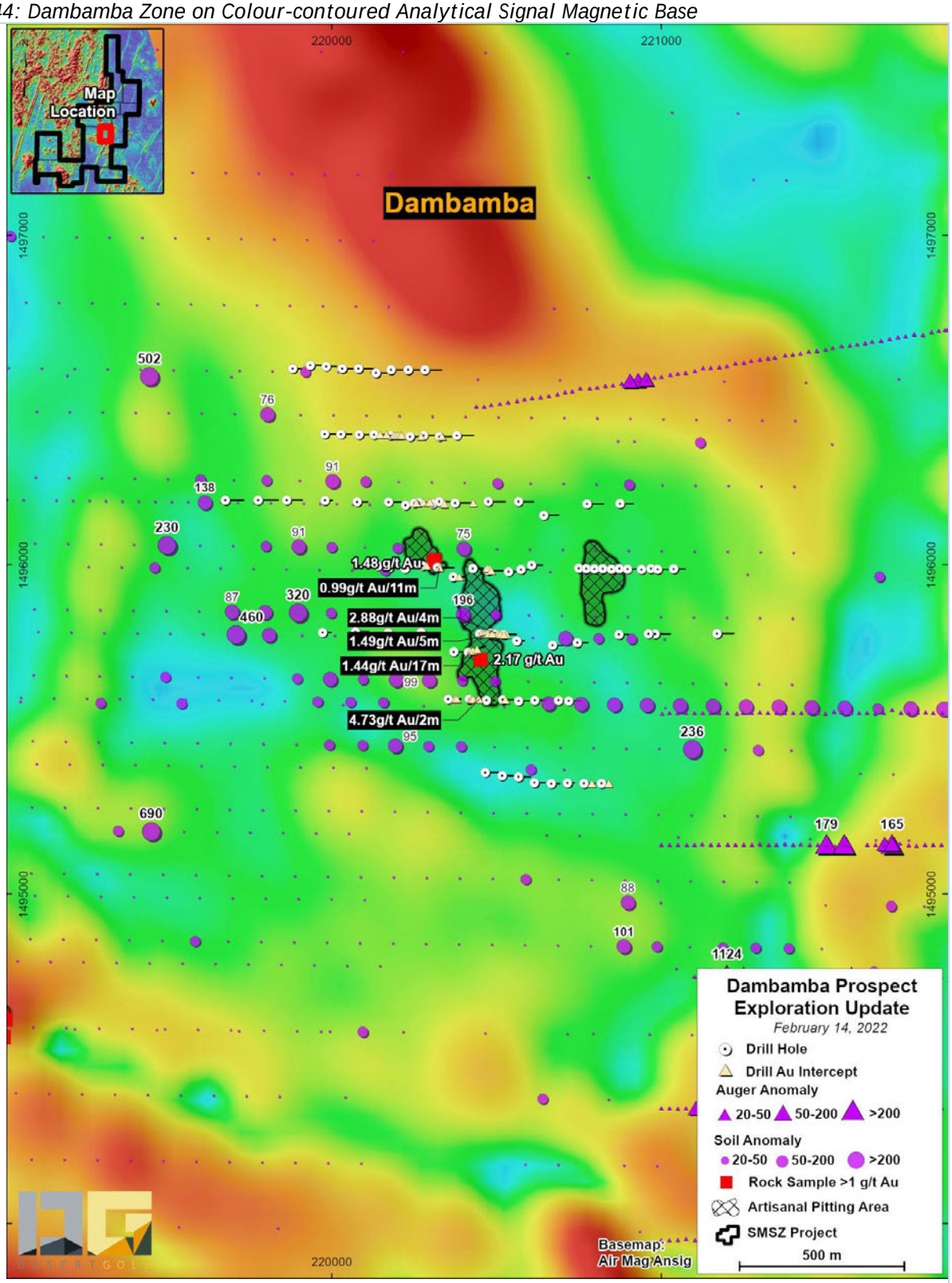
VI. DAMBAMBA

The Dambamba area lies west of the Barani Gap area and is interpreted to lie on the west side of the Senegal Mali Shear Zone. It comprises a 650 m x 500 m area of shallow to shaft-style artisanal workings and has been tested by Hyundai with 81 RC holes, which returned a best intercept of 1.90 g/t Au over 12 m drilling length. Overall, the mineralisation appears to be only within 50 m of surface, although, the deepest holes on the zone do not extend more than 100 m from surface. A review of sectional data suggest that the zone may have a flat plunge, similar to the KE Zone located to the northeast. Host geology consists of a mixture or sediments and mafic intrusions.

Regional analytical signal data, shows a distinct magnetic low over the zone and a northwest trend (Figure 44). Tilt angle magnetic data shows a similar northwest trend and picks up the mafic rocks noted in the drill logs (Figure 45). The magnetic low, over this zone suggests that there may be more mineralisation than found to date. Soil samples in the area suggest potential for other zones of mineralisation to the west, which have not been tested by drilling.

IP surveys were also carried out over the Dambamba Zone. A total of 33-line km consisting of 11 lines spaced at 200 m intervals, with each line being 3.0 km in length was completed. A review of the data does not provide any insights into where the gold mineralisation may or may not occur.

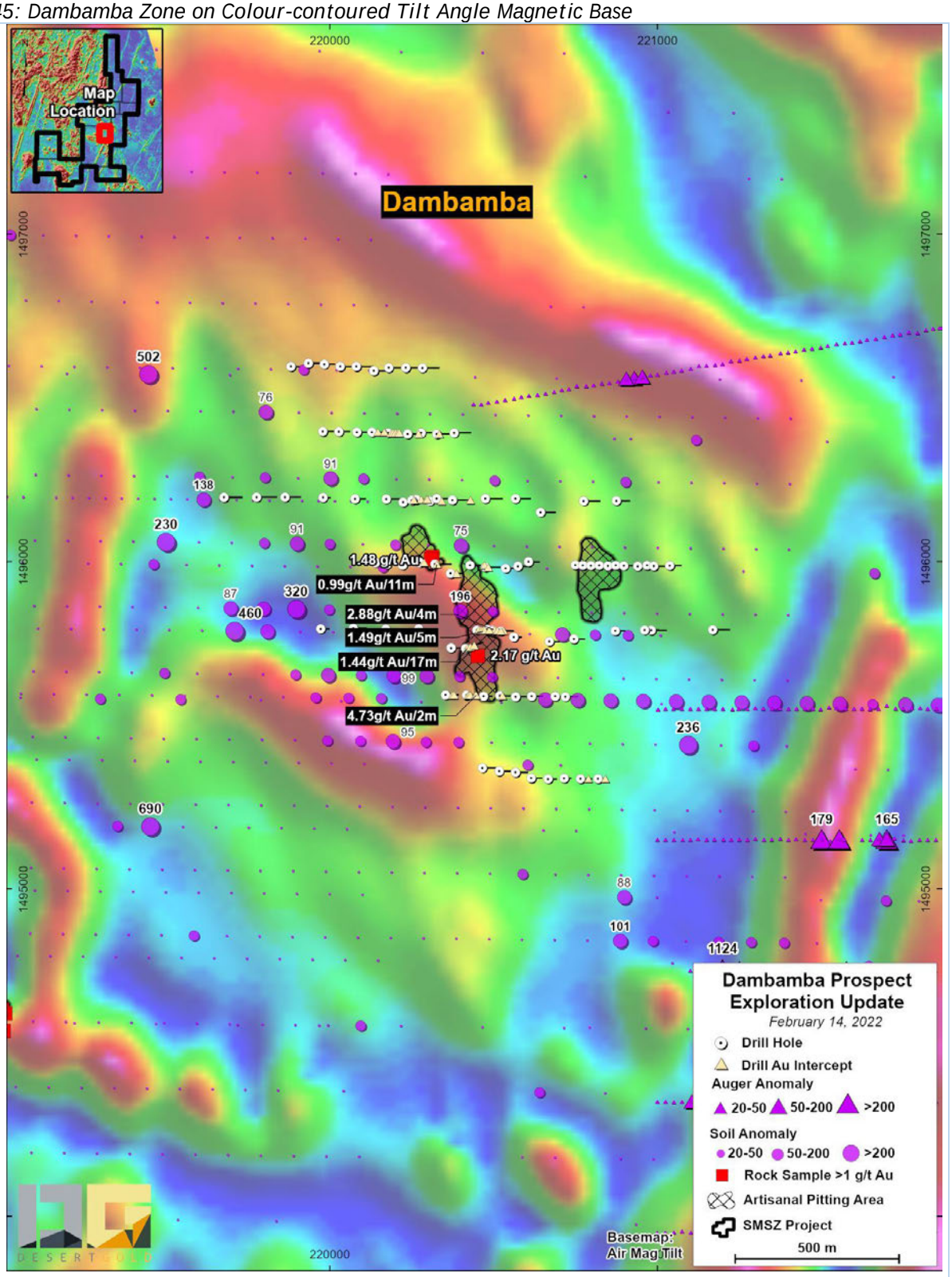
Figure 44: Dambamba Zone on Colour-contoured Analytical Signal Magnetic Base



Source: Client

Dambamba Zone on Colour-contoured Analytical Signal Magnetic Base	January 2022

Figure 45: Dambamba Zone on Colour-contoured Tilt Angle Magnetic Base



Source: Client

Dambamba Zone on Colour-contoured Tilt Angle Magnetic Base	January 2022

VII. FRIKIDI/KOUSILLI AREA

The Frikidi area has been subject to several exploration programmes initially by Hyundai who soil sampled the area and completed a few drill fences to test gold-in-soil anomalies. The soil sampling was carried out on 100 m line spacing, at 50 m intervals on east-west and south-southwest to north-northeast trending lines. Hyundai drilled 32 holes totalling 967 m that returned to 6.18 g/t Au over 4 m drilled length in the northwest corner of the area (Figure 46).

Subsequent to Hyundai's work, the Government of Mali flew a regional-scale magnetic survey, which emphasised a northwest-trending magnetic high over the Frikidi area. The cause of the magnetic anomaly is unknown (Figure 47).

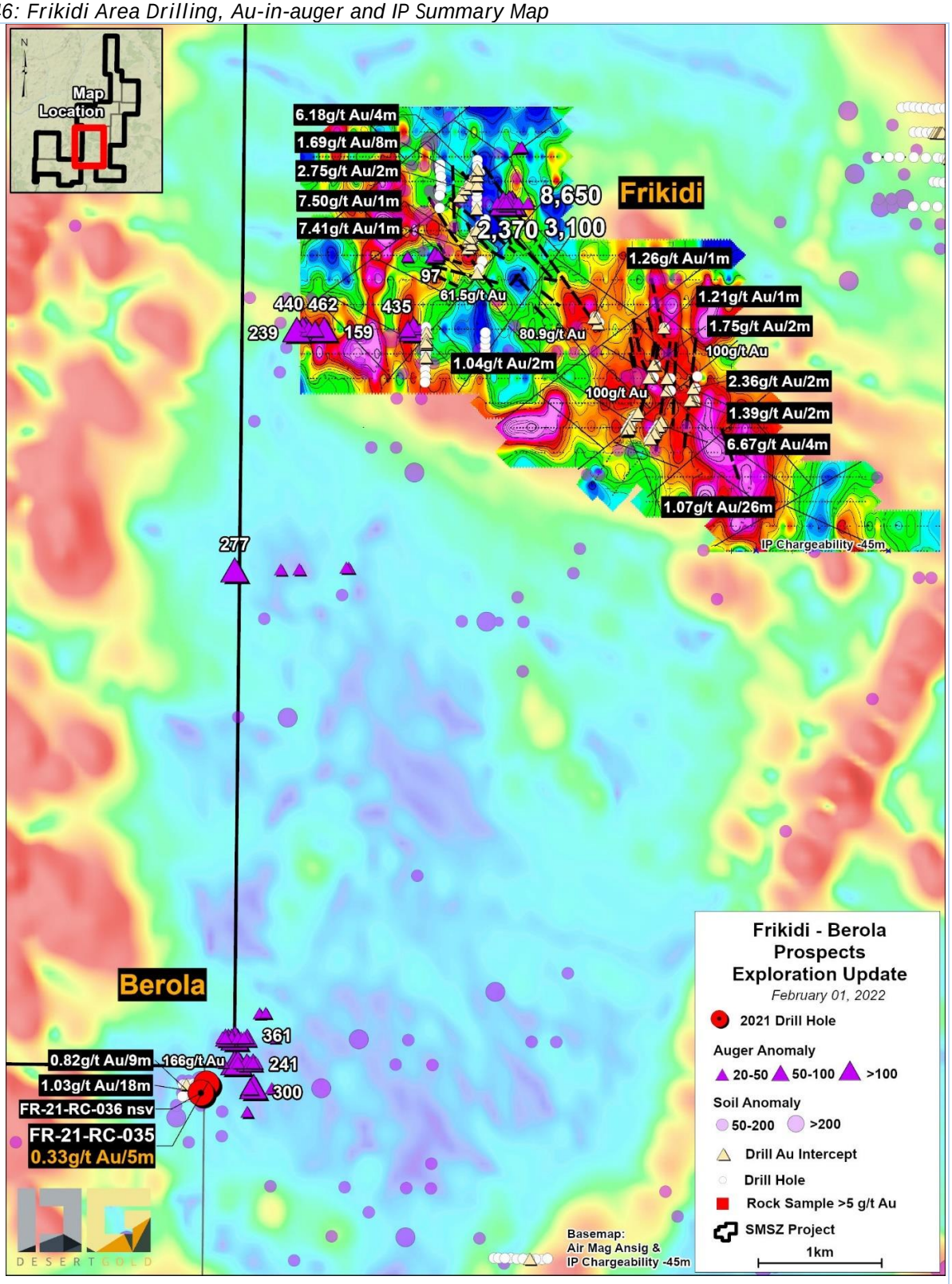
In 2009, TransAfrica drilled 10 holes totalling 978 m along the south edge of the Frikidi area with one hole returning 1.07 g/t Au over 26 m. To date, there has been no follow-up of this intercept. TransAfrica also completed an IP survey over the area. Zones of disseminated pyrite show up quite well in the IP chargeability data (Figure 46).

In 2019, Desert Gold embarked on a mapping and prospecting programme over this target area. During the programme, a total of 259 grab samples were collected and sent to the SGS Bamako Laboratory for assay. Of the 259 grab samples, 92 contained gold values > 1.0 g/t gold and 61 samples returning gold values greater than 5 g/t gold. The strongest gold values were collected along a northwest-tending zone that is approximately 3 km x 1 km in size (Figure 48).

As a follow-up to the mapping and prospecting, in 2019 and 2020, Desert Gold completed 155 auger holes and 21 RC holes totalling 1,952 m. The auger drilling returned the highest auger value on the SMSZ Property at 8,650 ppb Au from under a laterite plateau along the north-eastern part of the area and a new target area along the west side of the area with an Au-in-auger value of 462 ppb Au (Figure 46 and Figure 47). Neither of these targets have been drill tested.

Desert Gold drilling over the Frikidi area returned several strong intercepts of 6.67 g/t Au over 4 m, 1.69 g/t Au over 8 m, 7.5 g/t Au over 1 m and 7.41 g/t Au over 1 m, all drilled core length (Figure 47). These intercepts represent both northerly- and north-westerly-trending mineralised structures. Most of the mineralised zones are related to quartz veins, sericitisation and pyritisation. Most of the quartz veins have a halo of disseminated pyrite that occasionally contains anomalous (>0.1 g/t Au) gold values.

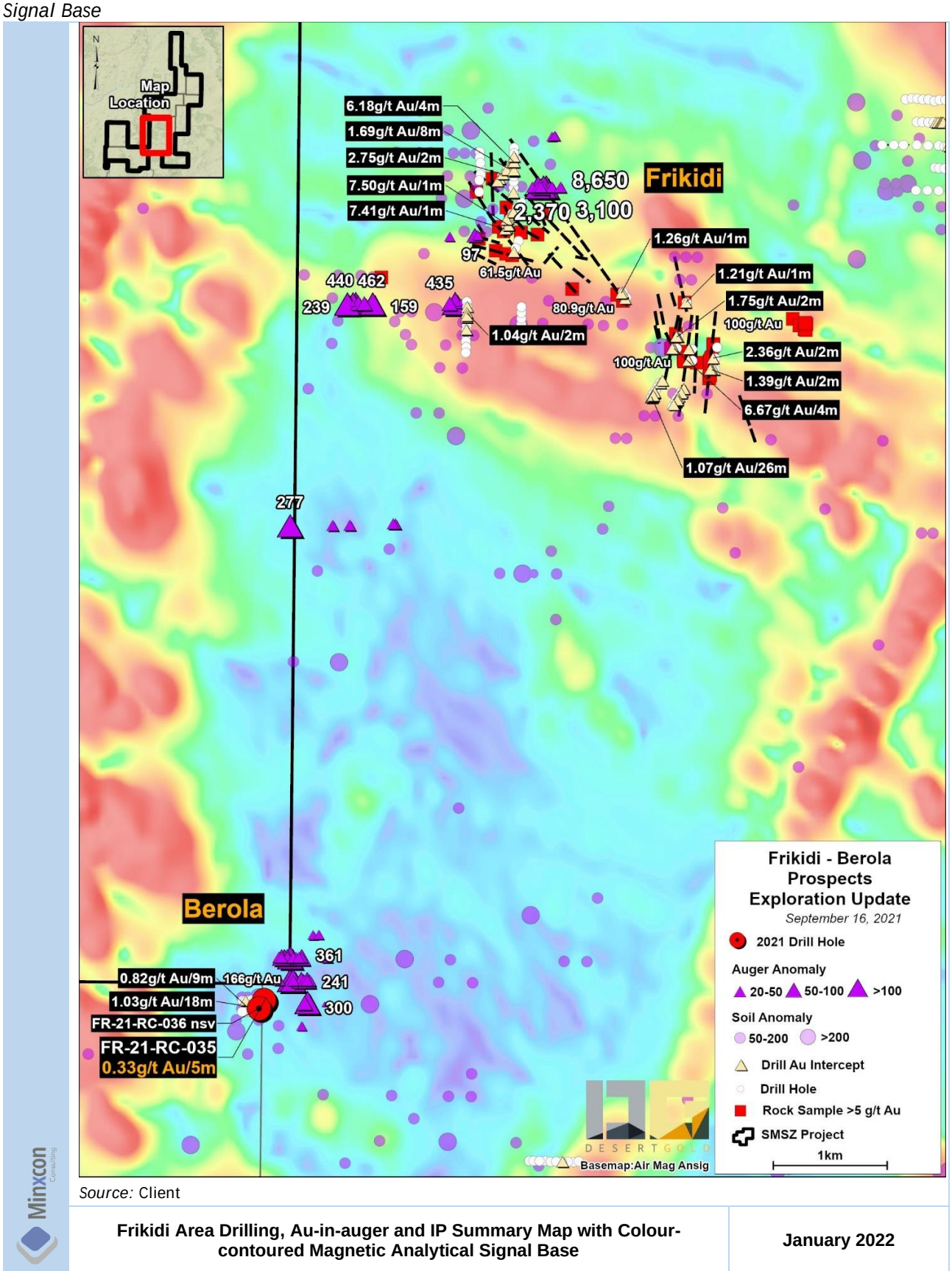
Figure 46: Frikidi Area Drilling, Au-in-auger and IP Summary Map



Source: Client

Frikidi Area Drilling, Au-in-auger and IP Summary Map	January 2022

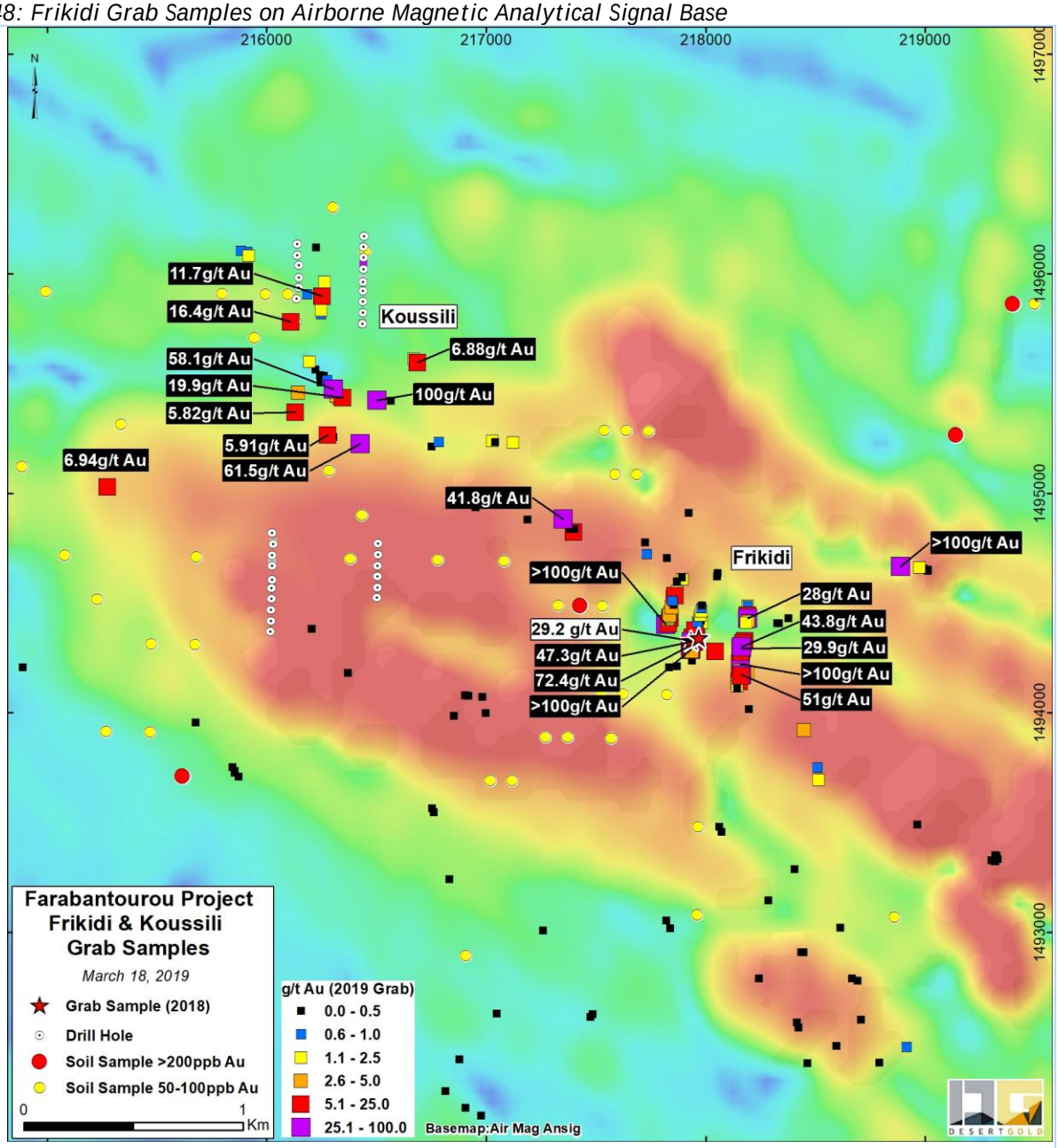
Figure 47: Frikidi Area Drilling, Au-in-auger and IP Summary Map with Colour-contoured Magnetic Analytical Signal Base



Source: Client

Frikidi Area Drilling, Au-in-auger and IP Summary Map with Colour-contoured Magnetic Analytical Signal Base	**January 2022**

Figure 48: Frikidi Grab Samples on Airborne Magnetic Analytical Signal Base



Source: Client

Frikidi Grab Samples on Airborne Magnetic Analytical Signal Base	January 2022

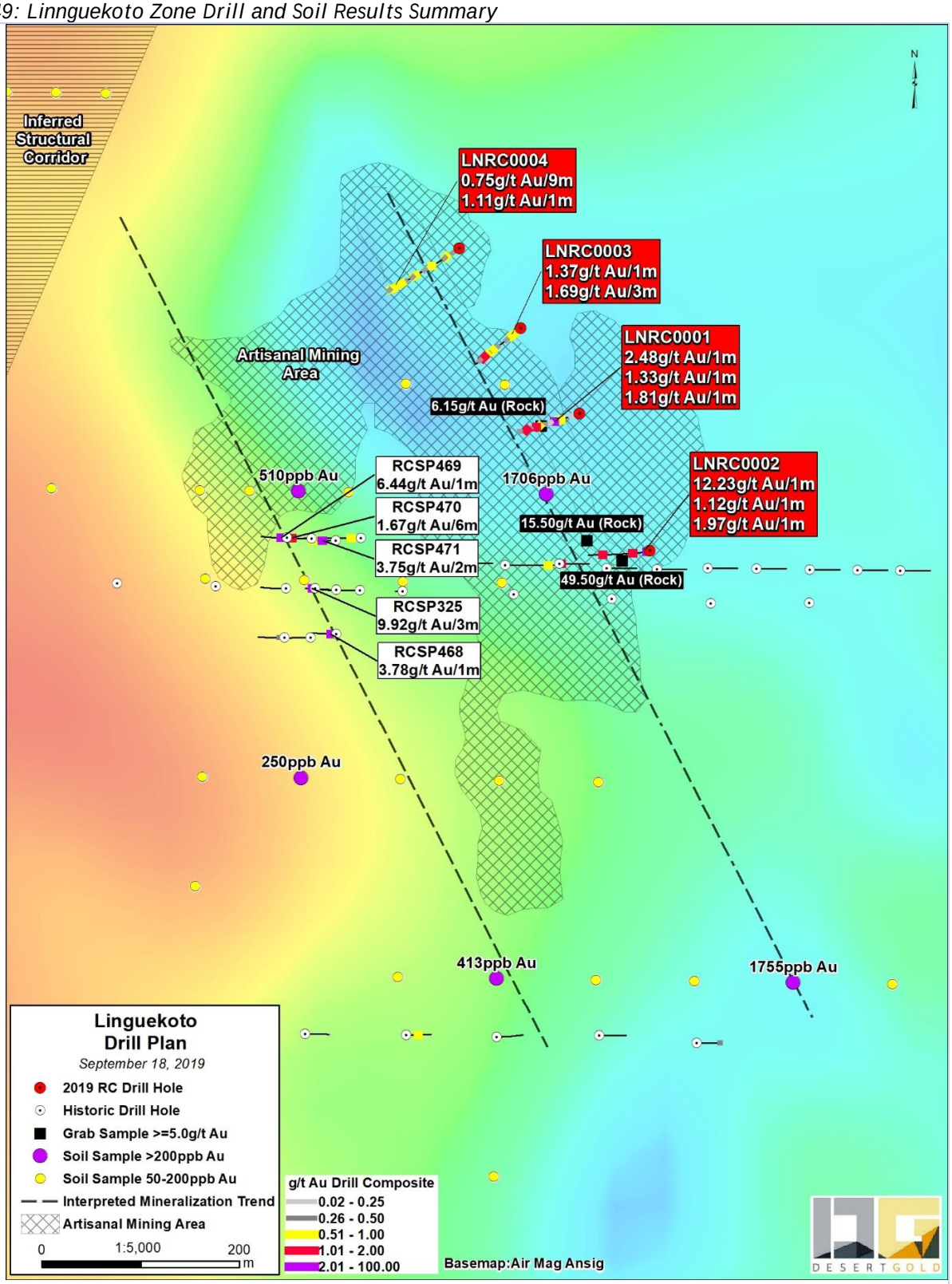
VIII. LINNGUEKOTO

The Linnguekoto Zone lies near the southeast corner of the Farabantourou West concession. As with other areas, Hyundai first completed soil sampling over the area and followed up with 39 RC holes totalling 1,992 m. This work returned several significant, but narrow drill intercepts returning 1.67 g/t Au over 6 m and 9.92 g/t over 3 m (Figure 49) from a northwest-trending sediment-hosted structure. Desert Gold followed up with four holes in 2019, testing a parallel, steeply dipping, artisanal mining trend located 200 m to the northeast, with best results of 12.23 g/t Au over 1 m and 0.75 g/t Au over 9 m (Figure 49). Hosts rocks varied from siltstones to sandstones and a felsic intrusion located at the north end of the 500-m-long tested trend. Soil sample data, suggest potential to extend the mineralised trends to the southeast by another 700 m.

Geological mapping was carried out over the area during the 2020 work season. An IP survey was also carried out over the northern end of the mineralised trend to map out the felsic intrusion, with the hope that a larger area of alteration and mineralisation was present under the laterite cover to the north. Resistivity data displays a clear continuation of the felsic intrusion for at least 350 m to the northwest. Chargeability is stronger to the north and south of the inferred felsic intrusion with stronger conductivity to the northeast of the intrusion. Figure 50 shows a compilation of the geology, drill results and modelled overlap of the chargeability and resistivity. Where both are strong, the cause may be sulphidation and silicification, both positive for gold mineralisation.

Another factor in the Linnguekoto area is a broken-up, northeast-trending magnetic high centred about 350 m west of Desert Gold's westernmost hole within the structural zone in Figure 49. This linear high is assumed to represent a dolerite dyke that has occupied an earlier shear zone, which was subsequently deformed.

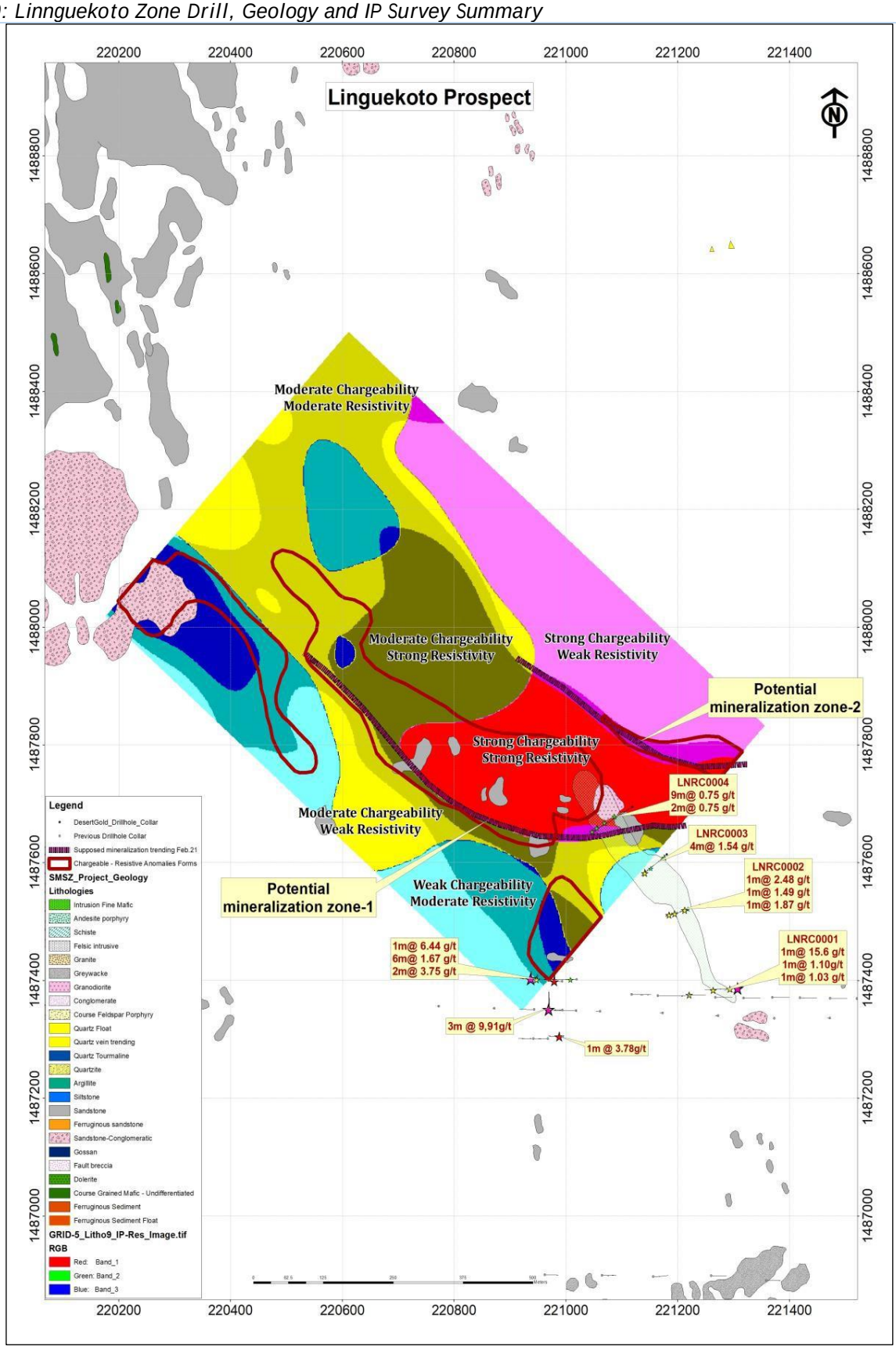
Figure 49: Linnguekoto Zone Drill and Soil Results Summary



Source: Client

Linnguekoto Zone Drill and Soil Results Summary	January 2022

Figure 50: Linnguekoto Zone Drill, Geology and IP Survey Summary



Source: Client

Linnguekoto Zone Drill, Geology and IP Survey Summary	January 2022

IX. MOGOYAFARA SOUTH ZONE

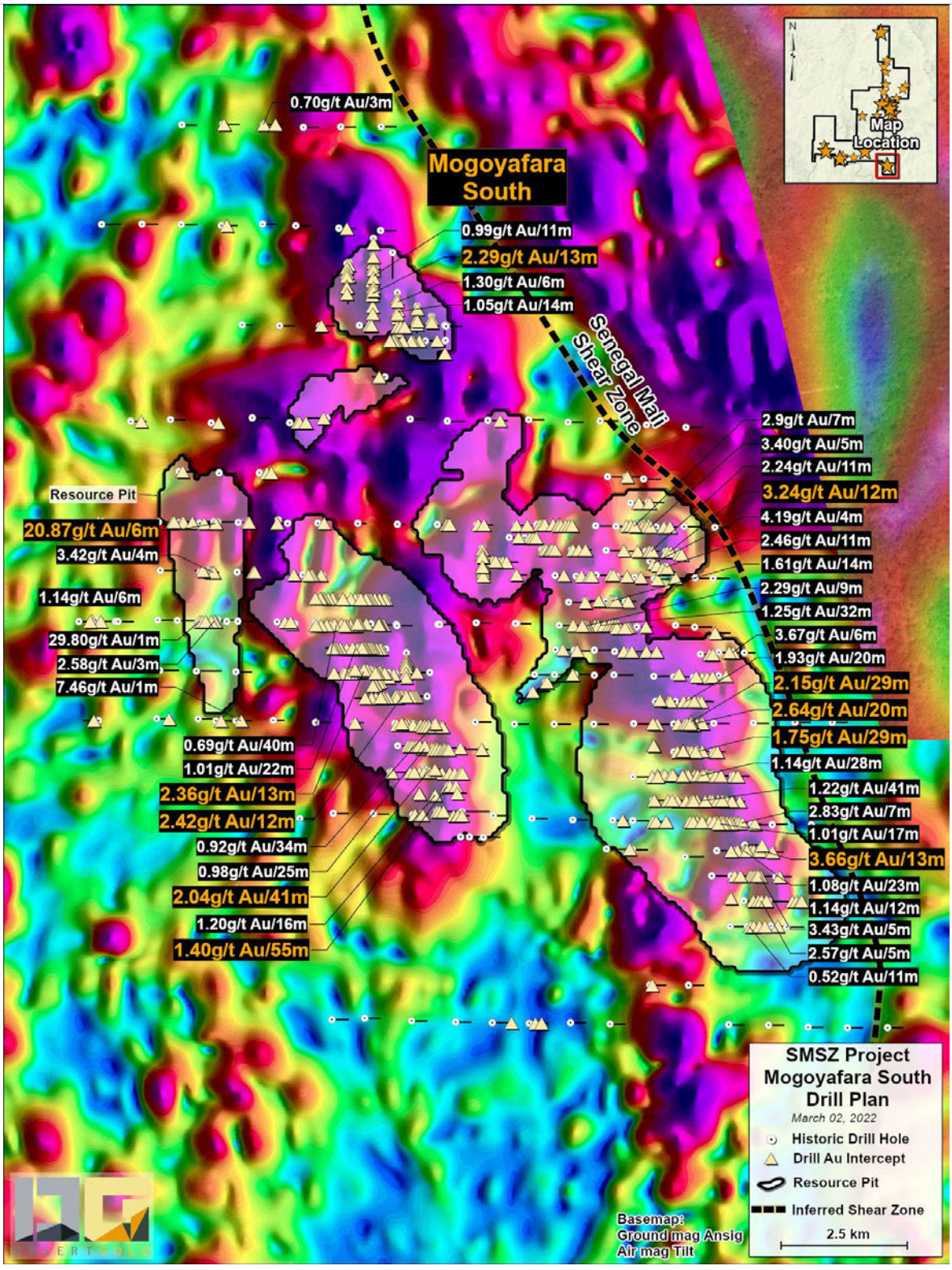
This area of gold mineralisation was discovered and drilled by Hyundai. This zone lies on the eastern half of the Kolomba Concession and as previously interpreted, just west of the Senegal Mali Shear Zone. The eastern portion of the Zone is hosted is within gently west dipping lenses hosted in sandstones; which often display red rock alteration (K-feldspar ± hematite), and a strong association with pyrite (up to 10-15%). The western part of the Zone is confined to a stock-work veined northwest trending shear within a granodiorite host, the veins are often high grade and patchy, though there is a broader low-grade disseminated mineralisation within silica-sericite ± carbonate alteration, which appears stockwork type in nature.

Desert Gold's review of this zone comprises geological mapping and walking magnetic surveys. Magnetic data displays a strong positive correlation with the mineralised intercepts (Figure 51) suggesting either the presence of a magnetic minerals like pyrrhotite or a lithological control to the mineralisation.

Soil sampling over the area displays significant anomalism along with areas that have not been tested by drilling (Figure 52).

Additional details are presented in Item 10.

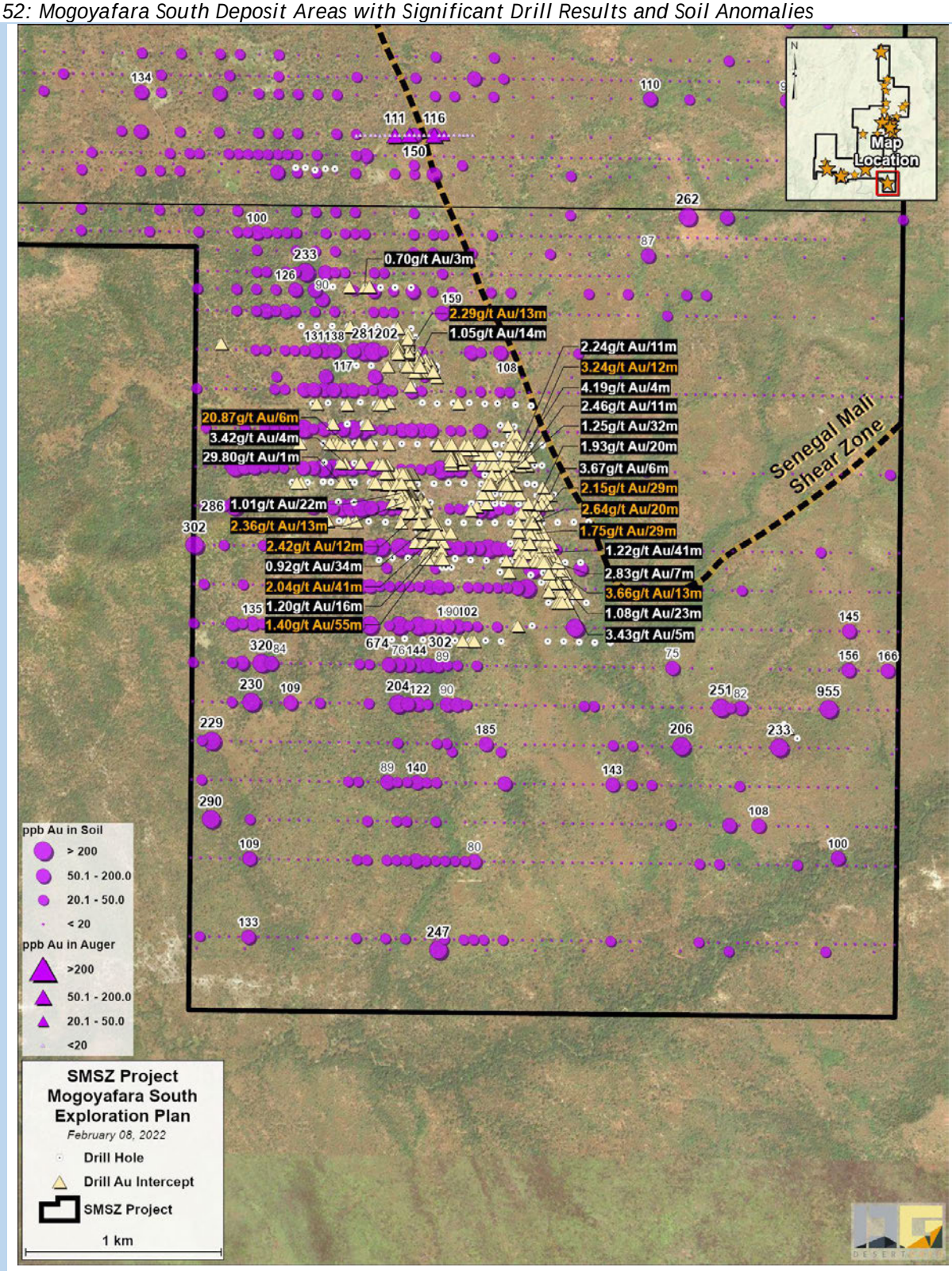
Figure 51: Mogoyafara South Deposit Area with Ground Magnetic Base, Significant Drill Results, Drill Intercepts and Resource Pit Outlines



Source: Client

Mogoyafara South Deposit Area with Ground Magnetic Base, Significant Drill Results, Drill Intercepts and Resource Pit Outlines	January 2022

Figure 52: Mogoyafara South Deposit Areas with Significant Drill Results and Soil Anomalies



Source: Client

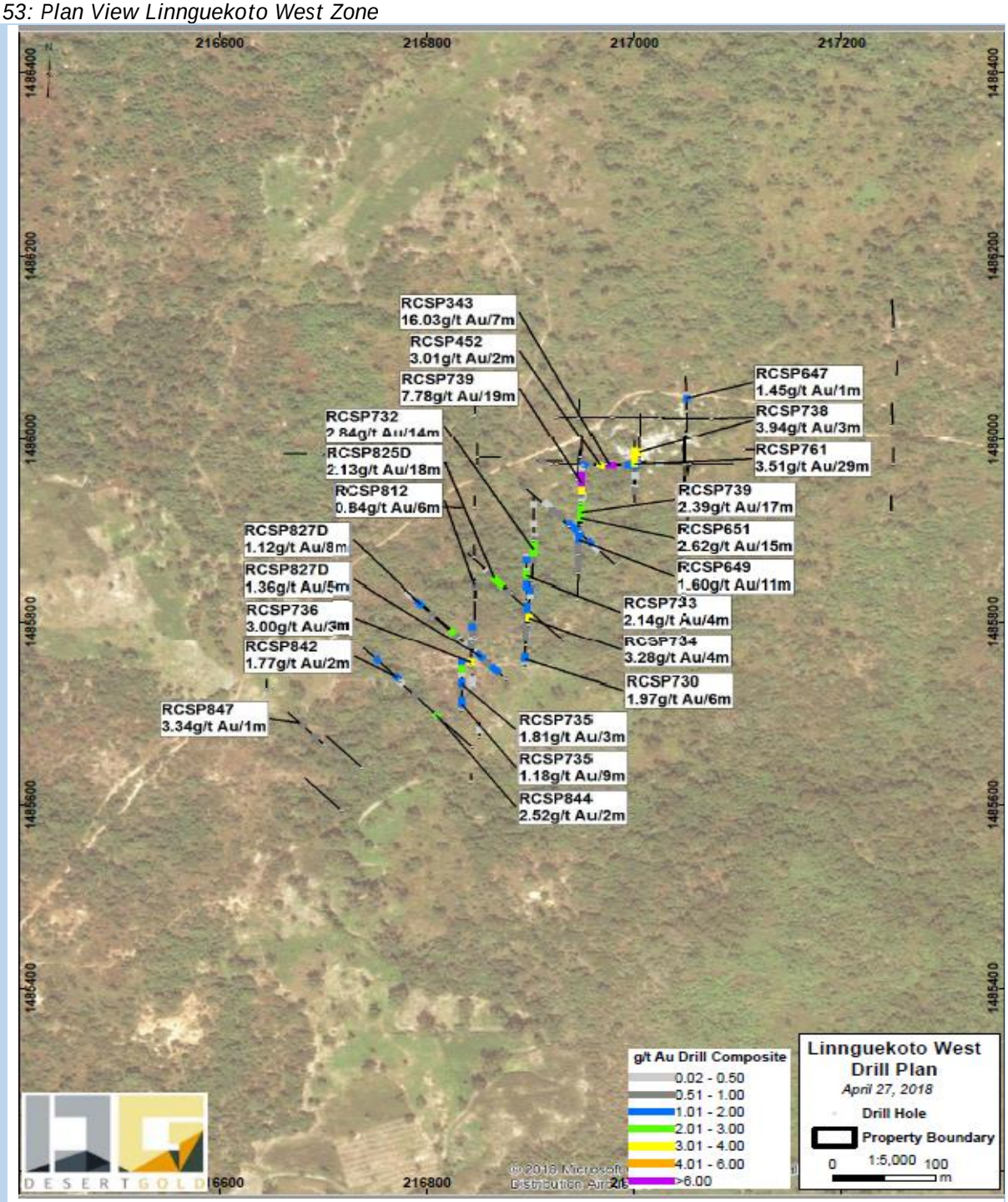
Mogoyafara South Deposit Areas with Significant Drill Results and Soil Anomalies	January 2022

X. LINNGUEKOTO WEST

This area of gold mineralisation was discovered and drilled by Hyundai. This zone lies on the western half of the Kolomba Concession. The Linnguekoto Zone lies immediately to the east of a northeast-trending magnetic linear, interpreted to represent a dolerite dyke emplaced into an existing shear zone. This same structural trend is related to the Barani East, Kolon, Soa South and Soa Zones. Hyundai work consisted of initial soil sampling followed up of test pitting and drill testing. Saprolite extends down 30-40 m in the area with host rocks described as mixture of quartz veined siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate. Mineralisation has traced the zone for approximately 450 m along strike (Figure 53) and to 220 m deep.

Figure 54 shows the relationship of the soil anomalies relative to the Linnguekoto West Deposit. From this image, it is clear that other significant soil anomalies occur to the south of the Zone.

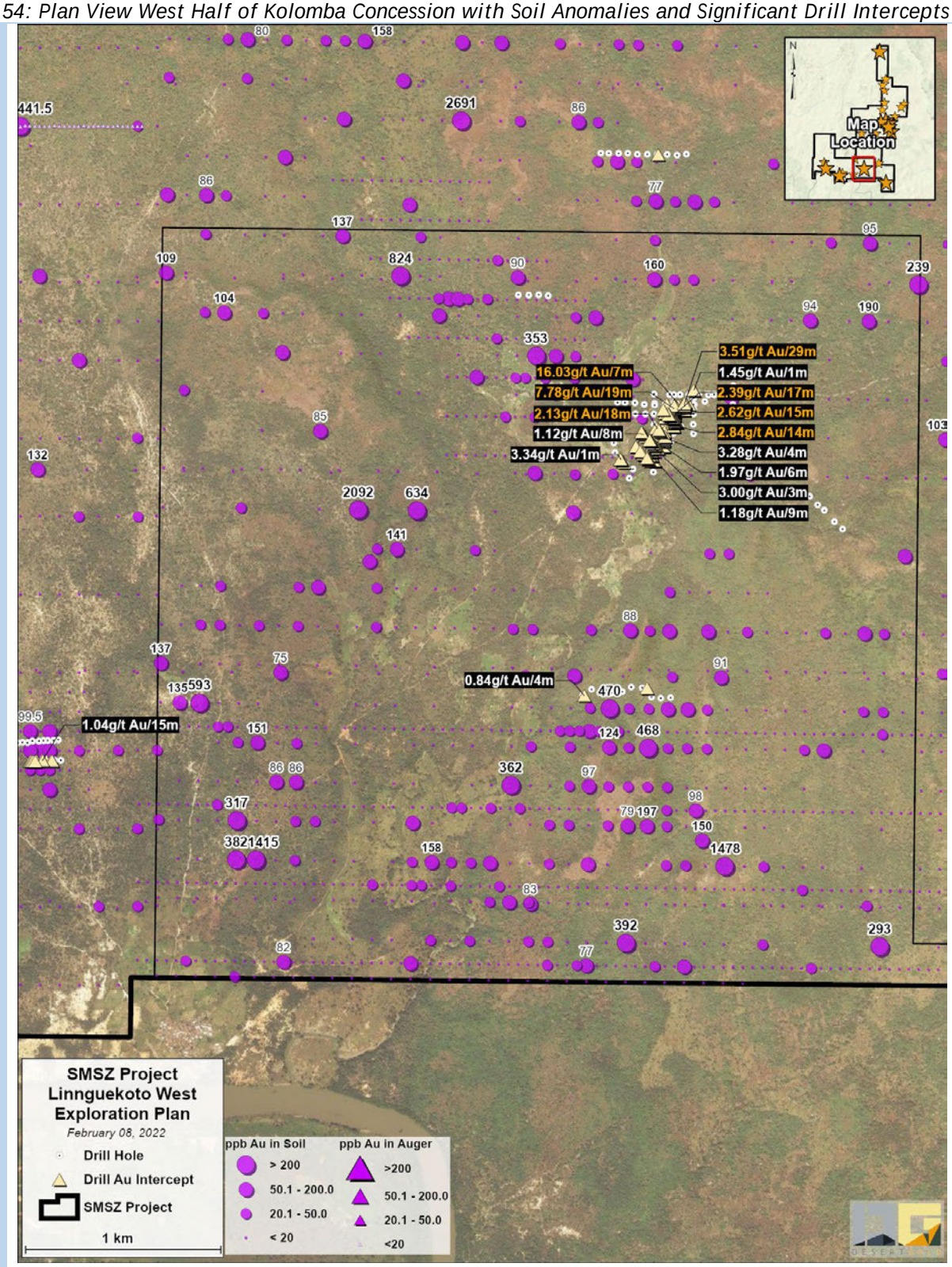
Figure 53: Plan View Linnguekoto West Zone



Source: Client

Plan View Linnguekoto West Zone	January 2022

Figure 54: Plan View West Half of Kolomba Concession with Soil Anomalies and Significant Drill Intercepts



Source: Client

Plan View West Half of Kolomba Concession with Soil Anomalies and Significant Drill Intercepts	**January 2022**

XI. FARIKOUNDA CONCESSION

Early exploration at Farikounda was likely initiated by the following up of BRGM anomalies in the region. This work led to early Randgold discoveries at Gourbassi East and West. Subsequent follow-up of soil sample results led to the discovery of the Gourbassi Northeast, in 2009 by Caracol and Gourbassi Southeast and Berola in 2014 by Alecto. Following on these discoveries Desert Gold discovered the Gourbassi West North Zone by following up on anomalous gold values in soil samples. A summary of companies and work performed by date, is presented in Table 7.

The Farikounda Concession encompasses six mineralised zones, two of which (Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West) have been subject to enough drilling to support a Mineral Resource estimate.

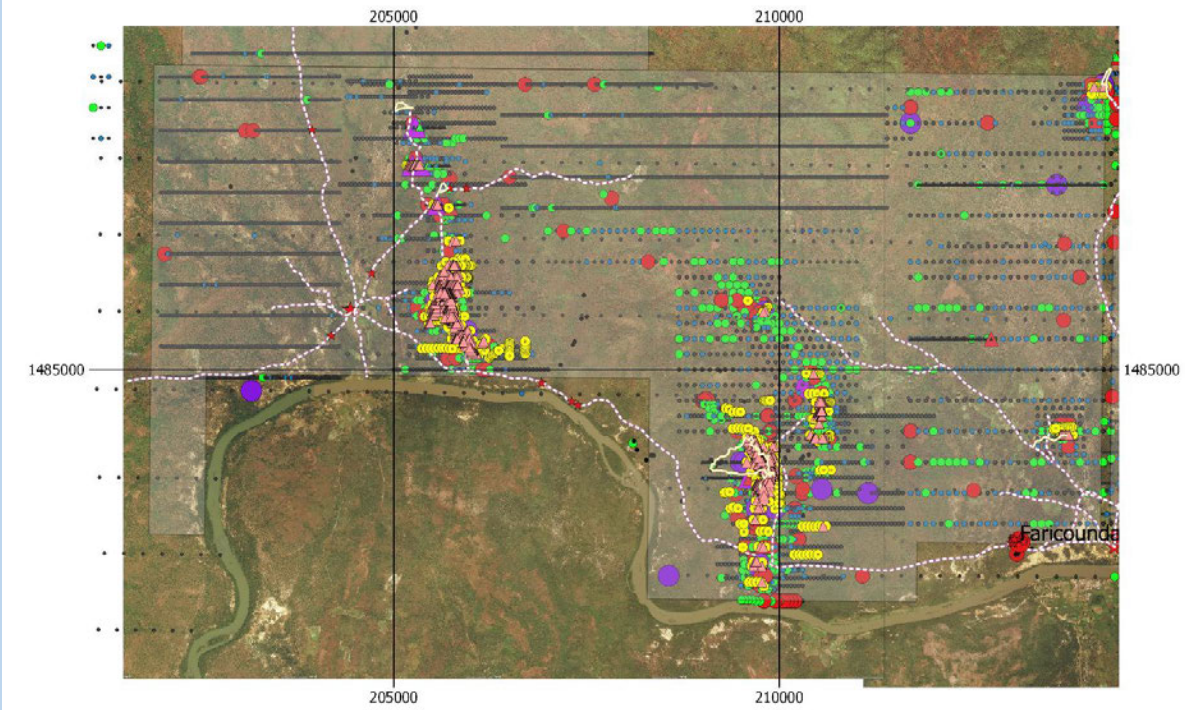
Table 7: Farikounda Concession Work Summary

Date	Company	Work Completed	Outcome
1980s	SYSMIN / BRGM	Regional multi-element geochemical sampling	geochemical anomalies and geologic mapping
1994-1997	Randgold	Soil sampling, trenching, pitting	Generated Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West prospects.
2004 – 2010	Caracol Gold	Soil sampling, IP survey, drilling, MMI sampling	Identified subsurface mineralisation at Gourbassi East and West
2011 - 2014	Alecto	RAB, RC, DD drilling, soil sampling, reprocessed IP data, resource estimate	Expanded area of known mineralisation, identified new targets, Resource Estimate of ~250k oz Au divided between Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West
2017-2018	Ashanti	Soil sampling (1,131 samples), RC & DD drilling	Further expand Gourbassi West, East and Northeast Zones
2019-21	Desert Gold	Soil sampling (1,948 samples), auger, AC, RC & DD drilling	Expanded Gourbassi West, East and Northeast Zones and made new discovery at Gourbassi West North

Most of the concession area has now been covered by soil surveys. IP surveys have been carried out over the Gourbassi West and Gourbassi East zones. A walking magnetic survey was carried out over Gourbassi East. An MMI survey was carried out over the Gourbassi East Zone area.

A summary of the soil data is presented in Figure 55. Yellow circles are drillholes. Mauve triangles are drill intercepts. Soil data points in decreasing size - purple, >200 ppb Au, red, 50-200 ppb Au, green, 20-50 ppb Au, dark blue, 10-20 ppb Au and black, trace to 10 ppb. The six gold Zones are circled with blue ovals. A significant area of Ai-in-soils anomalies extends for approximately 2.5 km to the northwest from the GNE (Gourbassi Northeast Zone). Previous drilling in this area returned a best intercept of 0.42 g/t Au over 6 m. Tilt angle magnetic data, suggests that this area of anomalism is associated with a distinct, northwest-trending magnetic low. Another, similarly-oriented northwest trending zone of anomalous Au-in-soil values extends for 800 m from the north end of the Gourbassi East Zone (GE). Other scattered, locally strong, Au-in-soils anomalies are scattered across the property.

Figure 55: Summarised Au-in-soil Data Farikounda Concession



Source: Client

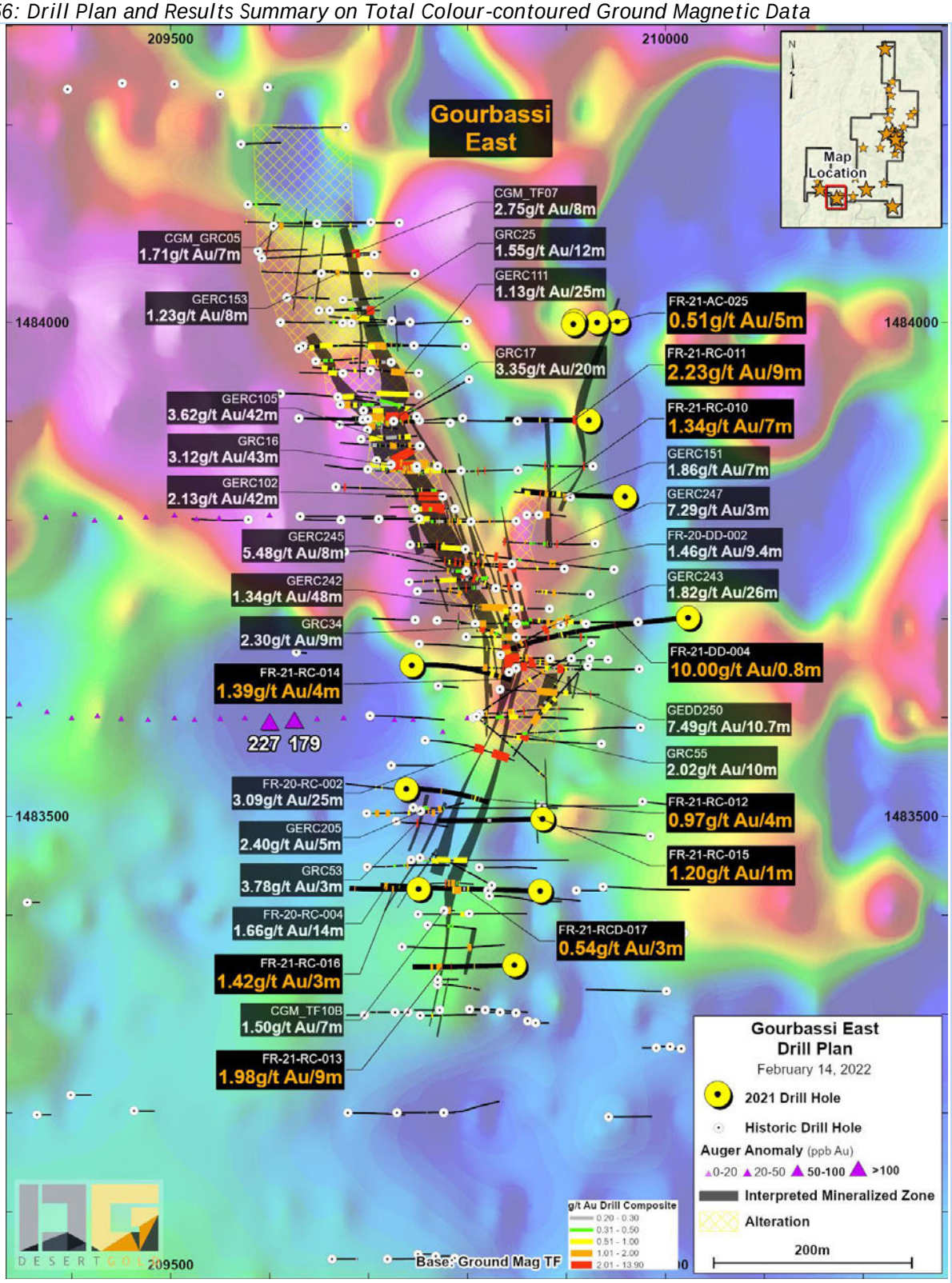
Summarised Au-in-soil Data Farikounda Concession	January 2022

XII. GOURBASSI EAST ZONE

A ground magnetic survey completed over the Gourbassi East Zone (GE Zone) (Figure 56) displays a very strong magnetic high, related to a folded magnetite iron formation that appears to intersect, the obviously cross-cutting, central portion of the GE Zone. It is likely that the iron formation was intersected by the drilling, but was likely not observed during logging. Sulphidised iron formation is related to numerous gold deposits around the world. It is likely that the iron-formation unit lies on the east side of the GE Zone as well, but has not been located during mapping.

IP surveys, in particular, resistivity, shows the trend of the Gourbassi East Zone quite well (Figure 57). This image also presents possible extensions to the Gourbassi East gold system.

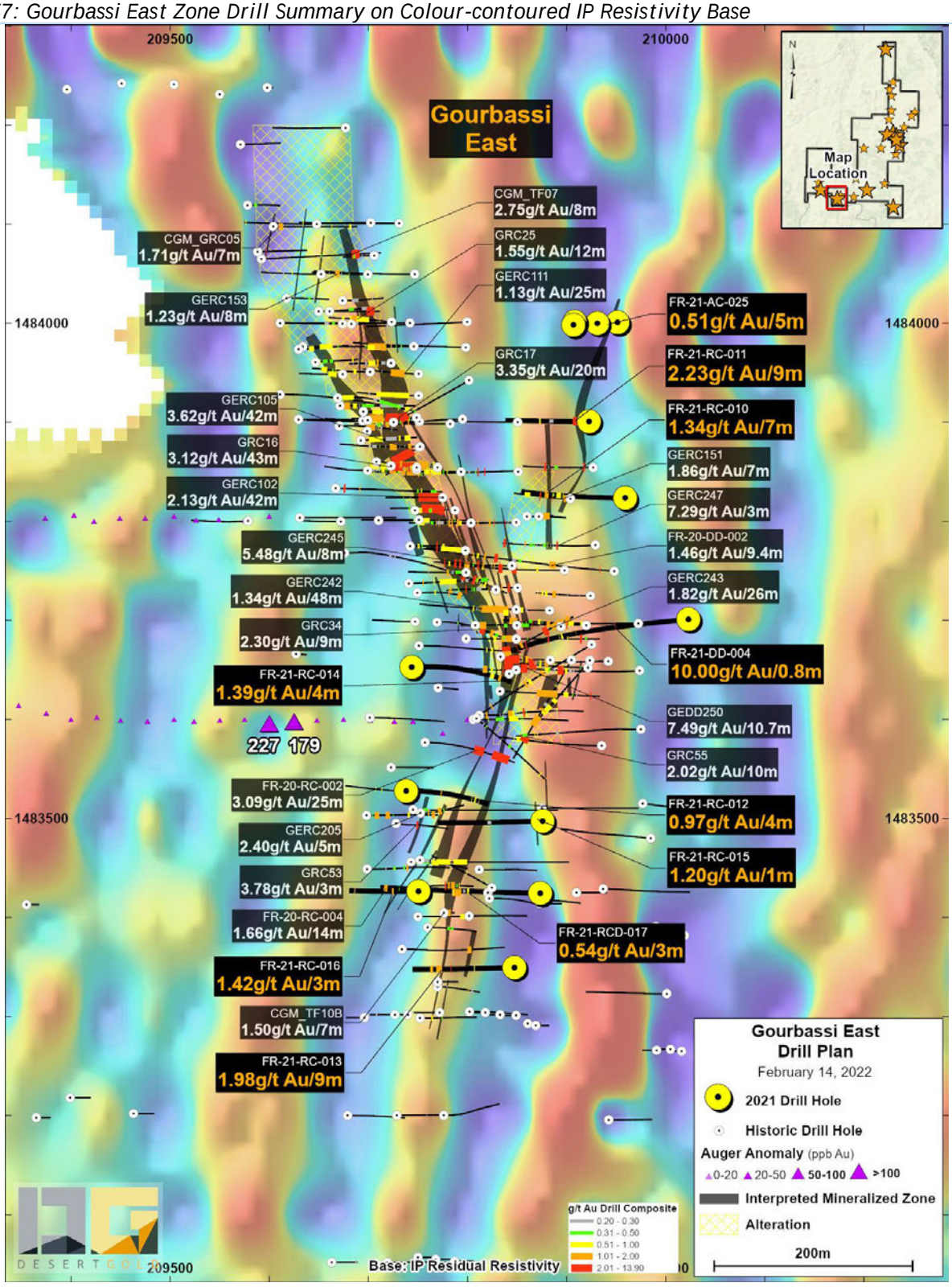
Figure 56: Drill Plan and Results Summary on Total Colour-contoured Ground Magnetic Data



Source: Client

Drill Plan and Results Summary on Total Colour-contoured Ground Magnetic Data	January 2022

Figure 57: Gourbassi East Zone Drill Summary on Colour-contoured IP Resistivity Base



Source: Client

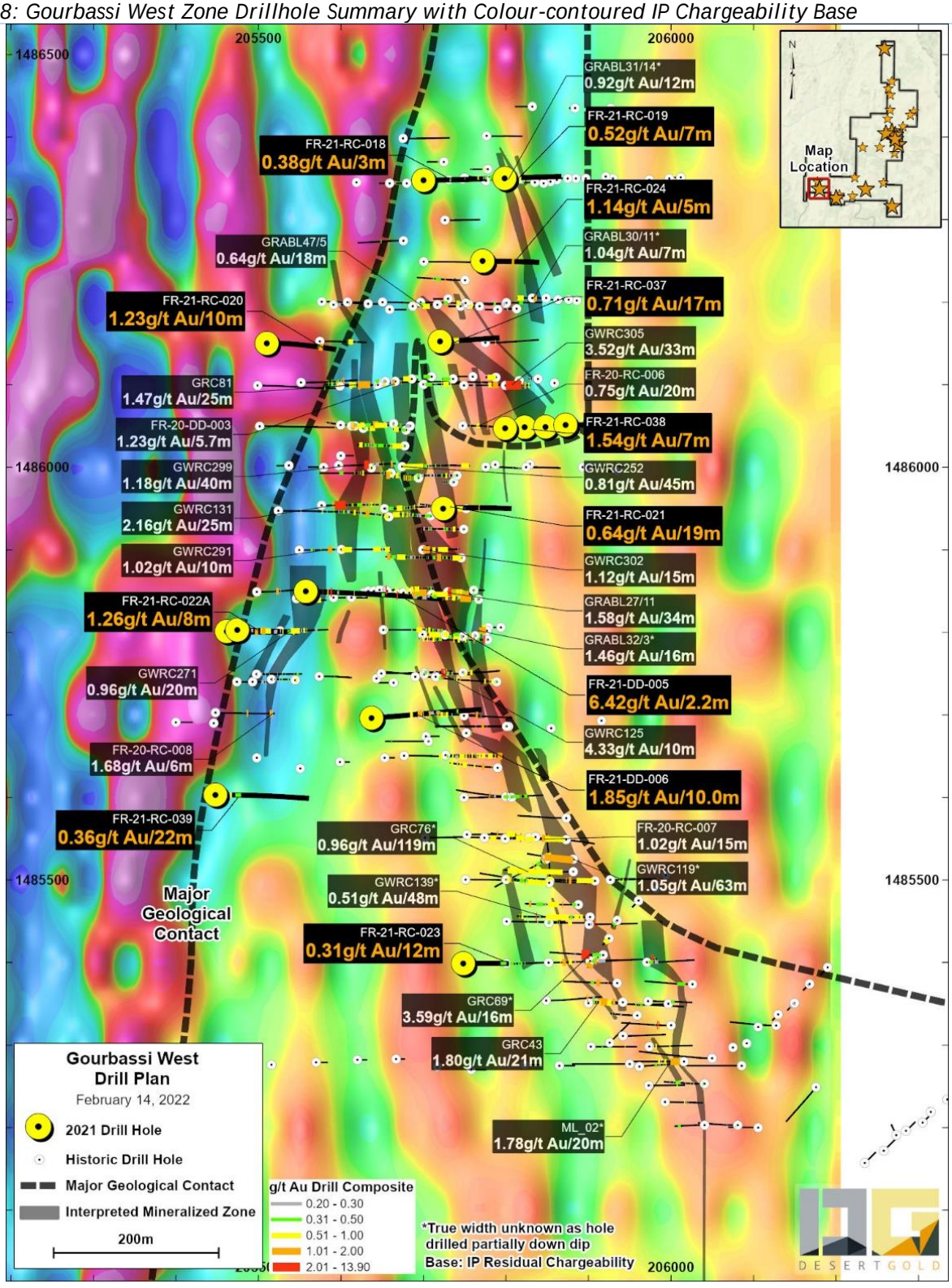
Gourbassi East Zone Drill Summary on Colour-contoured IP Resistivity Base	January 2022

XIII. GOURBASSI WEST ZONE

The Gourbassi West Zone, like the Gourbassi West Zone, was discovered by Randgold in the mid 1990's. From historic work, it was clearly a soil anomaly. IP surveys carried out over the zone after discovery show

a good correlation between the chargeability high and the known mineralisation (Figure 58). This image also shows a distinct change in the geology to the west and additional chargeability highs that could represent exploration targets.

Figure 58: Gourbassi West Zone Drillhole Summary with Colour-contoured IP Chargeability Base



Source: Client

Gourbassi West Zone Drillhole Summary with Colour-contoured IP Chargeability Base	January 2022

Currently, there is a significant amount of pit and shaft-type mining hand artisanal mining in saprolite over the site with the largest pit to approximately 70 m x 60 m by about 15 m depth, in size. Artisanal miners are reportedly recovering approximately 2,000 oz a year.

The deposit appears to be open to the southwest and to the north.

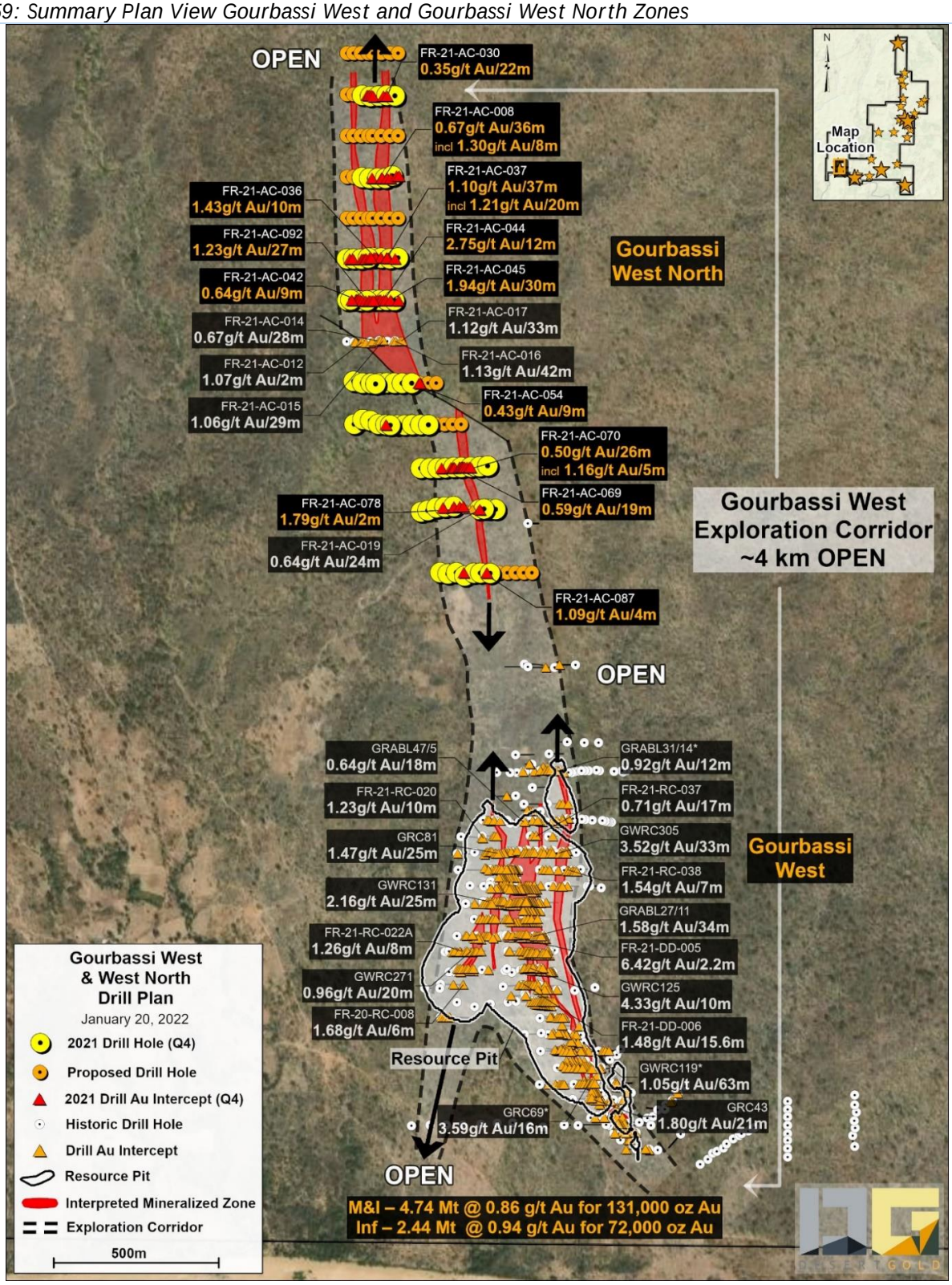
XIV. GOURBASSI WEST NORTH

The Gourbassi West North Zone has been traced, along strike to within 600 m of the Gourbassi West Deposit (Figure 59). Drilling is required to test if the zones connect.

Gourbassi West North was discovered by following up on Au-in-auger anomalies on auger lines drilled across a couple of poorly defined Au-in-soil anomalies. To date, the best holes have returned 1.94 g/t Au over 30 m and 2.75 g/t Au over 12 m on widely spaced lines (Figure 60).

In early 2022, a walking ground mag survey was carried out over the Gourbassi West North Zone. The magnetic response is weak, but shows a northerly-trending, mostly magnetic low that follows the interpreted trend of the Zone (Figure 61). The thick, dashed, blue lines indicate potential extensions of the zone and similarly-orientated magnetic breaks that should be evaluated.

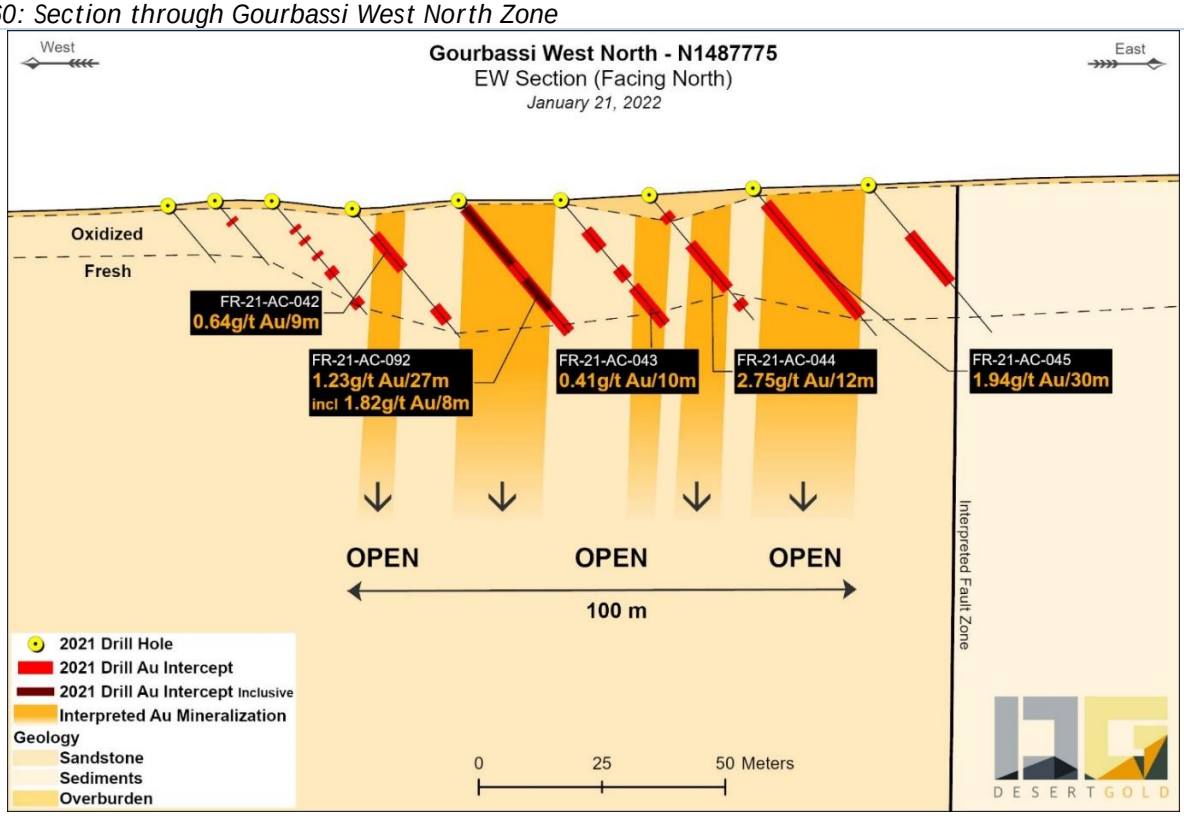
Figure 59: Summary Plan View Gourbassi West and Gourbassi West North Zones



Source: Client

Summary Plan View Gourbassi West and Gourbassi West North Zones	January 2022

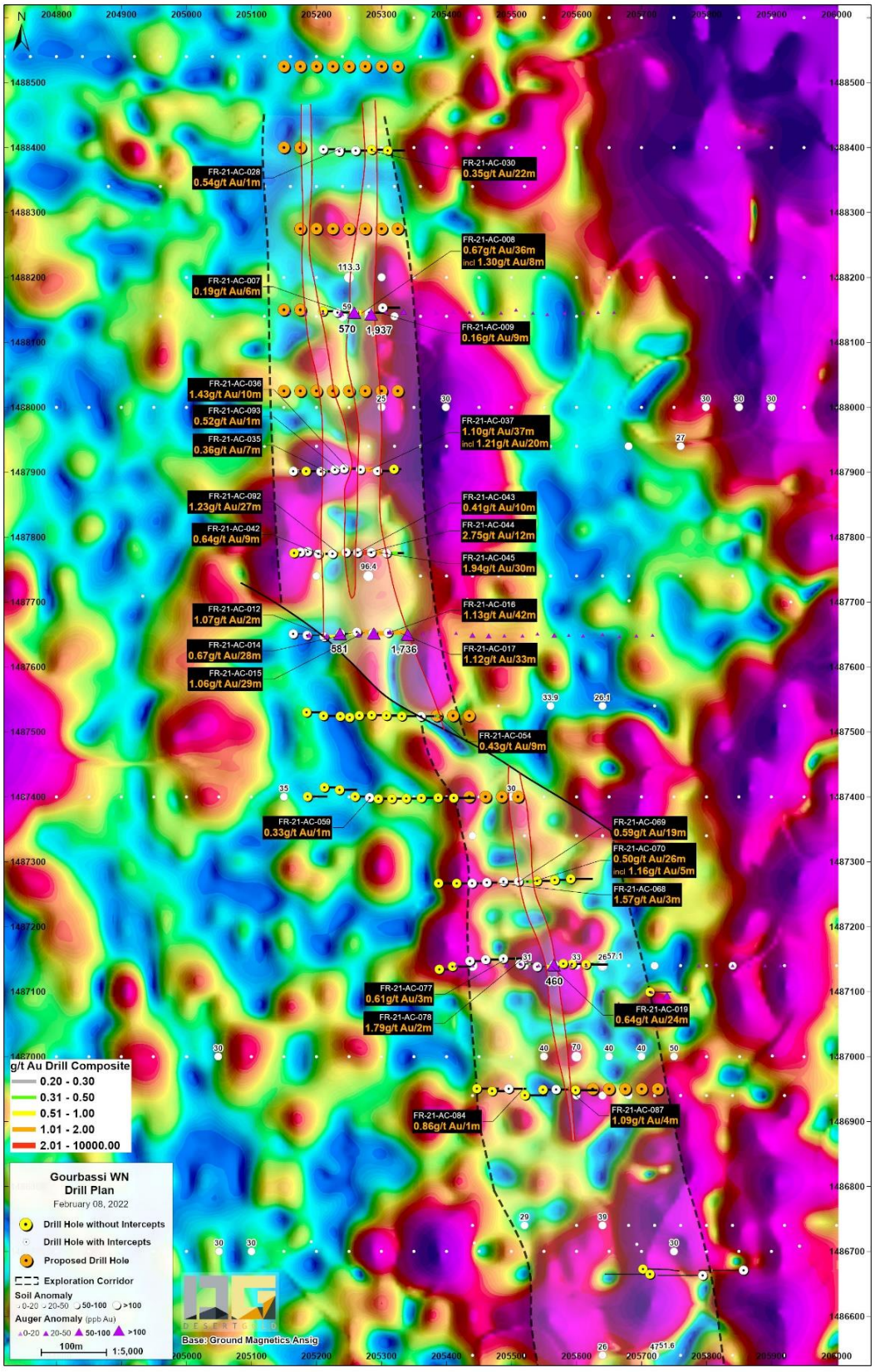
Figure 60: Section through Gourbassi West North Zone



Source: Client

Section through Gourbassi West North Zone	January 2022

Figure 61: Summary Plan View Gourbassi West North Zones on Colour-contoured Ground Magnetic Base



Source: Client

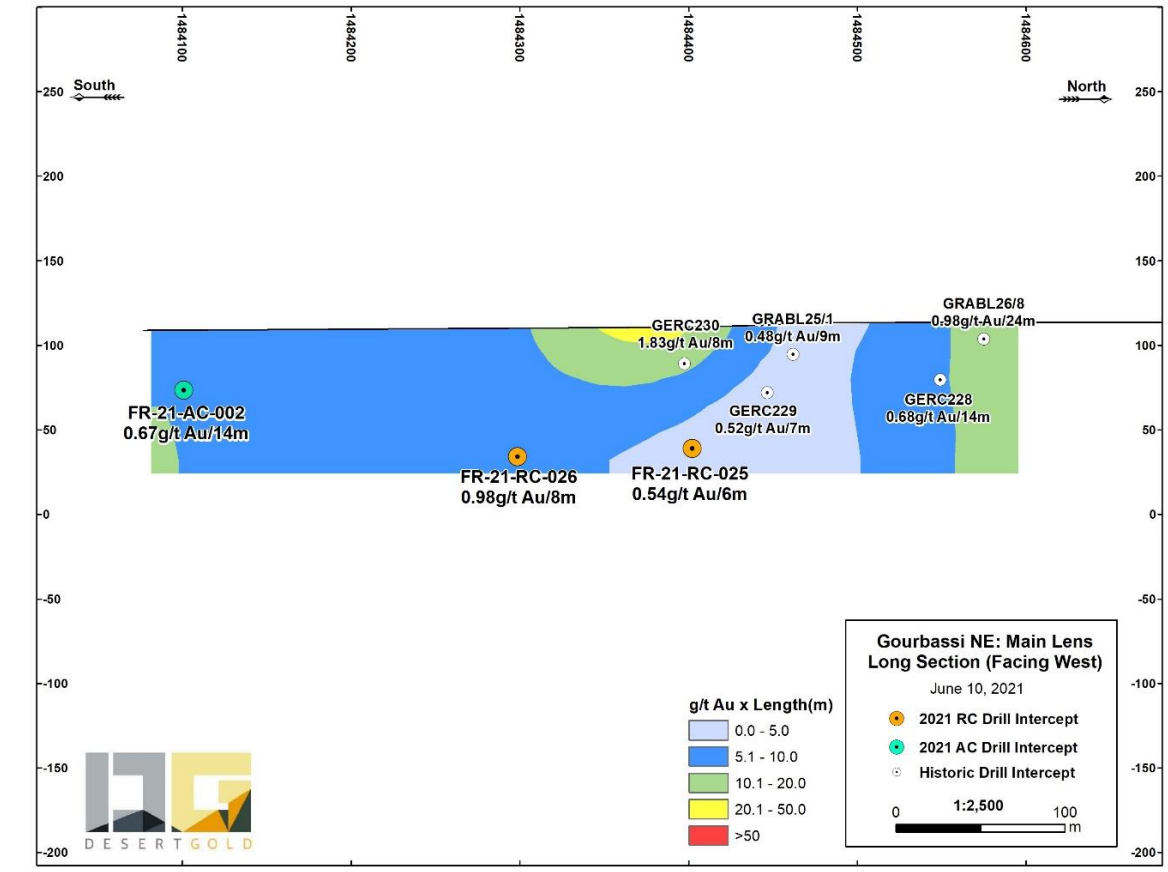
Summary Plan View Gourbassi West North Zones on Colour-contoured Ground Magnetic Base	**January 2022**

XV. GOURBASSI NE ZONE

The Gourbassi NE (GNE) Zone lies approximately 600 m east of the Gourbassi West Zone. It was discovered as a follow-up to Au-in-soil anomalies. Drilling has traced this northerly-trending zone for approximately 500 m along strike to 75 m deep and is open in all directions (Figure 62). It occurs at the contact of an intermediate volcanic unit and a granodiorite, dominantly in the sericitised and pyritic margin of the granodiorite.

Tilt angle airborne magnetic data indicates that there is a convex, northerly-to northwest-trending magnetitic break that corresponds with the GNE zone with another area of anomalous Au-in-soil values located approximately 1.4 km to the northeast.

Figure 62: Long Section Gourbassi NE Zone



Source: Client

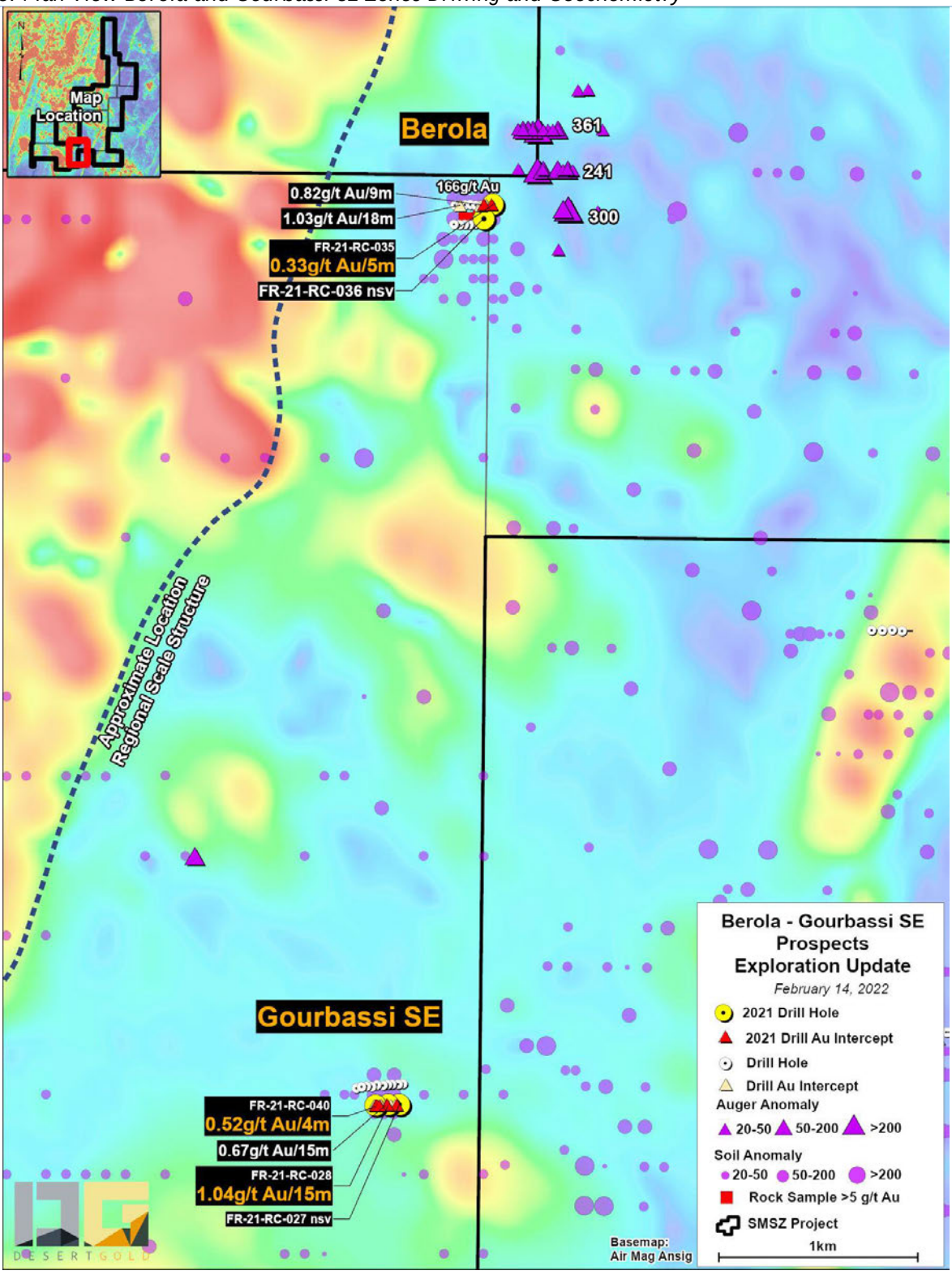
Long Section Gourbassi NE Zone	January 2022

XVI. BEROLA ZONE

The Berola Zone lies in the extreme northeast corner of the Farikounda Concession. It was discovered by following up on Au-in-soil values with 2 RAB holes returning to 1.03 g/t Au over 18 m (Figure 63). Field examination of the Zone area indicated the presence of a northeast-trending hematite iron formation on the south edge of a zone of silicified intermediate breccia. Similar-styled breccias were observed at the Gourbassi West and Gourbassi SE zones. Initial follow-up by Desert Gold consisted of auger drilling to test for extensions of the zone under an area of duricrust laterite cover to the east. This work identified several strong Au-in-auger anomalies that remain to be tested. To follow-up the original holes, Desert Gold

completed two RC holes, both of which, returned weak results. A review in the field, suggests that the Desert Gold holes may have just missed the southwest end of the mineralised zone.

Figure 63: Plan View Berola and Gourbassi SE Zones Drilling and Geochemistry



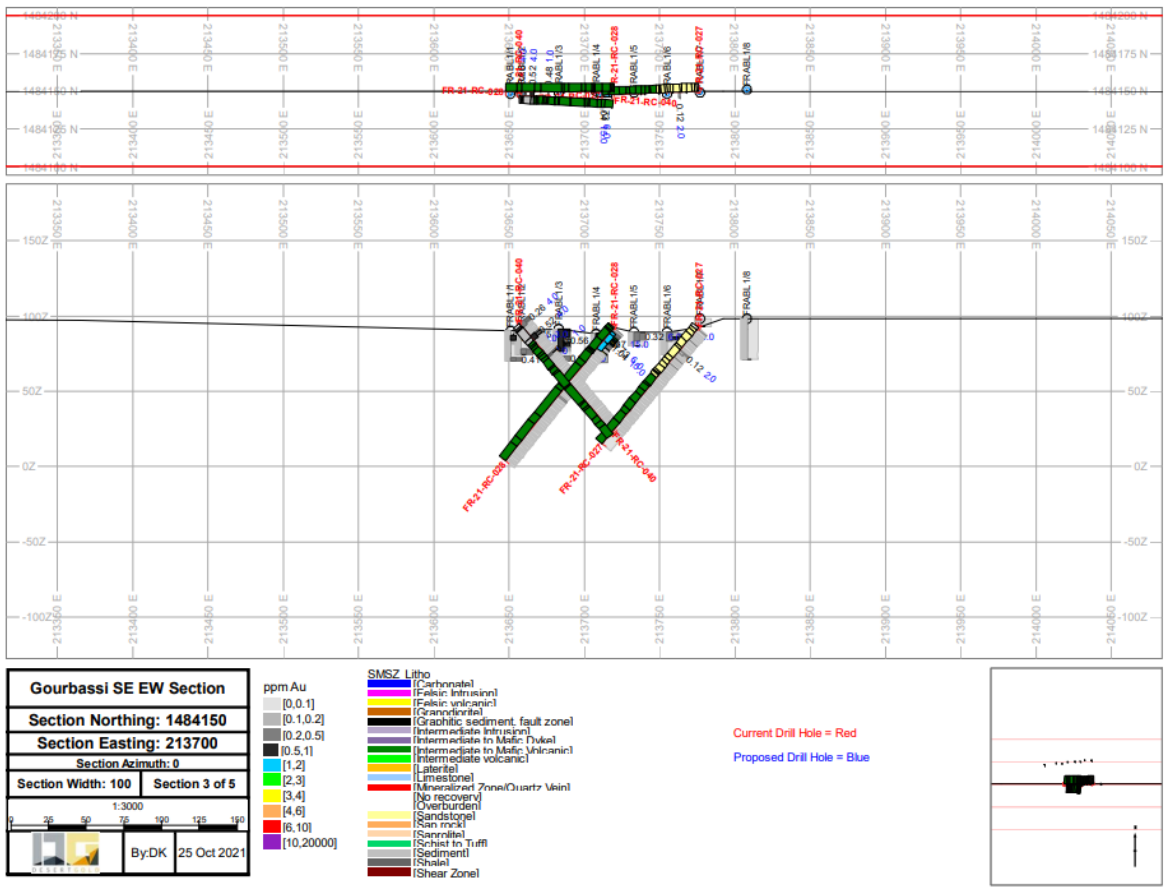
Source: Client

Plan View Berola and Gourbassi SE Zones Drilling and Geochemistry	January 2022

XVII. GOURBASSI SE ZONE

As with other zones on the Farikounda concession, the Gourbassi SE (GSE) Zone was discovered by drill follow-up of anomalous Au-in-soil values of up to 558 ppb Au. Testing of this anomaly returned gold values to 0.67 g/t Au over 15 m (Figure 64). In 2021, Desert Gold followed up these early results with two RC holes drilled to the west and a third hole drilled to the east. Drill data indicates that the GSE zone is hosted by intermediate volcanic rocks and that the mineralisation is flat-lying and traceable for 100 m, along the trend of the section line. Airborne magnetic data does not provide any insight on what controls the location of this zone or where it may trend.

Figure 64: Cross-section Gourbassi SE Zone



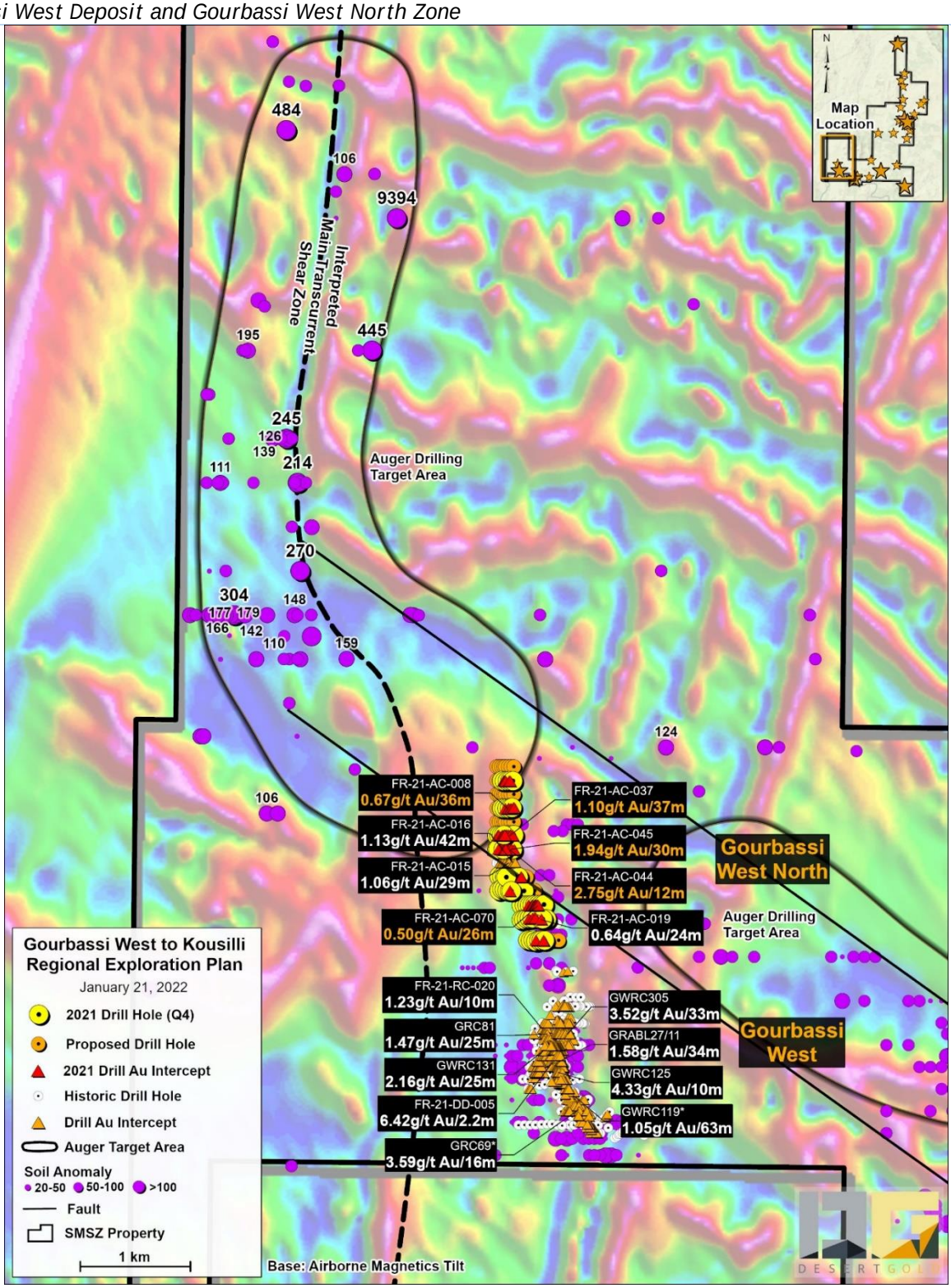
Source: Client

Cross-section Gourbassi SE Zone	January 2022

Item 9 (f) - KOUSILLI WEST CONCESSION

The Kousilli West Concession lies at the northern end of the westernmost part of the SMSZ Property. This concession has no recorded historic exploration. However, the BRGM collected regional geochemical samples over the area and, during a reconnaissance visit, an exploration trench was noted. As a first step, Desert Gold collected 4,080 soils every 25 m on lines 400 m apart. Results from this survey yielded a 6.5 km long, discontinuous line of Au-in-soil anomalies with a cluster of anomalies at the south end and a high sample of 9,394 ppb Au near the north end of the anomalous trend (Figure 65). The soil anomalies follow a northerly-trending magnetic linear, likely a dyke, which is inferred to be close to the location of the Main Transcurrent fault.

Figure 65: Kousilli West Au-in-soil Summary on Colour-contoured Magnetic Tilt Base Relative to the Gourbassi West Deposit and Gourbassi West North Zone



Source: Client

Kousilli West Au-in-soil Summary on Colour-contoured Magnetic Tilt Base Relative to the Gourbassi West Deposit and Gourbassi West North Zone	January 2022

ITEM 10 - DRILLING

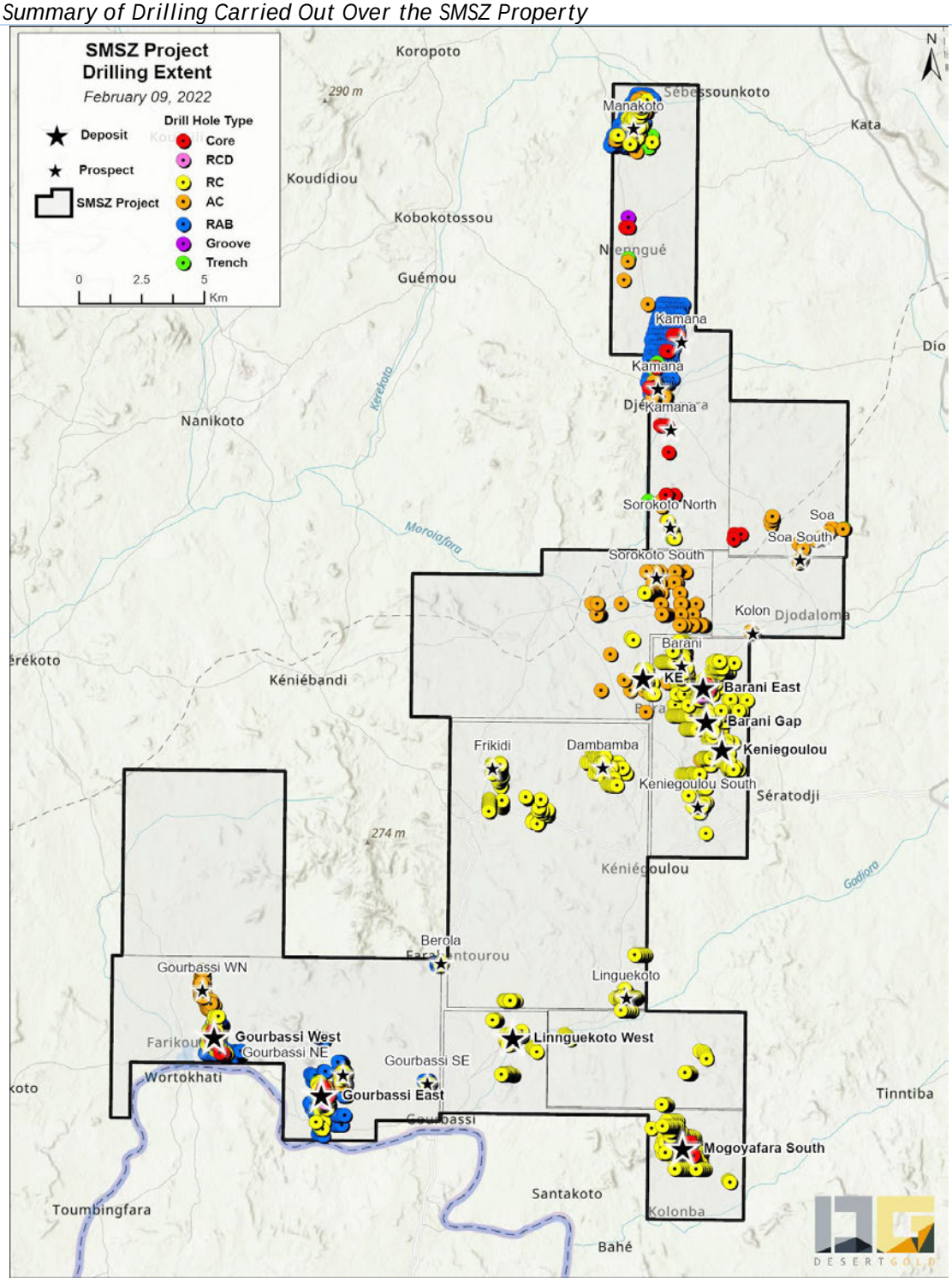
Item 10 (a) - TYPE AND EXTENT OF DRILLING

The SMSZ Project Area has been subject to numerous drill campaigns over the past 26 years since approximately 1996. Table 8 provides a summary of drilling over time. Desert Gold's dataset comprises 2,802 holes totalling 179,509 m (see Figure 66 for hole locations on the SMSZ Property - A total of 48 holes totalling 2,751 m are off the property). Of these, 586 holes totalling 11,418 m are rotary air blast ("RAB"), 388 holes totalling 17.978 m are air core ("AC"), 1,766 holes totalling 140,683 m are RC, 11 holes totalling 2,426.2 m are reverse circulation top and diamond drill finish ("RCD") and 45 holes totalling 6,643.8 m are diamond drill ("DD"). Most of the RAB holes were drilled in the Djelimangara Concession, were often vertical and generally short, likely targeting shallow oxide gold mineralisation. A campaign of RAB drilling was also carried out on the Farikounda Concession by Caracal.

Table 8: Drilling Summary

Company	Year	# of holes	# of metres	Type	Concession
Barrick	1996	23	2,966	DD	Djelimangara
Hyundai	2000	249	16,356	RC	Farabantourou, Petit Mine and Kolomba
Hyundai	2001	603	39,958	RC	
Hyundai	2002	147	9,400	RC	
Hyundai	2003	313	25,505	RC	
Etruscan	2004	44	4,726	RC	Djelimangara
Caracal	2007	10	1,426	RC	Farikounda
Etruscan	2008	20	1,015	RC	Djelimangara
Caracal	2009	94	1,926	RAB	Farikounda
TransAfrica	2009	10	978	RC	Farabantourou
Desert Gold	2012	17	1,147	RC	Farabantourou
Alecto	2012	38	3,137	RC	Farikounda
Alecto	2013	2	279	DD	Farikounda
Alecto	2013	28	3,545	RC	Farikounda
Alecto	2014	2	199	DD	Farikounda
Alecto	2014	248	5,832	RAB	Farikounda
Alecto	2014	6	864	RC	Farikounda
Ashanti	2017	53	6,073	RC	Farikounda
Ashanti	2018	4	902	DD	Farikounda
Desert Gold	2018	30	3,776	RC	Farabantourou, Petit Mine
Ashanti	2018	102	11,447	RC	Farikounda
Desert Gold	2018	6	670	RC	Farabantourou, Petit Mine, Sola Ouest. Djelimangara
Desert Gold	2019	83	7,342	AC	
Desert Gold	2019	28	2,364	RC	
Desert Gold	2019	7	1,496.2	RCD	Petit Mine
Desert Gold	2020	34	1,622	AC	Sola Ouest, Djelimangara, Farikounda
Desert Gold	2020	3	676.5	DD	Farikounda
Desert Gold	2020	10	1,258	RC	Farikounda, Petit Mine
Desert Gold	2020	1	204	RCD	Petit Mine
Desert Gold	2021	199	9,724	AC	Keniebandi East, Djelimangara, Farabantourou, Petit Mine, Farikounda
Desert Gold	2021	3	825.3	DD	Farikounda
Desert Gold	2021	52	6,351	RC	Djelimangara, Farabantourou, Petit Mine, Farikounda
Desert Gold	2021	3	726	RCD	Petit Mine
Desert Gold	2021Q4	72	2,890	AC	Farikounda

Figure 66: Summary of Drilling Carried Out Over the SMSZ Property



Source: Client

Summary of Drilling Carried Out Over the SMSZ Property	January 2022

Most of the AC holes were drilled at the Barani Gap, Sorokoto, Kamana and Manankoto areas to test for gold zones below laterite cover.

Most of the drilling was carried out over the Manankoto, Barani (Barani, Barani East, Barani Gap and Keniegoulou Zones), Dambamba, Mogoyafara, Linnguekoto West, Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West areas.

Wireframe modelling of the gold mineralisation was carried out at most zones, with a focus on those that were subject to a Mineral Resource estimate (Barani East/Barani Gap/ Keniegoulou, KE, Mogoyafara South, Linnguekoto West, Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West). Zones were interpreted using a mix of geology, alteration, known structure and gold values.

Exploration drilling over the SMSZ Property has defined Mineral Resources at five areas, Gourbassi West, Gourbassi East, Linnguekoto West, Mogoyafara South and Barani. Combined, the resource model areas comprise approximately 72% of the drilling completed over the SMSZ property from 2000 to 2021 (Table 9).

Table 9: Resource Drilling Summary by Zone

Prospect	Operator	Type	Hole Diameter	Year	No. of Drillholes	Metres Drilled m
KE Total RC Drillholes	Hyundai	**RC**	typical 5.75"	**2003**	**51**	**4,564**
Keniegoulou	Hyundai	RC	typical 5.75"	2000	22	1,363
Keniegoulou	Hyundai	RC	typical 5.75"	2001	135	8,225
Keniegoulou	Desert Gold	RC	typical 5.75"	2018	6	670
Keniegoulou	Desert Gold	AC	typical 5.75"	2021	8	387
Keniegoulou	Desert Gold	RC	typical 5.75"	2021	2	100
Keniegoulou Total AC					**8**	**387**
Keniegoulou Total RC					**165**	**10,358**
Keniegoulou Total Drillholes					**173**	**10,745**
Barani	Hyundai	RC	typical 5.75"	2000	86	7,019
Barani	Hyundai	RC	typical 5.75"	2001	27	1,497
Barani	Hyundai	RC	typical 5.75"	2003	16	1,502
Barani	Desert Gold	RC	typical 5.75"	2018	13	1,655
Barani	Desert Gold	AC	typical 5.75"	2019	8	395
Barani	Desert Gold	RC	typical 5.75"	2019	2	200
Barani	Desert Gold	AC	typical 5.75"	2020	1	51
Barani	Desert Gold	AC	typical 5.75"	2021	11	708
Barani Total AC					**20**	**1,154**
Barani Total RC					**144**	**11,873**
Barani Total Drillholes					**164**	**13,027**
Barani Gap	Hyundai	RC	typical 5.75"	2000	30	1,871
Barani Gap	Hyundai	RC	typical 5.75"	2001	55	3,500
Barani Gap	Desert Gold	RC	typical 5.75"	2018	1	103
Barani Gap	Desert Gold	AC	typical 5.75"	2019	34	1,460
Barani Gap	Desert Gold	AC	typical 5.75"	2020	16	732
Barani Gap	Desert Gold	AC	typical 5.75"	2021	5	259
Barani Gap	Desert Gold	RC	typical 5.75"	2021	5	576
Barani Gap Total AC					**55**	**2,451**
Barani Gap Total RC					**91**	**6,050**
Barani Gap Total Drillholes					**146**	**8,501**
Barani East	Hyundai	RC	typical 5.75"	2000	85	4,421
Barani East	Hyundai	RC	typical 5.75"	2001	84	7,506
Barani East	Hyundai	RC	typical 5.75"	2002	3	459
Barani East	Trans Africa	RC	typical 5.75"	2012	12	695
Barani East	Trans Africa	DD	HQ casing, NQ core	2012	5	452
Barani East	Desert Gold	RC	typical 5.75"	2018	10	1,348
Barani East	Desert Gold	DD	HQ casing, NQ core	2018	1	283
Barani East	Desert Gold	AC	typical 5.75"	2019	11	435
Barani East	Desert Gold	RC	typical 5.75"	2019	2	160
Barani East	Desert Gold	RCD	typical 5.75" start NQ finish	2019	7	1,496
Barani East	Desert Gold	RC	typical 5.75"	2020	1	122
Barani East	Desert Gold	RCD	typical 5.75" start NQ finish	2020	1	204
Barani East	Desert Gold	RC	typical 5.75"	2021	8	1,152
Barani East	Desert Gold	RCD	typical 5.75" start NQ finish	2021	2	486
Barani East Total AC					**11**	**435**
Barani East Total RC					**205**	**15,863**
Barani East Total RCD					**10**	**2,186**

Prospect	Operator	Type	Hole Diameter	Year	No. of Drillholes	Metres Drilled m
Barani East Total Diamond					**6**	**735**
Barani East Total Drillholes					**232**	**19,219**
Gourbassi West	Caracal	RC	typical 5.75"	2007	31	3,351
Gourbassi West	Alecto	RAB	typical 5.75"	2009	36	625
Gourbassi West	Alecto	RC	typical 5.75"	2009	10	1,260
Gourbassi West	Alecto	RC	typical 5.75"	2012	10	891
Gourbassi West	Alecto	RC	typical 5.75"	2013	11	997
Gourbassi West	Alecto	RAB	typical 5.75"	2014	132	2,977
Gourbassi West	Alecto	RC	typical 5.75"	2014	6	864
Gourbassi West	Alecto	DD	HQ casing, NQ core	2014	2	199
Gourbassi West	Ashanti	RC	typical 5.75"	2018	55	6,063
Gourbassi West	Desert Gold	RC	typical 5.75"	2020	4	468
Gourbassi West	Desert Gold	DD	HQ casing, NQ core	2020	1	222
Gourbassi West	Desert Gold	AC	typical 5.75"	2021	13	602
Gourbassi West	Desert Gold	RC	typical 5.75"	2021	11	1,330
Gourbassi West	Desert Gold	DD	typical 5.75"	2021	2	489
Gourbassi West Total RAB					**168**	**3,602**
Gourbassi West Total AC					**13**	**602**
Gourbassi West Total RC					**138**	**15,224**
Gourbassi West Total Diamond					**5**	**910**
Gourbassi West Total Drillholes					**324**	**20,338**
Gourbassi East	Caracal	RC	typical 5.75"	2007	20	2,497
Gourbassi East	Caracal	RC	typical 5.75"	2007	10	1,426
Gourbassi East	Alecto	RAB	typical 5.75"	2009	32	627
Gourbassi East	Alecto	RC	typical 5.75"	2012	28	2,246
Gourbassi East	Alecto	RC	typical 5.75"	2013	17	2,548
Gourbassi East	Alecto	DD	HQ casing, NQ core	2013	2	279
Gourbassi East	Alecto	RAB	typical 5.75"	2014	36	903
Gourbassi East	Ashanti	RC	typical 5.75"	2018	44	5,084
Gourbassi East	Ashanti	DD	HQ casing, NQ core	2018	3	619
Gourbassi East	Desert Gold	RC	typical 5.75"	2020	5	668
Gourbassi East	Desert Gold	DD	HQ casing, NQ core	2020	2	455
Gourbassi East	Desert Gold	AC	typical 5.75"	2021	4	120
Gourbassi East	Desert Gold	RC	typical 5.75"	2021	7	1,040
Gourbassi East	Desert Gold	RCD	typical 5.75" start NQ finish	2021	1	240
Gourbassi East	Desert Gold	DD	HQ casing, NQ core	2021	1	336
Gourbassi East Total RAB					**68**	**1,530**
Gourbassi East Total AC					**4**	**120**
Gourbassi East Total RC					**131**	**15,509**
Gourbassi East Total RCD					**1**	**240**
Gourbassi East Total Diamond					**8**	**1,689**
Gourbassi East Total Drillholes					**212**	**19,088**
Mogoyafara South	Hyundai	RC	typical 5.75"	2001	8	580
Mogoyafara South	Hyundai	RC	typical 5.75"	2002	114	6,901
Mogoyafara South	Hyundai	RC	typical 5.75"	2003	208	16,835
Mogoyafara South	Hyundai	Diamond	HQ casing, NQ core	2018	3	344
Mogoyafara South Total RC					**330**	**24,316**
Mogoyafara South Total Diamond					**3**	**344**
Mogoyafara South Total Drillholes					**333**	**24,660**
Linnguekoto West	Hyundai	RC	**typical 5.75"**	2001	98	7,417
Linnguekoto West	Hyundai	RC	**typical 5.75"**	2002	4	427
Linnguekoto West	Hyundai	RC	**typical 5.75"**	2003	10	666
Linnguekoto West Total Drillholes					**112**	**8,510**
						-
Grand Total RAB					**236**	**5,132**
Grand Total AC					**111**	**5,149**
Grand Total RC					**1,367**	**112,267**
Grand Total RCD					**11**	**2,426**
Grand Total Diamond					**22**	**3,678**
Grand Total Drillholes					**1,747**	**128,652**

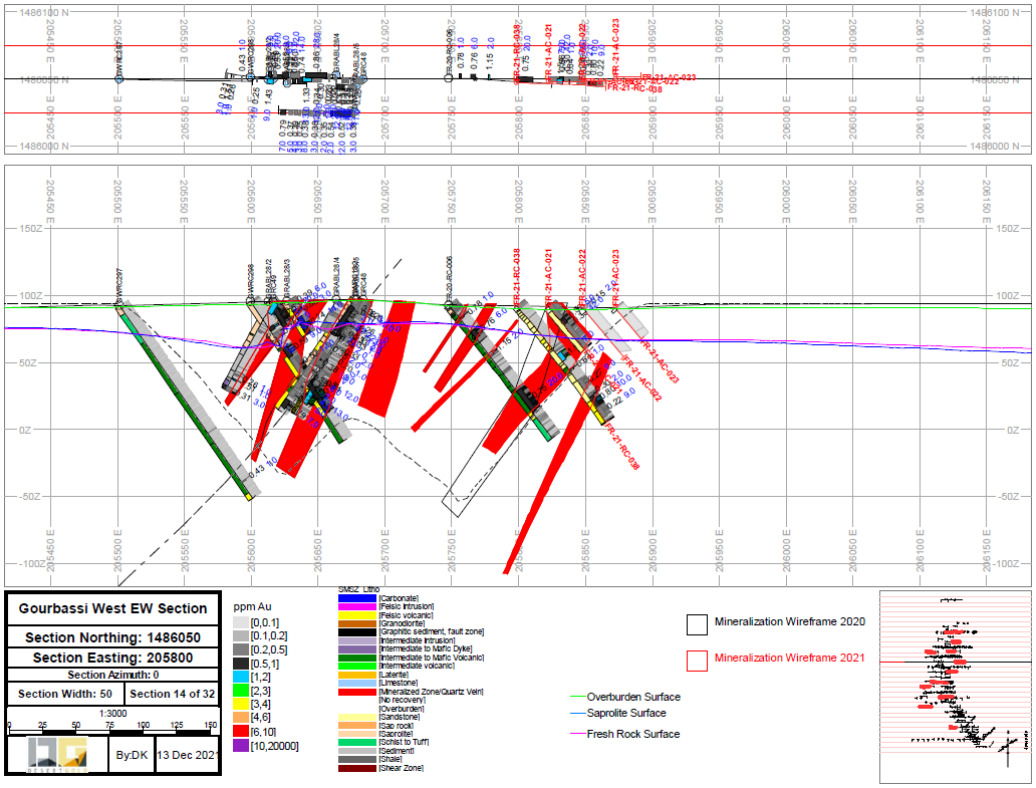
Interpretation of the mineralised zones in each area consists of working with geology, alteration and mineralisation to find a best fit model for the gold zones. This is first accomplished on a section basis which is then expanded as a wire frame(s) over the entire deposit. Most deposits comprise multiple mineralised zones. All subsequent resource modelling is then constrained by the interpreted wireframes.

I. GOURBASSI WEST

The Gourbassi West Deposit lies in the southwest corner of the SMSZ Property, just north of the Senegal-Mali border, which is marked by the Falémé River. The concession that hosts this and the Gourbassi East deposits was acquired in 2019 through the acquisition of Ashanti. Since acquisition, Desert Gold has developed a new mineralisation model and tested the revised model with a drill. The Gourbassi West deposit is a north-northwest trending to northly trending series of steep- to moderate-dipping gold-bearing lenses (see Figure 67 for typical section). The Gourbassi West Zone consists of 36, interpreted, lenses of gold mineralisation that have been traced for approximately 1,100 m along strike (Figure 68) and to 185 m depth. It is locally open along strike and is open to depth.

Drillholes have returned intercepts to 3.52 g/t gold over 33 m (approximately 28 m true width). Thicker mineralised zones appear to plunge shallowly to the north. The mineralised lenses are hosted by intermediate volcanic rocks, silicified hydrothermal breccias and quartz-rich sediments, immediately to the east of a major, north-northeast trending, likely structural, geological contact. Hydrothermal breccias are common in the Gourbassi West area and are often gold bearing. The hydrothermal breccias and siliceous, chert-like units continue intermittently for at least 1,100 m to the north of the Gourbassi West Zone, where weak to moderate strength, gold-in-soil anomalies to 170 ppb gold, have been noted. Induced polarisation (“IP”) resistivity high anomalies correlate quite well with the mineralised zones, which are generally silicified, sericitic and pyritic.

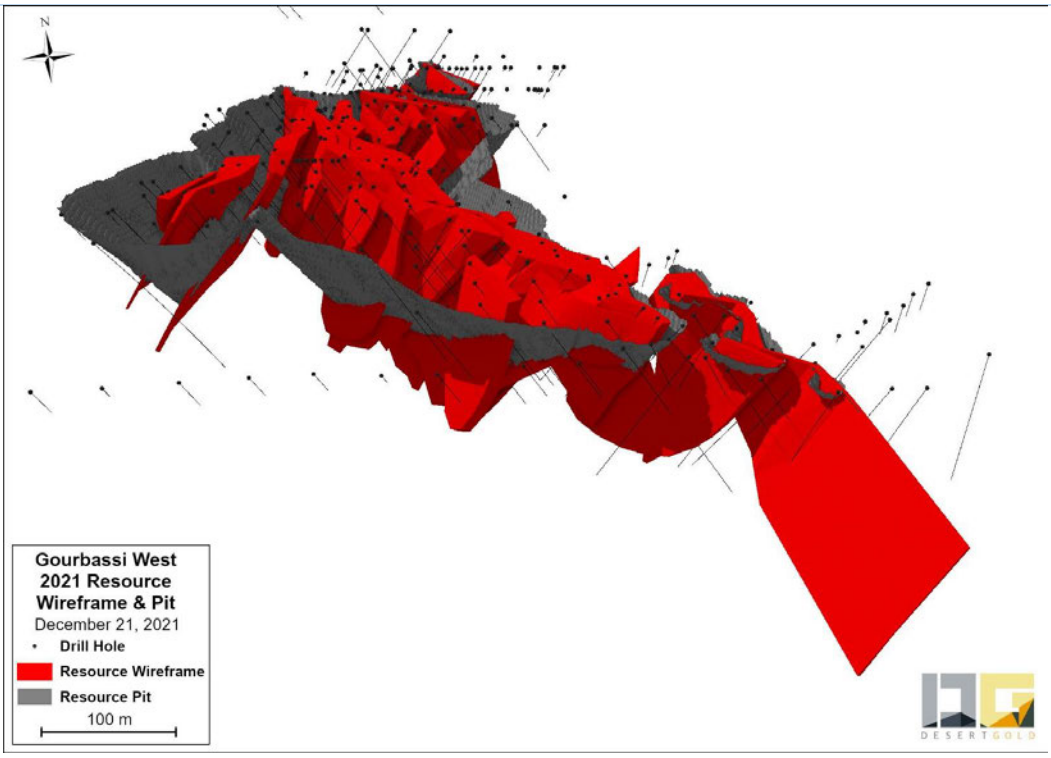
Figure 67: Typical Section through Gourbassi West Deposit



Source: Client

Typical Section through Gourbassi West Deposit	**January 2022**

Figure 68: Gourbassi West Resource Modelled Wireframes and Resource Pit



Source: Client

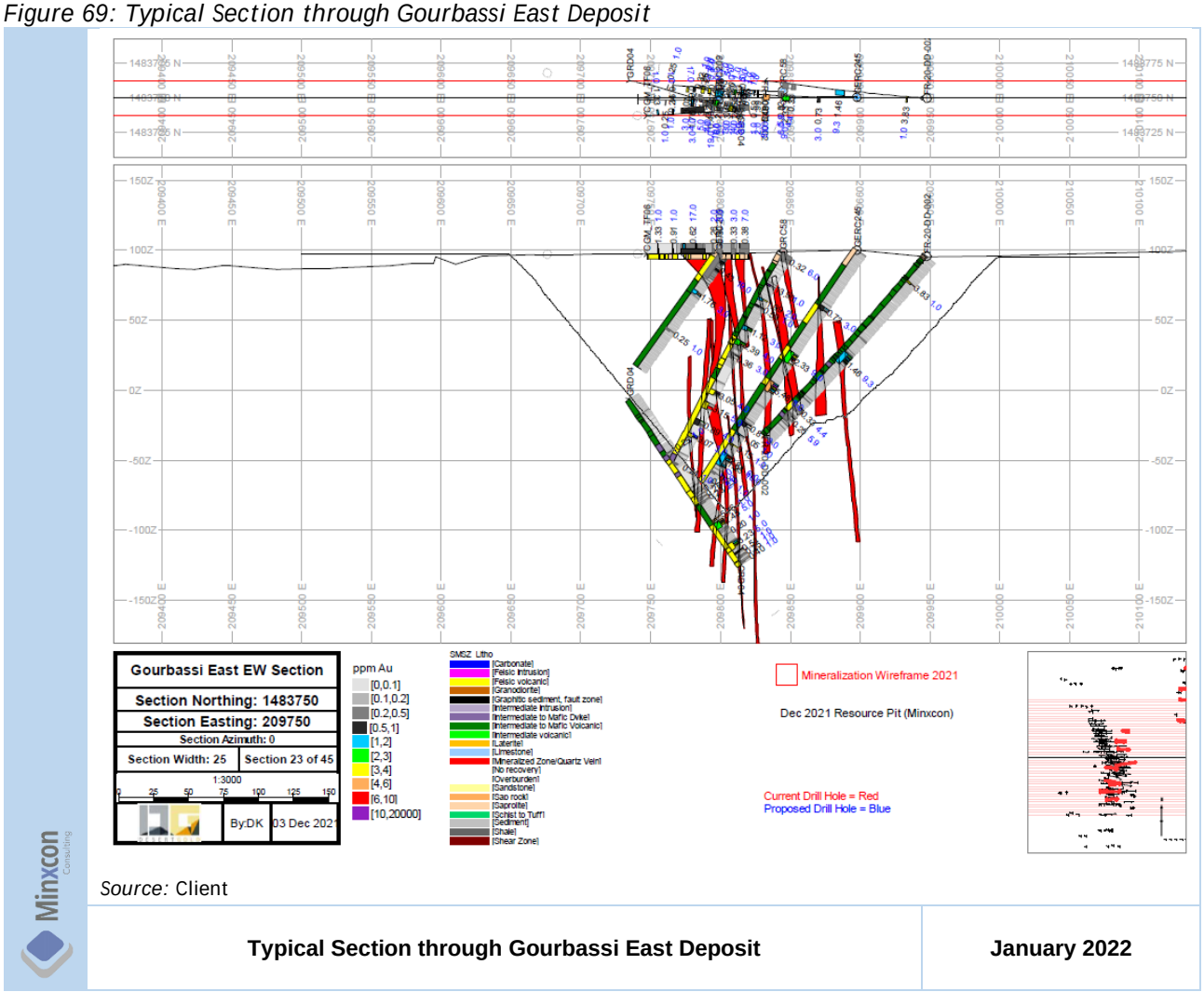
Gourbassi West Resource Modelled Wireframes and Resource Pit	**January 2022**

II. GOURBASSI EAST

The Gourbassi East Zone consists of at least seven, north-northwest trending steeply dipping lenses of gold mineralisation (Figure 69) up to 37 m wide, that have been traced for approximately 800 m along strike to 250 m depth (Figure 70). One of the deeper holes returned 7.49 g/t gold over 11 m (true width approximately 6 m). This zone is dominantly hosted by pyritic, quartz-veined, sericitic, high titanium, intermediate composition volcanic rocks.

Felsic volcanics have been noted in the area, but their relationship with the mineralised zones is uncertain. Magnetic and mapping data, indicates that the thickest part of the gold zone lies near a northerly-trending, shear zone contact with a north-westerly-trending magnetite iron formation. Induced polarisation resistivity high anomalies correlate quite well with the trend of the gold mineralised lenses.

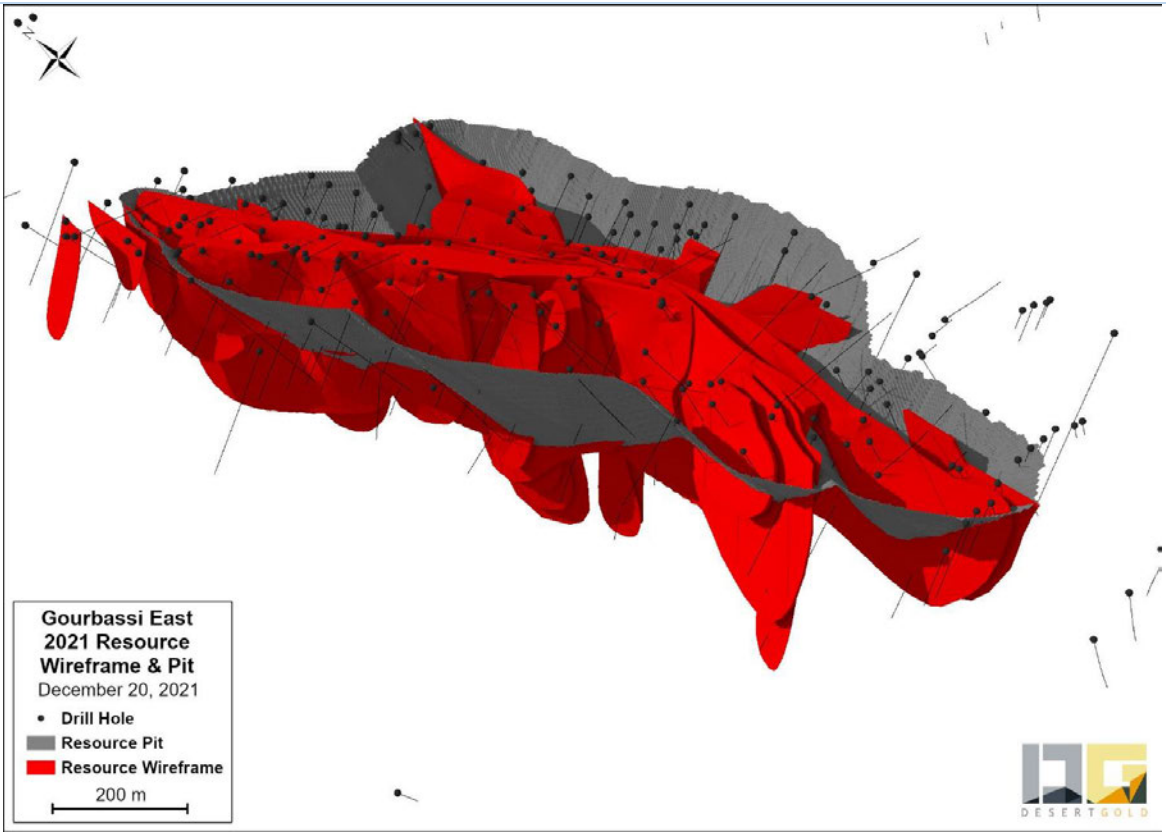
Figure 69: Typical Section through Gourbassi East Deposit



Source: Client

Typical Section through Gourbassi East Deposit	January 2022

Figure 70: Gourbassi East Modelled Wireframes and Resource Pit



Source: Client

Gourbassi East Modelled Wireframes and Resource Pit	January 2022

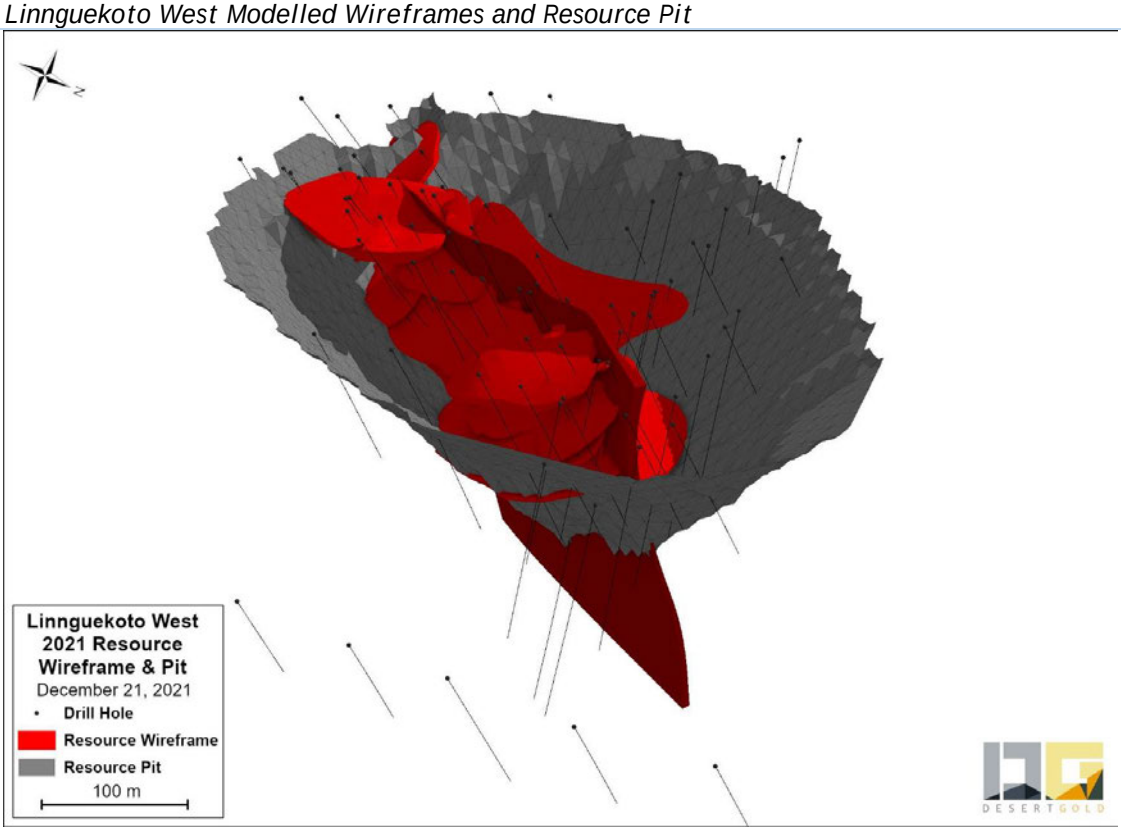
III. LINNGUEKOTO WEST

The Linnguekoto West Deposit lies on the Kolomba concession near the southern part of the SMSZ property.

The northwest-trending Linnguekoto West Zone lies immediately east of a northeast-trending mafic dyke that is related to the Barani East gold zone. This dyke is believed to occupy a shear zone that is locally gold-bearing that can be traced for approximately 25 km as it passes through the property. Previous exploration at Linnguekoto West comprised 78 holes totalling 6,532 m. This northeast-trending zone can be traced for 500 m along strike (Figure 71) with the deepest holes intersecting gold mineralisation to approximately 140 m vertical. Gold mineralisation remains open to depth and along strike. Best fit modelling suggests a steep west dipping, generally higher grade, 1.5-7 m wide gold bearing lens, that is both cut by and related to, up to six, shallow-east-dipping subordinate gold-bearing lenses (Figure 72) with grades to 2.62 over 15 m (estimated 14 m true width). The steeply dipping lens has returned highlighted grades to 16.07 g/t Au over 7 m (estimated true width of 4.0 m), 7.78 g/t Au over 19 m (estimated true width 4.9 m) and 3.51 g/t Au over 29 m (estimated true width of 8 m).

While the Company has a complete drill database and have validated the location of several drillholes in the field, the location of the core/RC chips and original assay certificates is unknown. However, from the Company's follow-up of other exploration prospects that Hyundai has worked on such as Barani East, the Company has high confidence in the quality and accuracy of the drill dataset. That said, drilling to validate the grades and interpretation of the interpreted gold-bearing lenses will still be required.

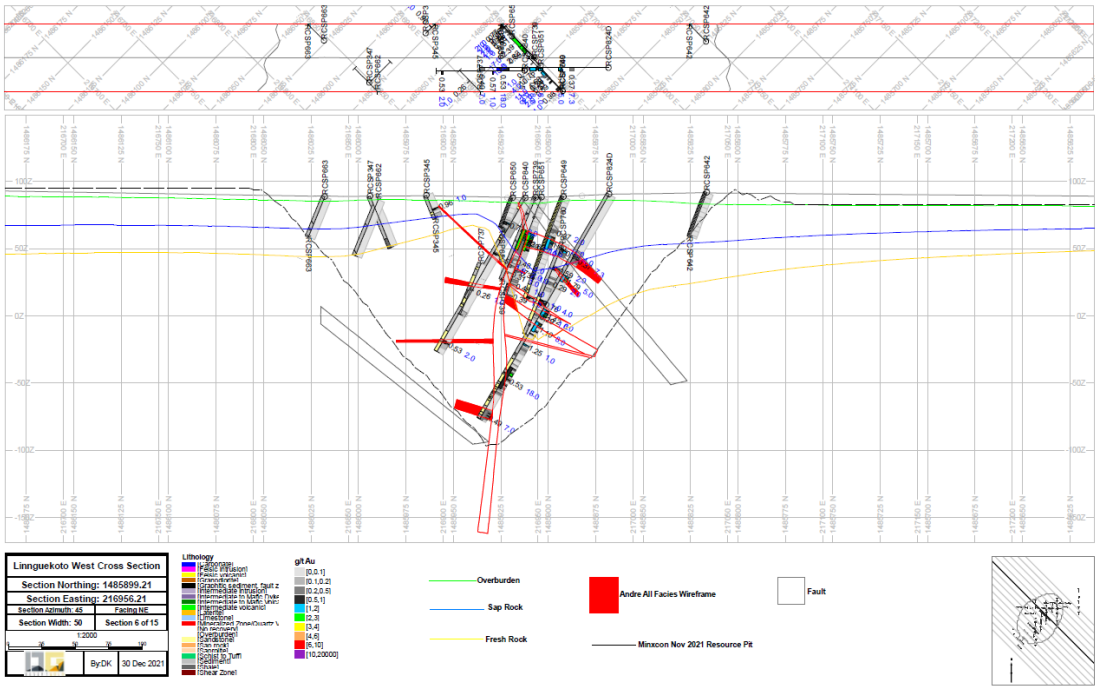
Figure 71: Linnguekoto West Modelled Wireframes and Resource Pit



Source: Client

Linnguekoto West Modelled Wireframes and Resource Pit	January 2022

Figure 72: Typical Cross-section Linnguekoto West Deposit



Source: Client

Typical Cross-section Linnguekoto West Deposit	January 2022

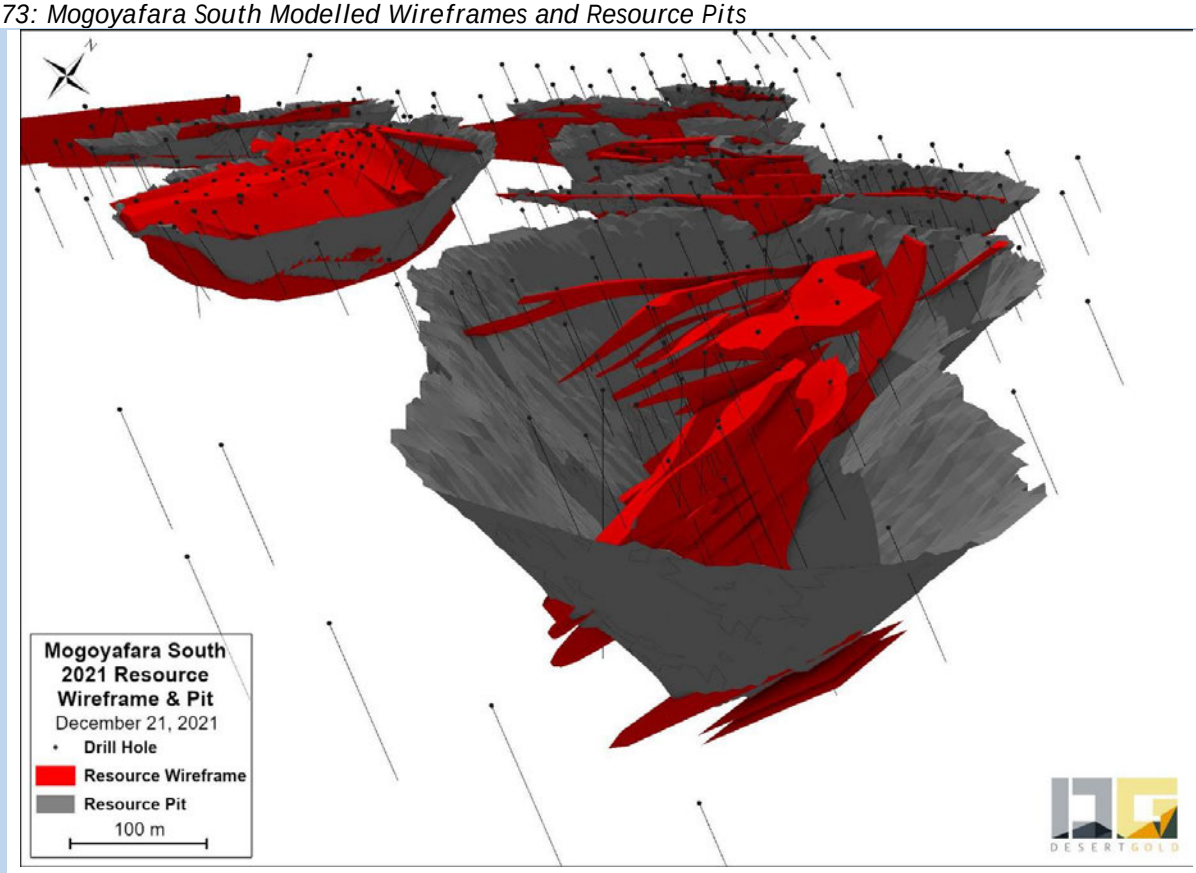
IV. MOGOYAFARA SOUTH

This deposit was acquired in 2021 as part of the Kolomba concession application, a contiguous claim at the south end of the SMSZ property package. The Company's database included most of the work completed over this zone by Hyundai, which was carried out in the early 2000s. Multiple gold-bearing lenses have been discovered within an open-ended 1,900 m x 1,300 m area (Figure 73). The modelled deposit, based on 24,362 m of drilling in 329 drillholes comprises 34, generally shallow dipping, northeast- and northwest-trending, gold mineralised wire frames (Figure 74). Individual lenses returned highlight intercepts of 2.15 g/t Au over 29 m (estimated true width 25 m), 2.04 g/t Au over 41 m (estimated true width of 35 m) and 1.40 g/t Au over 55 m (estimated true width of 40 m). Higher grade intercepts include 20.87 g/t Au over 6 m (true width is unknown due to lack of data).

Modelling indicates that the zone is likely open to depth with additional lenses possible to the east and west.

This deposit is hosted by, in order of abundance, quartzite, siltstone, conglomerate, felsic intrusions and mafic intrusions. Desert Gold has validated the location of 54 of the drill collars. The Mogoyafara South Zone lies just west of the interpreted location of the Senegal Mali Shear Zone. Anomalous rock samples and gold-in termite samples show potential to extend the zone to the south for another 1,200 m. As well, gold-in-auger values and ground magnetic data, shows the potential to extend the target area another 800 m to the north.

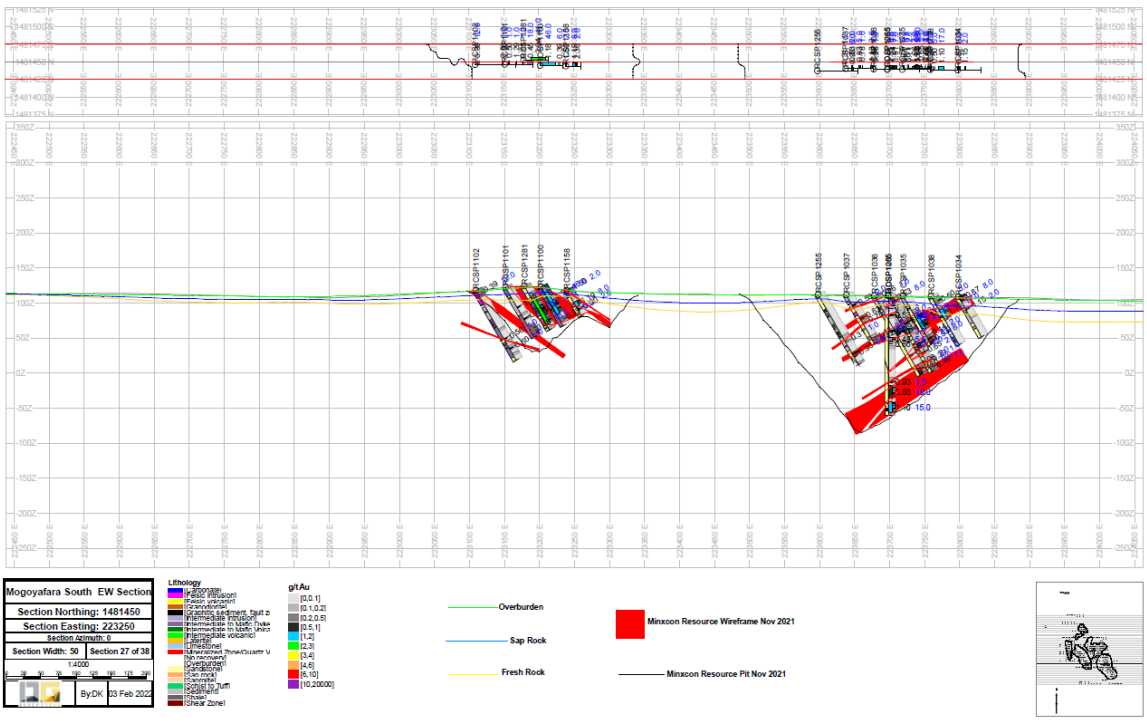
Figure 73: Mogoyafara South Modelled Wireframes and Resource Pits



Source: Client

Mogoyafara South Modelled Wireframes and Resource Pits	January 2022

Figure 74: Typical Section Through the Mogoyafara South Deposit



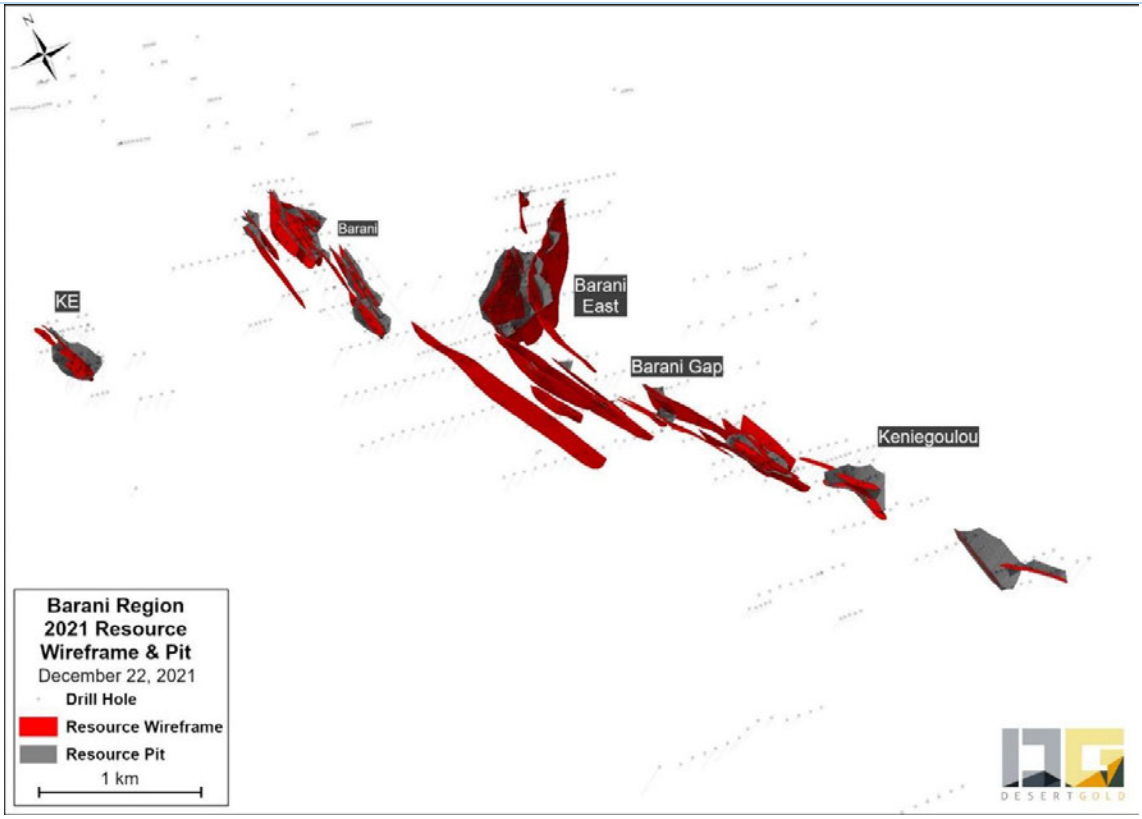
Source: Client

Typical Section Through the Mogoyafara South Deposit	January 2022

V. BARANI DEPOSIT

The Barani East zones comprise the Barani East, Barani Gap and Keniegoulou, which are all deemed to be part of one structural zone and the KE Zone, which lies to the northwest of the Barani East Zone. The Barani Zone, shown in Figure 75, which was wire framed, was not added to the resource model due to uncertainties with the interpretation.

Figure 75: Barani East Area Modelled Wireframes and Resource Pits

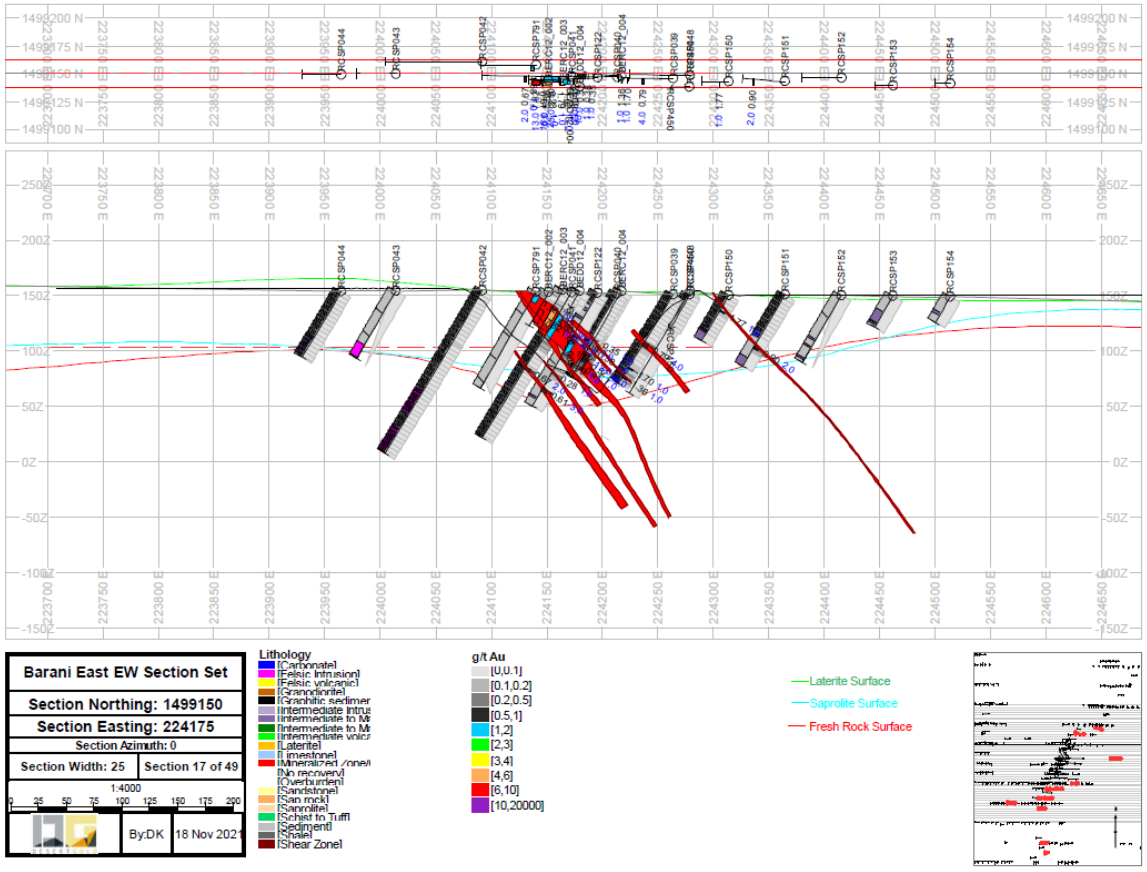


Source: Client

Barani East Area Modelled Wireframes and Resource Pits	January 2022

The Barani East lenses are interpreted as a curved mineralised structural feature, which varies from aligned semi-parallel to the Senegal Mali Shear Zone to parallel to a northeast-trending cross-structure. Mineralisation along this structure can be traced for approximately 2,500 m along strike and appears to be open both along strike and to depth. This group of deposits are hosted by a mixture of sandstone, siltstone, limestone and locally dolerite. Some of the best mineralised intercepts on the property, occur in the cross-cutting portion of the Barani East zone with intercepts to 6.28 g/t Au over 13 m and 7.82 g/t Au over 13 m (Figure 76).

Figure 76: Cross-section Through the Barani East Deposit



Source: Client

Cross-section Through the Barani East Deposit	January 2022

The KE Zone lies on the western edge to the Barani area. It is a flat-lying, northerly-trending mineralised series of gold-bearing lenses with a best drill intercept of 5.89 g/t gold over 6 m (approximately 5.5 m true width). The zone has been intersected for 450 m along strike, from 20 to 70 m vertical depth and is locally 100 m wide. It is open to both the north and the south. All drilling on this gold system was carried out by Hyundai.

Item 10 (b) - Drilling Methodology

All core drilling was with HQ core in the saprolite and reduction to NQ core at depth according to the driller's discretion and drilling needs. Several core holes, especially at Barani East, were started with RC and then reduced to NQ core at depth (labelled RCD). This was done to reduce costs in a portion of the hole where no material amounts of gold mineralisation were expected. All holes were drilled to cross mineralised intervals at 60° to 90°.

RC holes are typically drilled with a 5.75" drill bit. Most AC holes used the same drill bit, or occasionally a 5" blade. AC holes were typically drilled to refusal or upon intersection of saprock or fresh rock. Occasionally AC holes would penetrate a few m into fresh rock, especially when an RC bit was used to complete AC holes.

I. Preparation

Planned hole collars were located in the field using a handheld GPS and marked with a flagged stake labelled with the UTM coordinates and planned hole number. Most access roads and drill sites planned were prepared

with a bulldozer under the supervision of exploration staff. Road and pad design was completed with a goal of drilling at the desired location as well as minimising environmental impact and providing safe access. Some artisanal pits and shafts were filled for reasons of safety and to provide required access to drill sites.

Front and back sites were established for rig alignment. At each drill site, the correct azimuth for the hole was laid out with flagging on the ground adjacent to the collar location for alignment of the drill rig.

II. Drilling Procedures

Sahara drilled RC holes in 2017 and 2018 for Ashanti using a Schramm 685WS truck mounted RC rig with an auxiliary booster compressor. In 2018, Sahara also provided a LF90D track-mounted diamond core rig for Ashanti. Drilling by Amco Drilling (UK) Ltd was with a truck-mounted UDR650-2 Universal rig capable of drilling RC and Diamond Core. They also drilled with a track-mounted Diamec 282 diamond core rig.

All drillholes were surveyed every 50 m and at the bottom of the hole with both Reflex EZy Mark tool and a Reflex EZ Track downhole camera used on the holes drilled.

Most core was oriented using a Reflex ACE orientation tool or a Reflex Act II tool (Figure 77).

Core recovery was high with overall recovery close to 100%. A few intervals have poor recovery due to broken ground, sheared rock, and faults, but SMSZ staff do not consider this to be material to the overall evaluation of mineralisation.

Following completion of the hole, collar locations were determined using handheld GPS with accuracy of ± 3 m. GPS coordinates for each collar were collected up to five times by different GPS units on different days. Locations entered into the data base were averaged from the multiple readings.

Each collar has been covered with a cement block with the drillhole number marked into the cement.

Upon completion of the programme a surveyor, with a DGPS, would re-survey all zone drill collars from 2018 to 2021.

III. Sampling

RC sampling included a bulk sample (≤40 kg) and a ~2 kg assay sample, both directly collected from individual ports on the rig cyclone (Figure 77). Sample bags were numbered and assigned pre-printed tags with printed sample numbers and sample interval information written in the tag book (Figure 77). Tag books are stored at the field exploration office. All samples were weighed and the weight recorded. Assay samples were grouped into rice sacks and driven from the drill rig to the exploration camp by staff. They were kept in sealed bags and maintained in a secure manner until they were picked up by the SGS laboratory or contract truck and transported from the camp to the SGS laboratory in Bamako. A small sample was scooped from the bulk sample with a sieve, washed and placed in chip trays for logging and later reference. All chip trays were photographed.

All sample material not used for assay or chip trays was carefully covered and placed into storage at the exploration camps. These materials are available for later reference and resample as needed until QAQC was completed, at which time, the material was disposed of.

All RC and AC samples were collected at 1 m intervals. All samples collected were assayed.

The water table varies from near surface to 35 m deep. With the addition of auxiliary booster compressor, dry RC drilling was possible to all depths drilled. No wet samples were collected.

Figure 77: Photos of Drilling and Sampling Procedures. A) Collecting Reflex Act II oriented core readings and resetting the instrument; B) marking the core for orientation C) removing core from the core barrel into core trays; D) collecting samples at the RC cyclone; E) weighing samples; F) recording sample information in printed sample ticket books; G) stapling bags closed with tags; H) sawing core.

Source: Client

Photos of Drilling and Sampling Procedures	January 2022

Recovered diamond drill core was placed in metal core trays (Figure 77). Trays with core were transported from the drill rig to the camp by drillers or exploration staff. Core was measured for recovery, cleaned, and photographed both dry and wet. Core was logged for lithology, alteration, mineralisation, and interpretation, RQD measured, and intervals marked for sampling. All core was sawn in half and re-photographed dry and wet. Half core was collected into sample bags, sealed, and shipped to SGS in Bamako the same as RC samples.

Diamond core samples were collected at 0.3 to 1.5 m intervals. Narrower and wider samples were often collected where there was a good geologic reason to break out smaller intervals or at contacts that might separate rock types relevant to mineralisation; e.g., contact between silicified breccia and a fault at Gourbassi West; thick quartz veins, etc).

IV. DATABASE

All drilling information has been collated into a database that includes collars assays, lithology, and hole survey data. The database along with all core and chip photos (for Ashanti and Desert Gold drillholes) and other project information is available in the company digital data room. Section sets of most drillholes were completed.

V. RESULTS

All geological information and assay results have been incorporated into the resource estimation process through geologic modelling and resource estimation. This information is reported in section 14.

Item 10 (c) - FACTORS INFLUENCING THE ACCURACY OF RESULTS

Minxcon is not aware of any drilling or sampling factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the exploration results with respect to percussion, AC, RC and diamond drilling.

KE, Mogoyafara South and Linnguekoto West inferred Mineral Resources are based on historical Hyundai drilling only and have limited data with respect to QAQC, recoveries and sampling and drilling detail. For this reason, they have been declared as an inferred Mineral Resource even though they have significant drilling data to declare an indicated Mineral Resource in some areas. However, based on the confirmatory drilling that has been completed in Barani East, Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West the database has been deemed reliable enough to declare an inferred Mineral Resource.

Confirmatory drilling is recommended in these areas to improve the confidence in the drilling data and possibly upgrade the Mineral Resource.

ITEM 11 - SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Item 11 (a) - DESERT GOLD DRILLHOLE SAMPLE COLLECTION, PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

I. SAMPLING PROCEDURES

All sampling was carried out under the supervision and management of Desert Gold staff and Qualified Persons as per definitions set out in NI 43-101.

Auger drilling carried out from 2019-2021 was contracted to E2M Limited (Sahara Geoservices) who also provided competent logging geologists and samplers. Two samples were taken in each drillhole. The first sample was taken at the base of the laterite or the laterite/saprolite transition with a second sample taken in the saprolite (or mottled zone). The auger drill team was visited several times per week by Desert Gold staff to ensure proper application of procedures. Auger drilling was carried out on a 10-hour day shift.

AC/RC/DD drilling has been carried out by the following contractors:-

- 2018 Geodrill Limited;
- 2019 Amco Drilling Mali SARL;
- 2020 Etasi and Co Drilling SARL;
- 2021 Etasi and Co Drilling SARL; and
- 2021 December to 2022 January Target Drilling SARL.

AC/RC/DD drilling was carried out on 2 x 10-12 hour (day and night shifts). Desert Gold personnel were present at the drill at all times.

For AC and RC samples, a 1-m bulk sample (≤30 kg) was transported a few meters from the rig cyclone to a riffle splitter where multiple splits are performed to arrive at a nominal 2 kg sample for the analytical laboratory. Duplicate samples were prepared in the same manner as production samples. Samples were placed in pre-numbered sample bags with printed tags, grouped into large rice sacks and driven from the drill rig to Desert Gold camp by Desert Gold staff. Blanks and standards were inserted at the field camp. Duplicates, blanks and standards were randomly inserted at a rate of 1 in 20-25 samples (each). Samples were then placed in sealed rice bags (+/-10-samples per bag) and maintained in a secure manner until they were picked up by the SGS laboratory truck and transported from the camp to the SGS laboratory in Bamako. In some cases, depending on Desert Gold truck movements, samples were transported by Desert Gold staff directly to the SGS laboratory in Bamako.

Diamond drilling was carried out in HQ mode until fresh rock was encountered at which point reduction to NQ mode was performed. Core orientation was performed in NQ mode. Diamond drill core was placed in metal core boxes and transported from the drill rig to the Desert Gold camp by Desert Gold staff. Logged core was marked for sampling at 1m intervals unless there was a geologic reason to sample a different interval. Core photographs were taken prior to sawing of the core in half with one half sampled and the other preserved for later reference. When core duplicate samples were taken, half core was split into two quarter core samples. Duplicates, blanks and standards were inserted at the same rate as for RC samples and thereafter treated in the same manner as RC samples.

Blank samples weighing 2-3 kg consist of coarse Neoproterozoic barren sandstones.

Certified standard reference materials were obtained from Rocklabs with the following standards used:

- 2018: G910-9 (Geostats standard), OxE143, OxJ120, OxL118, SF85, SL76;

- 2019-2020: OxE143, OxE150, OxJ120, OxJ137, OxL118, OxL135, SF85, SL76; and
- 2021: OxD151, OxE150, OxE156, OxG123, OxH149, OxH163, OxJ137, OxJ161, OxK119; OxK136, OxK160, OxL159, SF85, SH82, SH98, SJ111, SK94, SL76.

Oxidised standards are used in oxidised rocks; sulphide standards are used in fresh rock.

Specific gravity measures were performed in 2020 on fresh core from Barani East and in 2021 from existing half core, weighing samples in the order of 200-300 g in air and in water. For saprolite samples, a coat of paraffin wax was applied and correction for the weight of paraffin was factored in. Desert Gold also acquired specific gravity measurements from Ashanti database (Farikounda permit).

II. Analytical Procedures

All AC/RC/DD samples from the 2018-2021 programmes were sent to SGS Laboratories in Bamako. A small amount of samples was sent by SGS Bamako to SGS Ouagadougou in order to improve turnaround time. SGS Ouagadougou also performed 24-hour bottle-roll / cyanide leach analysis on auger samples and on selected AC saprolite samples. SGS is an international testing laboratory with ISO/IEC 17025 certification.

All samples from the 2018-2021 programmes have undergone the same preparation and analytical procedures. Upon receipt of samples, the batch is checked for consistency with the sample submission form and information entered into the laboratory system. Sample preparation consists of oven drying at 105°C, weighing of each sample, crushing of the entire sample in a jaw crusher to 75% passing <2 mm size. The crushed sample is then split with 1 kg pulverised until 85% passes 75 µm. SGS prepares a pulp envelope consisting of 250 g of pulverised material and stores a coarse reject (±1 kg) and a fine reject (±750 g) for future reference and repeat assays.

SGS performs screen tests on crushed and pulverised material to ensure crushed and pulverised material meets the criteria cited above. SGS fire assay batch size is 84 samples of which 78 samples are Desert Gold production samples. The remaining six samples consist of internal blanks and standards plus repeat samples from the pulp envelopes and duplicate samples from the coarse rejects.

All samples were assayed using SGS code FAA505 on 50 g samples using fire assay after an aqua regia acid digestion and atomic absorption finish with detection limits of 0.01-100 ppm. Sample results are emailed to Desert Gold staff as csv data files and as pdf Analytical Report files.

III. Quality Control Results

QAQC samples are inserted into the sampling sequence to monitor the quality of the sampling assay procedure. QAQC samples included during the different drilling and sampling campaigns includes certified reference material ("CRM") / standards, blank and duplicates.

CRMs are used to assess the accuracy and possible bias of the assay values. The detail summary of all CRMs utilised during sampling are presented in Table 10.

Table 10: Details of the CRMs Utilised During Sampling

Standard ID	Expected Value	Standard Deviation	Confidence Interval	Source
	g/t	g/t	g/t	
CDN-GS-1R	1.210	0.110	-	CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd
CDN-GS-2P	1.990	0.150	-	CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd
CDN-GS-3P	3.060	0.180	-	CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd
CDN-GS-P5C	0.571	0.048	-	CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd
CDN-GS-P7J	0.722	0.072	-	CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd
CDN-GS-P8E	0.827	0.078	-	CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd
G310-6	0.650	0.040	0.007	Geostats Pty Ltd
G908-8	9.650	0.380	0.050	Geostats Pty Ltd
G995-1	2.750	0.180	0.027	Geostats Pty Ltd
OxC109	0.201	0.008	0.002	RockLabs
OXC145	0.212	0.007	0.002	RockLabs
OxC72	0.205	0.008	0.003	RockLabs
OxD151	0.430	0.009	0.003	RockLabs
OxE106	0.606	0.013	0.004	RockLabs
OxE150	0.658	0.016	0.005	RockLabs
OxE156	0.658	0.018	0.006	RockLabs
OXF142	0.805	0.019	0.006	RockLabs
OXG123	1.008	0.024	0.007	RockLabs
OxG98	1.017	0.019	-	RockLabs
OxH149	1.279	0.035	0.011	RockLabs
OxH163	1.313	0.026	0.008	RockLabs
OXI121	1.834	0.050	0.014	RockLabs
OXJ120	2.365	0.063	0.017	RockLabs
OxJ137	2.416	0.069	0.020	RockLabs
OxJ161	2.501	0.054	0.016	RockLabs
OxJ95	2.337	0.057	0.018	RockLabs
OxK119	3.604	0.105	0.029	RockLabs
OXK136	3.753	0.083	0.024	RockLabs
OxK160	3.674	0.078	0.024	RockLabs
OxK69	3.583	0.086	0.033	RockLabs
OxL135	5.587	0.121	0.036	RockLabs
OxL159	5.849	0.139	0.042	RockLabs
SF85	0.848	0.018	0.006	RockLabs
SG84	1.026	0.025	0.008	RockLabs
SH82	1.333	0.027	0.007	RockLabs
SH98	1.400	0.028	0.008	RockLabs
Si81	1.790	0.030	0.008	RockLabs
SJ111	2.812	0.068	0.021	RockLabs
SJ80	2.656	0.057	0.016	RockLabs
SK62	4.075	0.140	0.045	RockLabs
SK94	3.899	0.084	0.024	RockLabs
SL61	5.931	0.177	0.057	RockLabs
SL76	5.960	0.192	0.052	RockLabs

The insertion of blanks provides an important check on the laboratory practices, especially potential contamination or sample sequence mis-ordering. The blank utilised was either a certified blank or locally prepared from the Proterozoic sandstone.

During 2012 diamond and RC drilling campaign at Barani East, the QAQC protocol was that within every 20th sample, the 10th sample was a CRM, the 15th sample a blank and the 20th sample a duplicate of the preceding sample. The CRMs utilised were purchased from Geostats Pty Ltd. Three CRMs utilised during the sampling

programme were one low grade (G310-6), one medium grade (G995-1) and one high grade (G908-8). The QAQC graphs for this period were generated by Minxcon and are presented in Figure 78 to Figure 82.

Limited data pertaining to the QAQC conducted between 2012 and 2014 at Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West is available. Minxcon relied on a report by WAI, 2014. Minxcon could not verify the QAQC conducted during this period as the original data was not available at the time of reporting.

During this period, coarse blanks were sourced from the un-mineralised intervals from RC and RAB drillholes during the previous drilling campaigns. The aim of using coarse blanks was to determine the presence of contamination during sample preparation. However, the assay results showed that some of the intervals used had low grade gold. Therefore, the client started to use certified pulp blank (Au Blank 52) to assess the contamination during analysis (Wardell Armstrong, 2014).

Table 11 below presents a summary table of all the CRMs and blanks utilised between 2012 and 2014 drilling programme at Barani East, Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West.

Table 11: QAQC Summary for the Period Between 2012 and 2014

Prospect	Year	CRM ID	No. CRM Samples	CRMs passed QAQC	Pass Rate %
Barani East	2012	G995-1	11	10	91
		G908-8	13	12	92
		G310-6	12	10	83
		Blanks	33	32	97
Barani East			**69**	**64**	**93**
Gourbassi East	2012 - 2014	Blanks	368	365	99
		OxC72	21	20	95
		OxE106	81	79	98
		OxJ95	98	95	97
		OxK69	41	38	93
		SK62	68	67	99
		OxG98	43	32	74
		SL61	14	13	93
		OxC109	16	13	81
Gourbassi East			**750**	**722**	**96**
Gourbassi West	2012 - 2014	Blanks	63	61	97
		OxC72	7	7	100
		OxE106	32	31	97
		OxJ95	30	30	100
		OxK69	10	9	90
		SK62	17	17	100
		OxG98	3	3	100
		SL61	17	17	100
		OxC109	12	10	83
Gourbassi West			**191**	**185**	**97**

Figure 78 below presents G995-1 QAQC graph. A total of 11 G995-1 samples were analysed of which one sample failed beyond three standard deviations on the lower side of the mean. This might be due to swapping of sample with a low-grade CRM.

Figure 78: Barani East - G995-1 QAQC Graph - 2012

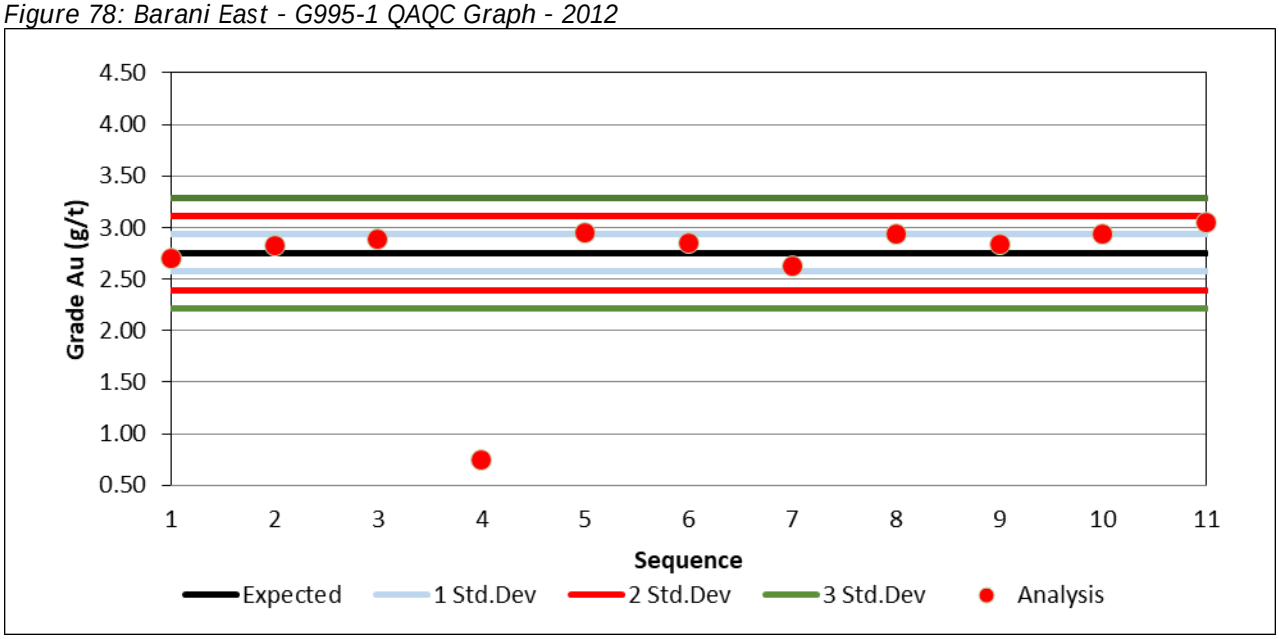
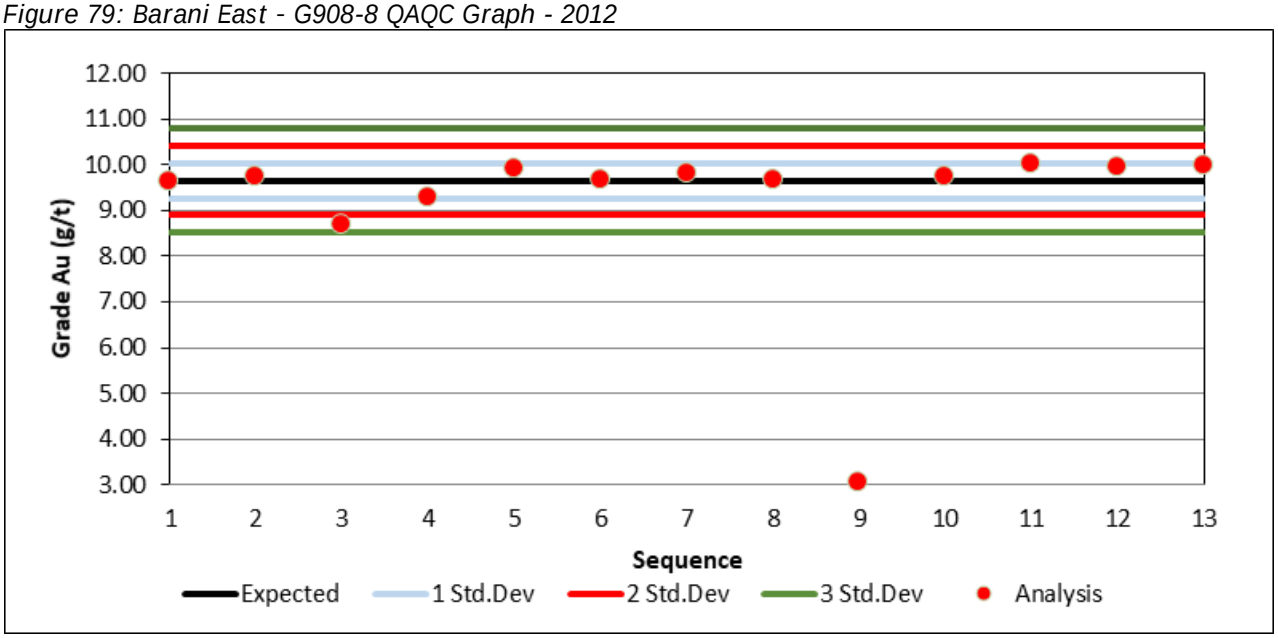


Figure 79 below presents G908-8 QAQC graph. A total of 13 G908-8 samples were analysed of which one sample failed beyond three standard deviations on the lower side of the mean. This might be due to swapping of sample with a medium grade CRM.

Figure 79: Barani East - G908-8 QAQC Graph - 2012



Two samples failed the G310-6 QAQC graph (Figure 80). The two samples that failed beyond three standard deviations on the upper side of the mean may have been swapped with the medium and high grade CRMs.

Figure 80: Barani East - G310-6 QAQC Graph - 2012

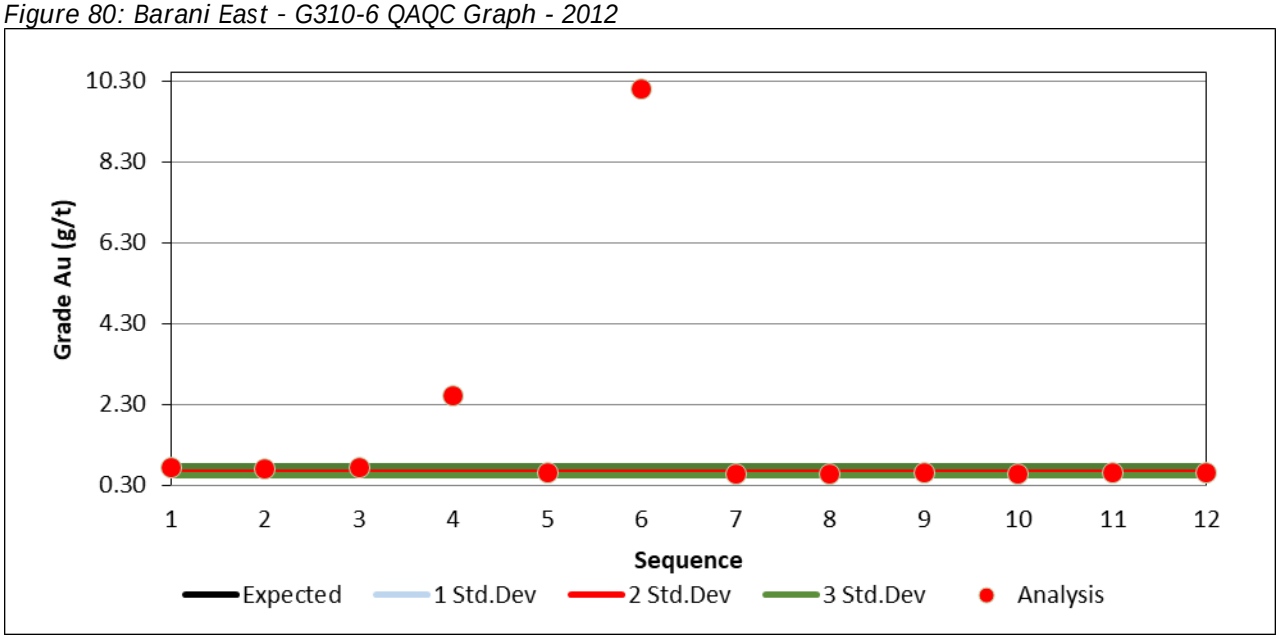


Figure 81 below present blank QAQC graphs. The upper limit for blank QAQC graph was set at 0.06 g/t. One sample failed the blank QAQC graph (assayed 0.07 g/t).

Figure 81: Barani East - Blank QAQC Graph - 2012

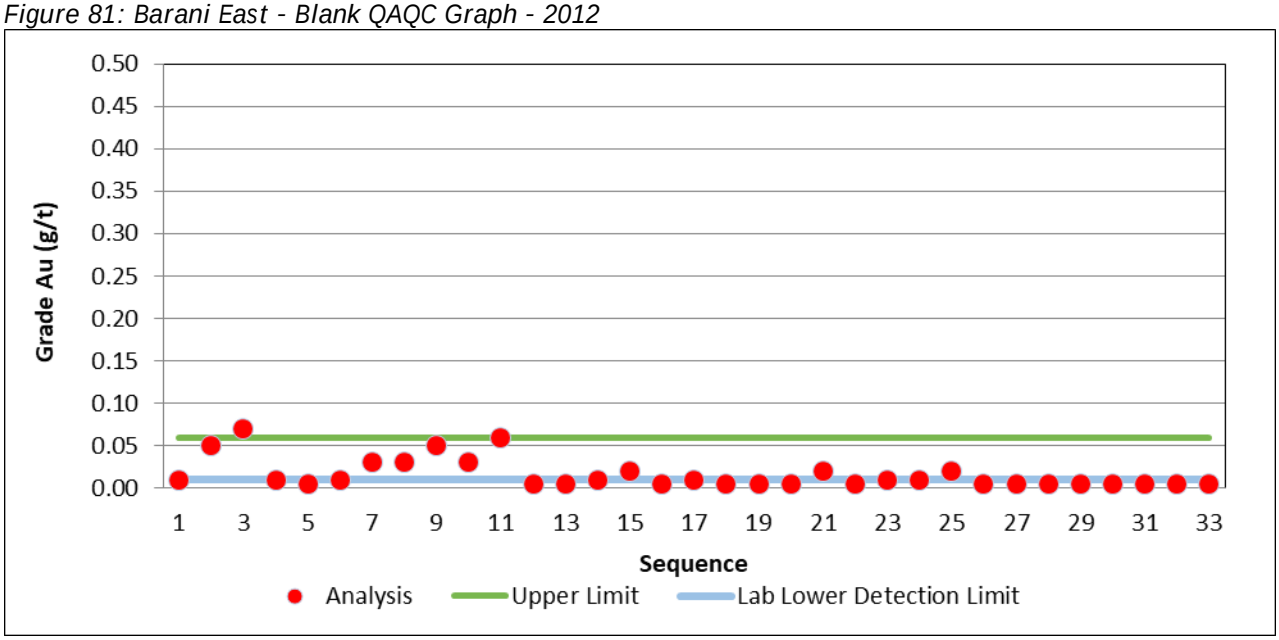
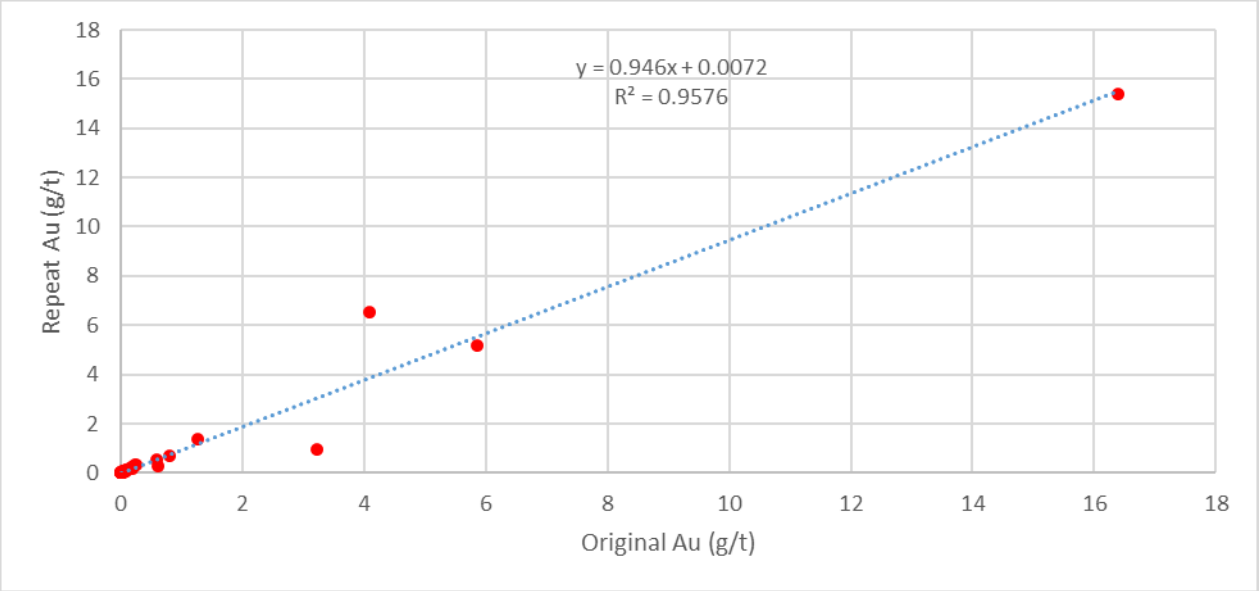


Figure 82 presents duplicate QAQC graph. A total of 35 duplicate samples were analysed. The results of the duplicates show good correlation coefficient of 0.9786.

Figure 82: Barani East - Duplicate QAQC Graph 2012



Blanks inserted into Desert Gold sample stream from 2018-2021 have assayed between <0.01 ppm (below detection limit) to 0.06 ppm (considered acceptable by Desert Gold) with one exception. Sample A04223 from DJ-21-AC-022 assayed 0.50 g/t gold. No action was taken but it is noted that AC results were not used in the resources estimation. In the future, re-assays will be requested for all samples that do not meet QAQC criteria.

Certified reference materials inserted into Desert Gold sample stream are deemed acceptable if assay result falls within 2 STD of accepted values. In all cases where Desert Gold judges a standard to have failed, re-assay of the 10 samples before and after the failed standard are performed.

For 2018 drilling, 153 standards were assayed and the following 19 standards were deemed failures as shown in Table 12.

Table 12: 2018 Drilling QAQC Standards Failures

Sample ID	CRM ID	Expected value	2STD	SGS Au_ppm	Standard vs assay diff	2STD Comment	FA Batch Number
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm		
R0002874	SF85	0.848	± 0.036	0.930	-0.082	Fail	BK00011626
R0002999	SF85	0.848	± 0.036	0.890	-0.042	Fail	BK00011626
R0003174	SF85	0.848	± 0.036	0.900	-0.052	Fail	BK00011626
R0003399	SF85	0.848	± 0.036	0.810	0.038	Fail	BK00011627
R0003549	SF85	0.848	± 0.036	0.800	0.048	Fail	BK00011627
R0004274	SF85	0.848	± 0.036	0.810	0.038	Fail	BK00011628
R0003024	SL76	5.960	± 0.384	5.200	0.760	Fail	BK00011626
R0003274	SL76	5.960	± 0.384	5.320	0.640	Fail	BK00011626
R0004024	SL76	5.960	± 0.384	5.480	0.480	Fail	BK00011628
R0003824	OxL118	5.828	± 0.298	5.420	0.408	Fail	BK00011628
R0003924	OxL118	5.828	± 0.298	5.400	0.428	Fail	BK00011628
R0003974	OxL118	5.828	± 0.298	5.410	0.418	Fail	BK00011628
R0004199	OxL118	5.828	± 0.298	5.380	0.448	Fail	BK00011628
R0003049	OxE143	0.621	± 0,026	1.560	-0.939	Fail	BK00011626
R0003299	OxE143	0.621	± 0,026	0.590	0.031	Fail	BK00011627
R0004749	OxE143	0.621	± 0,026	0.590	0.031	Fail	BK00011629
R0005624	OXE143	0.621	± 0,026	0.350	0.271	Fail	BK00011846
R0003799	OxJ120	2.365	± 0.126	2.210	0.155	Fail	BK00011628
R0003949	OxJ120	2.365	± 0.126	2.230	0.135	Fail	BK00011628

It appears no action was taken in 2018 to assess standard failures. Most occur in barren to weakly anomalous intervals in non-resource areas. Two failures occur at the Keniegoulou resource area : KNRC004 grading 0.83 g/t gold / 2 m (R0003049 too high more than 3STD) and KNRC005 grading 0.78 g/t gold / 2 m (R0003274 too low more than 3STD).

For 2019 drilling, 195 standards were assayed and the following 51 standards were deemed failures as shown in Table 13.

Table 13: 2019 Drilling QAQC Standards Failures

Sample ID	Standard ID	Expected value	2STD	SGS Au	Standard vs assay diff	2STD Comment	FA Batch Number
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm		
A002027	OXE150	0.658	± 0.032	0.610	0.048	Fail	BK00014914
A002077	OXE150	0.658	± 0.032	0.620	0.038	Fail	BK00014914
R0009619	OXE150	0.658	± 0.032	0.600	0.058	Fail	BK00014916
R0010099	OXE150	0.658	± 0.032	0.048	0.610	Fail	BK00014917
D0001502	OXE150	0.658	± 0.032	0.620	0.038	Fail	BK00014950
R0006937	OXE150	0.658	± 0.032	0.610	0.048	Fail	BK00014771
R0007062	OXE150	0.658	± 0.032	0.600	0.058	Fail	BK00014772
R0008037	OXE150	0.658	± 0.032	0.610	0.048	Fail	BK00014775
R0008262	OxE150	0.658	± 0.032	0.610	0.048	Fail	BK00014776
R0008512	OxE150	0.658	± 0.032	0.610	0.048	Fail	BK00014776
R0008662	OXE150	0.658	± 0.032	0.610	0.048	Fail	BK00014784
A003824	OXE150	0.658	± 0.032	0.600	0.058	Fail	BK00015887
A003699	OXE150	0.658	± 0.032	0.610	0.048	Fail	BK00015887
A002374	OXE150	0.658	± 0.032	0.610	0.048	Fail	BK00015883
A002649	OXE150	0.658	± 0.032	0.610	0.048	Fail	BK00015884
A002799	OXE150	0.658	± 0.032	0.620	0.038	Fail	BK00015884
A003924	OXE150	0.658	± 0.032	0.620	0.038	Fail	BK00015888
A003049	OXE150	0.658	± 0.032	0.610	0.048	Fail	BK00015885
A003299	OXE150	0.658	± 0.032	0.600	0.058	Fail	BK00015886
A004349	OXE150	0.658	± 0.032	0.620	0.038	Fail	
A004224	OXE150	0.658	± 0.032	0.610	0.048	Fail	BK00015889
A004174	OXE150	0.658	± 0.032	0.620	0.038	Fail	BK00015888
A003474	OXE150	0.658	± 0.032	0.620	0.038	Fail	BK00015886
A005999	OXE150	0.658	± 0.032	0.620	0.038	Fail	BK00015895
D0001530	OXJ137	2.416	± 0.138	2.640	-0.224	Fail	BK00014950
R0008287	OxJ137	2.416	± 0.138	2.260	0.156	Fail	BK00014776
A002824	OXJ137	2.416	± 0.138	2.560	-0.144	Fail	BK00015884
A003174	OXJ137	2.416	± 0.138	2.580	-0.164	Fail	BK00015885
A005174	OXJ137	2.416	± 0.138	2.560	-0.144	Fail	BK00015892
A002277	OXL135	5.587	± 0.242	5.840	-0.253	Fail	BK00014915
R0009537	OXL135	5.587	± 0.242	5.830	-0.243	Fail	BK00014916
R0009674	OXL135	5.587	± 0.242	5.940	-0.353	Fail	BK00014916
D0001596	OXL135	5.587	± 0.242	5.970	-0.383	Fail	BK00014968
R0008912	OXL135	5.587	± 0.242	5.920	-0.333	Fail	BK00014785
R0009287	OxL135	5.587	± 0.242	5.870	-0.283	Fail	BK00014915
D0002026	SF85	0.848	± 0.036	0.800	0.048	Fail	BK00014989
R0006862	SF85	0.848	± 0.036	0.890	-0.042	Fail	BK00014771
R0007137	SF85	0.848	± 0.036	0.810	0.038	Fail	BK00014772
R0007337	SF85	0.848	± 0.036	0.790	0.058	Fail	BK00014772
R0007537	SF85	0.848	± 0.036	0.800	0.048	Fail	BK00014773
R0007587	SF85	0.848	± 0.036	0.810	0.038	Fail	BK00014773
R0007637	SF85	0.848	± 0.036	0.800	0.048	Fail	BK00014773
R0008462	SF85	0.848	± 0.036	0.810	0.038	Fail	BK00014776
R0008862	SF85	0.848	± 0.036	0.810	0.038	Fail	BK00014785
A001877	SJ80	2.656	± 0.114	2.420	0.236	Fail	BK00014914

Sample ID	Standard ID	Expected value	2STD	SGS Au	Standard vs assay diff	2STD Comment	FA Batch Number
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm		
A001952	SJ80	2.656	± 0.114	2.390	0.266	Fail	BK00014914
R0009437	SJ80	2.656	± 0.114	2.370	0.286	Fail	BK00014916
R0009799	SJ80	2.656	± 0.114	2.430	0.226	Fail	BK00014916
R0009949	SJ80	2.656	± 0.114	2.490	0.166	Fail	BK00014917
D0001249	SJ80	2.656	± 0.114	2.490	0.166	Fail	BK00014950
D0001633	SJ80	2.656	± 0.114	2.410	0.246	Fail	BK00014968
D0001688	SJ80	2.656	± 0.114	2.370	0.286	Fail	BK00014968
D0001760	SJ80	2.656	± 0.114	2.440	0.216	Fail	BK00014968
D0001782	SJ80	2.656	± 0.114	2.410	0.246	Fail	BK00014968
D0001815	SJ80	2.656	± 0.114	2.410	0.246	Fail	BK00014968
D0001905	SJ80	2.656	± 0.114	2.530	0.126	Fail	BK00014989
D0001940	SJ80	2.656	± 0.114	2.440	0.216	Fail	BK00014989
D0002047	SJ80	2.656	± 0.114	2.360	0.296	Fail	BK00014989
R0006837	SJ80	2.656	± 0.114	2.480	0.176	Fail	BK00014771
R0006887	SJ80	2.656	± 0.114	2.540	0.116	Fail	BK00014771
R0007262	SJ80	2.656	± 0.114	2.530	0.126	Fail	BK00014772
R0007462	SJ80	2.656	± 0.114	2.470	0.186	Fail	BK00014773
R0007987	SJ80	2.656	± 0.114	2.500	0.156	Fail	BK00014775
R0008437	SJ80	2.656	± 0.114	2.530	0.126	Fail	BK00014776
R0008987	SJ80	2.656	± 0.114	2.430	0.226	Fail	BK00014785
R0009187	SJ80	2.656	± 0.114	2.380	0.276	Fail	BK00014915
R0009237	SJ80	2.656	± 0.114	2.350	0.306	Fail	BK00014915

It appears no action was taken in 2019 to assess standard failures. Most failures occur in barren to weakly anomalous intervals in non-resource areas. Four failures occur at the Barani East resource area: BERCD001 grading 1.49 g/t gold / 23.7 m (DD0001530 too high more than 3STD); BERCD005 grading 2.09 g/t gold / 2 m (DD0002026 too low between 2&3STD); BERCD006 grading 0.81 g/t gold / 2 m (DD0001782 too low more than 3STD) and 1.13 g/t gold / 7.5 m (DD0001815 too low more than 3STD).

For 2020 drilling, 133 standards were assayed and none were deemed failures.

For 2021 drilling, 796 standards were assayed and the following 40 standards were deemed failures as shown in Table 14.

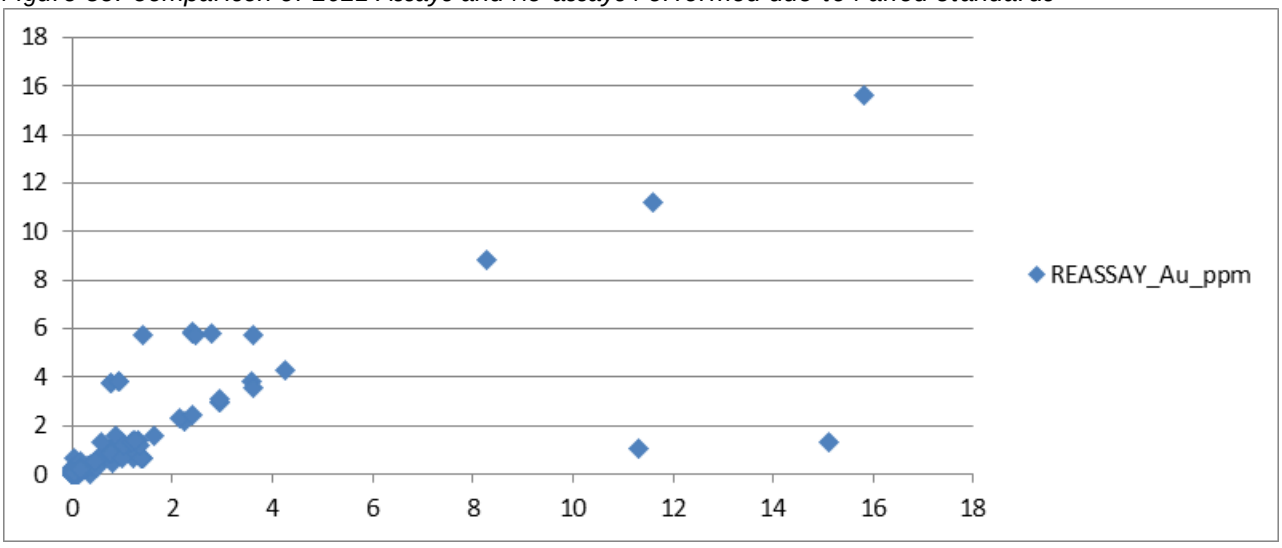
Table 14: 2021 Drilling QAQC Standards Failures

Sample ID	Standard ID	Expected value	2STD	SGS Au	Standard vs assay diff	2STD Comment	FA Batch Number
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm		
R0015777	SJ111	2.812	±0,136	2.420	-0.392	Fail	BF041889
R0015927	SF85	0.848	±0,036	0.640	-0.208	Fail	BF041889
R0015957	SF85	0.848	±0,036	0.770	-0.078	Fail	BF041889
R0016107	SF85	0.848	±0,036	1.020	0.172	Fail	BF041893
R0016137	SJ111	2.812	±0,136	2.420	-0.392	Fail	BF041893
R0016257	SJ111	2.812	±0,136	2.470	-0.342	Fail	BF041944
R0017067	SF85	0.848	±0,036	1.020	0.172	Fail	BF041921
R0017637	SF85	0.848	±0,036	0.790	-0.058	Fail	BF041923
R0017967	SF85	0.848	±0,036	0.800	-0.048	Fail	BF041925
R0018027	SF85	0.848	±0,036	0.780	-0.068	Fail	BF041925
R0018087	SF85	0.848	±0,036	0.790	-0.058	Fail	BF041925
R0017907	SF85	0.848	±0,036	0.950	0.102	Fail	BF041924
R0018297	SF85	0.848	±0,036	0.990	0.142	Fail	BF041926
R0018627	SF85	0.848	±0,036	0.990	0.142	Fail	BF041927

Sample ID	Standard ID	Expected value	2STD	SGS Au	Standard vs assay diff	2STD Comment	FA Batch Number
		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm		
R0018657	SF85	0.848	±0,036	0.940	0.092	Fail	BF041927
R0018717	SF85	0.848	±0,036	0.950	0.102	Fail	BF041927
R0018987	SF85	0.848	±0,036	0.930	0.082	Fail	BF041930
R0019017	SF85	0.848	±0,036	0.950	0.102	Fail	BF041930
R0018357	SF85	0.848	±0,036	0.950	0.102	Fail	BF041928
A009722	OXD151	0.430	±0,018	0.037	-0.393	Fail	BF041999
D004378	SH82	1.333	±0,054	1.230	-0.103	Fail	BF042324
D004468	SH82	1.333	±0,054	1.260	-0.073	Fail	BF042324
A011192	OXL159	5.849	±0,278	3.630	-2.219	Fail	BF042328
A011462	OXJ161	2.501	±0,108	3.590	1.089	Fail	BF042329
R0015777R	SK94	3.899	±0,168	3.530	-0.369	Fail	BF042139
R0016137R	SK94	3.899	±0,168	3.560	-0.339	Fail	BF042139
R0016257R	SK94	3.899	±0,168	3.540	-0.359	Fail	BF042139
R0018297R	SH82	1.333	±0,054	1.430	0.097	Fail	BF042454
R0018627R	SH82	1.333	±0,054	1.420	0.087	Fail	BF042454
R0018987R	SH82	1.333	±0,054	1.410	0.077	Fail	BF042454
A014642	OXH163	1.313	±0,056	1.400	0.087	Fail	BF042503
A014702	OXH163	1.313	±0,056	1.400	0.087	Fail	BF042504
A014762	OXH163	1.313	±0,056	1.390	0.077	Fail	BF042504
A014912	OXH163	1.313	±0,056	1.420	0.107	Fail	BF042504
D004468RR	SH98	1.400	±0,056	1.270	-0.130	Fail	BF042744
A013292	SF85	0.848	±0,036	0.680	-0.168	Fail	BK00021322
R0019167	SH98	1.400	±0,056	1.310	-0.090	Fail	BK00021681
A022442	OXH163	1.313	±0,056	1.380	0.067	Fail	BK00021685
A022772	OXE156	0.658	±0,038	0.600	-0.058	Fail	BK00021686
A023252	OXH163	1.313	±0,056	1.000	-0.313	Fail	BK00021688

In total, 753 samples were re-assayed with a comparison of original results vs re-assay results shown in Figure 83.

Figure 83: Comparison of 2021 Assays and Re-assays Performed due to Failed Standards



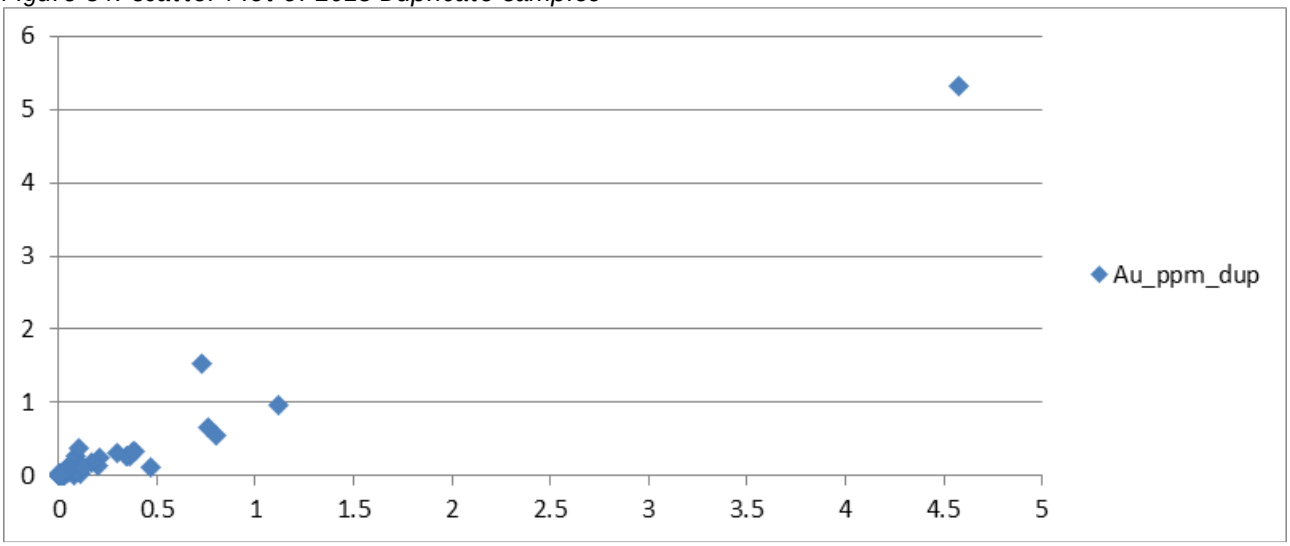
Source: Client

In most cases, re-assays compared well with original assays indicating that most of the "failed standards" were outliers. On the other hand, a small but significant number of re-assays were indeed failures. The database was updated with re-assay results prior to disclosure of results in press releases.

i. Field Duplicate Sample Results

For 2018 drilling, 150 field duplicates were taken. Correlation is calculated to be 0.981 and a scatter plot of the results is shown in Figure 84.

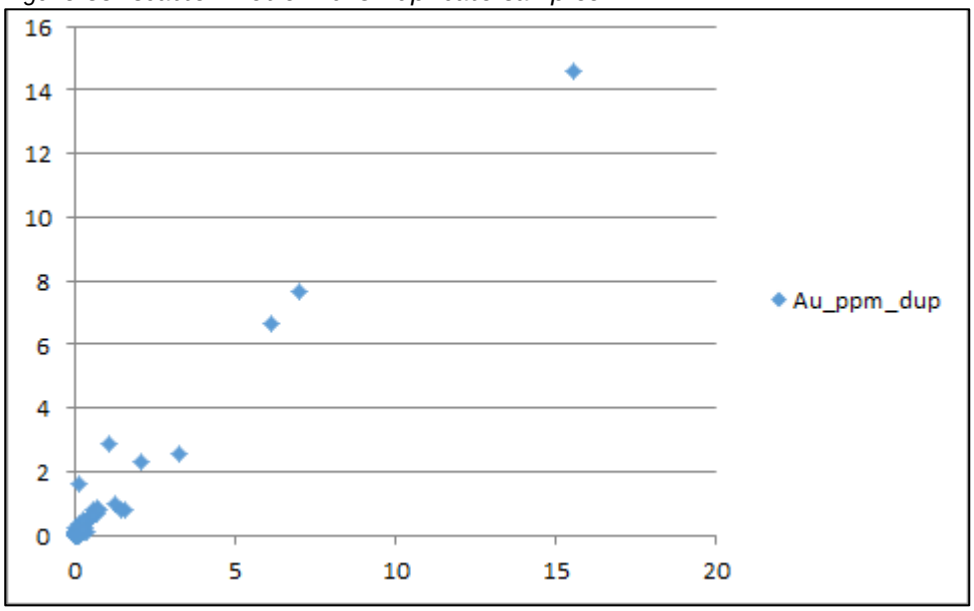
Figure 84: Scatter Plot of 2018 Duplicate Samples



Source: Client

For 2019 drilling, 411 field duplicates were taken. Correlation is calculated to be 0.986 and a scatter plot of the results is shown in Figure 85.

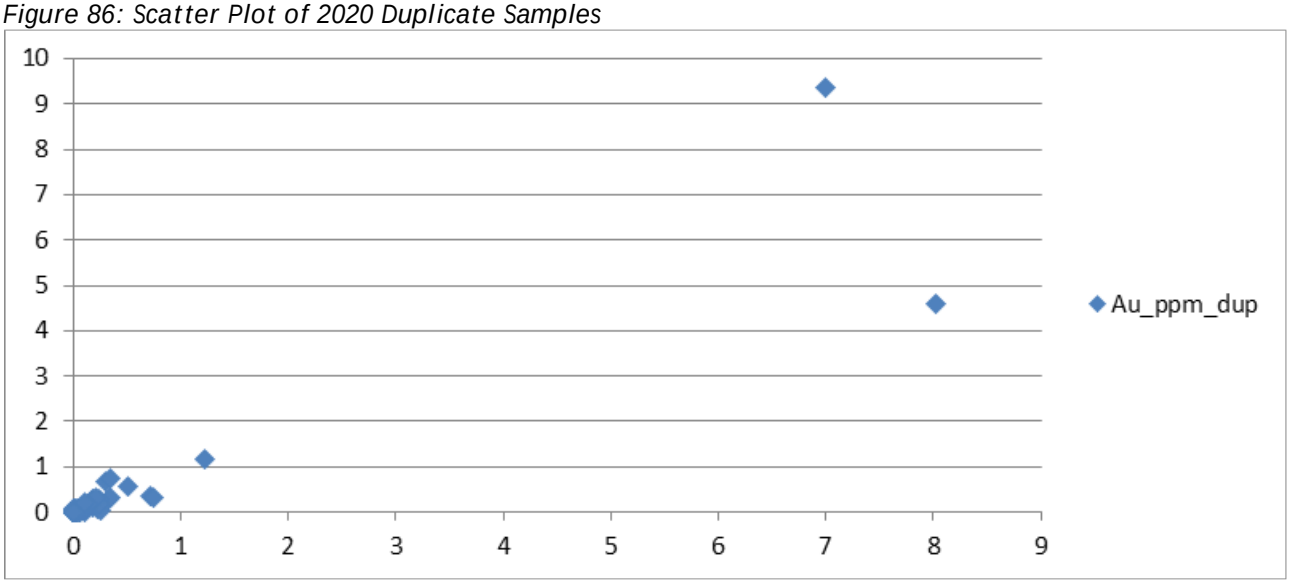
Figure 85: Scatter Plot of 2018 Duplicate Samples



Source: Client

For 2020 drilling, 180 field duplicates were taken. Correlation is calculated to be 0.919 and a scatter plot of the results is shown in Figure 86.

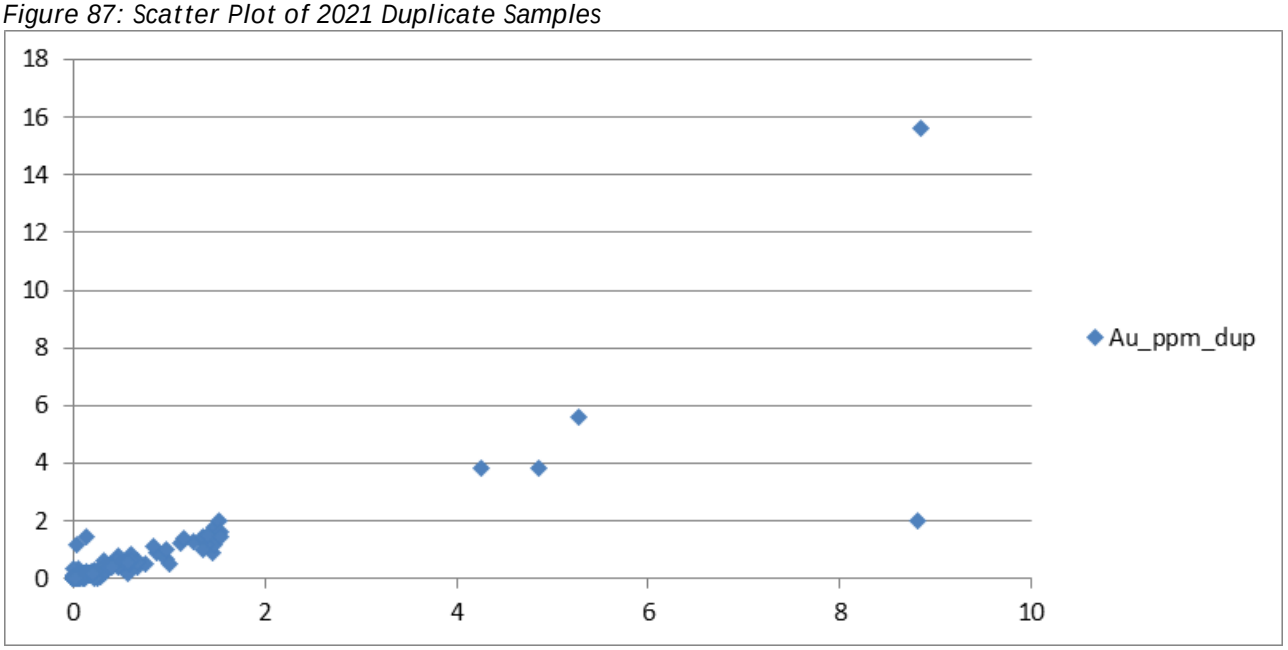
Figure 86: Scatter Plot of 2020 Duplicate Samples



Source: Client

For 2021 drilling, 786 field duplicates were taken. Correlation is calculated to be 0.919 and a scatter plot of the results is shown in Figure 87.

Figure 87: Scatter Plot of 2021 Duplicate Samples



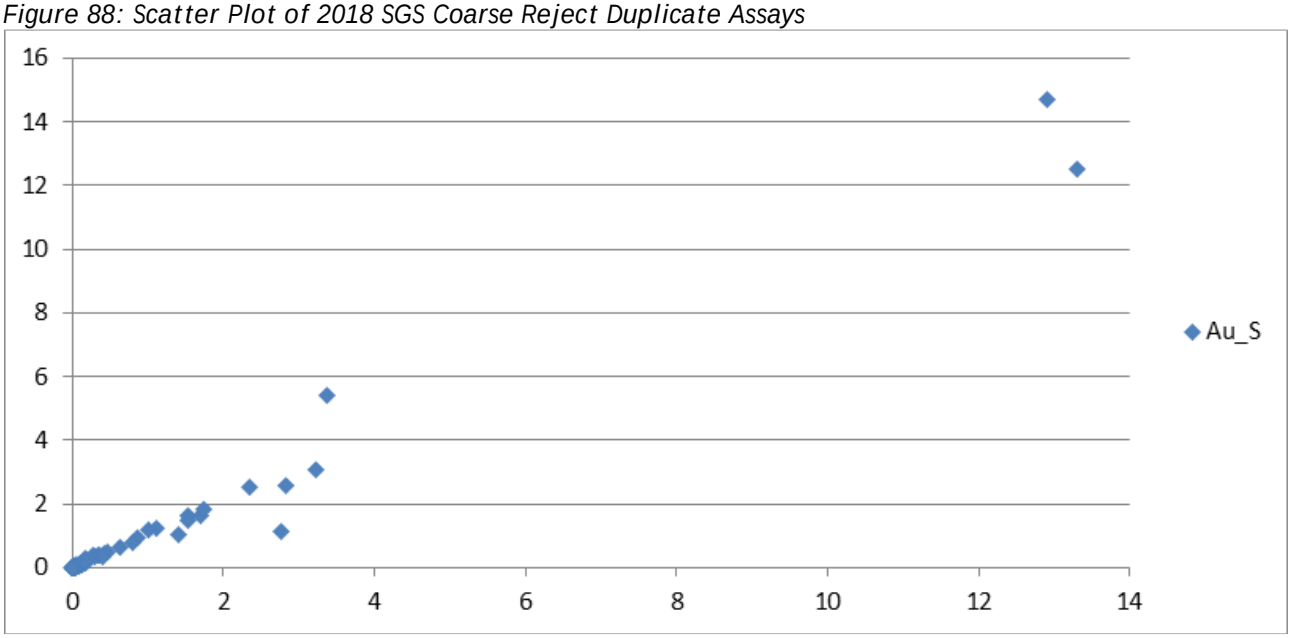
Source: Client

Desert Gold considers the results of the duplicate sampling to be acceptable.

ii. SGS Coarse Reject Duplicate Assays

For 2018 drilling, 126 coarse reject duplicates were assayed. Correlation is calculated to be 0.987 and a scatter plot of the results is shown in Figure 88.

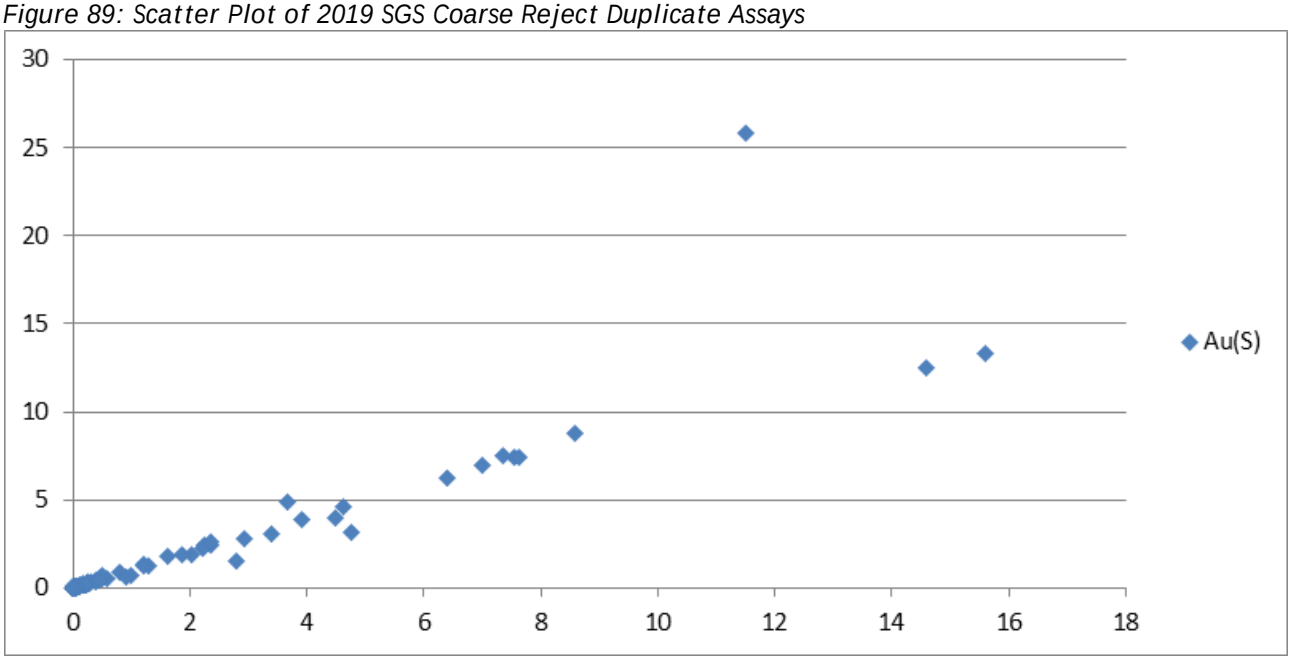
Figure 88: Scatter Plot of 2018 SGS Coarse Reject Duplicate Assays



Source: Client

For 2019 drilling, 209 coarse reject duplicates were assayed. Correlation is calculated to be 0.918 and a scatter plot of the results is shown in Figure 89.

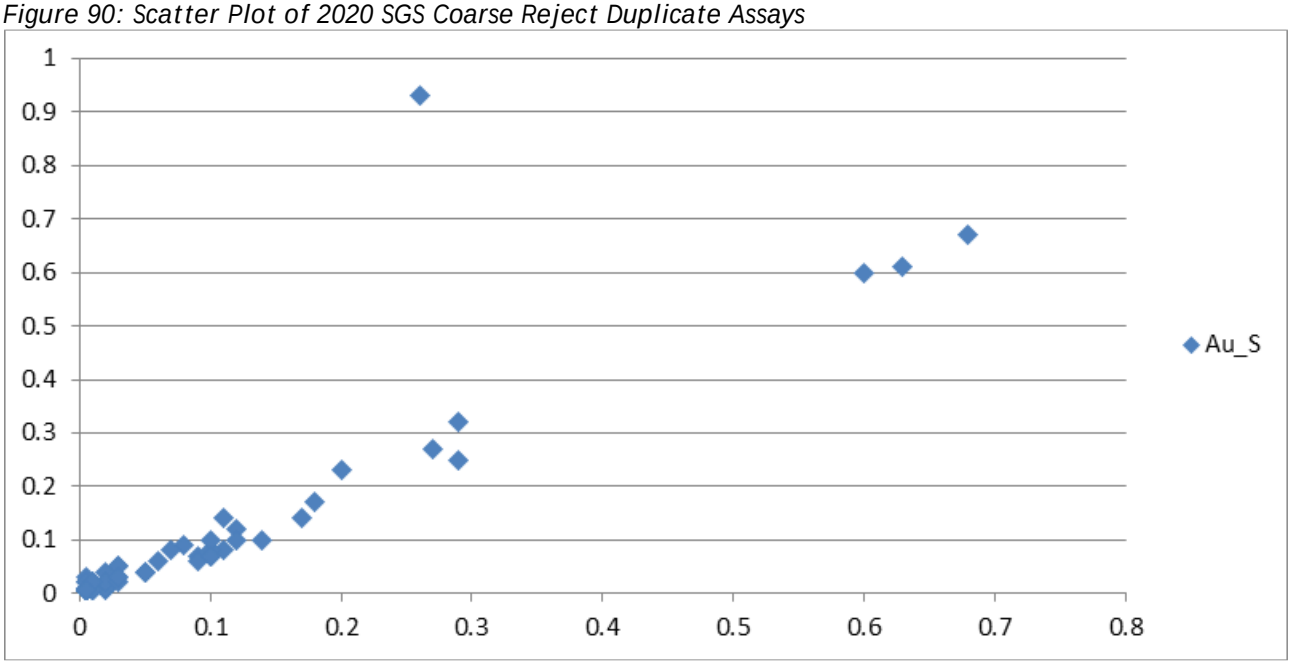
Figure 89: Scatter Plot of 2019 SGS Coarse Reject Duplicate Assays



Source: Client

For 2020 drilling, 79 coarse reject duplicates were assayed. Correlation is calculated to be 0.882 and a scatter plot of the results is shown in Figure 90.

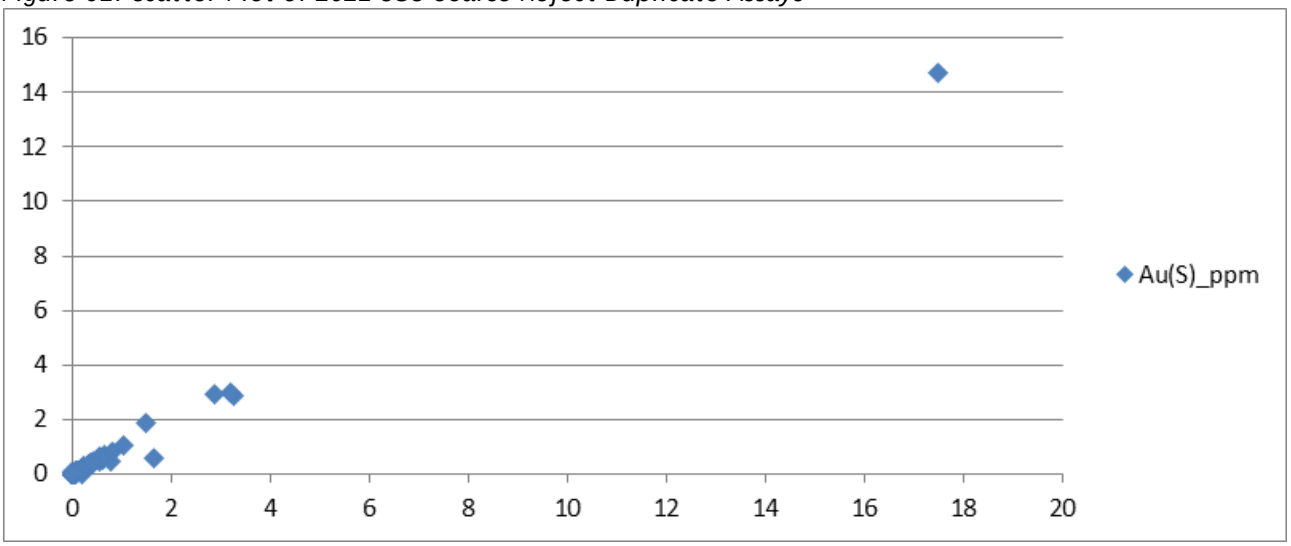
Figure 90: Scatter Plot of 2020 SGS Coarse Reject Duplicate Assays



Source: Client

For 2021 drilling, 236 coarse reject duplicates were assayed. Correlation is calculated to be 0.997 and a scatter plot of the results is shown in Figure 91.

Figure 91: Scatter Plot of 2021 SGS Coarse Reject Duplicate Assays

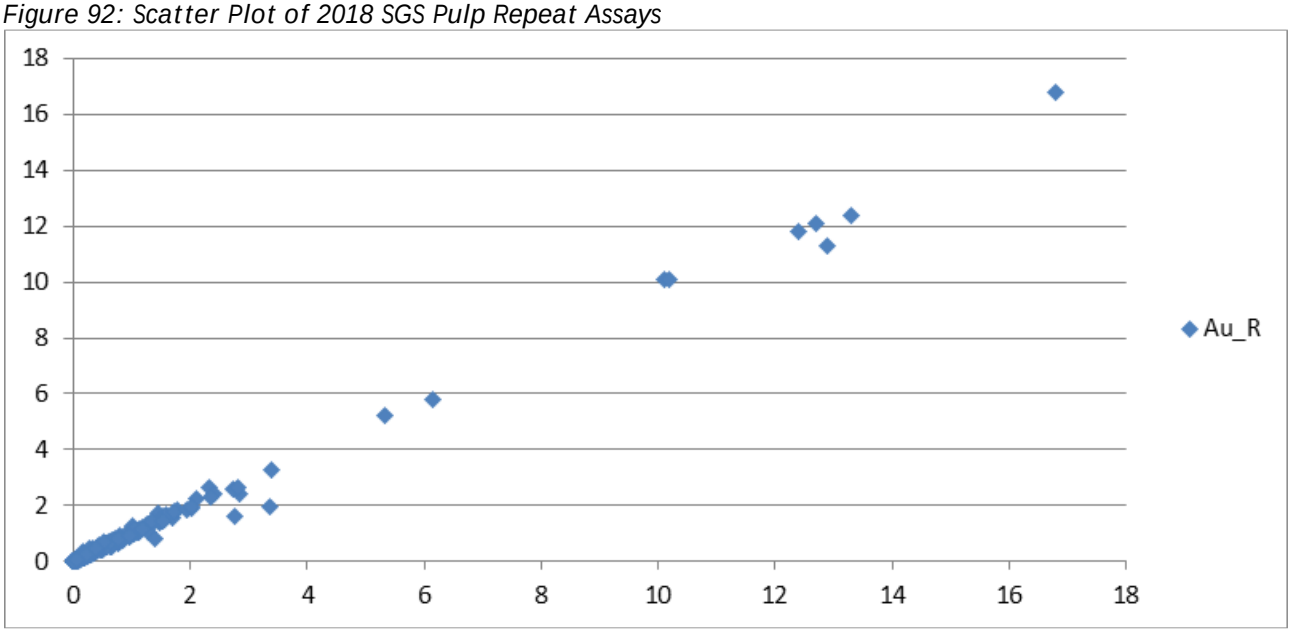


Source: Client

iii. SGS Pulp Repeat Assays

For 2018 drilling, 561 pulp repeats were assayed. Correlation is calculated to be 0.997 and a scatter plot of the results is shown in Figure 92.

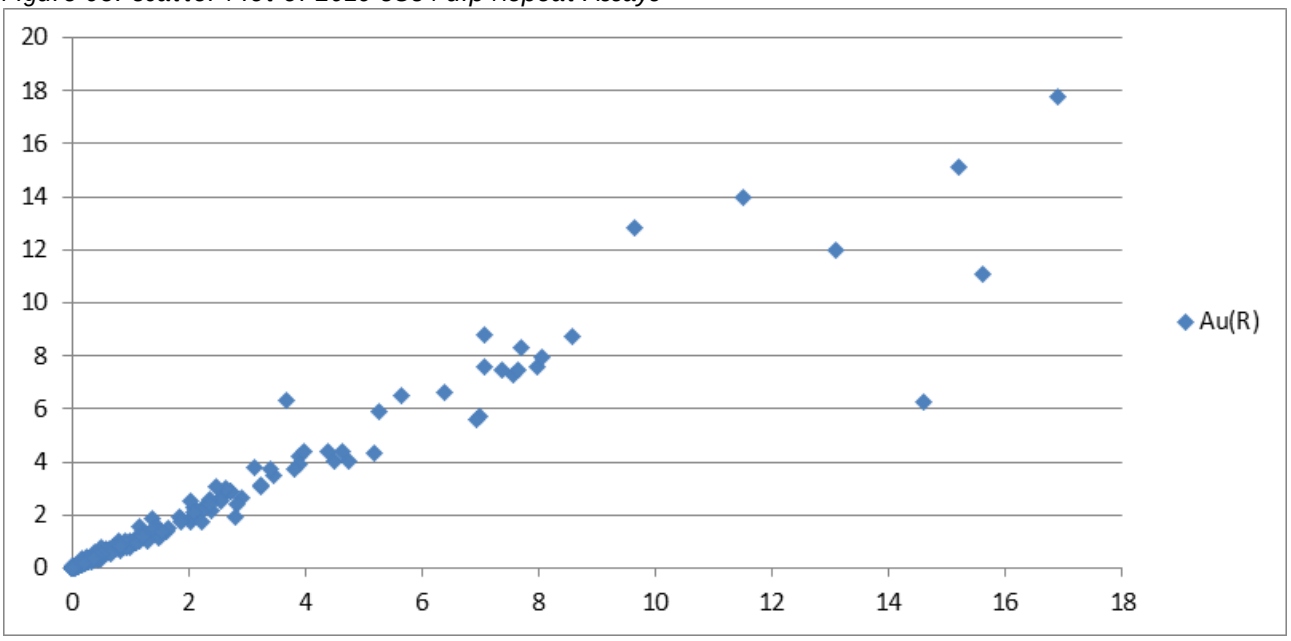
Figure 92: Scatter Plot of 2018 SGS Pulp Repeat Assays



Source: Client

For 2019 drilling, 533 pulp repeats were assayed. Correlation is calculated to be 0.971 and a scatter plot of the results is shown in Figure 93.

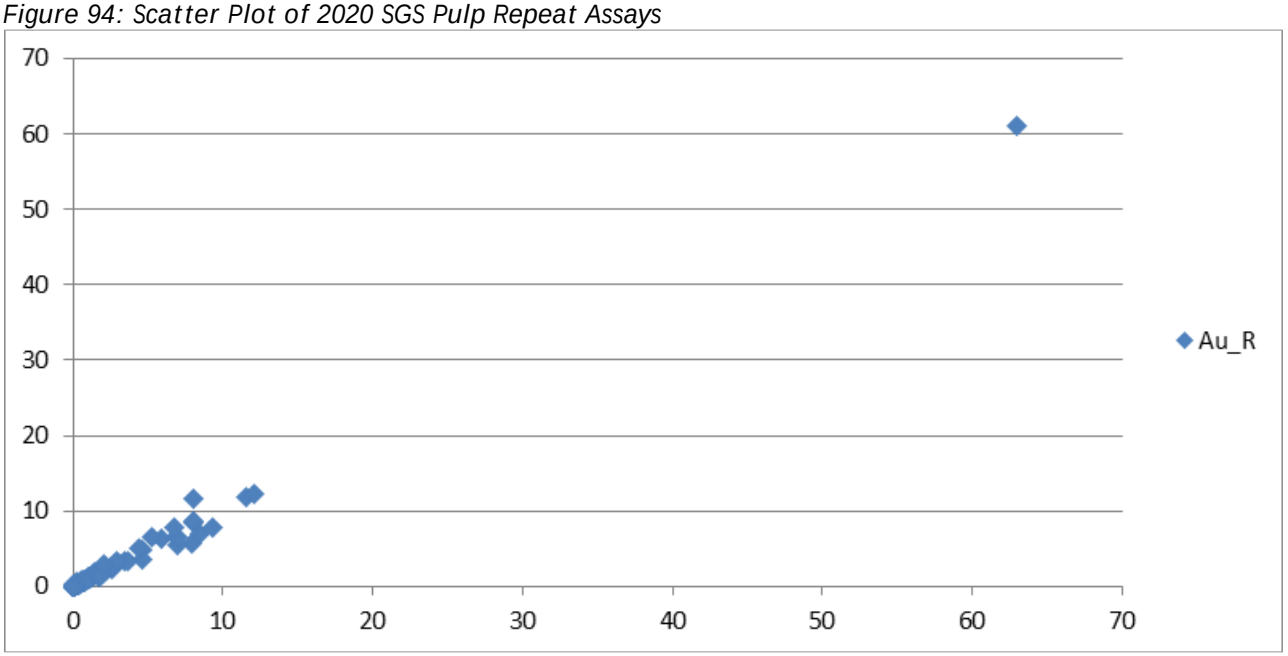
Figure 93: Scatter Plot of 2019 SGS Pulp Repeat Assays



Source: Client

For 2020 drilling, 199 pulp repeats were assayed. Correlation is calculated to be 0.996 and a scatter plot of the results is shown in Figure 94.

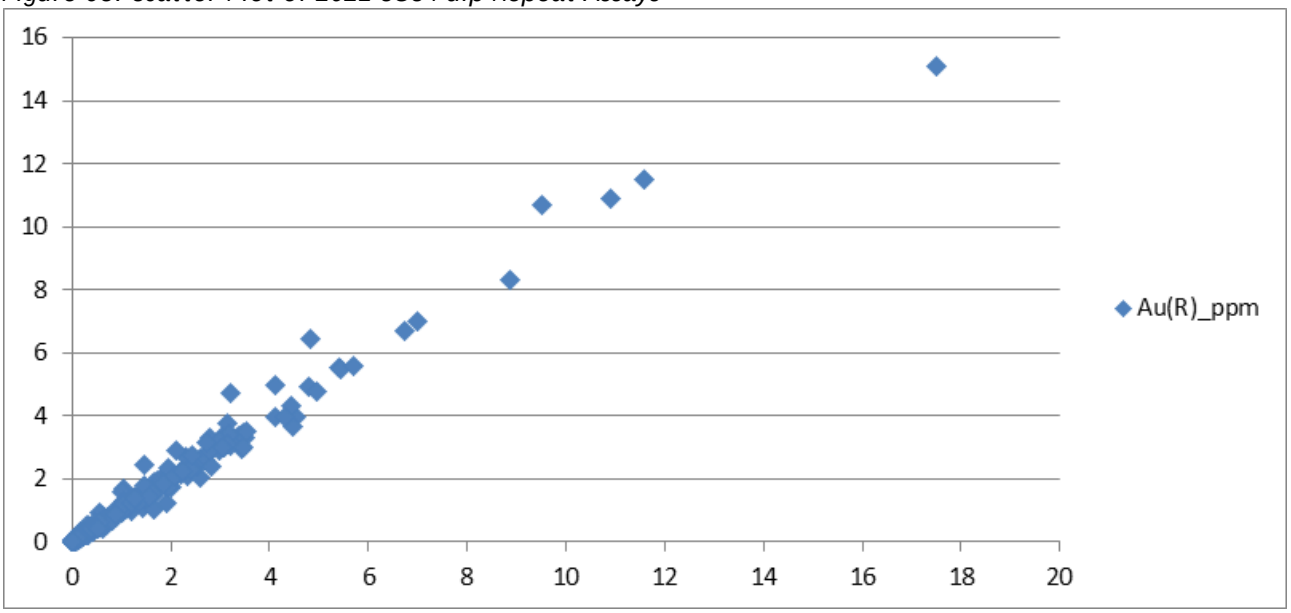
Figure 94: Scatter Plot of 2020 SGS Pulp Repeat Assays



Source: Client

For 2021 drilling, 854 pulp repeats were assayed. Correlation is calculated to be 0.992 and a scatter plot of the results is shown in Figure 95.

Figure 95: Scatter Plot of 2021 SGS Pulp Repeat Assays



Source: Client

Item 11 (b) - Ashanti Historic Drillhole Sample Collection, Preparation, Analyses, And Security (Farikounda Permit - after Paul Klipfel 2019)

I. Sample Data and QAQC Programme

Ashanti undertook a QAQC programme designed to monitor and test the precision and accuracy of its sample data. The programme was designed to meet international best practices. Aspects of data that have been tested include:-

- Natural variance in data due to nugget effect or other natural phenomena that produce natural variation. This is done by collecting field duplicate samples. Deviation from identical results is an indicator of the degree of natural variation
- Precision and accuracy of analytical results. This is achieved by inserting Standard Reference Material ("SRM") samples and blanks into the sample stream at a prescribed rate. Results should be below detection for blanks and should match the abundance in the certified sample standard. Deviation from expected values is assessed using statistical analysis and action taken if results deviate appreciably.
- Laboratory bias. A selected batch of samples is sent to a competitor laboratory to test for inter-laboratory consistency or high or low sample bias by a particular laboratory.
- Laboratory QAQC. The assay laboratory inserts its own standards and blanks into the sample stream and tests them independently to assure their own quality control. A batch is re-analysed if any laboratory samples indicate unacceptable error

Ashanti generated its own data in 2017 and 2018 drilling programmes and has also inherited data from past programmes of Caracol Gold (AME) and Alecto. While Ashanti did not have the historic QAQC data for its own review, it had the assay certificates and has verified that they match with data in the database provided. Also, a comprehensive report prepared by Independent Consulting firm WAI for Alecto presents and in-depth review of historic data and their QAQC assessment (WAI, 2014).

Early in the programme, Ashanti requested a review of the data from independent consultant and QP G. Giroux to ascertain if it was appropriate to use historic data (Giroux, 2017). In addition, 2017 and 2018 drill data has been assessed by independent consultant and QP R. Goodman (Goodman, 2017; Goodman, 2018) and is presented below.

II. HISTORIC DATA

For assessment of historic data, Ashanti is largely reliant upon the QAQC work performed by WAI, a UK-based international, mining and engineering consulting firm in their preparation of a technical report for Alecto (WAI, 2014).

WAI reviewed previous data sets from 2007, 2012, and 2014. Because procedures were the same for 2012 and 2014 programmes, that data was combined. They ran standard statistical analyses along with HARD (Half Absolute Relative Difference) on the data sets (Table 15).

Table 15: Summary Information on Historic Data

Year	Company	Prospect	Duplicates	Repeat and Check Assays	SRM	Blanks	Total
2007	CGM	GRBE	55	52	13 (4 SRM)	N/A	120
2012 - 2014	AME and Alecto	GRBE	102	295	382 (8SRM)	368	1147
		GRBW	102	136	128	63	379
Total			**209**	**483**	**523**	**431**	

i. WAI Assessment of AME Data

WAI received no information on sample preparation procedures, assay methods or laboratories used in 2007. In 2012, repeat and check assays of 2007 data produced good precision with 90% of pairs showing 16% variability (HARD) and a correlation coefficient of 0.98. They report that a scatter plot shows slight bias towards the original laboratory.

ii. WAI Assessment of Alecto Data

WAI reports that Alecto duplicate data shows "good precision" with the correlation coefficient of 0.90. They also report that the HARD results show poor to moderate precision with 90% of pairs showing 33% variability. Despite this assessment, WAI considered the values acceptable for resource estimation purposes. They report that repeat assays show a 0.99 correlation coefficient and good precision of 81% at 10% HARD level.

Blank material used by Alecto was first "un-mineralised" material from previous drilling followed by certified blanks when it was discovered that some "un-mineralised" material contained low grade gold. Of the 126 pulp blanks analysed, 16 returned values higher than detection limit (0.004ppm of Au), only one sample failed significantly. WAI suggested that this was a mis-labelled SRM sample rather than a blank.

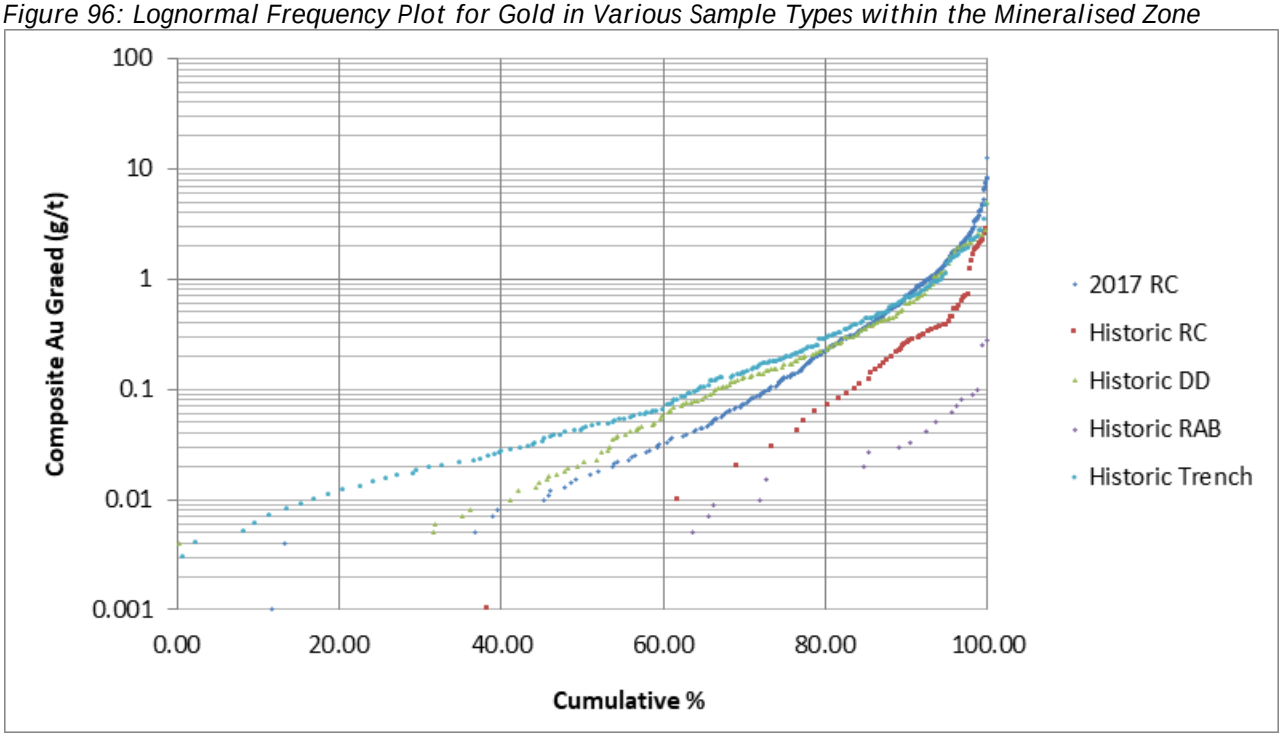
Alecto used ROCKLABS (New Zealand) SRM material from eight categories covering low-grade, mid-grade, and high-grade. Results produced scatter broader than acceptable, but WAI assessed that "failed" samples showing very close values to other SRM material indicates mislabelling of SRM material placed into the sample stream.

WAI concluded that despite identifying some errors and risks, that these issues could most likely be explained by non-homogenous (nuggety) distribution of gold in samples. They also concluded that the data demonstrates moderate to good agreement and that the data is of an acceptable quality to be used in a mineral resource estimate.

iii. Ashanti Review of Historic Data

Ashanti contracted independent consultant G. Giroux to review and compare Ashanti 2017 drill data with historic data. He concluded that 2017 data acceptably matches that of historic RC, trench and DD data sets even though there is a consistent negative bias among historic RC data compared to Ashanti's 2017 RC data. Ashanti 2017 data matches well with historic DD and trench data (Figure 96). RAB data are deemed statistically different and probably are not appropriate to include in resource estimation.

Figure 96: Lognormal Frequency Plot for Gold in Various Sample Types within the Mineralised Zone



III. ASHANTI SAMPLING PROCEDURES

All sampling was carried out under the supervision and management of Ashanti staff and QPs as per definitions set out in NI 43-101.

The 2017 programme comprised 6531 samples and included 327 SRM samples. These consisted of seven types of certified samples and one field blank. The programme also included 130 duplicate samples taken as second splits from selected RC (Table 16).

The 2018 sampling programme comprised 11,905 RC and diamond core samples. A total of 468 SRMs and 150 blank samples were inserted into the sample stream.

Table 16: Ashanti Quality Assurance Sample Programme

Year	Standard type	Insertion frequency	No. of samples	% samples
2017	SRMs	1 every 20 samples with every 4th a blank	232	3.5
2017	Blanks	See above	95	1.5
2017	Field Duplicates	One every 50 sample	130	1.9
Total			457	6.9
2018	SRMs	1 every 20 samples with every 4th a blank	468	4.1
2018	Blanks	See above	150	1.3
2018	Field Duplicates	One every 50 sample	256	2.2
Total			**906**	**7.6**

Table 17: Standard Reference Materials used in Ashanti 2017 and 2018 Sample Stream

Year	CDN SRM	Number used in sample stream	Certified Grade Au ppm ± 2SDs*
2017	CDN-GS-1P5P	14	1.59 ± 0.15
2017	CDN-GS-1R	48	1.21 ± 0.11
2017	CDN-GS-2P	13	1.99 ± 0.15
2017	CDN-GS-3P	14	3.06 ± 0.18
2017	CDN-GS-P5C	48	0.571 ± 0.048
2017	CDN-GS-P7J	48	0.722 ± 0.072
2017	CDN-GS-P8E	45	0.827 ± 0.078
	Rocklab SRM	**# used**	**Cert Grade Au ppm ± 95% CI***
2018	SL76	46	5.960 ± 0.52
2018	SJ80	46	2.656 ± 0.16
2018	Si81	38	1.790 ± 0.008
2018	SG84	48	1.026 ± 0.008
2018	SF85	46	0.848 ± 0.006
2018	OXK136	45	3.753 ± 0.024
2018	OXJ120	39	2.365 ± 0.017
2018	OXI121	35	1.834 ± 0.014
2018	OXG123	45	1.008 ± 0.007
2018	OXF142	46	0.805± 0.006
2018	OXC145	44	0.212 ± 0.002

With a Normal Distribution, 68% of the SRM values should fall within one Standard Deviation ("SD") of the certified value of the SRM and 95% should fall within 2SD of the certified value.

For both years, SRM standards and blanks were inserted into the sample stream at a rate of 1 in 20 such that sample numbers ending in 02, 20, 40, 60, 80, were designated as standards or blanks with every fourth being a blank sample. Field duplicates were collected as a second split at the cyclone by opening a second port on the cyclone at every 50th sample. Samples ending in 00 and 50 are duplicated by sample numbers xxxx01, and xxxx51 etc. (Table 16). In 2017 and 2018, 7 and 11 types of SRMs, respectively, were used as detailed in Table 17.

SGS also inserts its own SRM check samples into the sample stream as part of their in-house QAQC programme.

For all 2017 and 2018 RC samples, a bulk sample (≤40 kg) and a ~2 kg assay sample were collected simultaneously from individual ports on the rig cyclone. Samples were collected in pre-numbered sample bags with printed tags. Assay samples were grouped into rice sacks and driven from the drill rig to Ashanti camp by Ashanti staff. They were kept in sealed bags and maintained in a secure manner until they were picked up by the SGS laboratory truck and transported from the camp to the SGS laboratory in Bamako.

All RC samples were collected at 1m intervals. All samples collected were assayed. No wet samples were collected.

Diamond drill core was placed in metal core boxes and transported from the drill rig to the Ashanti camp by Ashanti staff. Logged core was marked for sampling at 1m intervals unless there was a geologic reason to sample a different interval. All core was sawn in half with one half sampled and the other preserved for later reference. Duplicates were collected from sawed quarter core. Half core was collected into sample bags, sealed, and shipped to SGS in Bamako the same as RC samples.

In 2017, Ashanti used SRMs from CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. Of Langley, British Columbia. The field blanks used by Ashanti were made in-house by Ashanti using Late Proterozoic sandstone from an outcrop near Bamako. Care was taken to avoid contamination with project sample material or other possible contaminants. Each blank sample comprised approximately 100 g of broken sandstone inserted in a standard sample bag and placed in the sample stream. No independent verification or certification of this blank material was carried out but based on the general geology and setting of the location the material is considered Ashanti and unlikely to contain more than 1 ppb Au.

In 2018, Ashanti used SRMs and certified blanks from Rocklabs of New Zealand. Certified SRMs used is summarised in Table 16. Certificates have been reviewed.

Ashanti standards were bagged from plastic jars of bulk standard material. The weighing and bagging procedures were overseen by a QP certified geologist. 70-100 g of standard material was measured into a Ziploc bag which was transferred into a standard sample bag with pre-printed tags as for all samples in the sample stream.

IV. Analytical Procedures

All samples from the 2017 and 2018 programmes were analysed at SGS Laboratories in Bamako. SGS is an international testing laboratory with ISO 17025 certification.

All samples for both 2017 and 2018 programmes have undergone the same preparation and analytical procedures. Upon receipt of samples, the batch is checked for consistency with the sample submission form and information entered into the laboratory system. Sample preparation consists of oven drying, weighing of each sample, crushing of the entire sample in a jaw crusher to 75% passing <2 mm size. The sample is then split with 1 kg pulverised until 85% passes 75 µm.

All samples were assayed using SGS assay code FAA505 on 50 g samples using fire assay after an aqua regia acid digestion and Atomic Absorption finish with detection limits of 0.01-100 ppm. Sample results are emailed to Ashanti staff as csv data files and as pdf Analytical Report files.

V. RESULTS

i. SRM Evaluation

Detailed review of 2017 SRMs reveals that the mean of all assays for each SRM type is in all but one case, within 1 SD of the certified value. However, the scatter reveals more samples outside of 2 SD than is desirable. Therefore, the company switched to Rocklab SRMs for the 2018 programme. Blank material used also reported gold values. In 2017, nine out of 95 blank samples reported detectable gold >0.03 g/t. All instances occurred at locations in the sample stream where surrounding values were below detection.

For the 2018 programme, the percent difference of the Mean of the SRM results was <5% from the certificate value in all cases. The Mean of each dataset is less than the certified value in all but SRM OxF142 where it is higher but still <5%. It can therefore be concluded that the laboratory tends toward slight underestimation of assay values as indicated by the SRM results.

ii. Ashanti Blanks

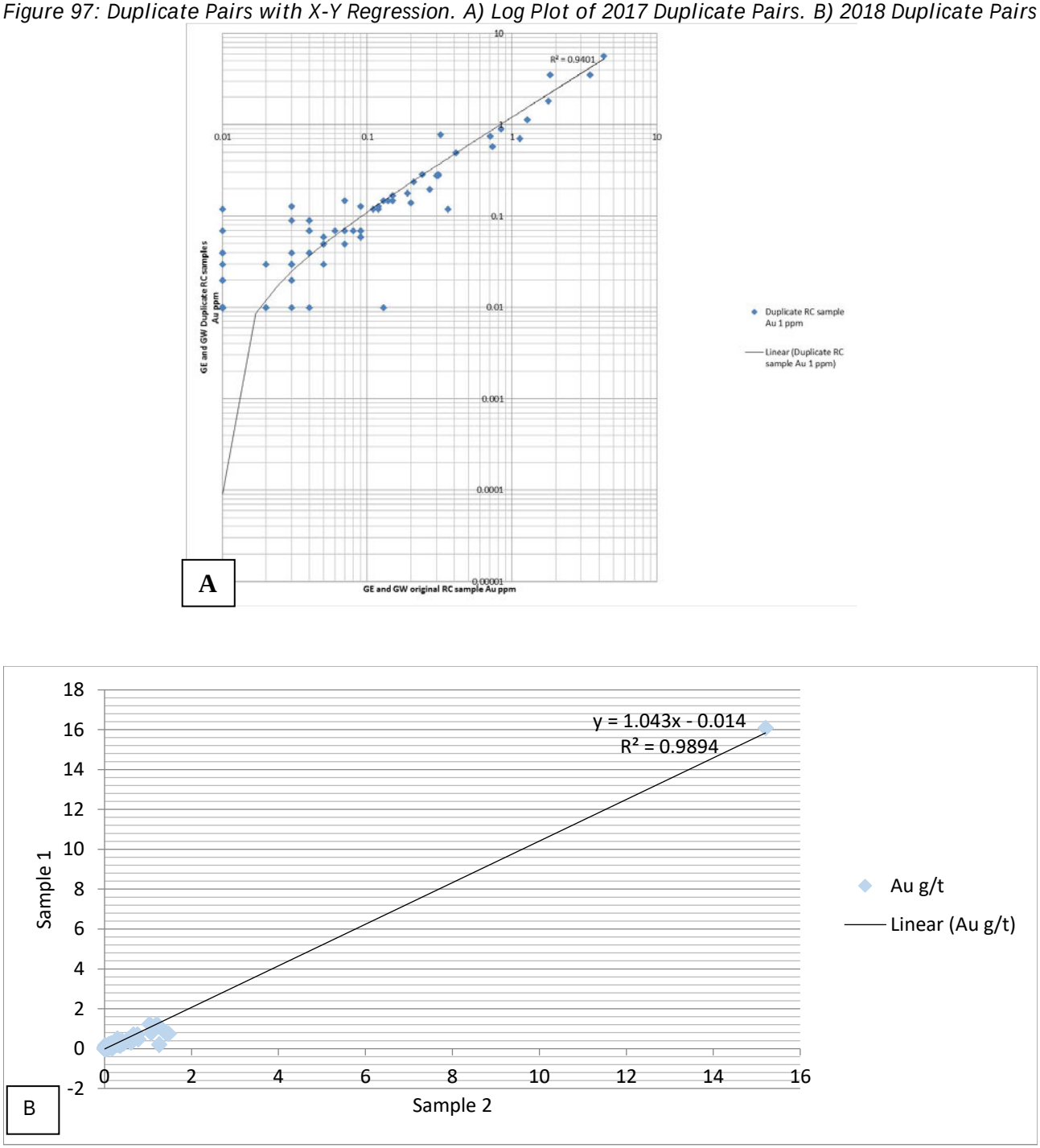
As the lower detection limit for the FAA505 assay procedure is 0.01ppm Au, any result ≤ 0.03ppm Au is considered satisfactory. None of the 95 samples this value. All blanks are within three times the detection limit. Out of the 150 total blanks (listed as Lab Blank/Blank/Field Blanks in the database) 11 samples are twice the detection limit.

iii. Duplicate Evaluation

The performance of field duplicate pairs is presented using a simple x-y plots of the duplicate pairs (Figure 97).

The performance of the 2017 duplicate pairs is presented using an x-y plot of Sample 1 versus Sample 2 (Figure 97A). The R2 value of 0.9401 shows excellent reproducibility and is considered acceptable for this analysis. It is concluded that the quality of duplicate samples to reproduce results is high.

Figure 97: Duplicate Pairs with X-Y Regression. A) Log Plot of 2017 Duplicate Pairs. B) 2018 Duplicate Pairs



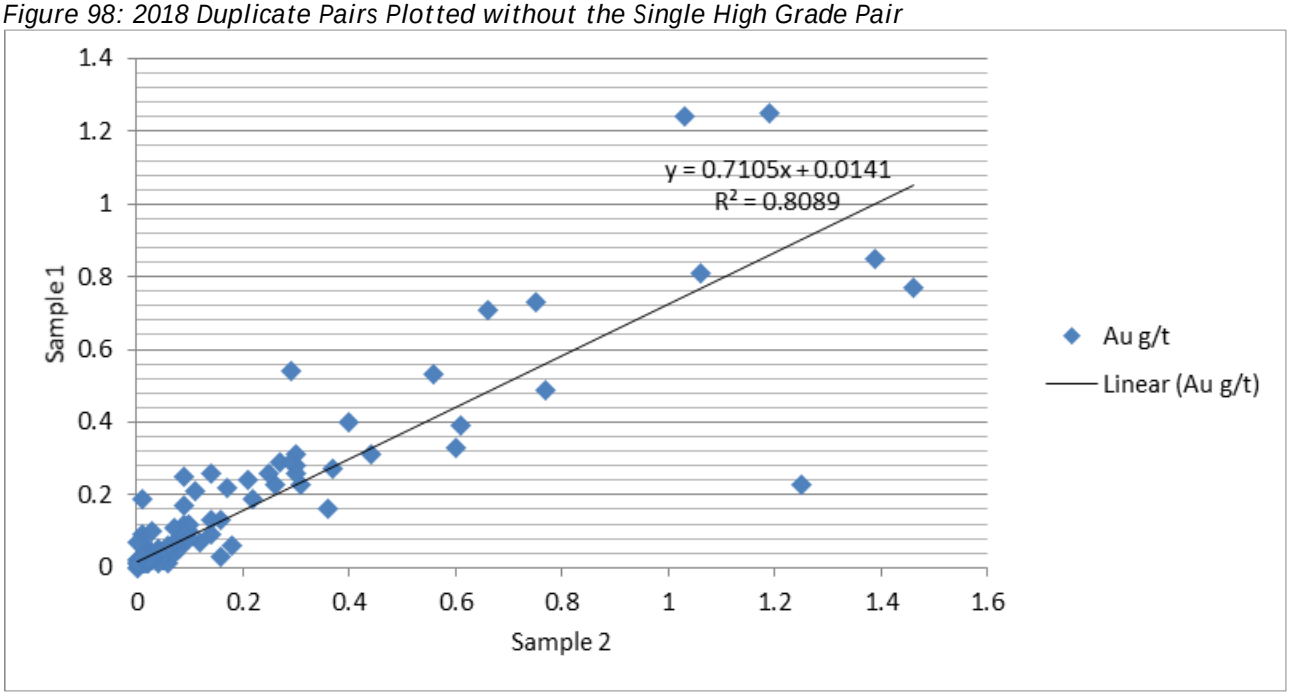
Source: Client

The performance of the 2018 duplicate pairs is presented using an x-y plot of Sample 1 versus Sample 2 (Figure 97B). The R2 value of 0.98 shows excellent reproducibility but it is noted that this is strongly influenced by one pair of high grade samples (Table 18). When this high grade sample pair is removed the R2 value reduces to 0.8089 (Figure 98).

Table 18: 2018 High Grade Duplicate Pair

Drillhole ID	Sample No.	Depth from (m)	Depth from (m)	Au Grade g/t
GERC245	465250	113	114	15.2
GERC245	465251	113	114	16.1

Figure 98: 2018 Duplicate Pairs Plotted without the Single High Grade Pair



iv. Evaluation of SGS SRMs

SGS uses various SRM samples to insert in all assay batches for in-house QAQC monitoring. SRM samples used by SGS are listed in Table 19. SGS quality assurance procedures call for inserting certified standards and blanks at a minimum rate of 1/20 samples and at 14% for exploration and ore grade samples. These include sample reduction blanks and duplicates, method blanks, weighed pulp replicates and reference materials.

SGS used a combination of OREAS and Rocklabs SRMs in the Ashanti 2018 sampling programme. Analysis has been carried out by Ashanti on the more commonly occurring Rocklabs SRMs used by SGS. The same process analysis has been followed as used for the Ashanti Rocklabs SRMs.

All standards and blanks evaluated show good adherence to the certified values and within the small errors present there is no indication of batch bias.

Two SRMs, OxC145 and OxA131 show outlier results and occur in two sample batches but are considered low enough to be acceptable. All SRMs showed good precision and a sufficiently small number of low outliers to be acceptable.

Table 19: SRMs used by SGS in Ashanti Sample Batches

Year	Rocklabs/OREAS SRM	Certified grade Au g/t	# used in SGS sample stream	Rocklabs analysis outliers
2017	OREAS-209	1.58	2	NA
2017	OREAS-214	3.03	27	NA
2017	OREAS-218	0.531	16	NA
2017	OREAS-223	1.78	5	NA
2017	OREAS-224	2.15	2	NA
2017	OREAS-228	8.73	5	NA
2017	OREAS-252	0.674	16	NA
2017	OREAS-501C	0.221	15	NA
2017	OREAS-59C	NA	20	NA
2017	OREAS-604	1.43	17	NA
2017	OREAS-60C	2.47	56	NA
2017	OREAS-623	0.827	22	NA
2017	OREAS-905	0.391	29	NA
2018	STD-SK94	3.899	6	0
2018	STD-OXN134	7.667	12	0
2018	STD-OXK119	3.604	33	0
2018	STD-OXJ120	2.365	49	0
2018	STD-OXI121	1.834	64	0
2018	STD-OXH139	1.312	65	0
2018	STD-OXE143	0.621	57	0
2018	STD-OXD127	0.459	52	0
2018	STD-OXC145	0.212	64	2
2018	STD-OXB130	0.125	22	0
2018	STD-OXA131	0.077	23	4
2018	STD-OREAS 905	0.391	22	NA
2018	STD-OREAS 701	1.11	15	NA
2018	STD-OREAS 501C	0.221	7	NA
2018	STD-OREAS 520	0.176	10	NA
2018	STD-OREAS 252	0.674	16	NA
2018	STD-OREAS 221	1.04	2	NA
2018	STD-OREAS 209	1.58	11	NA
2018	STD-OREAS 60D	2.43	10	NA
2018	STD-OREAS 254	2.50	8	NA
2018	STD-OREAS 218	0.531	8	NA
2018	STD-OREAS 214	3.03	16	NA

v. Evaluation of SGS Laboratory Replicates and Duplicates

SGS performs in-house replicate and duplicate analyses as part of their in-house QAQC monitoring procedures. Replicate assays are reported as 'Au(R)' for replicate samples taken from the same sample pulp after laboratory crushing, splitting and pulverisation (sometimes called a laboratory pulp duplicate). The sample helps detect any sample mix-ups, any contamination issues at the sample preparation stage, and provides a measure of overall batch quality. In 2017, 683 'Au(R)' laboratory replicates were reported. Results show high level of repeatability similar to the field duplicate with R2= 0.9196. In 2018, a total of 1060 laboratory replicates were reported. Laboratory replicates plotted against original samples show an excellent level of repeatability with R2= 0.9902.

Replicate assays reported as 'Au(S)' are results for laboratory duplicates taken as a sample split during sample preparation, after laboratory crushing and splitting but before pulverisation. Sometimes referred to as laboratory coarse reject duplicates, these samples monitor adequacy of crushing and splitting.

In 2017 a total of 213 laboratory replicates were reported. Assays of these laboratory duplicates show R2= 0.9235. In 2018, a total of 187 laboratory duplicates were reported. Assays of these laboratory duplicates

R2= 0.9783. The lower value is likely related to the smaller number of samples tested. More variation is present in higher values as expected.

Figure 99: 2017 Au (R) Laboratory Replicates

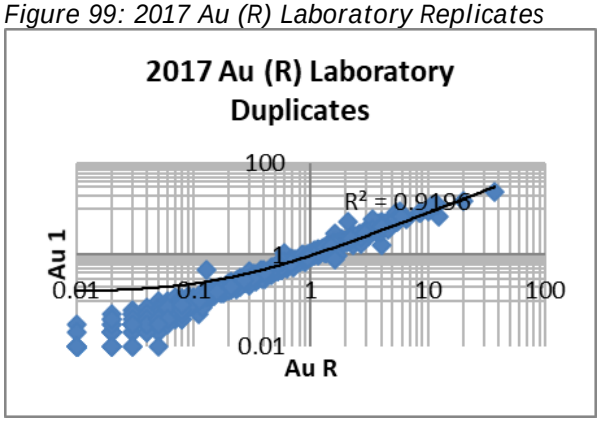
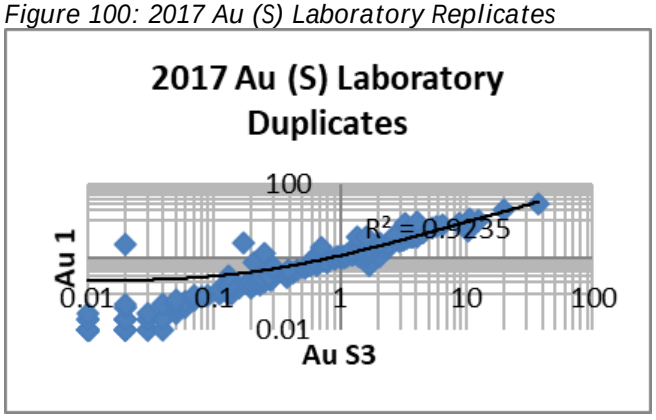


Figure 100: 2017 Au (S) Laboratory Replicates

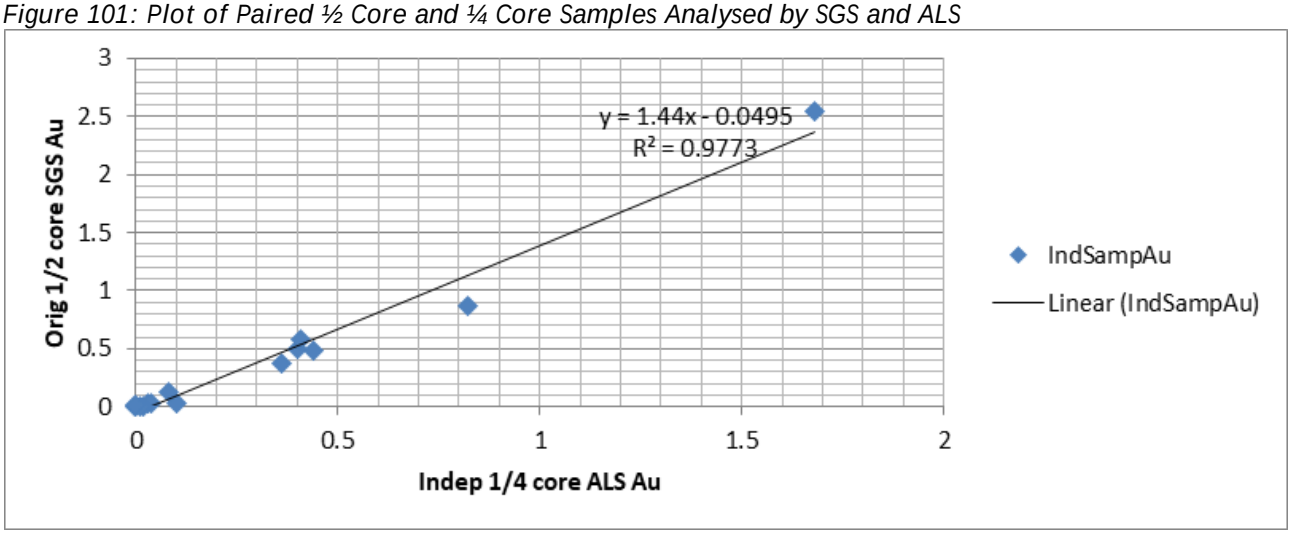


vi. Inter-laboratory Check - 2018 Drill Core

Seventeen drill core intervals were selected from drillholes GEDD223 and GWDD244 for inter-laboratory check sampling by Independent consultant and QP R. Goodman. Sample selection, cutting, oversight, and sampling of a batch of ¼ core samples was undertaken at site in May 2018 and samples delivered to the ALS Laboratory in Bamako for analysis. ALS is an international testing company with ISO certifications.

The ¼ core sample results compared with the matching ½ core SGS sample results produce an R2 value of 0.9773 (Figure 101). This indicates an excellent level of repeatability particularly for a relatively small sample set of drill core samples. Removal of the highest value sample outlier reduces the R2 value marginally to 0.9729.

Figure 101: Plot of Paired ½ Core and ¼ Core Samples Analysed by SGS and ALS



VI. CONCLUSIONS

Ashanti SRMs - precision of Ashanti SRM results is considered satisfactory:

- Ashanti SRMs - % difference between the Mean of the assayed results and the certified value is <5% in all cases and therefore the assaying is considered accurate
- Ashanti SRM Means are less than the certified values in all by one instance this indicates a small but consistent tendency for underestimation by the laboratory,
- analysis of Ashanti SRMs shows numerous datapoints >2SDs from certified values. It is recommended to develop a project specific standard deviation value.

- Ashanti Blanks are all within 3 x detection limit and no contamination is in evidence,
- simple regression analysis of Ashanti duplicate sample pairs shows an overall R2 value of between 0.8089 and 0.98. There may be some degree of nugget effect influencing this value as it is variable between sample batches and years. The R2 value represents an acceptable reproducibility for duplicate pair samples.
- only two SGS SRMs contain outliers in the Rocklabs analysis showing good precision and a sufficiently small number of low outliers to be acceptable,
- all 375 SGS blanks were reported with values ≤0.02 g/t Au and therefore no contamination is in evidence,
- SGS laboratory duplicates 'Au(S)' and replicates 'Au(R)' show high correlation with original assay values,
- Independent ¼ core samples analysed by ALS show high repeatability in comparison with original ½ core samples.

It is concluded that the QAQC programme implemented by Ashanti and the analytical work by SGS have produced reliable data that is reproducible and accurate.

ITEM 12 - DATA VERIFICATION

Item 12 (a) - DATA VERIFICATION PROCEDURES

Minxcon reviewed the databases supplied by Desert Gold which included the historical Hyundai drillhole database and more recent drilling by Desert Gold in 2012-14, 2018-19, 2020 and 2021. This drilling was a combination of confirmatory drilling of the Ashanti database for Gourbassi West and Gourbassi East and Hyundai database for Barani East as well as exploration drilling. Minxcon reviewed the spatial distribution of the confirmatory drilling and drilling that had QAQC for the Mineral Resource classification process.

Minxcon verified each of the drillhole databases during the drillhole de-survey process. The various logs were checked for duplicated, overlapping and missing intervals, whilst all fields were checked for spurious or out of range values. No errors were detected during the data preparation and verification process. Zero and null (absent) Au g/t values in assay data set to 0.001 g/t as detection limit.

Minxcon also performed statistical tests, mostly P-P and Q-Q plots, to determine the compatibility of data sources used in the Mineral Resource estimation. The compatibility of analytical data sourced from diamond drilling and return circulation, as well as drilling sources from various drilling phases with differing QAQC status was tested. Data that was not compatible with a data source accepted as reliable was either not used or may have been adjusted with an appropriate factor (regressed).

The zones that were not tested with the confirmatory drilling remained in the inferred category. The historical Hyundai database, for Linnguekoto West and Mogoyafara South, was however deemed reliable enough for an Inferred Mineral Resource based on the correlation that was being achieved in the other areas.

Item 12 (b) - LIMITATIONS ON/FAILURE TO CONDUCT DATA VERIFICATION

The data informing the Linnguekoto West and Mogoyafara South Inferred Mineral Resource is based on the historical Hyundai database with no QAQC and limited data or core to verify. However, the confirmatory drilling completed on the other zones does confirm the Hyundai database in those areas and based on this the drilling database was deemed to be reliable enough for an Inferred category. The drilling density is however sufficient for an Indicated Mineral Resource and hence additional confirmatory drilling is recommended at Linnguekoto West and Mogoyafara South to convert the resource to an Indicated Mineral Resource.

Item 12 (c) - ADEQUACY OF DATA

It is Minxcon's view that the volume, quality and density of all the reviewed data used in the Mineral Resource are adequate for the purposes of conducting Mineral Resource estimation and for the declaration of a Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource where the confidence in the estimation model allows it. This confidence in the drillhole database and estimation is as a result of the confirmatory drilling undertaken by Desert Gold on the Hyundai database on various zones.

ITEM 13 - MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Item 13 (a) - NATURE AND EXTENT OF TESTING AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Initial metallurgical work has been completed over three of the five resource areas including Barani East, Gourbassi West and Gourbassi East. No metallurgical work has been completed for the Linnguekoto West and Mogoyafara South deposits due to lack of sample material. Indicative metallurgical work will be carried out over Linnguekoto West and Mogoyafara South once samples that are suitable for metallurgical sampling are collected.

I. GOURBASSI EAST AND WEST DEPOSITS (AFTER KLIPFEL, 2019)

Metallurgical test work reported here for Gourbassi West and Gourbassi East is based on work conducted by Blue Coast Research Ltd in 2018. The test work consisted of bottle-rolls that were conducted on composites from Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West. The testwork was preliminary in nature and was intended to provide an initial indication of gold recovery by conventional cyanidation techniques. A detailed summary of the testwork may be found in the Report titled *PJ5257 - Ashanti Gold Corp. - Kossanto East Gold Project - Metallurgical Testwork Report; October 31, 2018*.

i. Samples and Composite Characterisation

Samples for metallurgical test work were collected as half core by Ashanti personnel during the 2018 drilling campaign. This material was grouped into three domains – Gourbassi East, Gourbassi West and Gourbassi West Oxide. Individual composites were then prepared by subdividing the material into the grade bands described in Table 20.

Table 20: Grade Bands Employed for Kossanto East (Farikounda) Composites

Category	Grade Band
	Au g/t
Low Grade	0.25 – 0.5
Mid Grade	0.5 – 1.0
High Grade	1.0 – 3.0
High Plus Grade	>3.0

Gold, sulphur and carbon analysis was conducted at Blue Coast Research. Gold content was measured by fire assay with an atomic adsorption finish. Sulphur and carbon analysis was conducted using an ELTRA carbon-sulphur analyser. Sulphide sulphur and organic carbon analyses were first pre-treated with hydrochloric acid to remove sulphates and carbonates. Residual sulphur and carbon are then attributed to sulphide sulphur and organic carbon. Most composites displayed low levels of sulphide sulphur. Slightly higher quantities of sulphide sulphur were noted in the Gourbassi East composites. Very low levels of organic carbon were noted in all composites. A summary of the composite assays is presented in Table 21.

Table 21: Kossanto East (Farikounda) Composite Head Assays

Sample ID	Au	S_{tot}	S_{2-}	C_{tot}	C_{org}
	g/t	%	%	%	%
Gourbassi East High Grade Plus	4.57	1.32	1.17	2.75	<0.05
Gourbassi East High Grade	1.22	1.05	1.04	3.28	<0.05
Gourbassi East Mid Grade	0.60	0.57	0.59	3.75	<0.05
Gourbassi East Low Grade	0.46	0.34	0.32	2.62	<0.05
Gourbassi West Oxide High Grade	0.94	0.00	0.01	0.03	<0.05
Gourbassi West Oxide Mid Grade	0.63	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.08
Gourbassi West Oxide Low Grade	0.49	0.02	0.02	0.03	<0.05
Gourbassi West High Grade	1.99	0.03	0.02	0.02	<0.05
Gourbassi West Mid Grade	0.81	0.03	0.01	0.02	<0.05
Gourbassi West Low Grade	0.35	0.49	0.48	0.42	<0.05

ii. Cyanidation Test Work

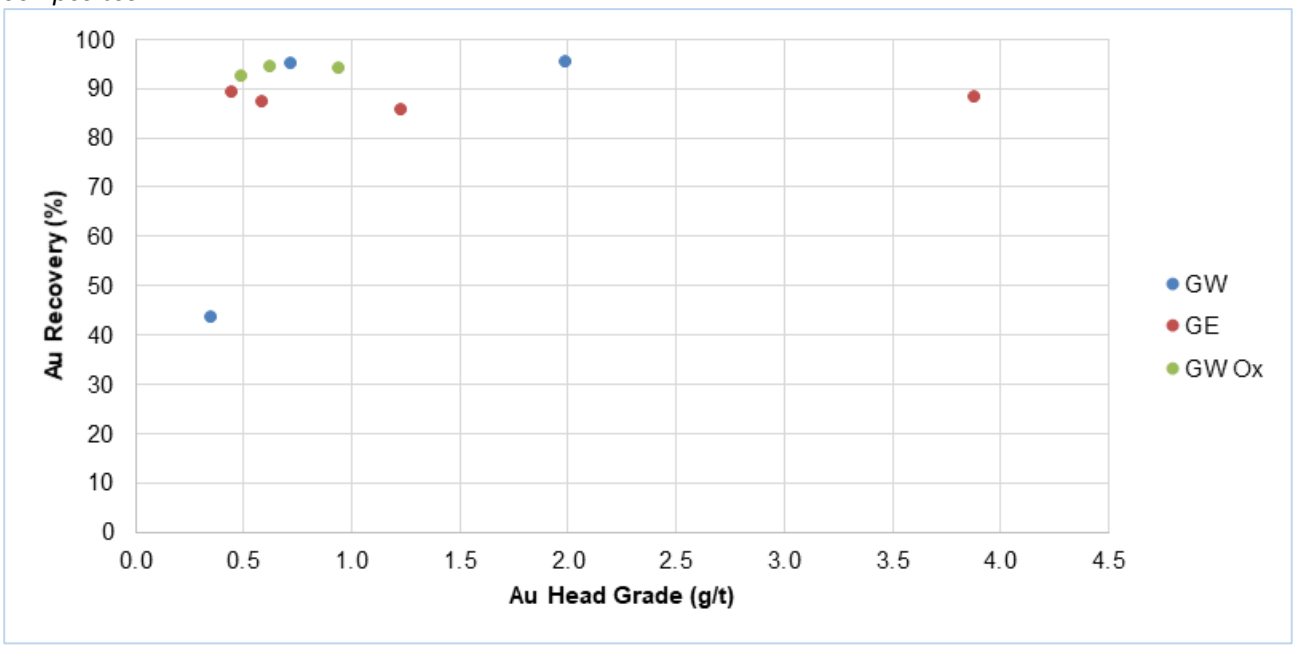
Gold recovery from the Kossanto East (Farikounda) composites was evaluated using standard bottle-roll tests. Each test was conducted as a 48-hour bottle-roll at 40% solids. Cyanide was maintained at a concentration of 1.0 g/L throughout the test and lime was added to maintain the pH between 10.5 and 11.0. Each composite was ground to a size of approximately 80% passing 100 µm (this grid size is deemed to be a bit coarse for a preliminary test with 80% passing 75 µm A more standard starting point in West Africa) prior to cyanidation, and the actual grind size was measured upon completion of the test. A summary of the results is presented in Table 22.

Table 22: Summary of Bottle-Roll Test Results

Test ID	Composite ID	Calculated Head Grade	Grind Size	Cyanide Consumption	Au Recovery
		Au g/t	p80, µm	NaCN, kg/t	%
CN-1	Gourbassi West Low Grade	0.33	96	1.73	43.7
CN-2	Gourbassi East Low Grade	0.57	82	1.73	89.1
CN-3	Gourbassi West Ox Low Grade	0.56	95	0.45	92.4
CN-4	Gourbassi West Mid Grade	0.73	167	<0.08	95.0
CN-5	Gourbassi East Mid Grade	0.62	102	0.52	87.3
CN-6	Gourbassi West Ox Mid Grade	0.67	98	0.51	94.3
CN-7	Gourbassi West High Grade	2.15	98	0.45	95.4
CN-8	Gourbassi East High Grade	1.30	96	1.21	85.8
CN-9	Gourbassi West Ox High Grade	1.05	100	0.53	94.2
CN-10	Gourbassi East High Grade Plus	4.10	111	1.73	88.2

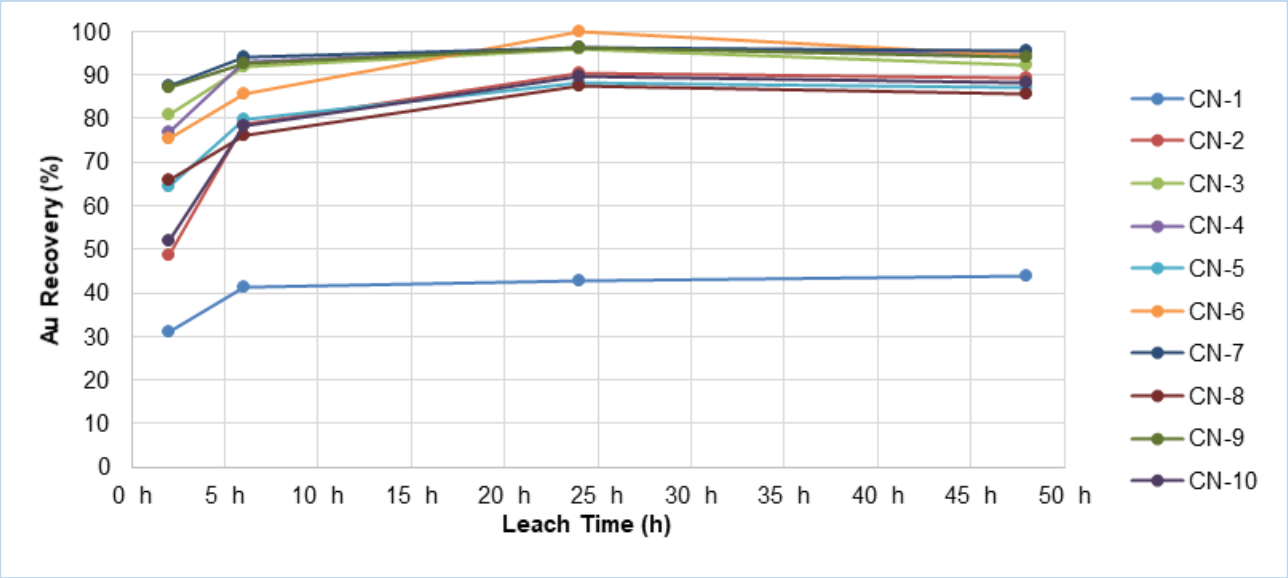
With the exception of a single low-grade sample from Gourbassi West, the composite samples displayed gold recovery ranging from 85.8% to 94.5%. As highlighted in Figure 102, no clear trend was observed with respect to head grades. The Gourbassi East composites displayed slightly lower gold recovery and higher cyanide consumption compared to the material from Gourbassi West. Leach kinetics, presented in Figure 103, were reasonably quick with most composites achieving maximum gold recovery after 24 hours.

Figure 102: Relationship between Head Grade and Gold Recovery from Kossanto East (Farikounda) Composites



Note: GE = Gourbassi East, GW = Gourbassi West, GW Ox = Gourbassi West Oxide

Figure 103: Gold Extraction Kinetics during Kossanto East (Farikounda) Cyanidation Tests



These results suggest gold that is amenable to recovery through conventional cyanidation techniques. Average metallurgical performance from each specific domain is presented in Table 23.

Table 23: Average Metallurgical Performance by Domain

Domain	Average Au Recovery	Average NaCN Consumption
	%	kg/t
Gourbassi West	95.2	0.23
Gourbassi West Oxide	93.6	0.49
Gourbassi East	87.6	1.30

iii. Recommendations for Future Testwork

The following recommendations are made for future testwork:-

- Complete grindability testwork including:-
  - Bond Ball Work Index tests;
  - JK Drop Weight tests; and
  - Abrasion index tests.
- Collect mineralised oxide sample from Gourbassi East to determine gold extraction from that material;
- Conduct a grind sensitivity study to determine optimum grind size for material from both Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West;
- Complete cyanidation optimisation test programme;
- Conduct an expanded variability test programme across a range of potential head grades; and
- Investigate the benefits of gravity concentrations on samples from Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West.

II. BARANI EAST DEPOSIT

i. Nature and Extent of Testing and Analytical Procedures (after Minxcon, 2015)

The following metallurgical test work was conducted:-

- April 2013: Gold Deportment Study by SGS - Report number Min 1112/283.
- March 2014: Gravity Concentration and Cyanide Leaching Pilot Testing - Peacocke - Report number PSA/33/14.

SGS Testwork Two drillhole samples were analysed by SGS:-

- Composite of BEDD12-001 and BEDD12-002 ("composite 1"); and
- Composite of BEDD12-004 and BEDD12-005 ("composite 2").

The following tests were conducted:-

- testwork to determine amenability to gravity recovery;
- grading analysis to determine gold distribution across size fractions;
- heavy liquid separation to determine the amount of free gold or gold in heavy particles;
- exposure and mineral association analysis of the particulate gold grains in the gravity concentrate;
- chemical analysis to determine the compositions of the mineralised material and metallurgical test products;
- general mineralogical characterisation of the mineralised material;
- identification and quantification of the gold minerals in the gravity concentrate;
- grain size distribution of the gold grains in the gravity concentrate; and
- testwork to determine the gold recovery by direct cyanidation.

The results are summarised as follows:-

- The average head grade for the samples was 2.86 g/t and 2.62 g/t for composites 1 and 2 respectively.
- Heavy liquid separation at an SG of 2.96 showed that, on average, about 20% and 19% of the gold was lost to the -25 µm fraction for composite 1 and 2 respectively. About 28% and 16% reported to the floats fractions for the composite samples respectively. The remaining 52% and 65% reported as sinks.
- Knelson concentration of composites 1 and 2 yielded recoveries of 43% and 46% respectively.
- Each composite was milled to 80% passing 75 µm. Normal cyanide leaching of the samples yielded recoveries of 94% for both composites, while intense leaching yielded recoveries of 97% and 92% respectively after 24 hours.
- Preg robbing was not detected.

ii. Peacocke Simpson Testwork

A 2-tonne bulk sample was collected from the Barani East Gold Prospect Area and was tested for gravity and cyanide leaching amenability by Peacocke Simpson laboratories. The tests were completed in Harare, Zimbabwe and a report was submitted in March 2014 (report number PSA/33/14) summarising the findings. The following tests were conducted:-

- Scrubbing and semi-batch Knelson gravity concentration;
- Bulk Continuous Variable-Discharge ("CVD") Knelson concentration on gravity semi-batch Knelson tails;
- Spiral concentration of CVD concentrate;
- Intense cyanide leaching of spiral concentrate; and
- Normal cyanide leaching of CVD tails.

Testwork results are summarised in Table 24.

Table 24: Peacocke Simpson Testwork Results

Number	Concentration Step	Description	Result
1	Semi-batch Knelson	Knelson concentration of -2 mm material	40.3% gold recovery was achieved on the minus 2 mm material
2	CVD Knelson	CVD on semi-batch Knelson tails	Mass pull of 11.2% at a recovery of 46.1%
3	Spirals	Spiral processing of CVD concentrate	Mass pull of 21.6% at recovery of 61.8% gold
4	High intensity leach	Leaching of spiral and CVD concentrate	Gold recovery of 93.4% after 24 hours
5	Normal leach	Normal leaching on CVD tails	Gold recovery of 55% after 24 hours

Source: Report number PSA/33/14, Peacocke Simpson

Based on this testwork, the following processing steps were envisaged:-

- Scrubbing of RoM material;
- Crushing of scrubber oversize with the product recycled to scrubber;
- Semi-batch Knelson processing of scrubber undersize;
- CVD Knelson and spirals processing of semi-batch tails;
- High-intensity leaching of CVD/spiral concentrate; and
- Deposition of CVD/spiral and high intensity leach tails onto a dedicated tailings storage facility ("TSF").

It was also assumed that the sample taken for the above testwork was representative of the entire mined resource. If this is not the case then processing performance may vary.

III. DESERT GOLD TESTWORK

Samples from two, un-oxidised, gold-bearing intervals from the limestone-hosted Barani East Zone were combined to create two sample composites. The first sample corresponds with an interval that returned 4.76 g/t Au (un-cut) over 13.45 m (true width estimated at 12.3 m) from 171.3 m to 184.75 m (152 m vertical depth) from 2020 hole BERCD0007 (see Desert Gold news release for August 31, 2020). The second sample corresponds with an interval that returned 2.49 g/t Au over 5.05 m (true width estimated at 4.6 m) from 191.7 m to 196.75 m (167 m vertical depth) from 2020 hole BERCD0007. Both samples were pulverised to 85% passing 70 microns and subjected to 72 hours of bottle-roll in a cyanide-saturated, pH-monitored fluid. Both samples were analysed before and after the bottle-roll test with samples of the CN-rich fluid taken every 12, 24, 36, 48 and 72 hours. The goal of this test was to indicate both how much and how quickly that of the gold could be recovered. A summary of the results is presented in Table 25.

Table 25: Desert Gold Testwork Results

Units	Comments	12 hr ppb Au	24 hr ppb Au	36 hr ppb Au	48 hr ppb Au	72 hr ppb Au	Final g/t Au
Composite 1	Initial assay 5.530 ppb Au	4713	4784	4920	5011	5235	780
	% recovery based on initial assay	85.2%	86.5%	89.0%	90.6%	94.7%	
	% recovery based on 6.310 ppb Au	74.7%	75.8%	78.0%	79.4%	83.0%	
Composite 2	Initial assay 3260 ppb Au	2,828	2,993	3,042	3,107	3216	<0.01
	% recovery based on initial assay	86.7%	91.8%	93.3%	95.3%	98.7%	

The initial assays, fairly reflect that average composited grade of each sample. Each sample comprises 500 grams of material from 22 and six individual assay samples for Composites 1 and 2, respectively. The final estimated grade of Composite 1 is higher than expected, which may be due to coarse gold as a 0.4 m interval in Composite 1, had initially returned 62.05 g/t Au. Overall gold recoveries, over 48 hours, averaged 87.3% with a range of 79.4% to 95.3%. At 72 hours, gold recoveries in Composite 1 were still increasing, while essentially all of the gold was leached from Composite 2. If coarse gold was a factor in Composite 1's reduced recovery, this could be mitigated by the addition of a gravity circuit, which would recover coarse gold and is common at gold mills in the region. In management's opinion, these results suggest that the

preliminary gold recovery results in unoxidised rock, at Barani East, are quite positive, are within acceptable limits and that ongoing exploration of this zone continues to be warranted.

Item 13 (b) - Basis of Assumptions Regarding Recovery Estimates

Milling would be too costly and since SGS milled the samples before cyanidation tests their results would not be applicable to the initial phase of the Barani East Project. The process flow methodology and estimated plant design recovery was therefore based on the Peacocke Simpson testwork conducted in March 2014 (report number PSA/33/14). A total recovery of 65% was estimated:-

- About 40% with a semi-batch Knelson;
- About 46% with a CVD Knelson on the semi-batch tails; and
- About 93% on the CVD Knelson concentrate – spirals would serve to further upgrade the CVD concentrate if required.

Item 13 (c) - Representativeness of Samples

The following samples were taken from the Barani East Prospect and analysed by SGS and Peacocke Simpson:-

- 2 tonne surface bulk sample; and
- SG-analysed drill core samples. Because these two sets of samples achieved similar gravity recoveries it is assumed that together these samples are representative of the mineralised zone in terms of gravity gold recovery additional samples may however be required to improve the confidence of these samples.

Item 13 (d) - Deleterious Elements for Extraction

The high-intensity leach circuit tails will be pumped to a separate TSF that will be lined due to possibility for high-cyanide concentrations. No other deleterious elements are expected.

ITEM 14 - MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Item 14 (a) - ASSUMPTIONS, PARAMETERS AND METHODS USED FOR RESOURCE ESTIMATES

I. MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

The Mineral Resources were compiled by Qualified Persons, in accordance with the definitions and guidelines for the reporting of Exploration Information, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves in Canada, "the CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves – Definitions and Guidelines" and in accordance with the Rules and Policies of the NI 43-101.

Minxcon was appointed to undertake the compilation of the gold block model estimates for the mineralised areas within the SMSZ Project Area. Following an investigation and analysis of the assay procedures and data integrity, compilation of geological and analytical databases, mineralised zone wireframing, and geostatistical analysis, block model estimates for gold were calculated. The block model estimates were utilised to classify the gold Mineral Resources for the Project Area.

The SMSZ area includes several mineralised zones including the Barani East area, Gourbassi West, Gourbassi East, Mogoyafara South and Linnguekoto West. The Mineral Resource estimation techniques employed for each of the mineralised areas are largely generic with local adjustments to the methodology where specific characteristics of the source data, geological modelling or mineralisation differ.

The Mineral Resources estimates presented here are inclusive of the Mineral Reserves and are reported for areas exclusively within optimal open pit designs. The Mineral Resources reported for the SMSZ Area, including those not reported as Mineral Reserves have a reasonable prospect of eventual economic extraction. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources may be converted into Mineral Reserves.

The Mineral Resource estimate is based on data sets supplied by Desert Gold Ventures Inc. and validated by Minxcon. The final composite data accepted for the various estimates has been verified as far as reasonably possible. All the geological data used in the estimation process including data which determines the extent, continuity and disturbance of the mineralised horizons has been collected and collated by qualified and suitably experienced geologists, surveyors and other mineral resource practitioners employed currently and historically at Desert Gold Ventures Inc. and previous operators. It is Minxcon's opinion that the database used in the estimate is appropriately reliable to interpret the geological boundaries and of suitable assay quality to estimate the Mineral Resources for the various mineralised areas. Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources have been classified by Minxcon.

The estimation has been conducted by Mr GR Mitchell B.Sc. (Hons), B.Com., Pr.Sci.Nat., MSAIMM, MGSSA who is independent of Desert Gold Ventures Inc. and any of its associated entities.

The Mineral Resource estimate considered the total dataset drillholes, comprising RC and diamond drillholes, for the generation of the geological model and estimated block model. CAE (Datamine) Studio RM™ was used to conduct statistical and geostatistical analyses, conduct spatial continuity analysis and generate the estimated block models.

i. Database Compilation

The data for each of the mineralised zones utilised for the Mineral Resource estimates generally comprised the following:-

- drillhole collars, downhole surveys, lithological logs, weathering logs and sampling and analytical logs in csv format;
- modelled mineralised wireframes for each of the mineralised areas; and
- modelled topographic and weathered (overburden, oxide, transition and sulphide) surfaces for each of the mineralised areas.

Minxcon verified each of the drillhole databases during the drillhole de-survey process. The various logs were checked for duplicated, overlapping and missing intervals, whilst all fields were checked for spurious or out of range values. No errors were detected during the data preparation and verification process. Zero and null (absent) Au g/t values in assay data set to 0.001 g/t as detection limit.

Minxcon also performed statistical tests, mostly P-P and Q-Q plots, to determine the compatibility of data sources used in the Mineral Resource estimation. The compatibility of analytical data sourced from diamond drilling and return circulation, as well as drilling sources from various drilling phases with differing QAQC status was tested. Data that was not compatible with a data source accepted as reliable was either not used or may have been adjusted with an appropriate factor (regressed).

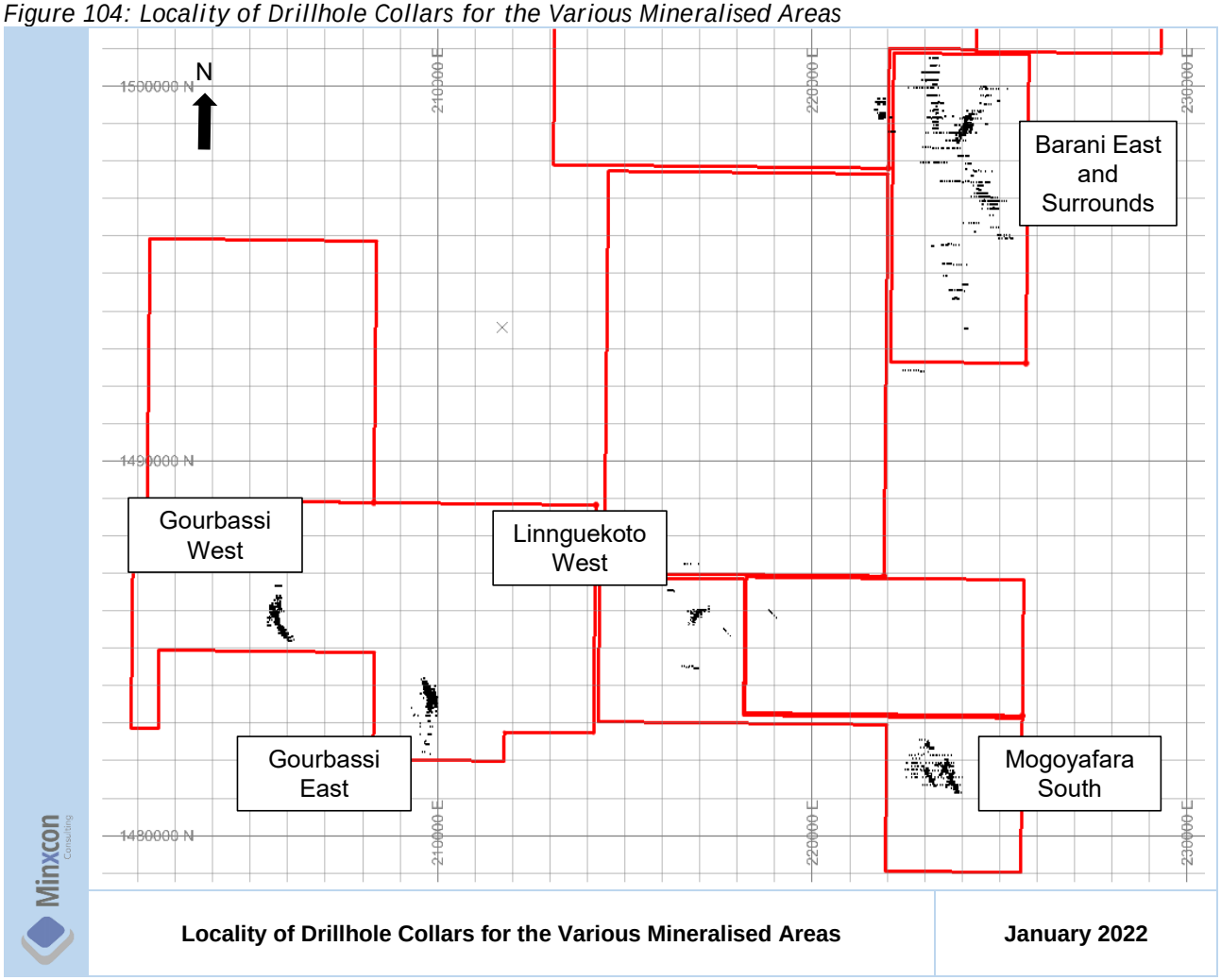
Table 26 gives the numbers of drillholes per type for each of the mineralised areas. Only diamond, return circulation and return circulation with diamond tail drillholes were utilised in the estimation of Mineral Resources. In the case of Barani Gap some drillholes marked as AC were utilised as they were actually RC drillholes.

Table 26: Details of Types and Number of Drillholes for Each Mineralised Area

Area	Sub Area	DD	RC	RCD	AC	RAB	Trenches
Barani East	Barani East	6	205	10	19		
Barani East	Barani Gap		272		64		
Barani East	Keniegoulou		635		31		
Barani East	Barani		431		11		
Barani East	KE		51				
Gourbassi East	-	8	131	1	4	68	32
Gourbassi West	-	5	138		13	167	
Linnguekoto West	-		112				
Mogoyafara South	-	3	330				

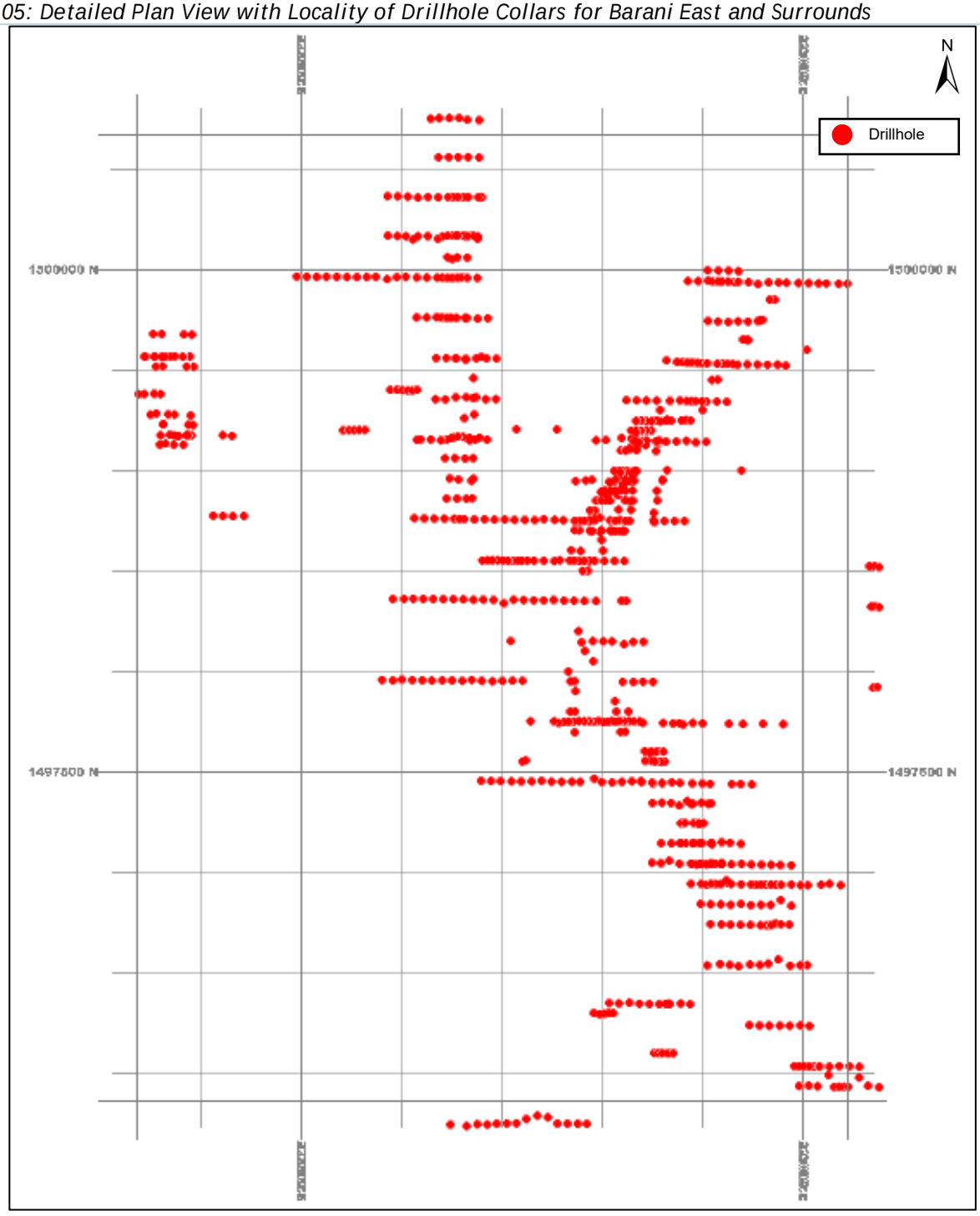
The locality of the drillholes for the different zones is shown in Figure 104.

Figure 104: Locality of Drillhole Collars for the Various Mineralised Areas



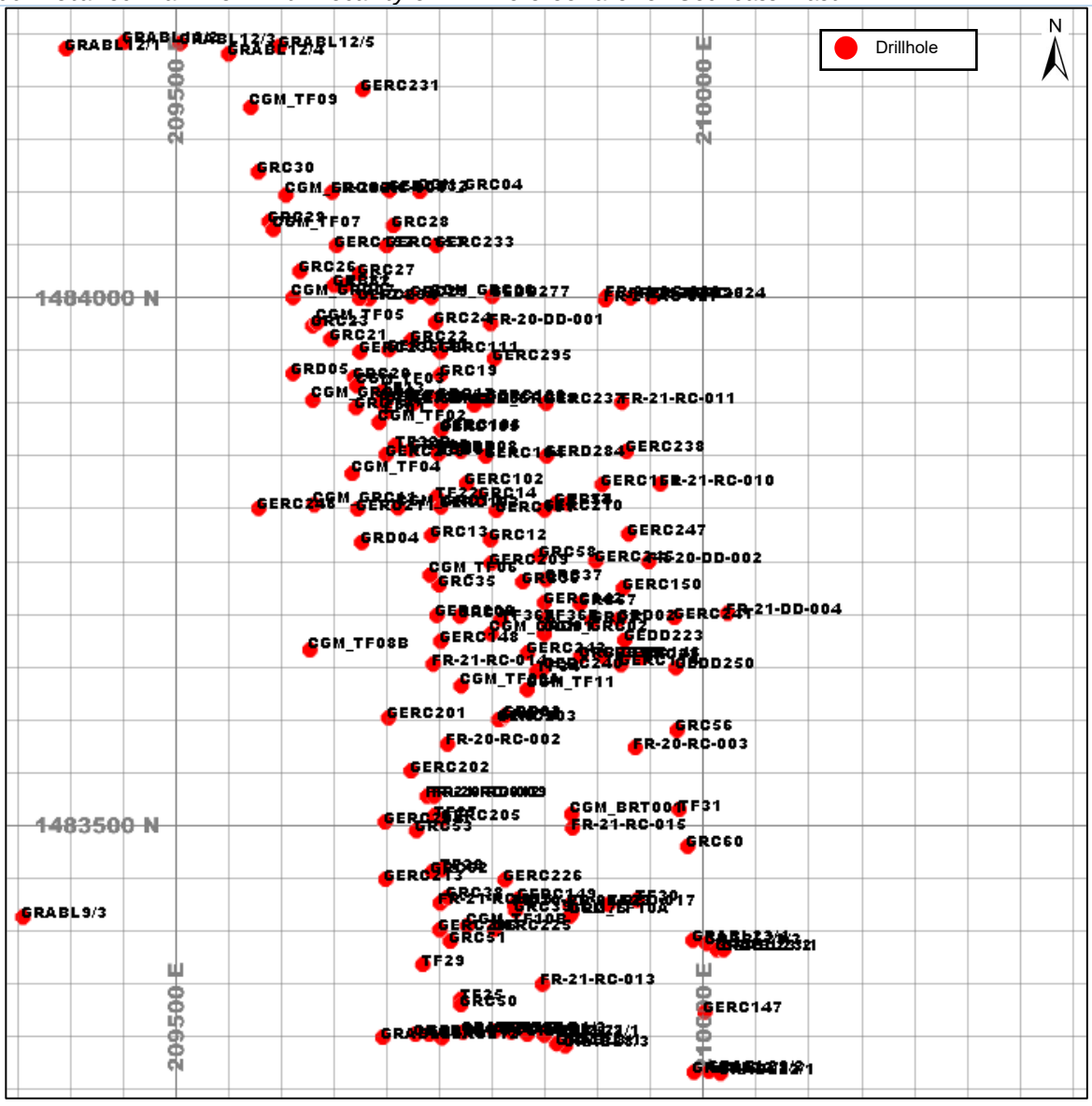
The detailed plan views with drillhole collars per area are shown in Figure 105 to Figure 109.

Figure 105: Detailed Plan View with Locality of Drillhole Collars for Barani East and Surrounds



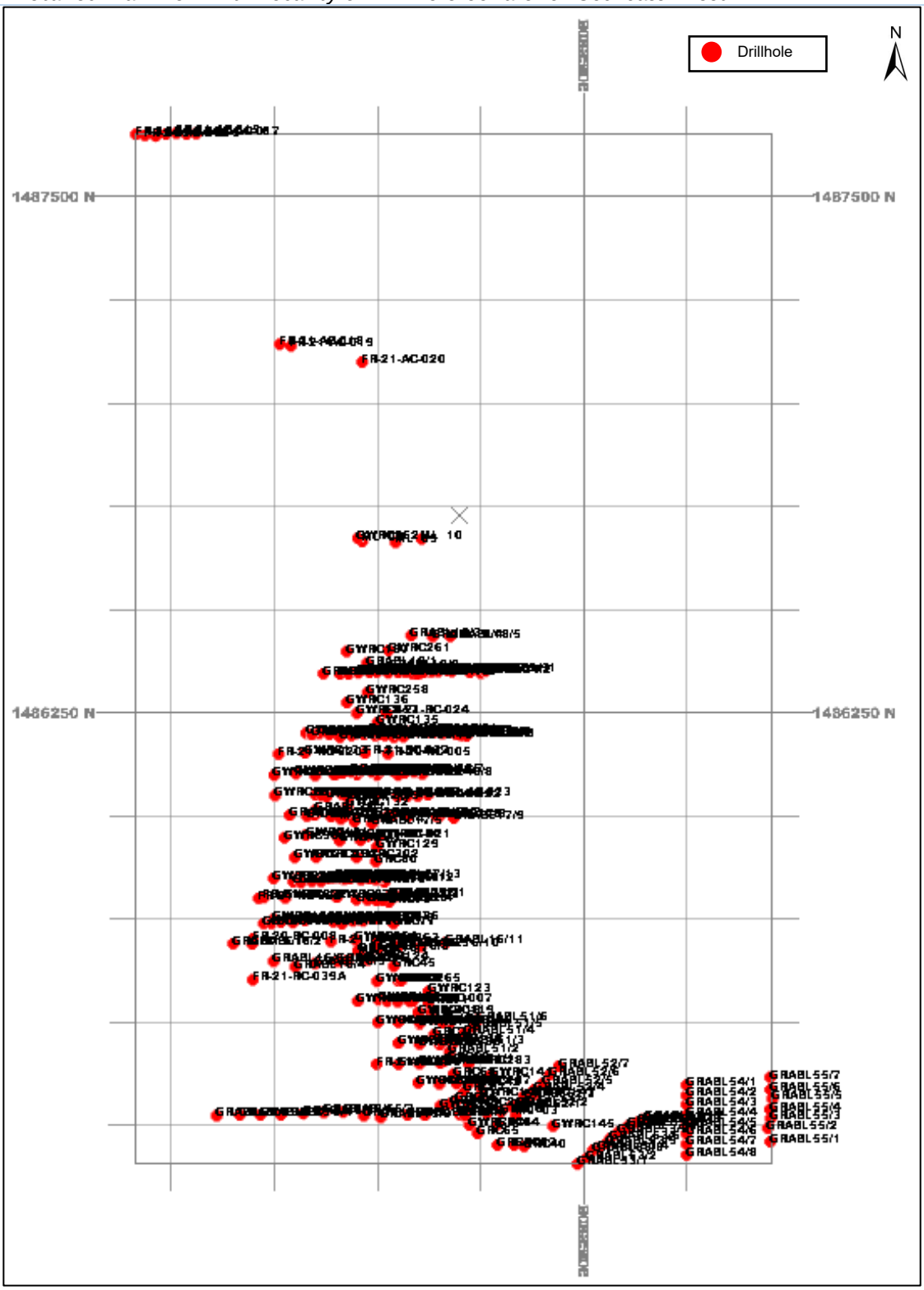
Detailed Plan View with Locality of Drillhole Collars for Barani East and Surrounds	January 2022

Figure 106: Detailed Plan View with Locality of Drillhole Collars for Gourbassi East



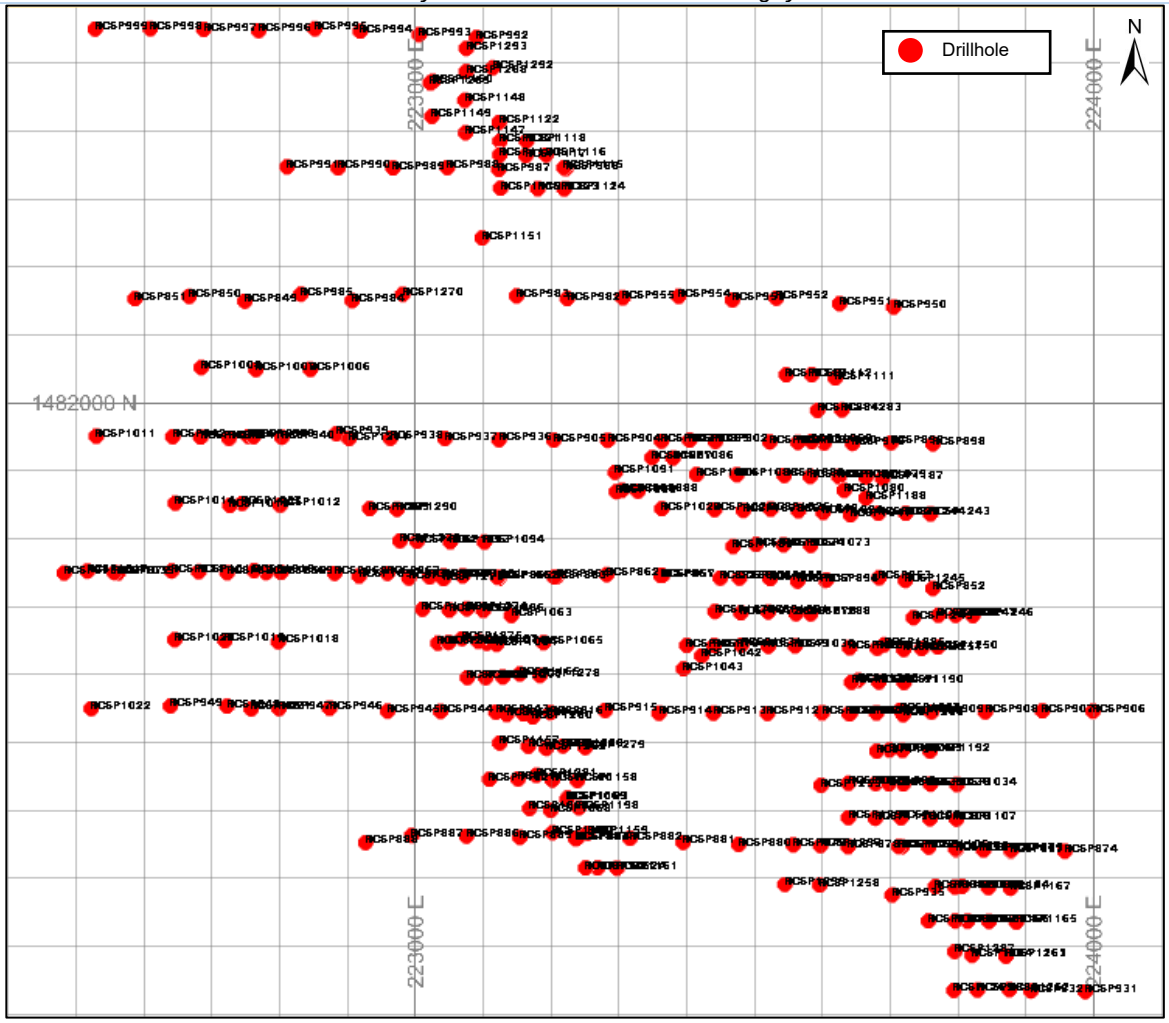
Detailed Plan View with Locality of Drillhole Collars for Gourbassi East	**January 2022**

Figure 107: Detailed Plan View with Locality of Drillhole Collars for Gourbassi West



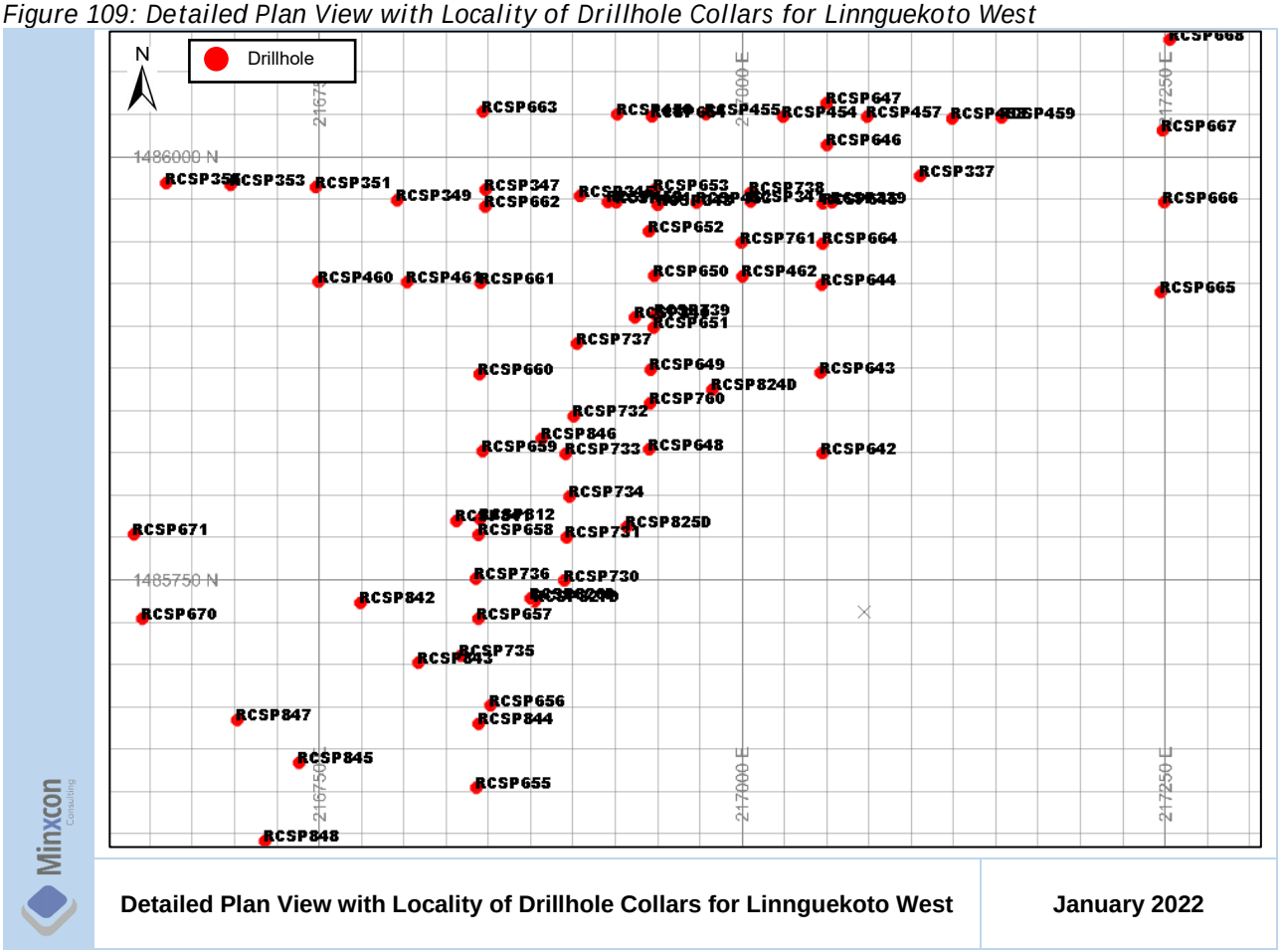
Detailed Plan View with Locality of Drillhole Collars for Gourbassi West	January 2022

Figure 108: Detailed Plan View with Locality of Drillhole Collars for Mogoyafara South



Detailed Plan View with Locality of Drillhole Collars for Mogoyafara South	**January 2022**

Figure 109: Detailed Plan View with Locality of Drillhole Collars for Linnguekoto West



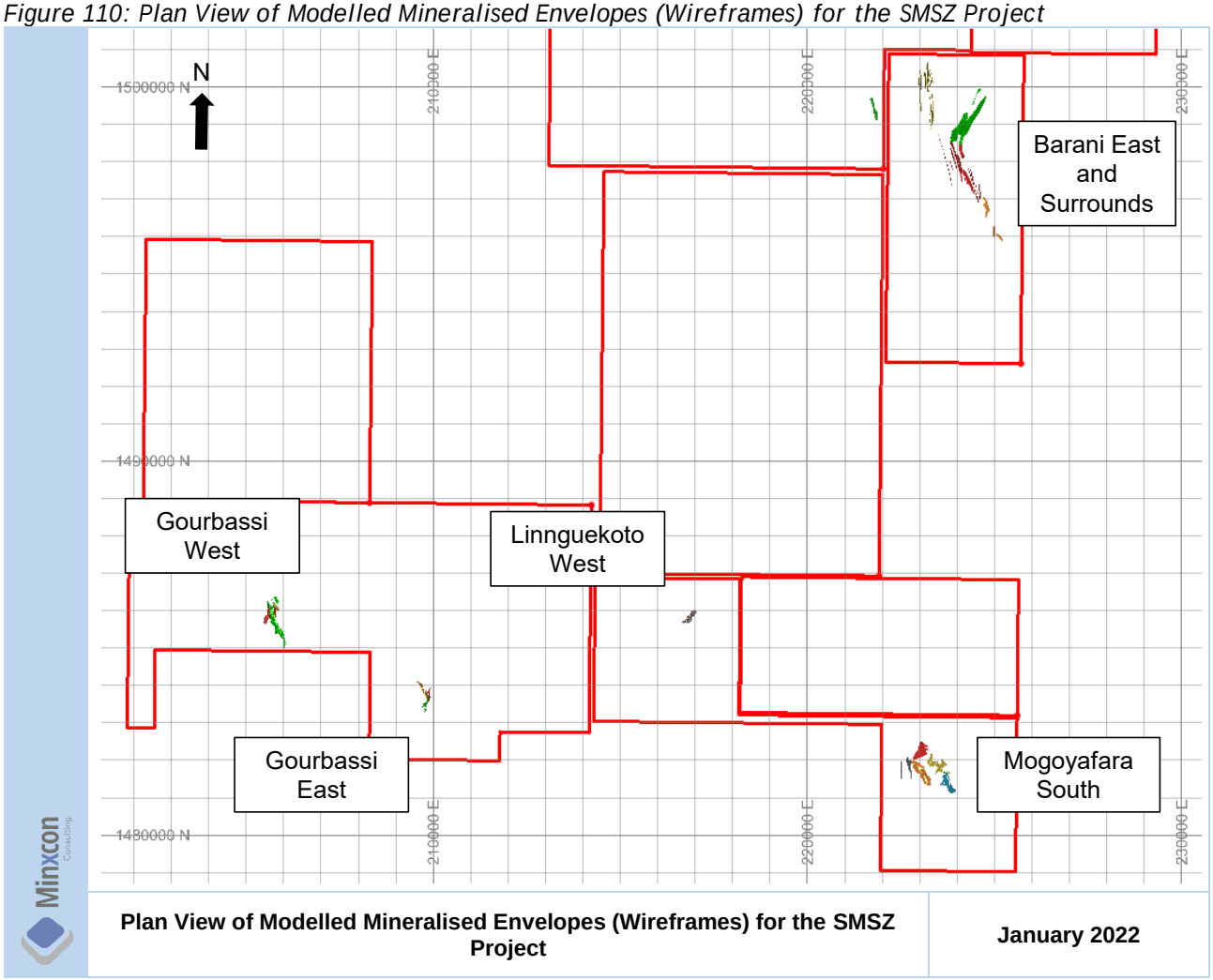
Detailed Plan View with Locality of Drillhole Collars for Linnguekoto West	January 2022

ii. Geological Modelling

Geological modelling comprises two elements namely modelling of mineralised envelopes and modelling of surfaces including topography and weathering surfaces.

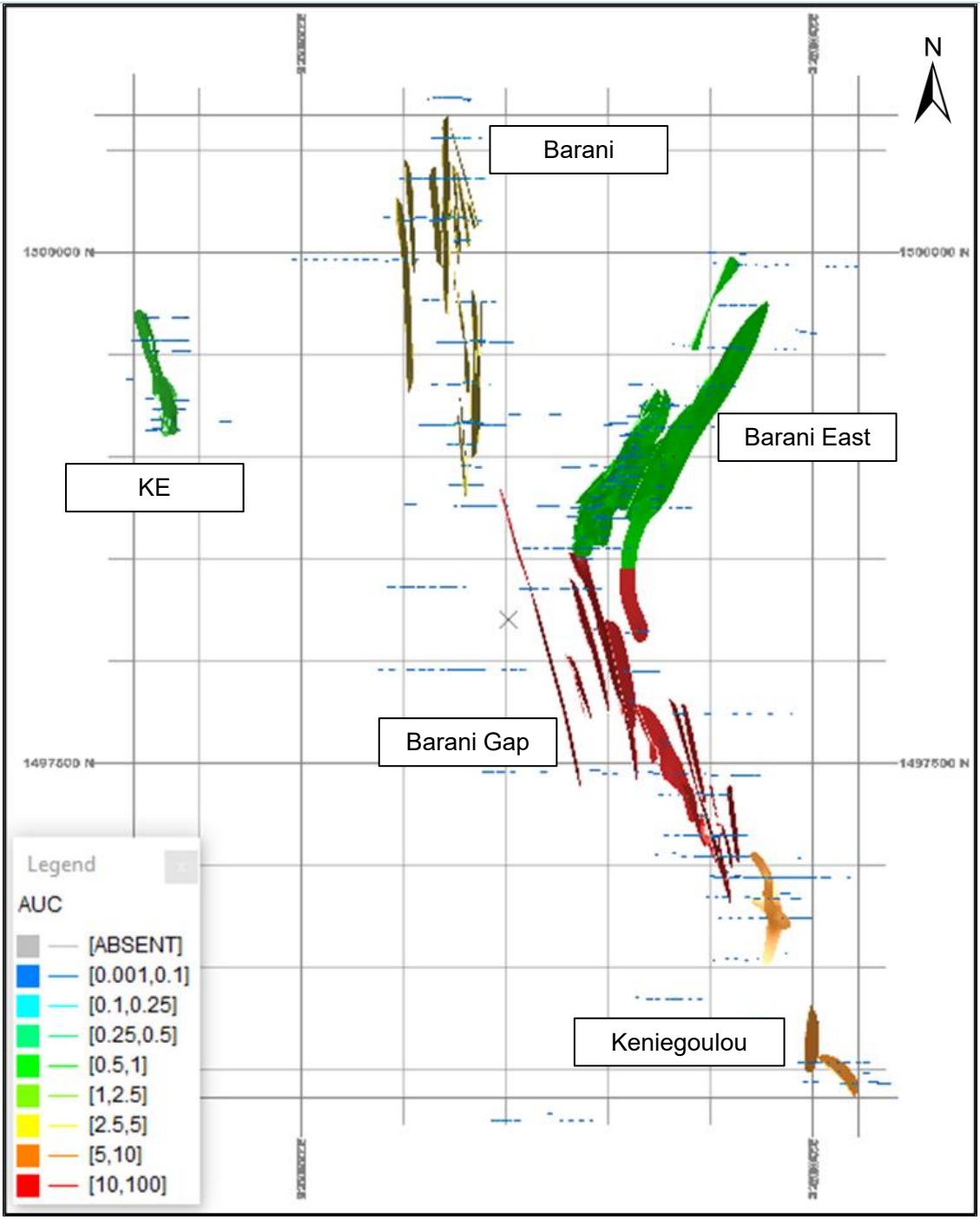
Mineralised envelopes have been modelled by Desert Gold geologists to define elongated generally steeply dipping shear zones, except in the case of Mogoyafara South where the mineralised zones generally have a shallower dip. The mineralised zones have been modelled using drillhole intersections with elevated gold grade intersections (> 0.3 to 0.5 g/t) relative to the surrounding host rock predominantly in alteration zones. The mineralised envelopes were generated taking cognisance of the orientation of geological structures and lithologies. The distribution of the mineralisation envelopes is presented in Figure 110.

Figure 110: Plan View of Modelled Mineralised Envelopes (Wireframes) for the SMSZ Project



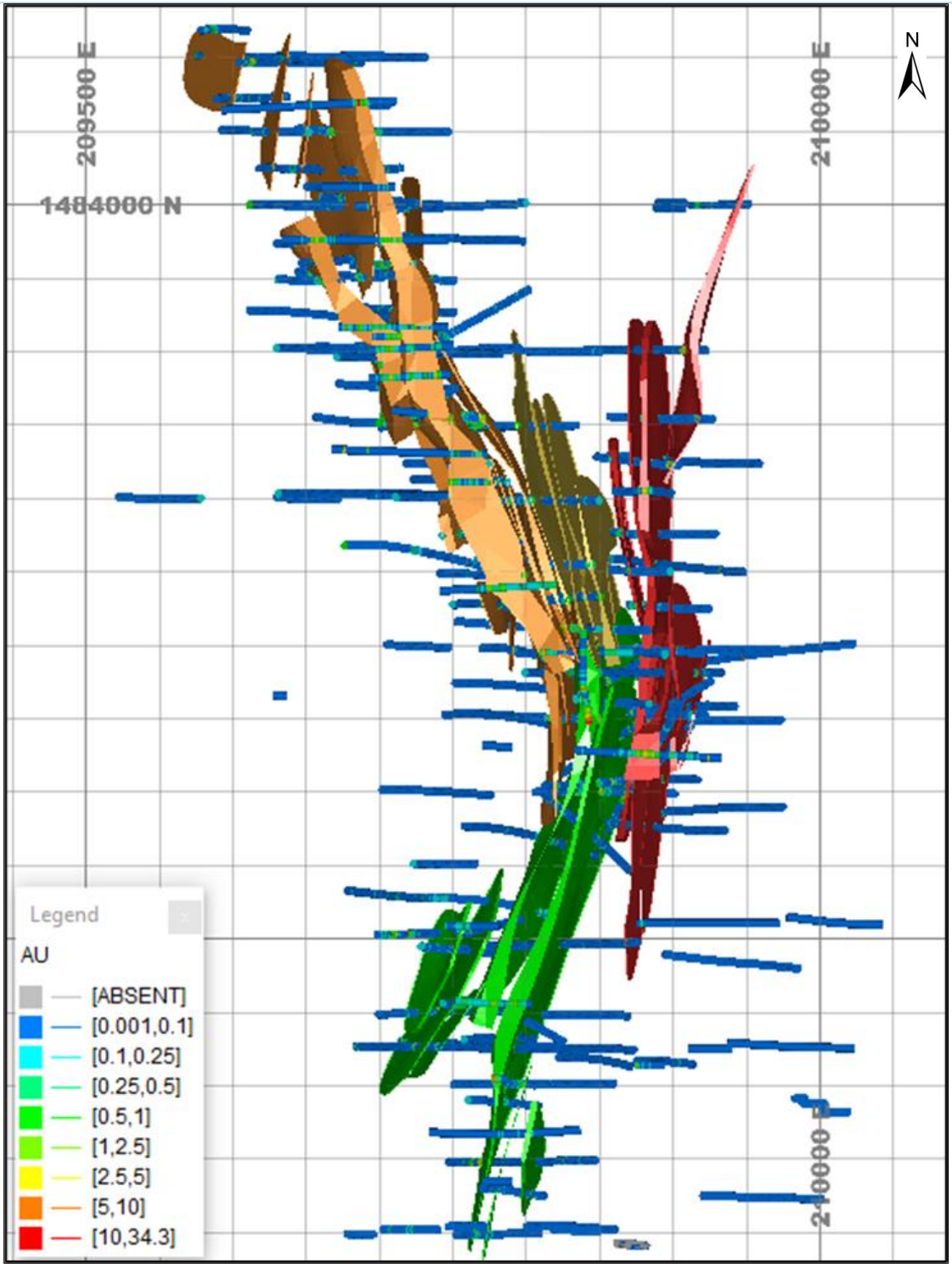
Detailed plan views of the various mineralised areas modelled mineralised envelopes and associated exploration drillholes for the various Mineral Resource areas are shown in Figure 111 to Figure 115.

Figure 111: Detailed Plan View of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Barani East and Surrounds



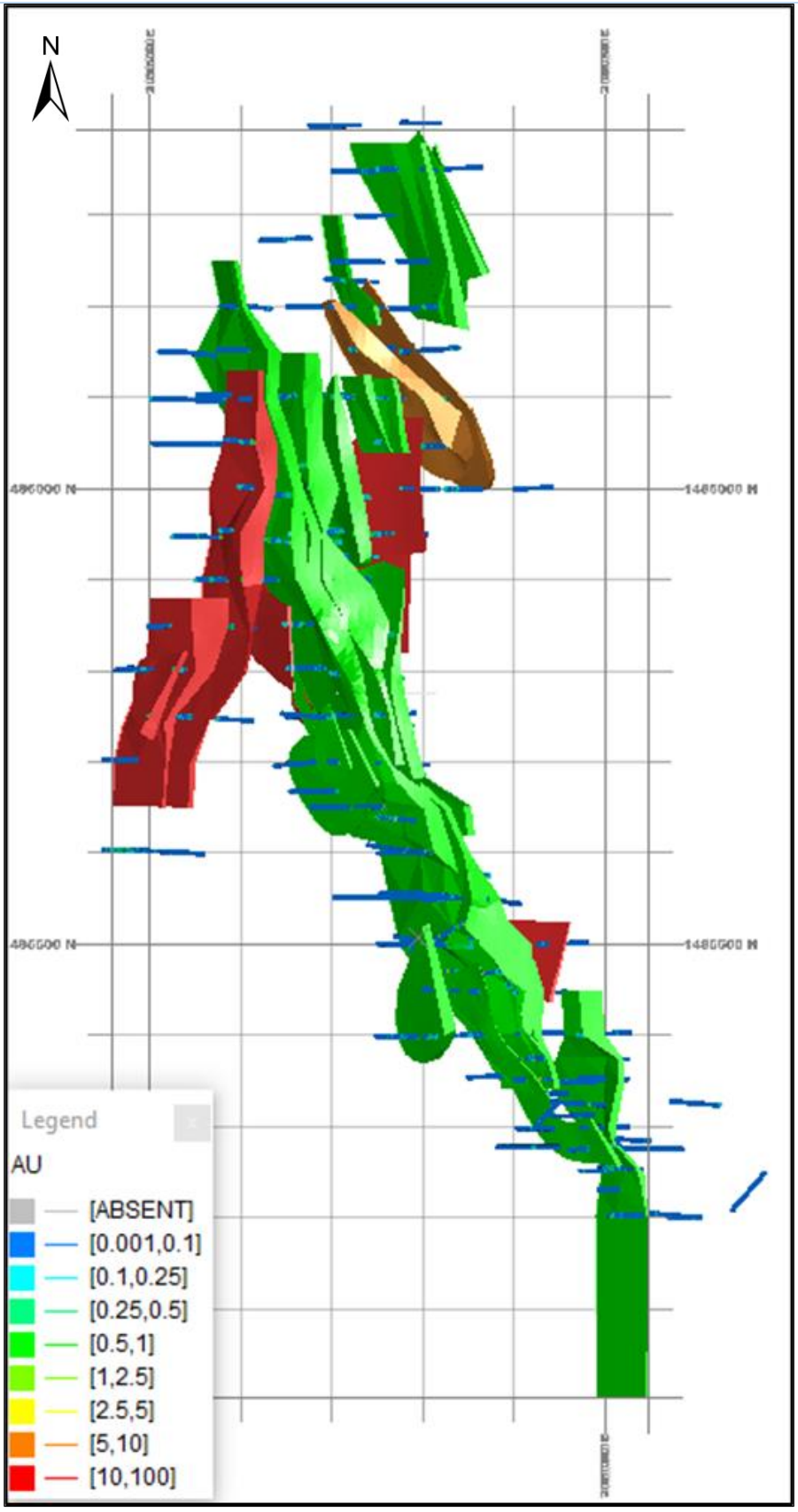
Detailed Plan View of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Barani East and Surrounds | **January 2022**

Figure 112: Detailed Plan View of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Gourbassi East



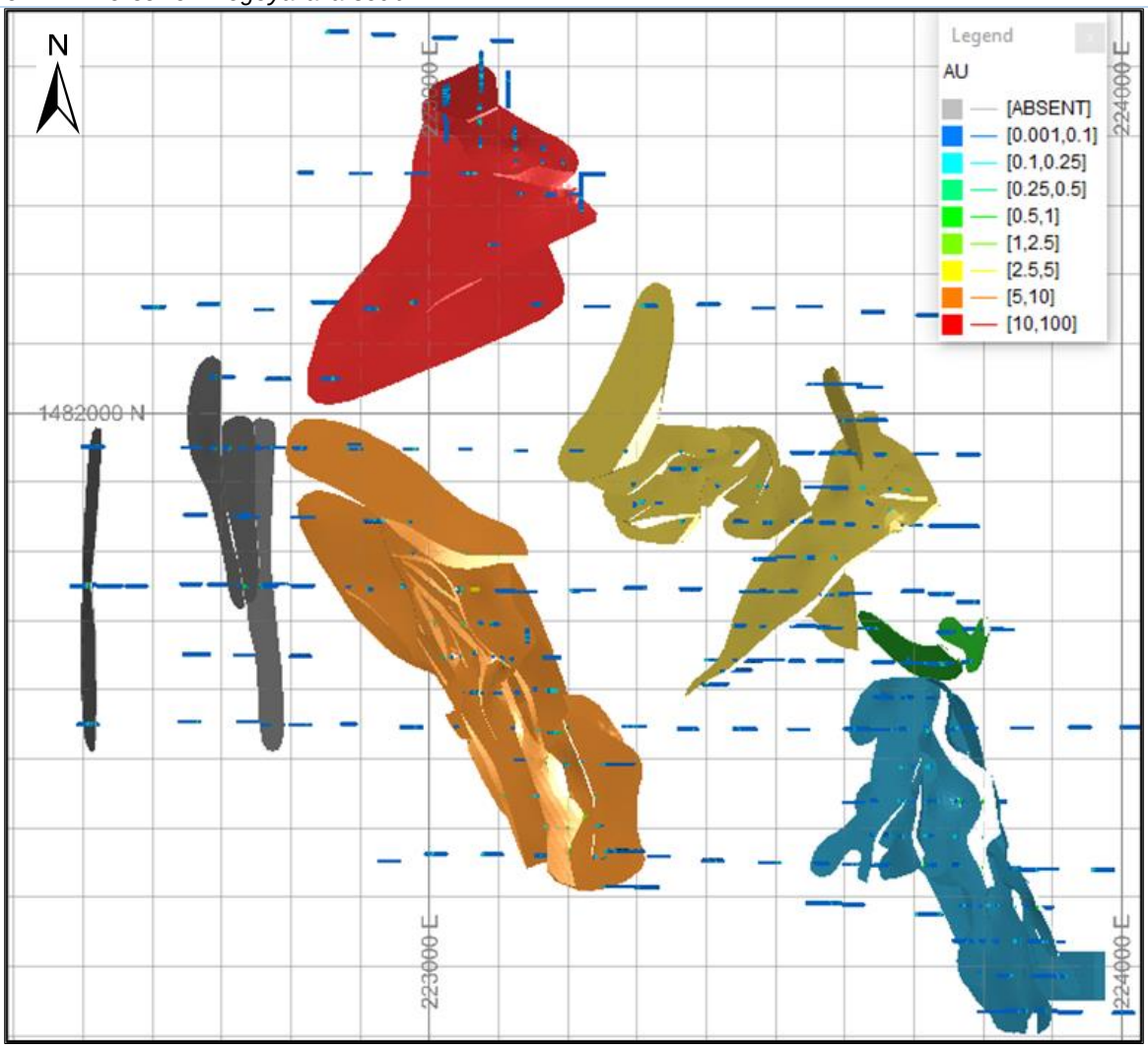
Detailed Plan View of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Gourbassi East	January 2022

Figure 113: Detailed Plan View of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Gourbassi West



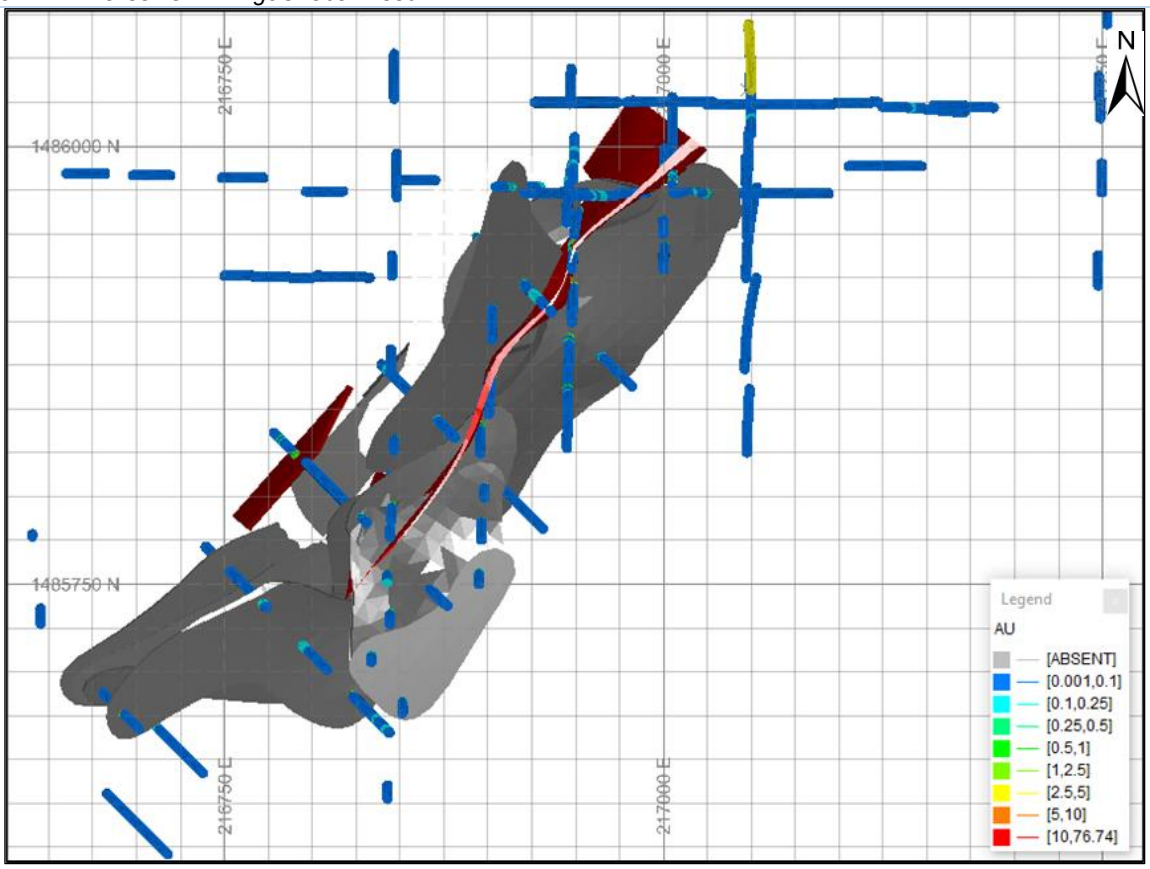
Detailed Plan View of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Gourbassi West | **January 2022**

Figure 114: Detailed Plan View of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Mogoyafara South



Detailed Plan View of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Mogoyafara South	January 2022

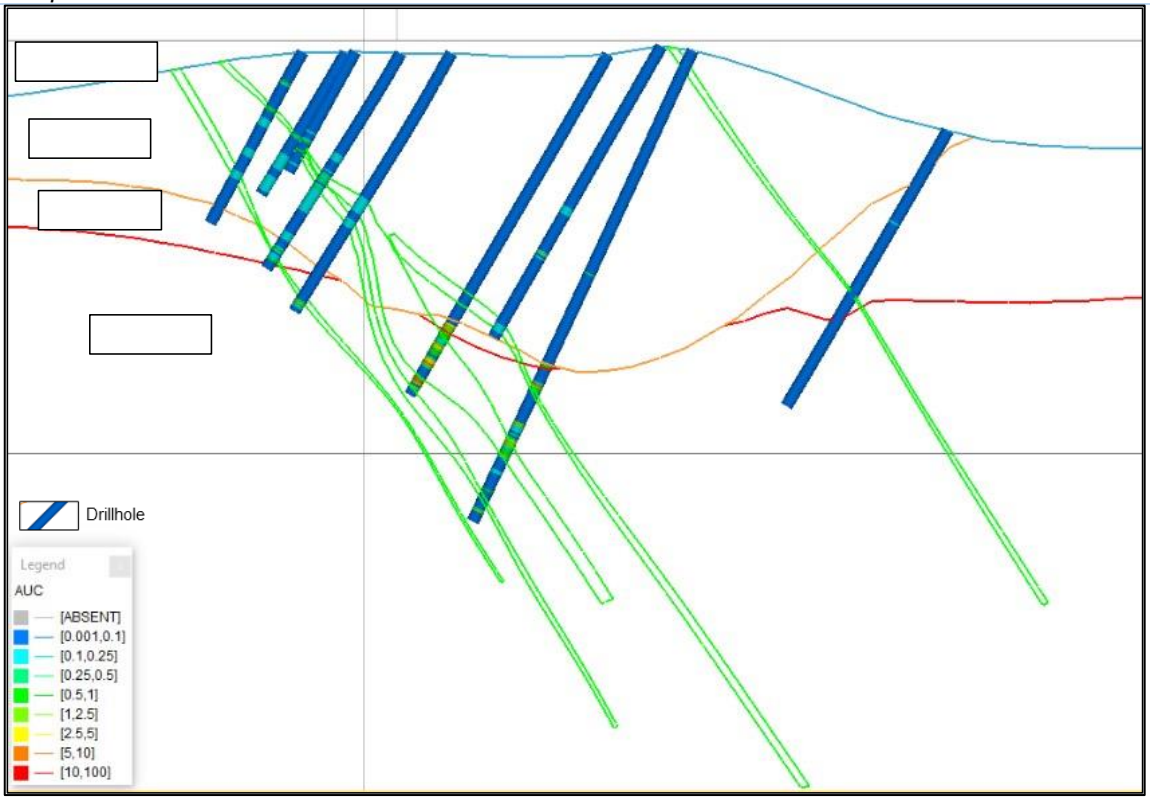
Figure 115: Detailed Plan View of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Linnguekoto West



Detailed Plan View of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Linnguekoto West	January 2022

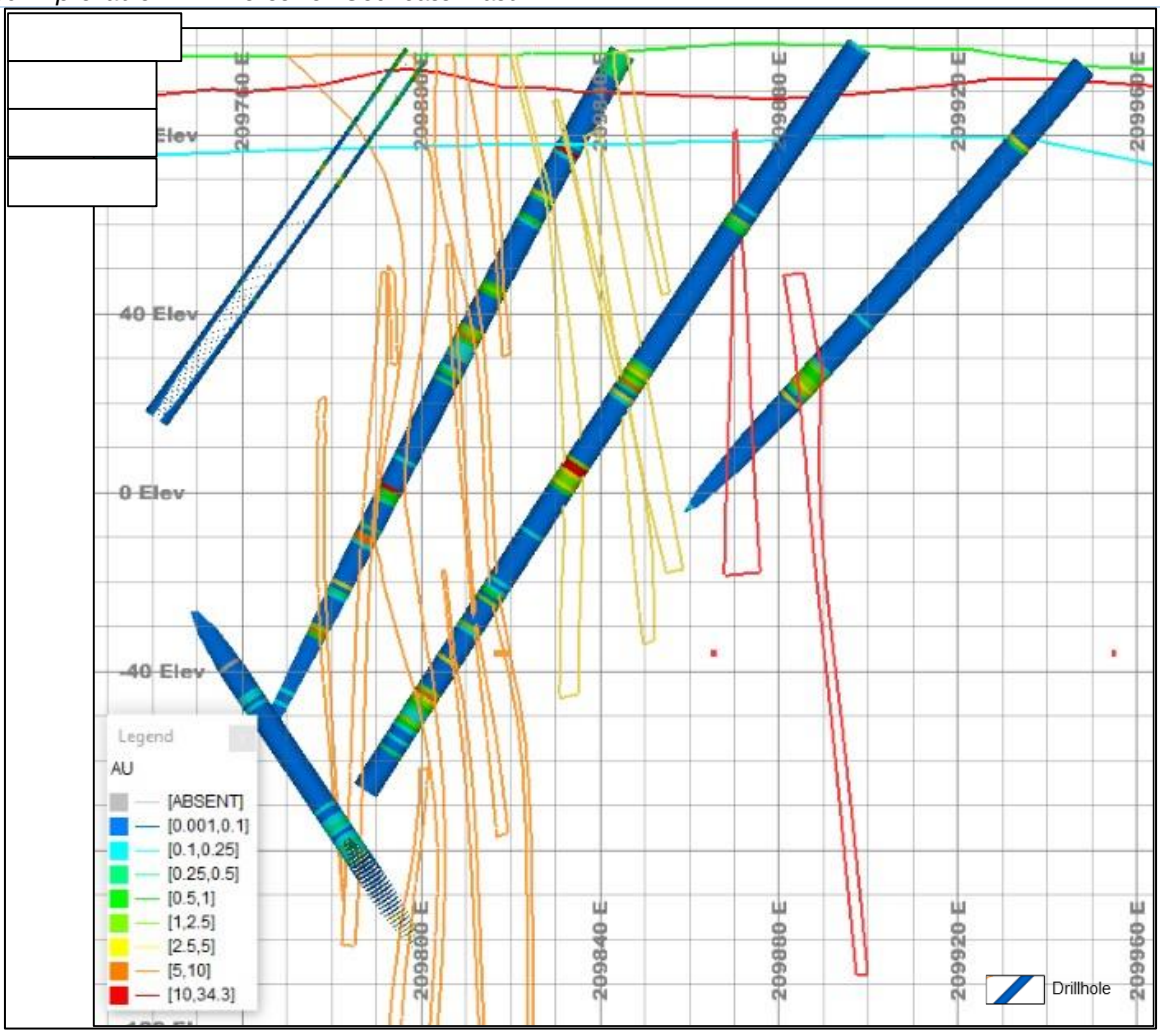
The geological modelling also included the modelling of the topographic surface, in some cases, a base of laterite, base of oxidised material, and top of sulphide material (Figure 116 to Figure 120). These surfaces were used to code the estimated block model with an "OX" field which was used to populate the estimated block models with an average density value per oxidised field.

Figure 116: Section View (Looking North) of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Barani East



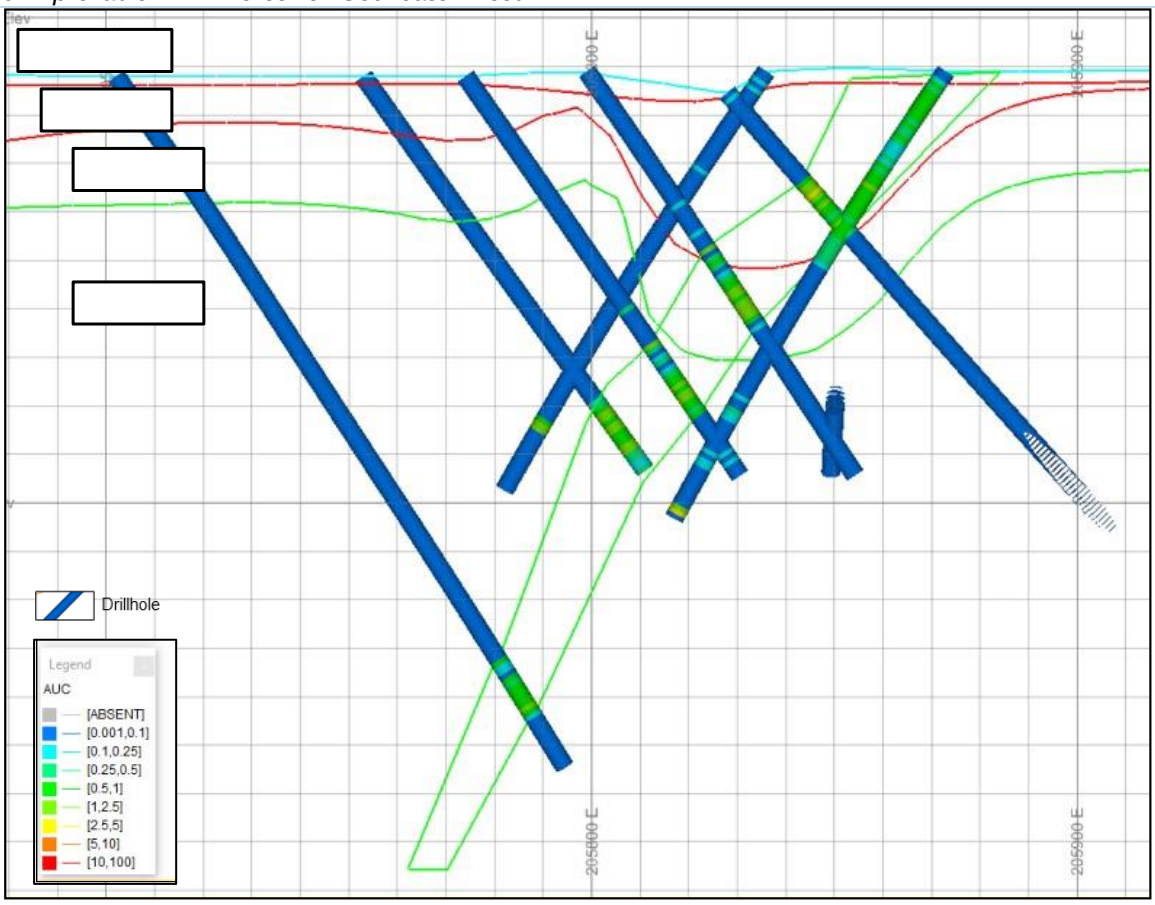
Section View (Looking North) of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Barani East	January 2022

Figure 117: Section View (Looking North) of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Gourbassi East



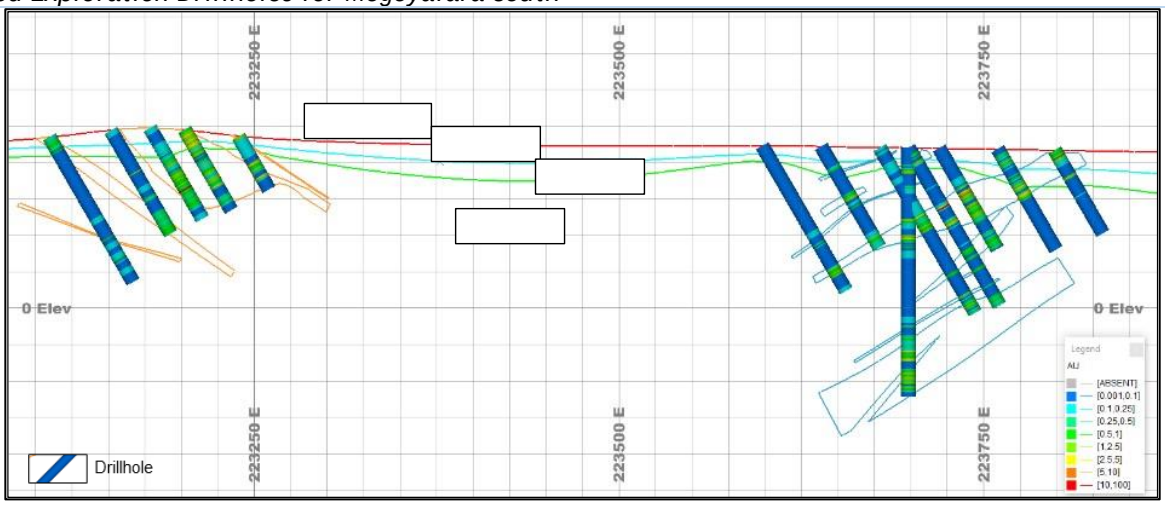
Section View (Looking North) of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Gourbassi East	January 2022

Figure 118: Section View (Looking North) of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Gourbassi West



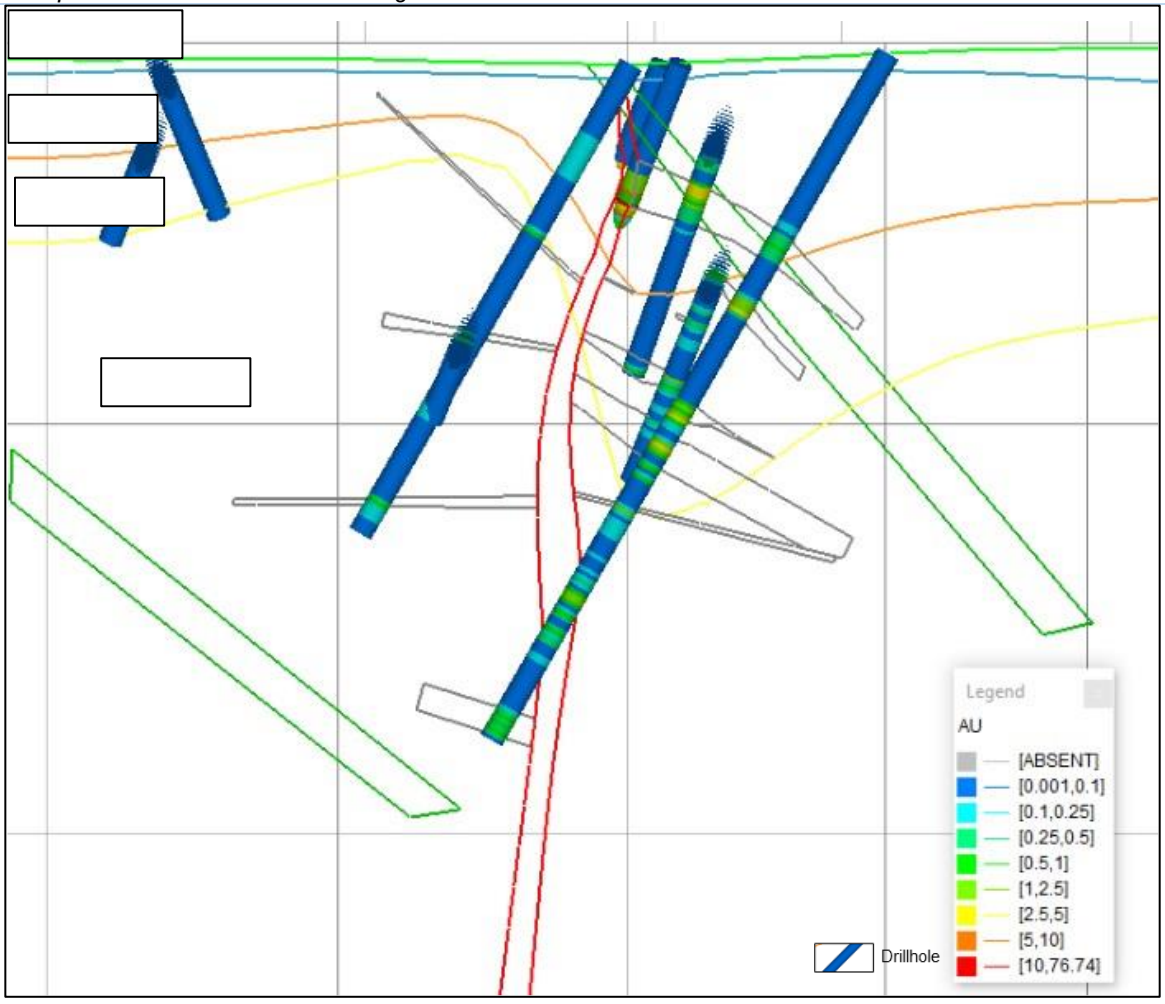
Section View (Looking North) of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Gourbassi West	**January 2022**

Figure 119: Section View (Looking North) of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Mogoyafara South



Section View (Looking North) of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Mogoyafara South	**January 2022**

Figure 120: Section View (Looking North) of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Linnguekoto West



Section View (Looking North) of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Linnguekoto West	January 2022

iii. Statistical Analysis

Basic Statistics were analysed for Au g/t for composites selected from within the modelled mineralised grade envelopes for each of the mineralised areas within the SMSZ Project Area. As expected, the gold distribution is lognormal. Normal and lognormal histogram and lognormal probability plots were generated to examine the Au g/t distributions.

Figure 121 to Figure 123 show examples of various statistical plots used to analyse the raw sample and composite Au g/t distributions from the drillhole data in the Barani East area.

Figure 121: Example of Histogram from Barani East

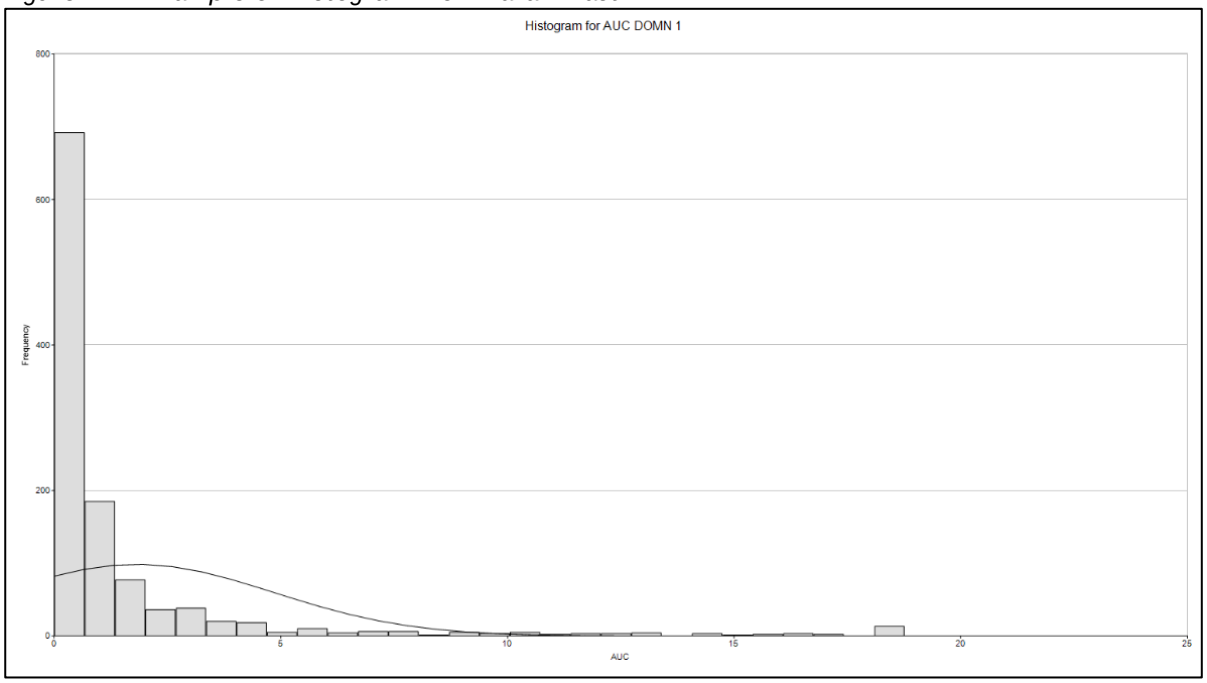


Figure 122: Example of Log Histogram from Barani East

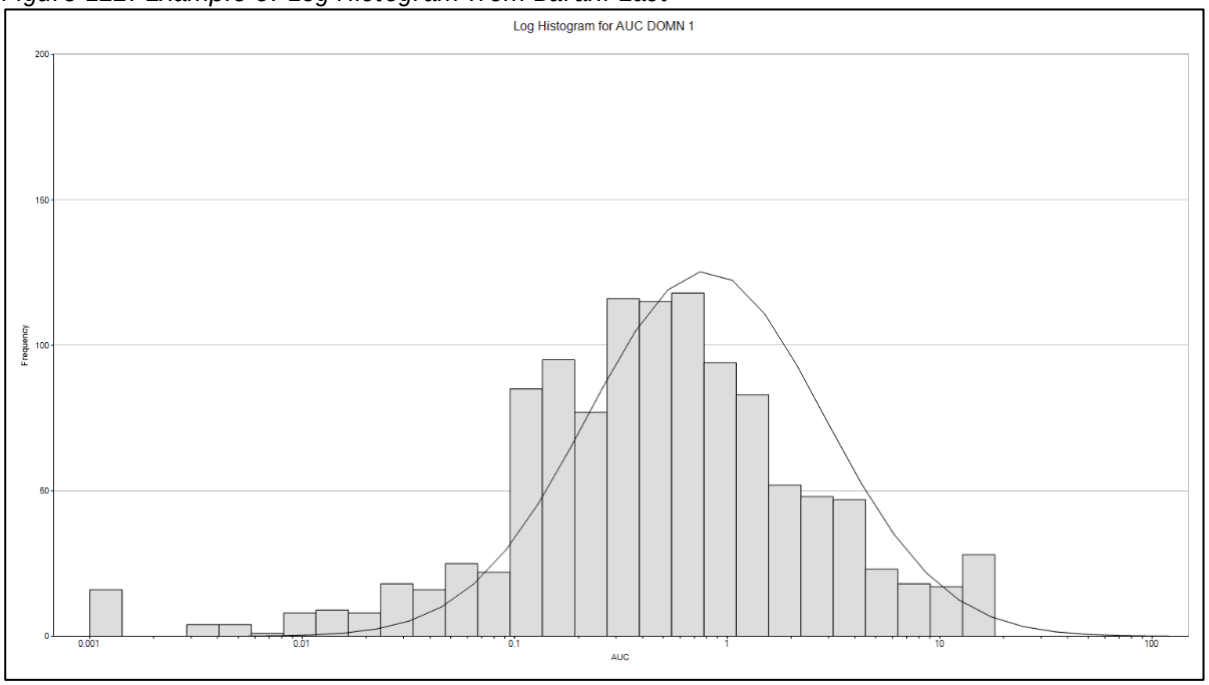


Figure 123: Example of Log Probability Plot from Barani East

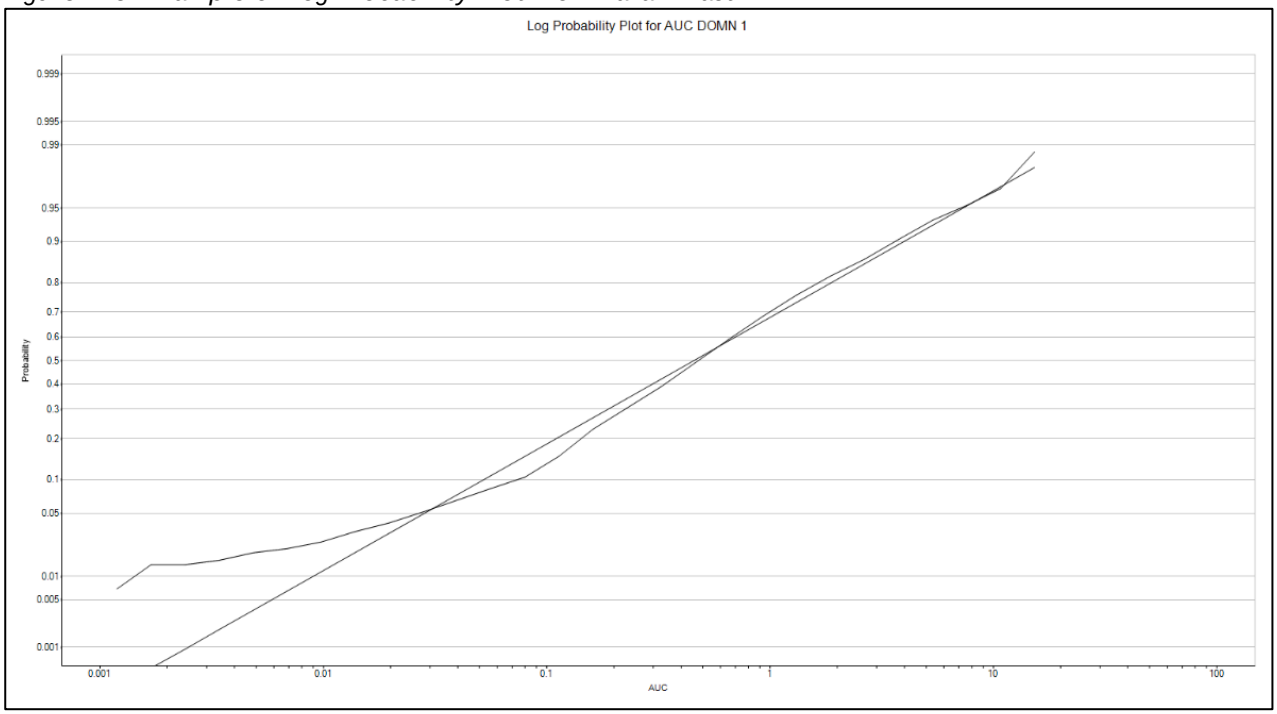


Table 27 gives the basic statistics for raw composites (and capped composites) derived from modelled mineralised envelopes for the mineralised areas in the SMSZ Project Area.

Table 27: Statistics for Raw Composites and Capped Composites Derived from Modelled Mineralised Envelopes for the Mineralised Areas in the Project Area

Area	Domain	Source	NComposites	Mean	Variance	Stand Dev
Barani East	Barani East	COMP	1127	1.61	13.75	3.71
Barani East	Barani East	COMP_CAP	1127	1.52	9.22	3.04
Barani East	Barani Gap	COMP	472	0.74	1.75	1.32
Barani East	Barani Gap	COMP_CAP	472	0.71	1.31	1.14
Barani East	Keniegoulou	COMP	93	1.29	5.73	2.39
Barani East	Keniegoulou	COMP_CAP	93	1.29	5.73	2.39
Barani East	Barani	COMP	574	0.73	1.17	1.08
Barani East	Barani	COMP_CAP	574	0.72	0.90	0.95
Barani East	KE	COMP	190	1.08	3.61	1.90
Barani East	KE	COMP_CAP	190	1.08	3.61	1.90
Gourbassi East	DOMN1	COMP	555	1.22	6.13	2.48
Gourbassi East	DOMN1	COMP_CAP	543	1.22	3.62	1.90
Gourbassi East	DOMN2	COMP	407	0.96	2.62	1.62
Gourbassi East	DOMN2	COMP_CAP	401	0.99	2.16	1.47
Gourbassi East	DOMN3	COMP	1954	0.92	3.15	1.78
Gourbassi East	DOMN3	COMP_CAP	1668	1.10	3.26	1.81
Gourbassi East	DOMN4	COMP	96	1.89	10.90	3.30
Gourbassi East	DOMN4	COMP_CAP	87	1.82	6.23	2.50
Gourbassi West	DOMN1	COMP	2991	0.56	1.13	1.06
Gourbassi West	DOMN1	COMP_CAP	2991	0.55	0.78	0.88
Gourbassi West	DOMN2	COMP	370	0.69	1.24	1.11
Gourbassi West	DOMN2	COMP_CAP	370	0.68	1.03	1.01
Gourbassi West	DOMN3	COMP	168	1.19	4.66	2.16
Gourbassi West	DOMN3	COMP_CAP	168	1.14	3.22	1.79
Linnguekoto West	DOMN1	COMP	162	3.13	86.28	9.29
Linnguekoto West	DOMN1	COMP_CAP	162	2.44	24.57	4.96
Linnguekoto West	DOMN2	COMP	382	0.98	1.98	1.41
Linnguekoto West	DOMN2	COMP_CAP	382	0.94	1.35	1.16
Mogoyafara South	DOMN1	COMP	66	3.17	229.56	15.15
Mogoyafara South	DOMN1	COMP_CAP	66	1.10	2.57	1.60
Mogoyafara South	DOMN2	COMP	171	0.81	1.04	1.02
Mogoyafara South	DOMN2	COMP_CAP	171	0.79	0.77	0.88
Mogoyafara South	DOMN3	COMP	1247	0.78	4.29	2.07
Mogoyafara South	DOMN3	COMP_CAP	1247	0.74	1.93	1.39
Mogoyafara South	DOMN4	COMP	473	1.20	3.99	2.00
Mogoyafara South	DOMN4	COMP_CAP	473	1.16	3.02	1.74
Mogoyafara South	DOMN5	COMP	34	1.38	6.24	2.50
Mogoyafara South	DOMN5	COMP_CAP	34	1.07	1.32	1.15
Mogoyafara South	DOMN6	COMP	1050	1.02	2.35	1.53
Mogoyafara South	DOMN6	COMP_CAP	1050	1.01	1.89	1.37

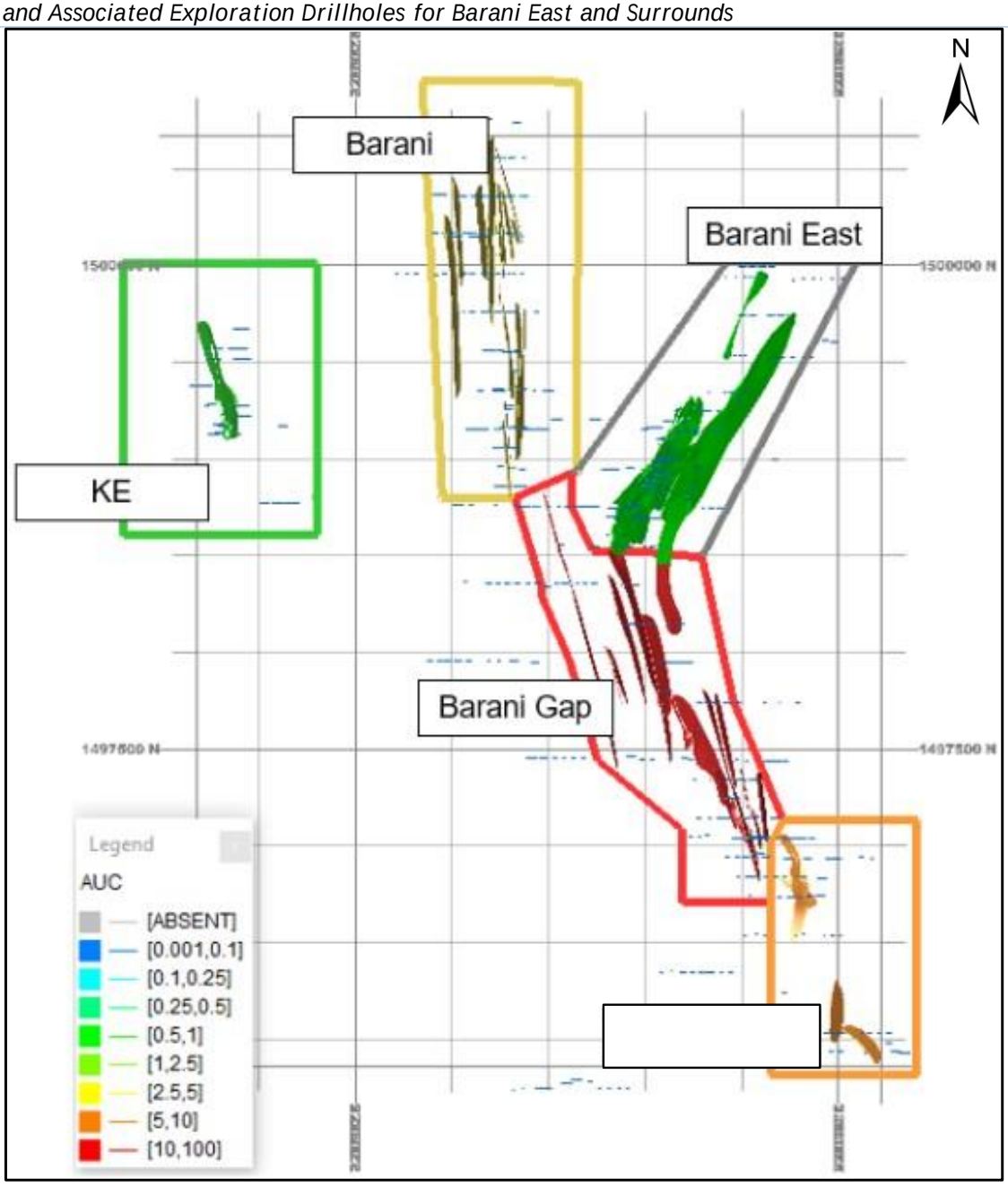
iv. Domaining

Domain boundaries, which segregate the data during interpolation, is typically applied to separate geological entities (lithological, structural, mineralogical), which are sub-domained further if the grade distributions in one domain differ significantly from that of another domain within the same geological entity.

In general, geological, and geostatistical domains were delineated on the basis of geological structure. Mineralised zones, generally within relative proximity, with similar structural orientations (strike and dip) were grouped in individual domains for Mineral Resource estimation on the assumption that the zones shared a common geological (mineral and structural) genesis.

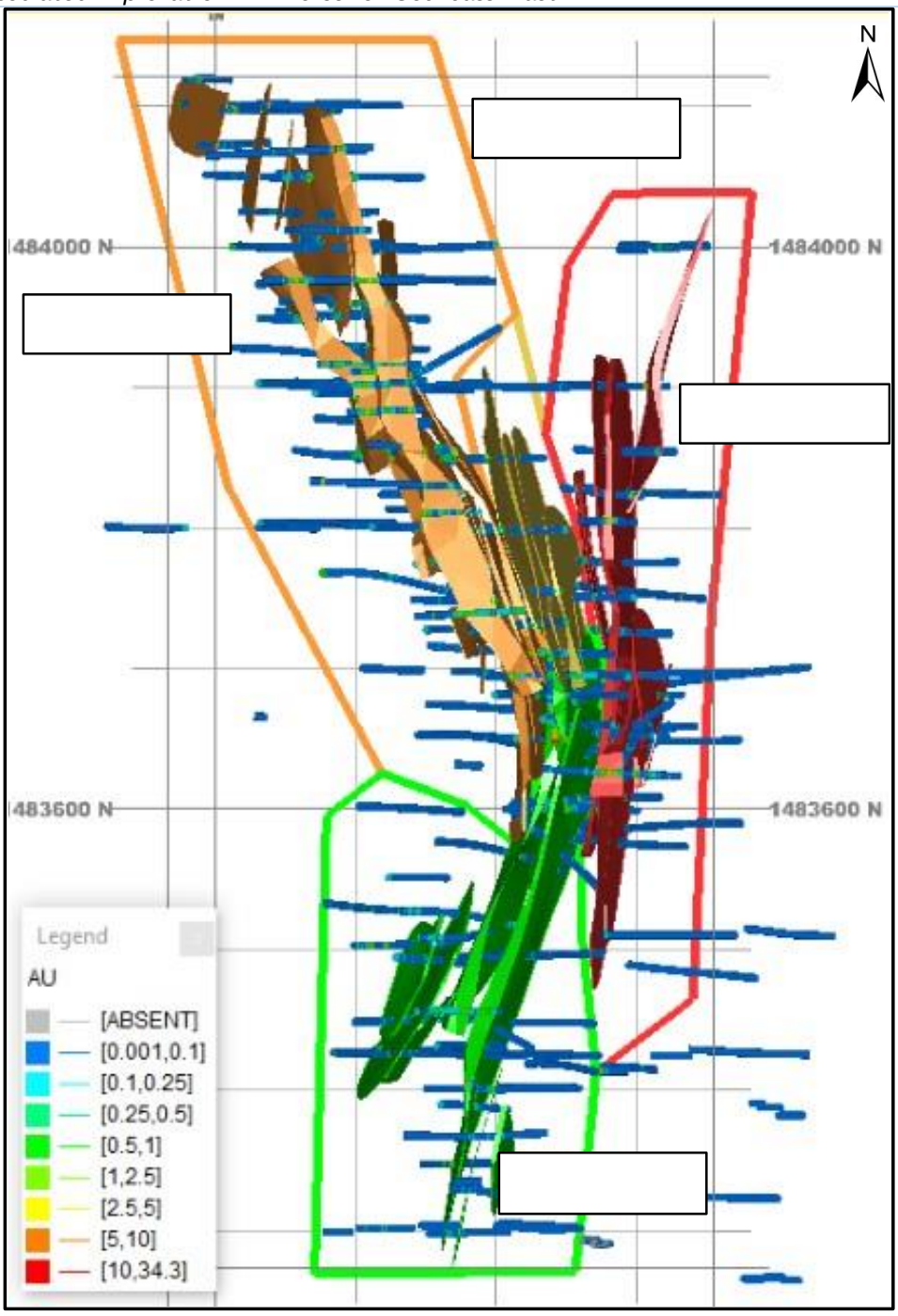
The modelled domains per Mineral Resource Area are shown in Figure 124 to Figure 128.

Figure 124: Modelled Geological / Geostatistical Domains of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Barani East and Surrounds



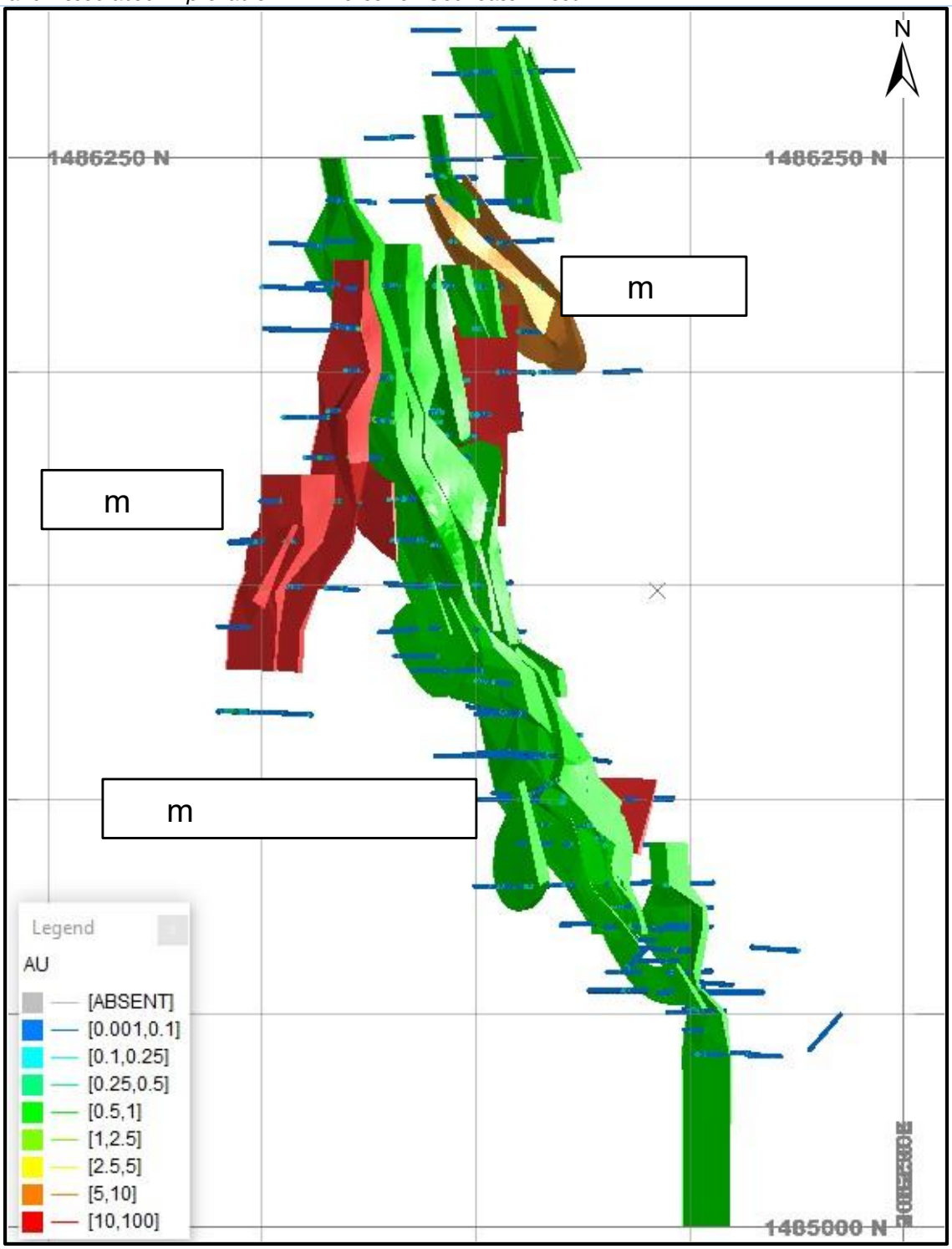
Modelled Geological / Geostatistical Domains of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Barani East and Surrounds	January 2022

Figure 125: Modelled Geological / Geostatistical Domains of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Gourbassi East



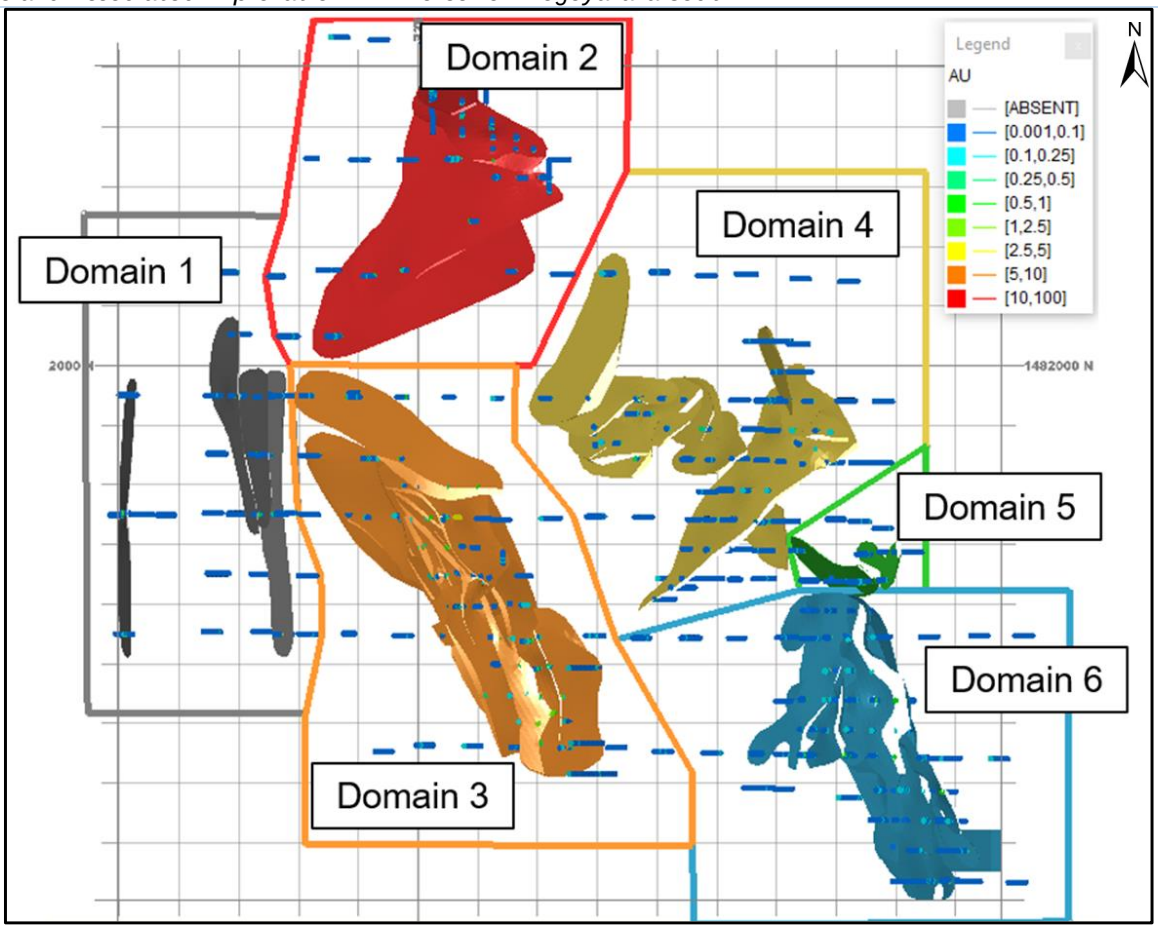
Modelled Geological / Geostatistical Domains of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Gourbassi East	**January 2022**

Figure 126: Modelled Geological / Geostatistical Domains of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Gourbassi West



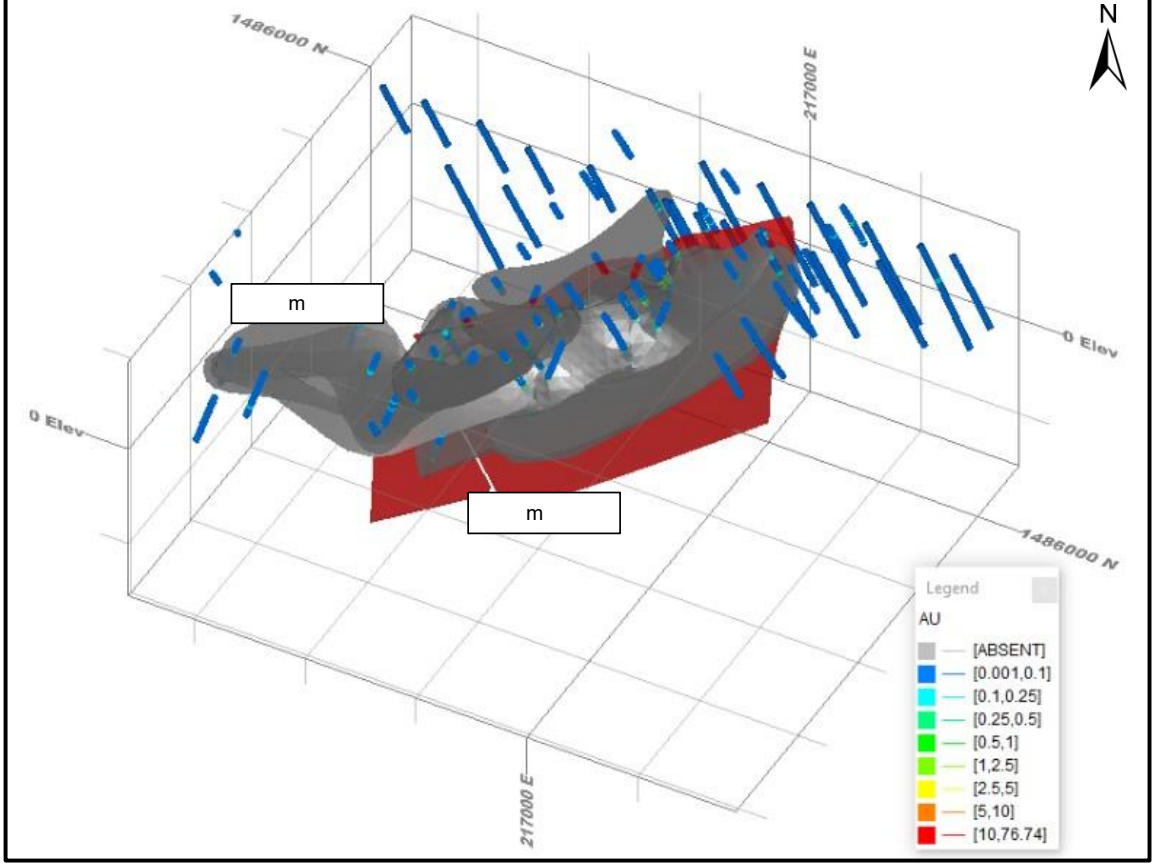
Modelled Geological / Geostatistical Domains of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Gourbassi West	January 2022

Figure 127: Modelled Geological / Geostatistical Domains of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Mogoyafara South



Modelled Geological / Geostatistical Domains of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Mogoyafara South	January 2022

Figure 128: Modelled Geological / Geostatistical Domains of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Linnguekoto West

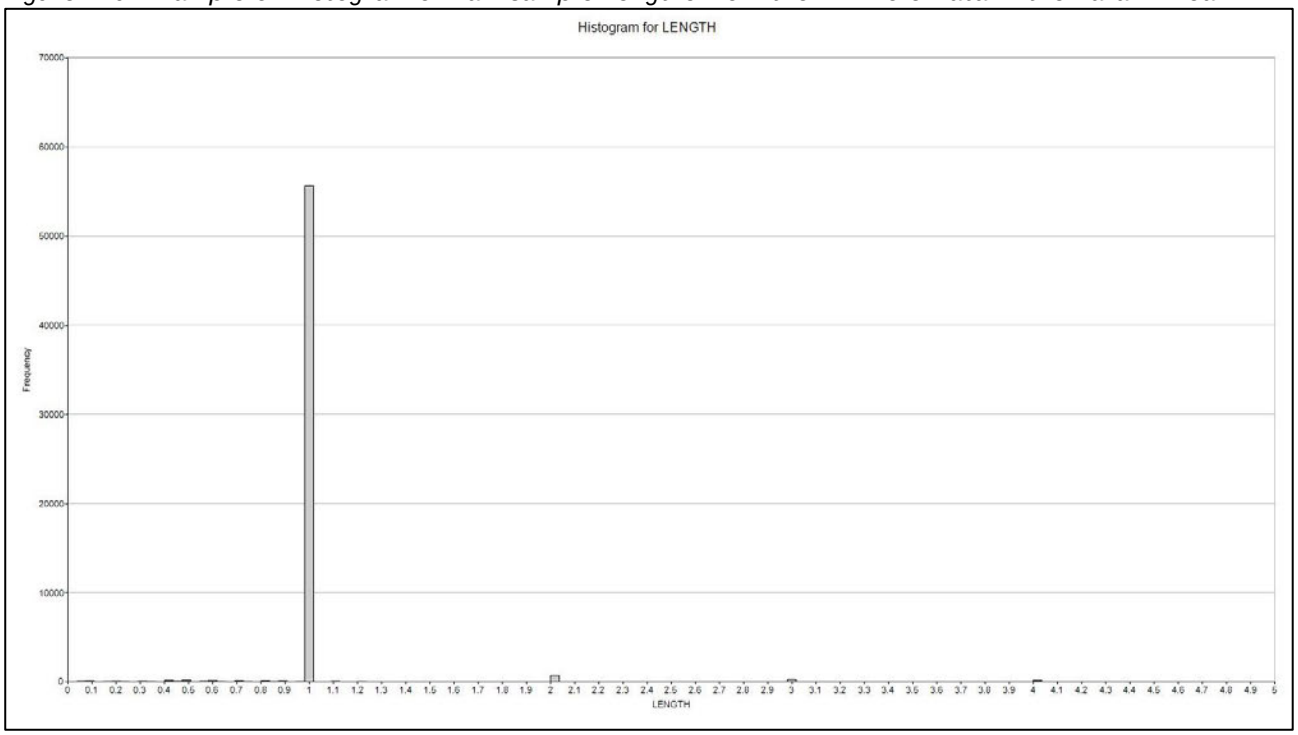


Modelled Geological / Geostatistical Domains of Mineralised Areas Modelled Mineralised Envelopes and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Linnguekoto West	January 2022

v. Data Compositing

The sample intervals from the raw de-surveyed drillhole dataset were analysed for the most appropriate composite length to be applied for geostatistical analysis. For all mineralised zones in the Project Area, the mean length of the sample populations was close to 1 m. Given the data, a 1 m compositing interval was selected and applied to the de-surveyed drillholes. Composites were selected from diamond drillhole and return circulation data only.

Figure 129: Example of Histogram of Raw Sample Lengths from the Drillhole Data in the Barani Area



Composites were then further selected from within the modelled mineralised envelopes, to comprise the final dataset used for the geostatistical analysis and block model estimation within the mineralised domains.

Composite datasets used the purposes of spatial continuity modelling, composites were selected from within domain boundary strings rather than the modelled mineralised envelopes.

Table 28: Details of the Number of Composites used for Mineral Resource Estimation for Each Mineralised Area within the Project Area

Area	Sub Area	Number of Composites
Barani East	Barani East	475
Barani East	Barani Gap	746
Barani East	Keniegoulou	93
Barani East	Barani	574
Barani East	KE	190
Gourbassi East	-	2,699
Gourbassi West	-	3,529
Linnguekoto West	-	544
Mogoyafara South	-	3,041

vi. Outlier Analysis

An extreme value or outlier analysis was completed on the composite data selected from within the modelled mineralised envelopes. Composite gold grades greater than the selected capping grade were set to the selected grade to reduce the potential impact extreme values may have on the block model estimation (Table 29).

The analysis comprised examination of cumulative coefficient of variation plot, cumulative log probability plots and quantile analyses. Capping values were determined for each of the geological / geostatistical domains. In general, the capping values were within the 99th percentile of the respective distributions.

Table 29: Details of the Capping Value and Number of Composites Capped per Geostatistical Domain for Each Mineralised Area within the Project Area

Area	Domain	Capping Value	No. of Composites Capped
Barani East	Barani East	18.20	12
Barani East	Barani Gap	6.41	6
Barani East	Keniegoulou	-	0
Barani East	Barani	7.01	2
Barani East	KE	19.18	2
Gourbassi East	DOMN1	9.77	4
Gourbassi East	DOMN2	7.12	4
Gourbassi East	DOMN3	10.40	14
Gourbassi East	DOMN4	9.12	5
Gourbassi West	DOMN1	10.30	3
Gourbassi West	DOMN2	6.39	1
Gourbassi West	DOMN3	10.10	1
Linnguekoto West	DOMN1	26.84	1
Linnguekoto West	DOMN2	6.24	5
Mogoyafara South	DOMN1	7.46	2
Mogoyafara South	DOMN2	4.09	1
Mogoyafara South	DOMN3	19.17	1
Mogoyafara South	DOMN4	10.13	3
Mogoyafara South	DOMN5	3.73	1
Mogoyafara South	DOMN6	10.70	3

Figure 130, Figure 131 and Figure 132 respectively show examples of cumulative coefficient of variation plot, cumulative probability plot and quantile analysis from the Barani East mineralised area used to determine the presence of extreme value outliers.

Figure 130: Example of Cumulative Coefficient of Variation Plot from Barani East

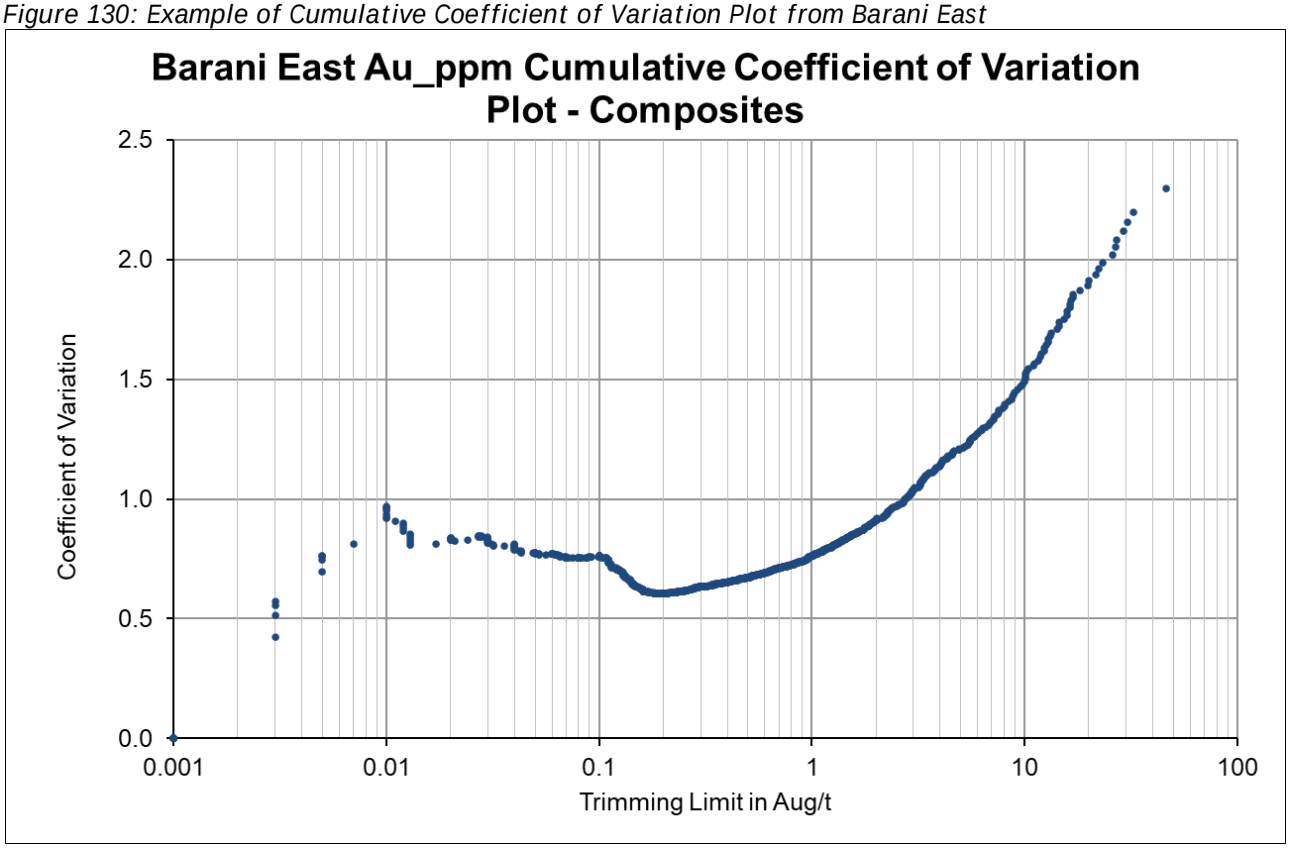


Figure 131: Example of Cumulative Probability Plot from Barani East

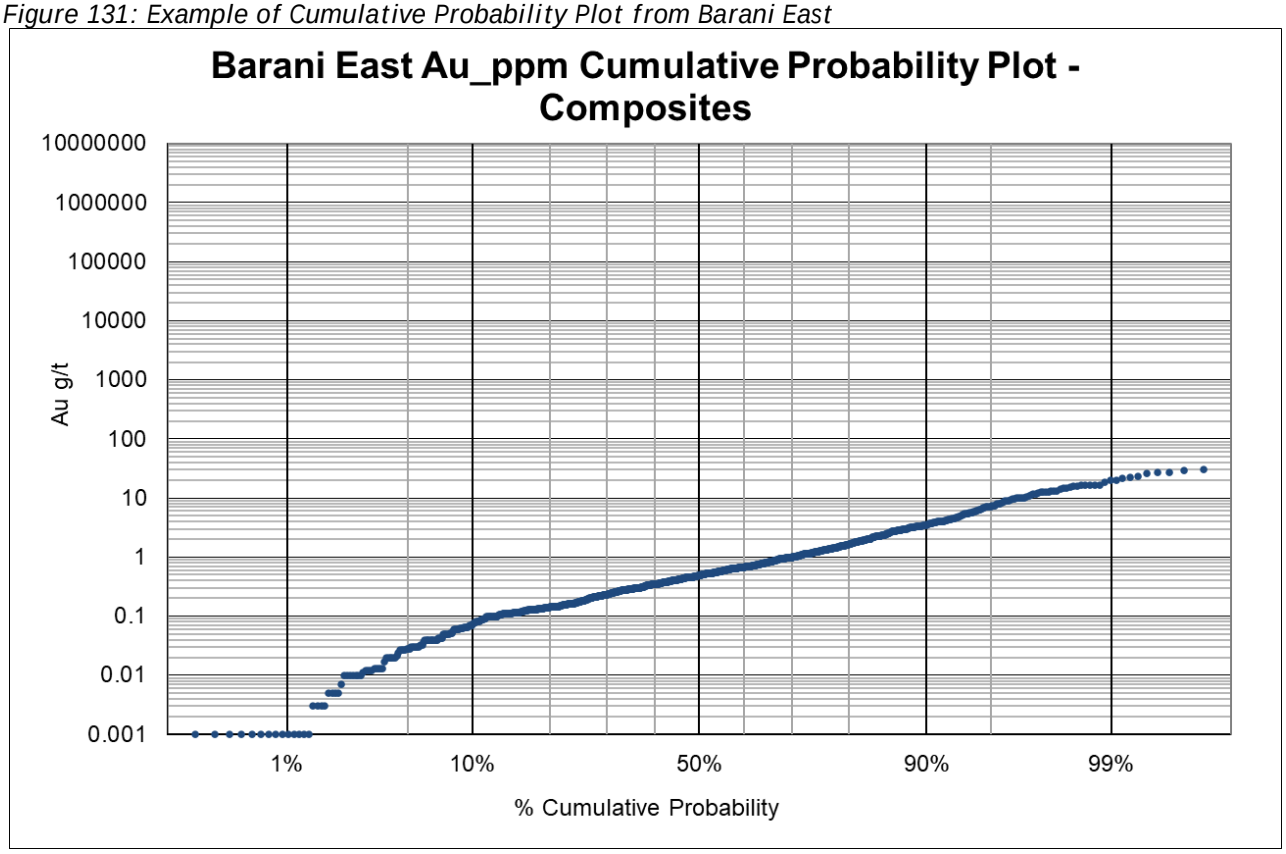


Figure 132: Example of Quantile Analysis from Barani East

Target	% Quantile From	% Quantile To	No. of Samples	Mean Grade	Minimum Grade	Maximum Grade	Metal Content	% Metal
1	0	10	112	0.03	0.00	0.07	3	0
1	10	20	113	0.11	0.07	0.14	13	1
1	20	30	113	0.18	0.14	0.23	20	1
1	30	40	112	0.29	0.23	0.35	32	2
1	40	50	113	0.41	0.35	0.49	47	3
1	50	60	113	0.58	0.49	0.67	66	4
1	60	70	112	0.82	0.68	0.99	92	5
1	70	80	113	1.27	0.99	1.63	143	8
1	80	90	113	2.45	1.63	3.48	277	15
1	90	100	113	9.95	3.50	46.50	1 124	62
1	90	91	11	3.71	3.50	3.84	41	2
1	91	92	11	4.07	3.98	4.18	45	2
1	92	93	11	4.52	4.31	4.91	50	3
1	93	94	12	5.44	4.93	5.85	65	4
1	94	95	11	6.58	5.95	7.19	72	4
1	95	96	11	8.05	7.24	8.85	89	5
1	96	97	12	10.05	8.97	11.15	121	7
1	97	98	11	12.68	11.55	14.28	140	8
1	98	99	11	16.11	14.54	18.20	177	10
1	99	100	12	27.11	19.85	46.50	325	18
1	0	100	1 127	1.61	0.00	46.50	1 818	100

vii. Geostatistical and Spatial Continuity Analysis

Experimental point semi-variograms were generated in the average plane of the mineralisation for each domain utilising the total capped drillhole composite dataset derived from all composites occurring within the delineated domains for each of the mineralised areas in the Project Area.

In general, the experimental semi-variograms for each domain were modelled with a lognormal three structured anisotropic spherical models. Downhole semi-variography was also completed at right angles to the rotated YX orientation.

The modelled log semi-variograms were back-transformed to the population variance of composites derived from the modelled mineralised wireframes for each of the domains for estimation purposes. Utilising the "ELLIPSE" process in Datamine, the orientation of the variograms were verified against the orientation of the mineralised wireframe envelopes and drillhole mineralisation.

Figure 133: Examples Modelled Point Semi-variograms for the Barani Area

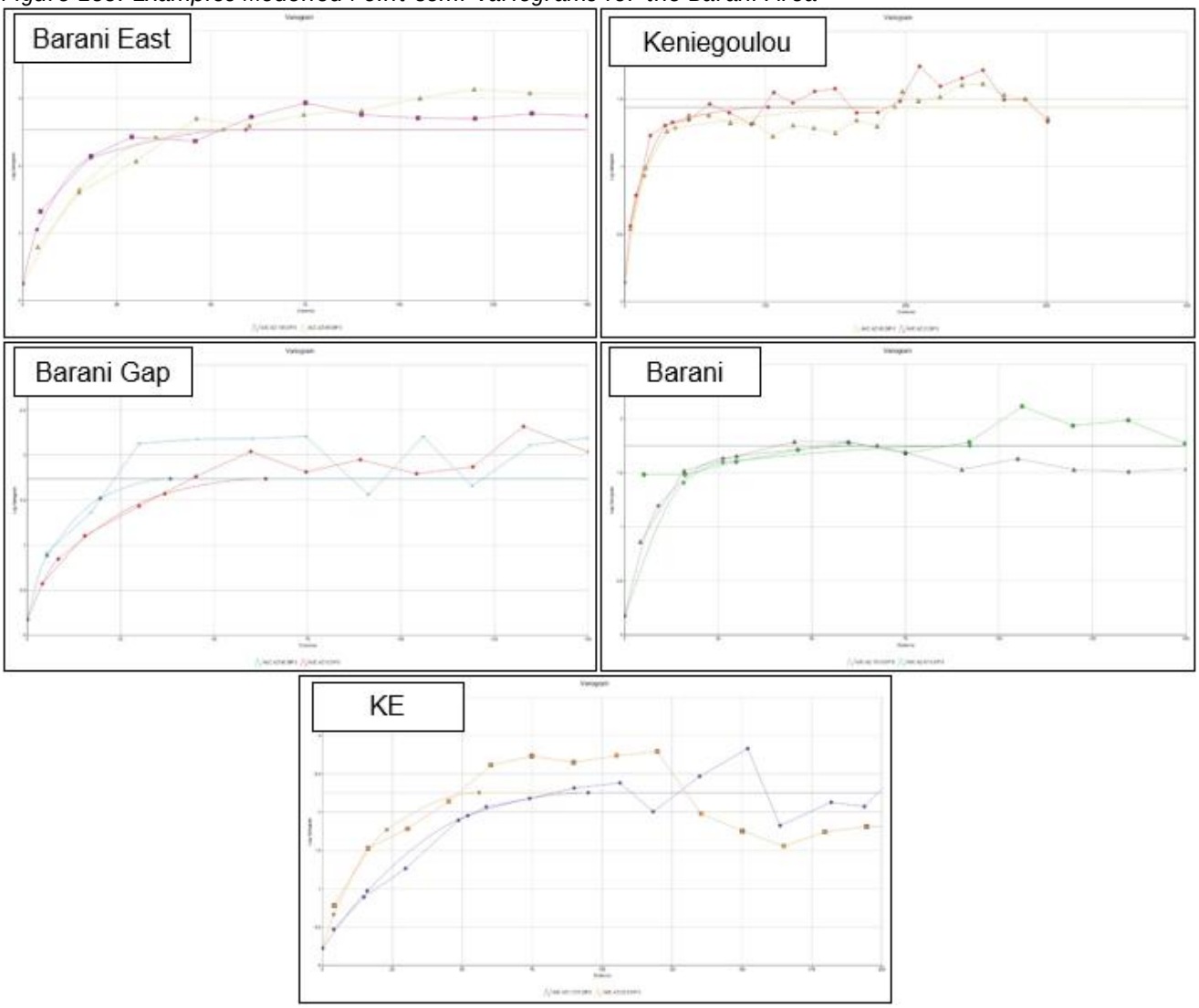


Table 30: Modelled Variogram Parameters for the Mineralised Zones

Area	Domain	VANGLE1	VANGLE2	VANGLE3	VAXIS1	VAXIS2	VAXIS3	NUGGET	ST1	ST1PAR1	ST1PAR2	ST1PAR3	ST1PAR4	ST2	ST2PAR1	ST2PAR2	ST2PAR3	ST2PAR4	ST3	ST3PAR1	ST3PAR2	ST3PAR3	ST3PAR4
Barani East	Barani East	147	38	51	3	2	1	0.92	1	4.1	15.3	4.0	1.40	1	18.3	34.9	17.8	4.20	1	59.3	53.4	32.4	2.70
Barani East	Barani Gap	253	0	-76	3	2	1	0.11	1	2.4	5.8	4.6	0.22	1	17.4	18.5	23.4	0.11	1	32.8	53.1	41.3	0.70
Barani East	Kenieg oulou	230	0	-20	3	2	1	0.57	1	14.1	7.3	6.2	1.49	1	36.1	34.0	18.1	2.82	1	192.4	101.9	40.4	0.85
Barani East	Barani	90	68	90	3	2	1	0.09	1	9.3	16.0	4.3	0.32	1	25.9	26.5	17.8	0.36	1	67.6	92.6	1.0	0.13
Barani East	KE	-89	-11	-28	3	2	1	0.36	1	16.4	4.2	4.6	0.20	1	52.4	23.0	15.8	1.20	1	94.7	56.0	49.4	1.85
Gourbassi East	DOMN1	112	22	85	3	2	1	0.36	1	6.7	3.7	4.2	2.11	1	20.4	26.1	10.5	0.38	1	37.9	104.9	24.1	0.77
Gourbassi East	DOMN2	107	66	71	3	2	1	0.22	1	5.9	3.1	2.8	1.26	1	15.0	14.3	6.6	0.22	1	45.7	64.6	42.5	0.46
Gourbassi East	DOMN3	70	0	88	3	2	1	0.33	1	3.4	10.1	2.4	1.90	1	7.3	29.9	8.4	0.34	1	37.4	54.8	36.2	0.70
Gourbassi East	DOMN4	79	22	79	3	2	1	0.62	1	2.5	2.8	2.1	3.63	1	4.5	6.5	3.9	0.64	1	11.7	23.1	8.6	1.33
Gourbassi West	DOMN1	97	-38	-51	3	2	1	0.09	1	38.8	9.6	6.1	0.28	1	80.1	30.5	16.1	0.21	1	140.0	77.6	39.9	0.35
Gourbassi West	DOMN2	120	-35	-45	3	2	1	0.09	1	38.8	9.6	6.1	0.28	1	80.1	30.5	16.1	0.21	1	140.0	77.6	39.9	0.35
Gourbassi West	DOMN3	69	-42	-63	3	2	1	0.09	1	38.8	9.6	6.1	0.28	1	80.1	30.5	16.1	0.21	1	140.0	77.6	39.9	0.35
Linnguekoto West	DOMN1	-53	22	85	3	2	1	2.46	1	7.2	4.1	1.0	9.99	1	11.1	19.1	1.0	3.42	1	30.2	42.1	1.0	8.70
Linnguekoto West	DOMN2	-35	-35	0	3	2	1	0.14	1	13.0	13.0	13.0	0.83	1	52.4	52.4	52.4	0.01	1	85.9	85.9	85.9	0.38
Mogoyafara South	DOMN1	123	-33	-40	3	2	1	0.33	1	9.9	12.9	8.3	1.93	1	39.2	35.0	17.5	0.34	1	99.2	49.1	35.3	0.71
Mogoyafara South	DOMN2	35	23	10	3	2	1	0.05	1	3.1	5.6	5.2	0.08	1	12.3	20.7	14.6	0.16	1	18.5	36.5	28.4	0.48
Mogoyafara South	DOMN3	78	14	38	3	2	1	0.11	1	9.3	19.0	5.0	0.53	1	52.6	59.9	14.7	0.14	1	219.8	118.2	46.1	1.14
Mogoyafara South	DOMN4	135	-40	0	3	1	2	0.30	1	11.7	11.7	5.2	1.32	1	25.3	25.3	18.7	0.44	1	49.3	49.3	38.1	0.96
Mogoyafara South	DOMN5	30	-70	0	3	1	2	0.13	1	10.4	10.4	4.2	0.76	1	31.9	31.9	11.1	0.06	1	49.8	49.8	26.9	0.36
Mogoyafara South	DOMN6	65	0	-40	3	2	1	0.18	1	10.6	5.2	5.1	0.57	1	28.2	22.6	17.2	0.57	1	135.0	73.0	48.8	0.52

viii. Kriging Neighbourhood Assessment and Estimation Parameters

The parent block size and the ideal minimum number of samples and optimum (maximum) number of samples required to inform individual estimated blocks are the most important parameters which impact the quality of grade estimates in a resource model. The ideal is to produce a locally accurate estimate at the smallest block size to give adequate resolution of the grades in the block model. Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) provides a quantitative method of testing different estimation parameters (block size and number of samples) by assessing their impact on the quality of the resultant estimate. KNA allows for the selection of the optimal value for each parameter and is dependent on several factors unique to the deposit including the inherent variability, the ranges of grade continuity, anisotropy and the data spacing. The variogram mathematically represents these factors and is a critical input for a KNA.

The statistics generated for KNA measure conditional bias. Conditional bias refers to the 'degree of over-smoothing' (*i.e.*, reduction in the variance of grades) in the block estimates compared to the theoretical true variance of grades at that block size. There are two conditional bias statistics used for optimisation namely; Kriging Efficiency ("KEF"), which measures the effectiveness of the kriged estimate to reproduce the local block grade accurately and Slope of Regression or conditional bias slope ("SoR"), which summarise the degree of over-smoothing of high and low grades.

KNA runs were completed using Datamine software for each of the mineralised zones for the Project Area. In each case, a significant or domain in terms of the Mineral Resource Estimate (often the most densely drilled zone), was selected as the basis for the KNA.

Figure 134 shows an example of the graphical outputs from the KNA process. In the example given, an orthogonal parent block size with dimensions 5 m x 10 m x 10 m (X,Y,Z) was selected for the block model estimation. The number of optimal or maximum samples (30) were selected based on the position at which the KE and SoR parameters appear to stabilise. A minimum of five samples were selected, which corresponds to the position on the graphs where the values of KEF and SoR indicate the quality of estimates is likely to be acceptable. Table 31 gives the search parameter values used for the Mineral Resource estimates for each of the mineralised zones. The search philosophy applied was to run up to 3 searches to produce an Au g/t estimate within the respective modelled mineralised envelopes. The first search was set to the range of the final structure of the modelled semi-variogram, the second to 1.5 times the range and the third to 2 times the range of the modelled variogram. In general, samples sourced from a minimum of two drillholes (in some cases three) were required for each block estimate.

Figure 134: Kriging Efficiency and Slope of Regression Plots for Kriging Neighbourhood Assessments for Au g/t for the Barani East Area

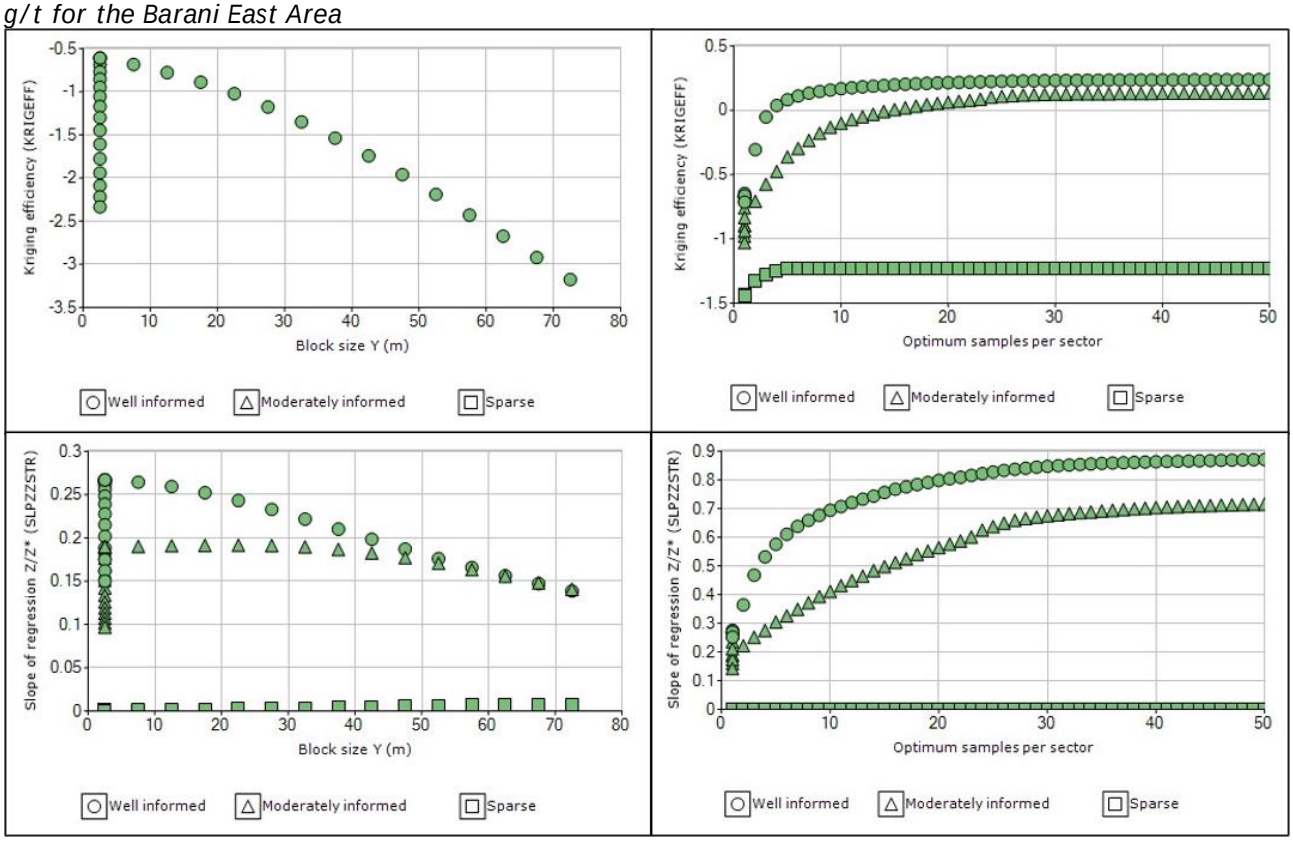


Table 31: Search Volume Parameters for the Area Mineralised Zones

Area	Domain	SMETHOD	SDIST1	SDIST2	SDIST3	SANGLE1	SANGLE2	SANGLE3	SAXIS1	SAXIS2	SAXIS3	OCTMETH	MINOCT	MINPEROC	MAXPEROC	MINNUM1	MAXNUM1	SVOLFAC2	MINNUM2	MAXNUM2	SVOLFAC3	MINNUM3	MAXNUM3	MAXKEY
Barani East	Barani East	2	60	54	5	147	38	51	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	30	1.5	3	25	2	3	15	2
Barani East	Barani Gap	2	33	55	5	253	0	-76	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	30	1.5	3	25	2	3	15	2
Barani East	Kenie goulou	2	190	100	5	100	0	55	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	30	1.5	3	25	2	3	15	2
Barani East	Barani	2	190	100	5	90	68	90	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	30	1.5	3	25	2	3	15	2
Barani East	KE	2	95	56	5	-89	-11	-28	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	30	1.5	3	25	2	3	15	2
Gourbassi East	DOMN 1	2	38	105	5	112	22	85	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	8	30	1.5	5	25	2	3	15	2
Gourbassi East	DOMN 2	2	46	65	5	107	66	71	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	8	30	1.5	5	25	2	3	15	2
Gourbassi East	DOMN 3	2	40	55	5	70	0	88	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	8	30	1.5	5	25	2	3	15	2
Gourbassi East	DOMN 4	2	12	25	5	79	22	79	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	8	30	1.5	5	25	2	3	15	2
Gourbassi West	DOMN 1	2	140	78	5	97	-38	-51	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	30	1.5	3	25	2	3	15	2
Gourbassi West	DOMN 2	2	140	78	5	120	-35	-45	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	30	1.5	3	25	2	3	15	2
Gourbassi West	DOMN 3	2	140	78	5	69	-42	-63	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	30	1.5	3	25	2	3	15	2
Linnguekoto West	DOMN 1	2	30	40	5	-53	22	85	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	8	15	1.5	5	20	3	3	30	3
Linnguekoto West	DOMN 2	2	85	85	3	-35	-35	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	8	15	1.5	5	20	2	3	30	3
Mogoyafara South	DOMN 1	2	99	49	5	123	-33	-40	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	8	20	1.5	5	20	2	3	15	3
Mogoyafara South	DOMN 2	2	18	36	10	35	23	10	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	8	20	1.5	5	20	2	3	15	3
Mogoyafara South	DOMN 3	2	219	118	10	78	14	38	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	8	20	1.5	5	20	2	3	15	3
Mogoyafara South	DOMN 4	2	49	49	10	135	-40	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	8	20	1.5	5	20	2	3	15	3
Mogoyafara South	DOMN 5	2	49	49	10	30	-70	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	8	20	1.5	5	20	2	3	15	3
Mogoyafara South	DOMN 6	2	135	73	10	65	0	-40	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	8	20	1.5	5	20	2	3	15	3

ix. Bulk Density

Specific gravity measurements have been collected during the exploration drilling at the various mineralised areas within the Project Area.

Table 32 provides a summary of the results of the bulk density sampling programme for the various mineralised areas. The samples were weighed in the air, and then weighed in water, the SG was calculated, by dividing the weight of the sample in the air by the weight of the sample in the water.

The bulk density measurements were categorised into laterite (overburden), oxidised, transitional, and fresh or sulphide zones and averages were calculated for each weathered zone. These density values were applied to the block model and used to calculate the respective tonnage for each weathered zone.

Table 32: Summary of Results of Bulk Density Samples Collected for Each Mineralised Area.

Area	No. of Samples	Laterite	Oxide	Transition	Sulphide (Fresh)
Barani East and Surrounds	280	2.07	1.75	2.10	2.72
Gourbassi East	255	-	1.72	2.26	2.80
Gourbassi West	183	1.86	1.67	2.24	2.77
Linnguekoto West*	0	1.70	1.70	2.30	2.70
Mogoyafara South*	0		1.70	2.30	2.70

Note: * Bulk Density values assumed

x. Block Model Estimation

Block model estimates or grade interpolation for the various mineralised areas in the Project Area were completed using parent cell estimates in orthogonal (unrotated) block models. The block model parameters for the various areas are presented in Table 33. Estimates were performed individually for each modelled mineralised envelope, using only the composite data extracted from that respective envelope.

No additional block model splits were used for the Barani, Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West block models, whilst two and five splits were used for the Mogoyafara South and Linnguekoto block models to assist with filling the modelled mineralised envelopes to ensure the volume of the mineralised shells was honoured as far as possible. The Mineral Resource estimate was constrained by the modelled mineralised envelopes.

Three estimates were performed using three search volumes as per the search parameters described previously. The resultant block models were combined with one another, giving preference to the lowest (smallest search) volume.

Multiple estimation techniques were employed in the interpolation to allow for cross-validation of methods and testing for conditional bias. Ordinary kriging (OK) was utilised for Mineral Resource estimation purposes. Secondary estimates were completed using inverse distance to the power 2 (ID2AUC) and power 3(ID3AUC) and 0 (produces an arithmetic mean within the respective search - AVGAUC) and a nearest neighbour (NNAUC) method. Generic estimation parameters are presented in Table 34.

Table 33: Block Model Parameters for the Mineralised Areas

Area	Origin X	Origin Y	Origin Z	Block Size X	Block Size Y	Block Size Z	Number Blocks X	Number Blocks Y	Number Blocks Z
Barani East and Surrounds	221540	1495780	-175	5	10	10	800	510	40
Gourbassi East	209500	1483100	-200	2.5	5	5	240	240	132
Gourbassi West	205150	1484900	-135	5	10	10	237	185	25
Linnguekoto West	216350	1485260	-155	25	25	25	50	50	11
Mogoyafara South	221375	1480055	-90	20	20	5	185	198	46

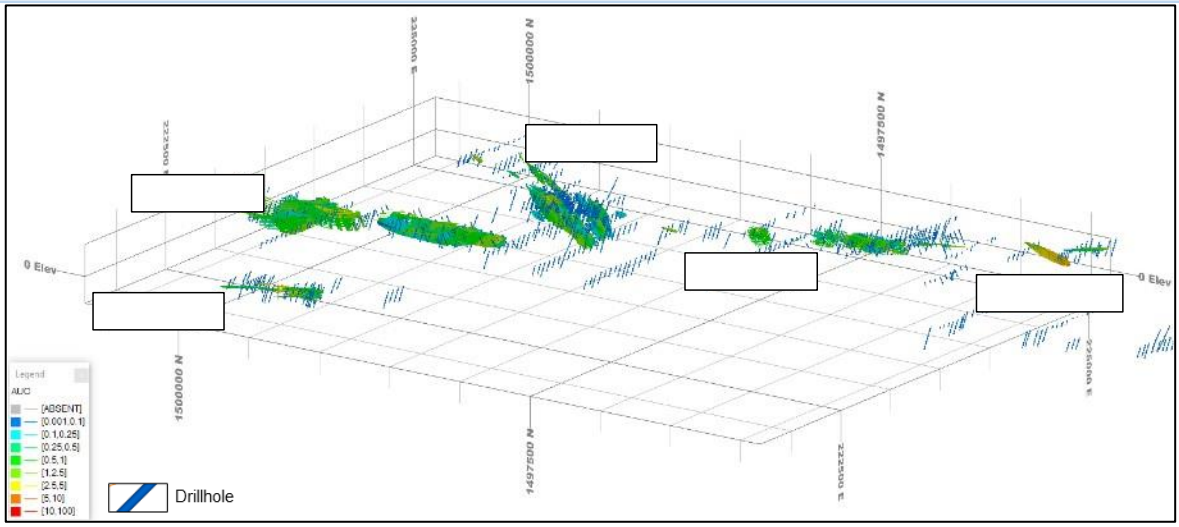
Table 34: Generic Estimation Parameters Used for Block Model Estimates for the Mineralised Zones

VALUE_IN	VALUE_OU	NUMSAM_F	SVOL_F	VAR_F	MINDIS_F	SREFNUM	IMETHOD	ANISO	ANANGLE1	ANANGLE2	ANANGLE3	ANDIST1	ANDIST2	ANDIST3	POWER	ADDCON	VREFNUM	LOG	GENCASE	DEPMEAN	TOL	MAXITER	KRIGNEGW	KRIGVARS	LOCALMNP	DOMN
AUC	AUC	NSAUC	SVAUC	VARAUC	MDAUC	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0.01	3	1	1	2	1
AUC	FFUNCAUC					1	101	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0.01	3	1	1	2	1
AUC	LGMAUC					1	102	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0.01	3	1	1	2	1
AUC	ID2AUC					1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0.01	3	1	1	2	1
AUC	ID3AUC					1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0.01	3	1	1	2	1
AUC	AVGAUC					1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	0.01	3	1	1	2	1
AUC	NNAUC					1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	0.01	3	1	1	2	1

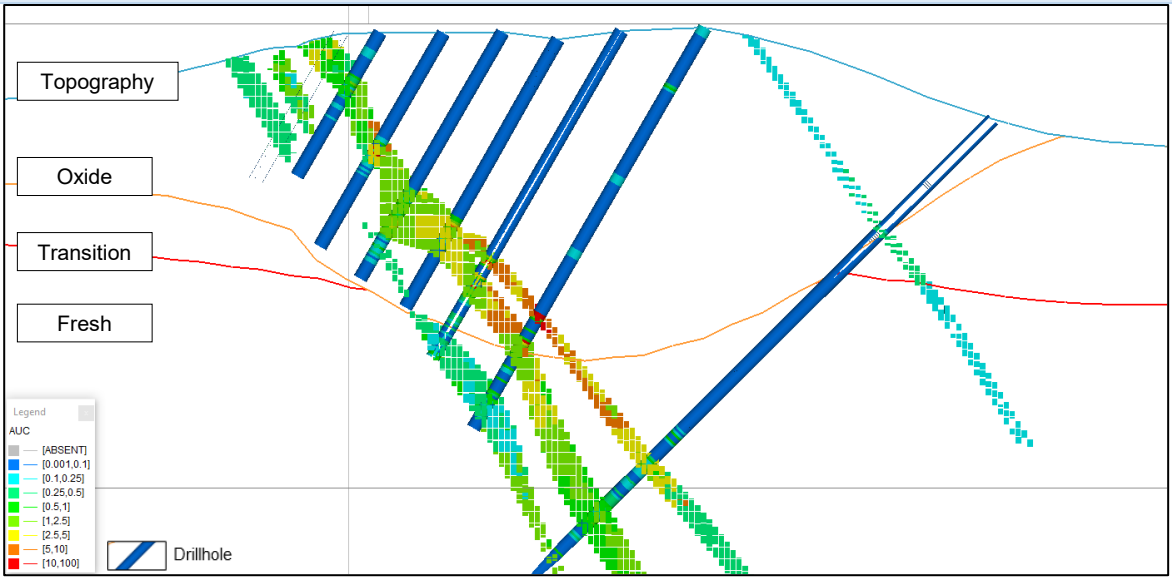
Figure 135 to Figure 139 show oblique and section views of the various estimated block models (Au g/t) and associated exploration drillholes for the SMSZ Mineral Resource areas.

Figure 135: Oblique and Section View of the Estimated Block Model (Au g/t) and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Barani East and Surrounds

Oblique View (Barani East and Surrounds)



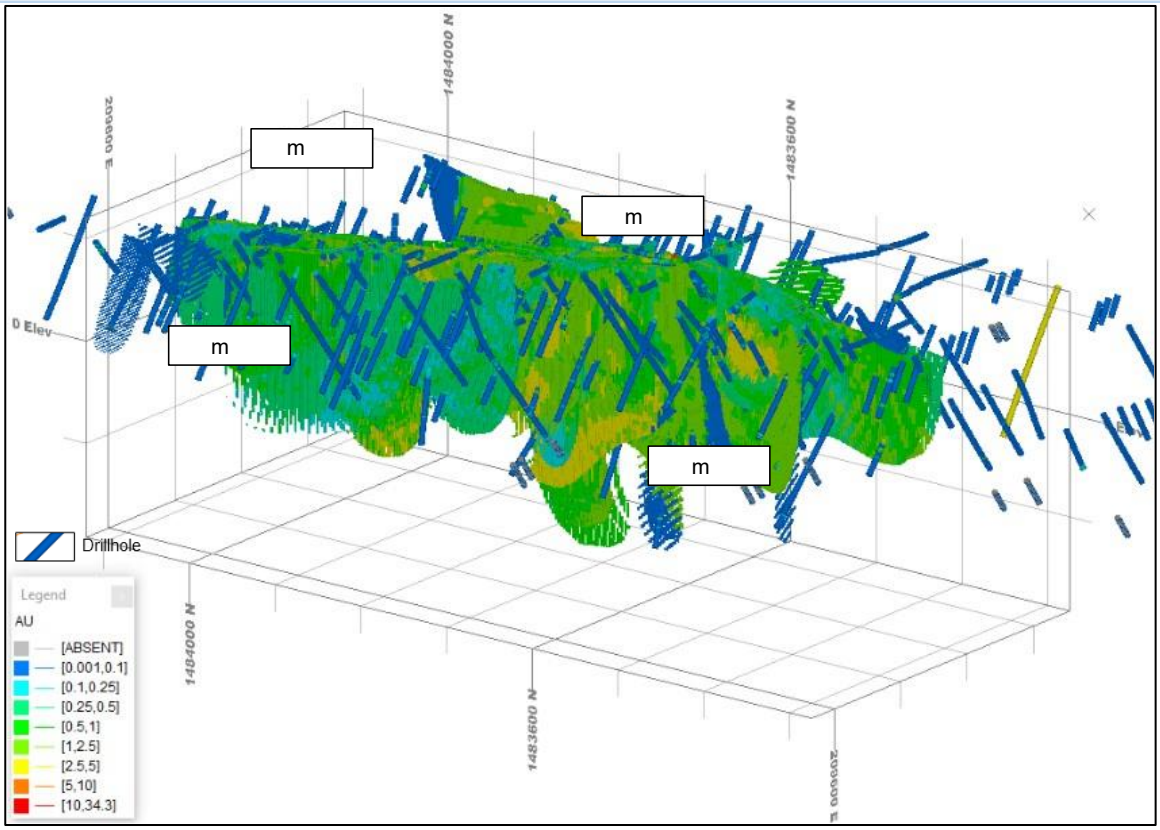
Section View (Looking North; Barani East)



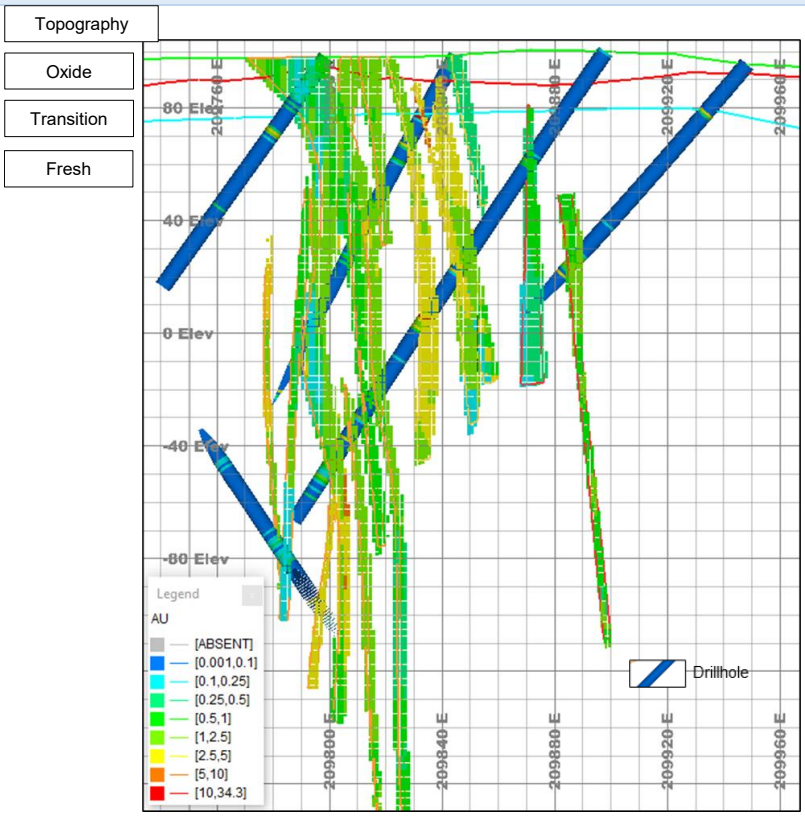
Oblique and Section View of the Estimated Block Model (Au g/t) and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Barani East and Surrounds	**January 2022**

Figure 136: Oblique and Section View of the Estimated Block Model (Au g/t) and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Gourbassi East

Oblique View



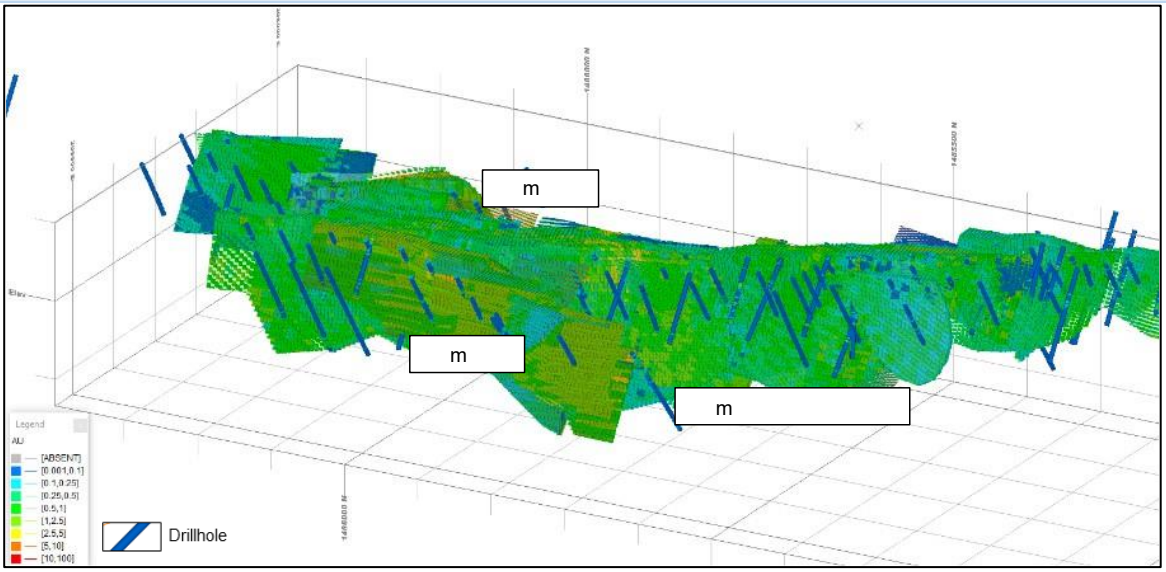
Section View (Looking North)



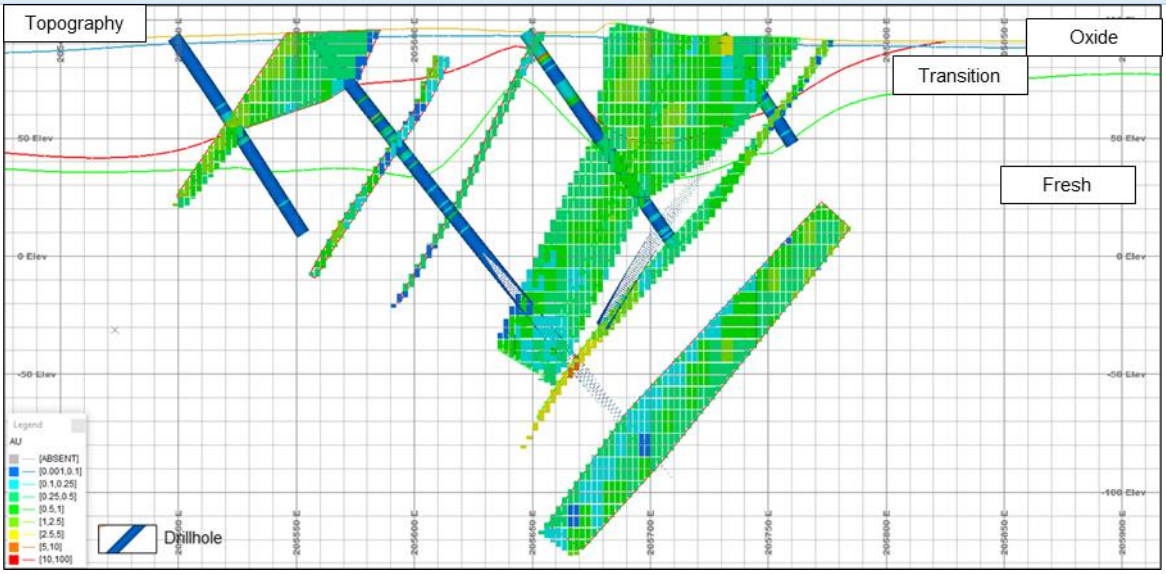
Oblique and Section View of the Estimated Block Model (Au g/t) and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Gourbassi East	January 2022

Figure 137: Oblique and Section View of the Estimated Block Model (Au g/t) and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Gourbassi West

Oblique View



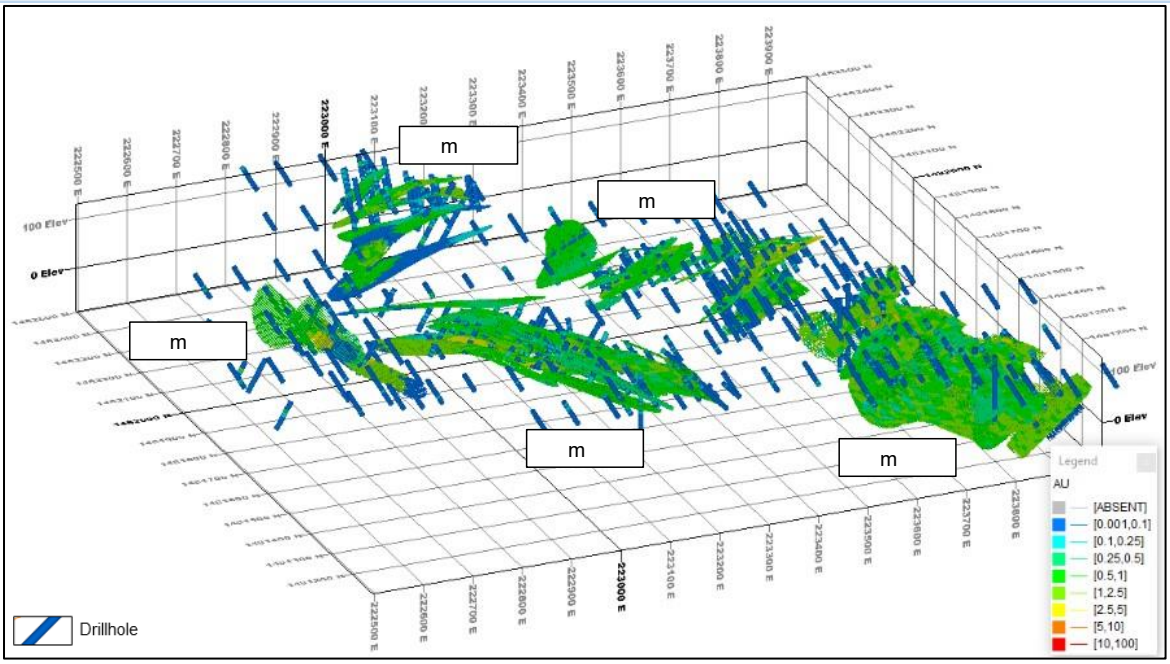
Section View (Looking North)



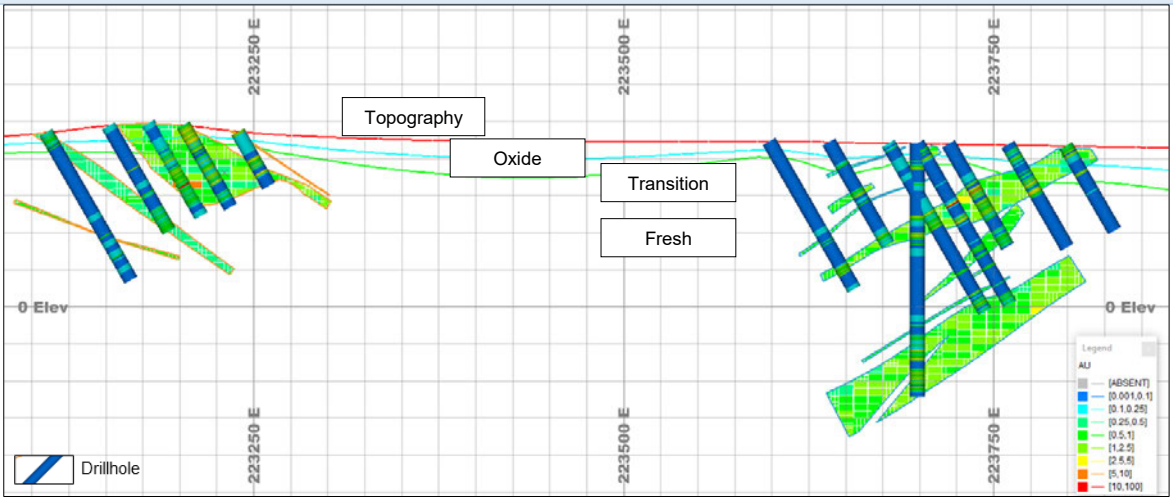
Oblique and Section View of the Estimated Block Model (Au g/t) and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Gourbassi West	January 2022

Figure 138: Oblique and Section View of the Estimated Block Model (Au g/t) and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Mogoyafara South

Oblique View



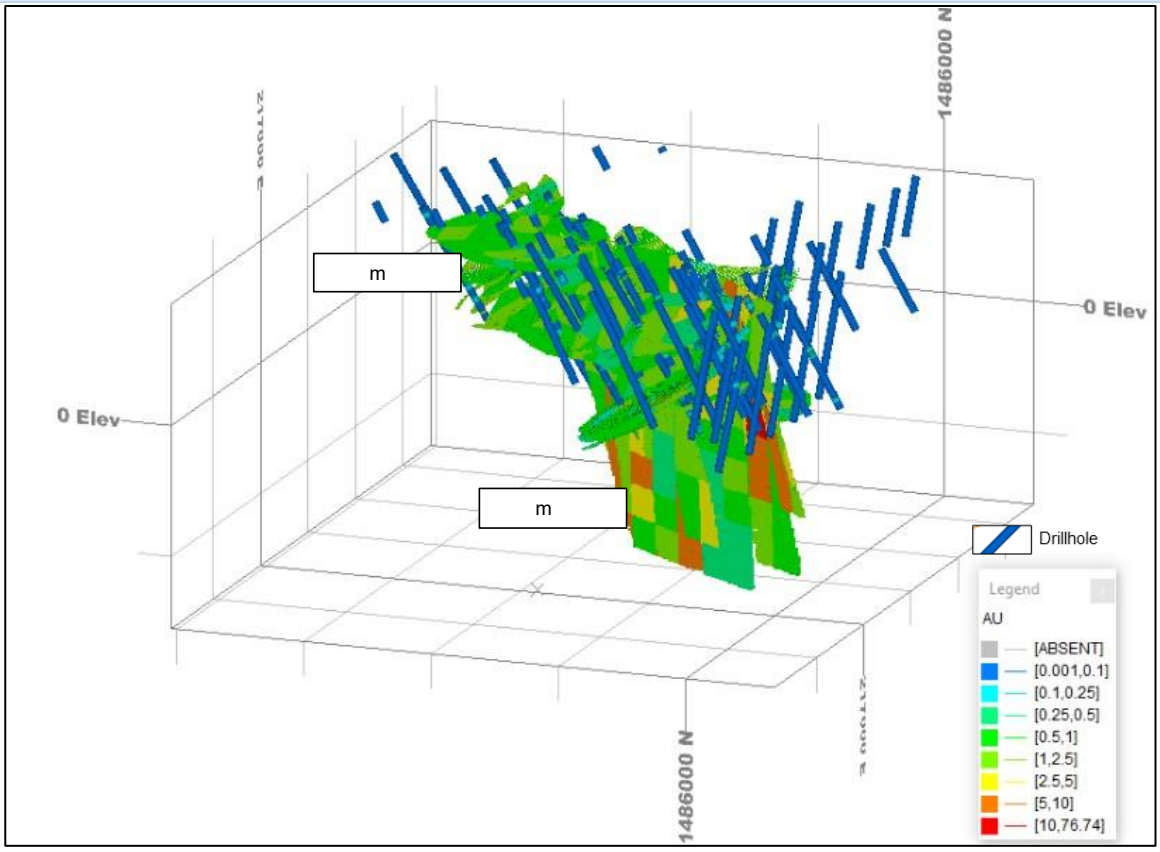
Section View (Looking North)



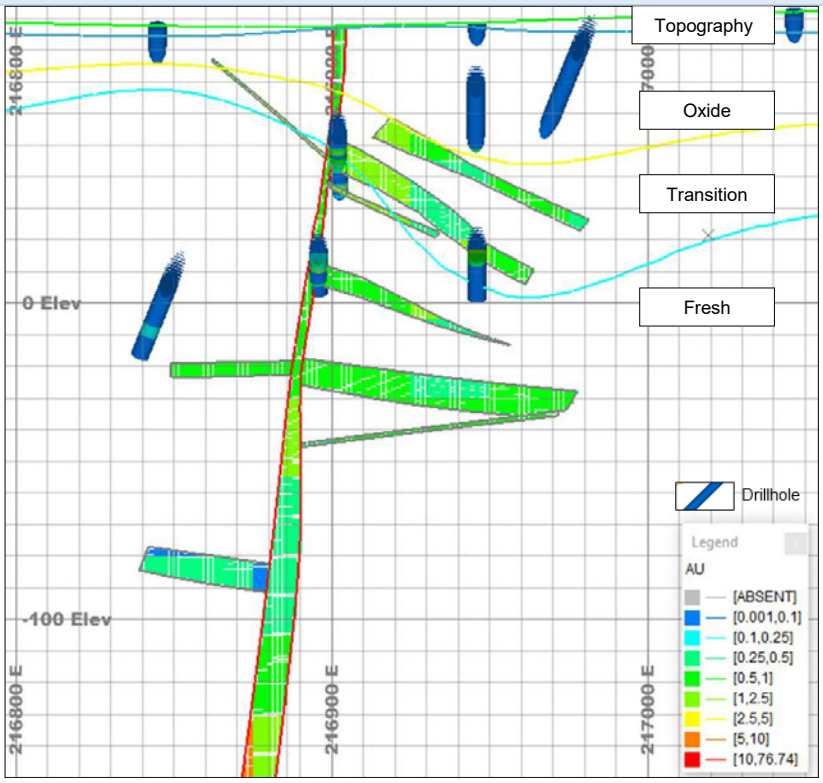
Oblique and Section View of the Estimated Block Model (Au g/t) and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Mogoyafara South	**January 2022**

Figure 139: Oblique and Section View of the Estimated Block Model (Au g/t) and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Linnguekoto West

Oblique View



Section View (Looking North)



Oblique and Section View of the Estimated Block Model (Au g/t) and Associated Exploration Drillholes for Linnguekoto West	January 2022

xi. Mining Depletions

No mining depletions have been applied as there has been no mining on the property besides the limited artisanal mining.

xii. Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction

To test for reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction (RPEEE) the Mineral Resource was declared at a resource cut-off grade and within an optimised resource pit shell. The parameters utilised for the resource cut-off grade and pit optimisation are detail in Table 35. The resource pit shells that resulted from these pit runs, which were performed in MaxiPit software, are shown in figures in Item 10 (a) for the various zones and Figure 141 to Figure 145.

Table 35: RPEEE Parameters

Costing	Unit	Assumption	Comment
Au Price	USD/oz	1,800	90th percentile since 1980 is USD1,608/oz - current gold price around USD1,800/oz
Processing Cost	USD/t	11.00	Average processing cost of recent West Africa Greenstone
Waste Mining	USD/t	2.25	Mining cost of recent West Africa gold project - less 10%
Ore Mining (Saprolite)	USD/t	2.25	Mining cost of recent West Africa gold project - less 10%
Ore Mining (Transition & Fresh)	USD/t	2.75	Mining cost of recent West Africa gold project - less 10%
Process Recovery	%	92	High level Gourbassi metallurgical test work average is 92%
Slope Angle - Saprolite	Degrees	45	
Slope Angle - Transitional & Fresh	Degrees	50	
Mining Recovery	%	100	

The resultant cut-off grade using these parameters is shown in Table 36. The cut-off grade of 0.26 g/t was however not utilised and Desert Gold have opted for a higher cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t for the declared Mineral Resource.

Table 36: Cut-off Grade

Parameter	Factor		Calculation	
	Unit	Factor	Unit	Grade
Metal price	USD/g	58		
Operating cost	USD/t	14	g/t	0.24
Minor Geological Losses	%	0%	g/t	0.24
Total Dilution (Sundries + Stoping Dilution)	%	0%	g/t	0.24
MCF	%	100%	g/t	0.24
PRF	%	92%	g/t	0.26

xiii. Block Model Validation

Several data-model reconciliations were performed. Firstly, a visual inspection of drillhole composite values with respect to the estimated block model was completed. Visually there is a good correlation between the estimated ordinary krige gold values and the composite gold values.

Basic statistics have been compiled comparing the model estimates and composites. Regressions between various interpolants and the respective kriged value were tested for the total estimated block model (irrespective of final Mineral Resource categorisation). Correlation coefficients ("R") of greater than 0.90 were achieved, indicating a reliable estimate for the Ordinary kriging relative to the other methods tested. Scatter plots of the various interpolants with respect to one another were also inspected for possible indications of bias in the OK estimate. The various validation methods are shown in an example from the Barani East estimate in Table 37.

Table 37: The Various Validation Methods are shown in an Example from the Barani East Estimate

Source		Domain	Field	Mean	Variance	Stand Dev	Correlation Coefficient "R" AUC
Barani East							
MOD		1	AUC	1.23	1.64	-	-
MOD		1	ID2AUC	1.25	1.49	-	-
MOD		1	ID3AUC	1.21	1.67	-	-
MOD		1	AVGAUC	1.20	1.87	-	-
MOD		1	NNAUC	1.10	4.43	-	-
COMP		1	Au ppm	1.61	13.75	-	-
COMP CAP		1	AUC	1.52	9.22	-	-
Interpolation Methods	OK: ID2	-	-	-	-	-	0.9452
	OK: ID3	-	-	-	-	-	0.9142
	OK:AVG	-	-	-	-	-	0.9237
	OK:NN	-	-	-	-	-	0.5656
	ID2:ID3	-	-	-	-	-	0.9897
	ID2:AVG	-	-	-	-	-	0.8924
	ID2:NN	-	-	-	-	-	0.6565
	ID3:AVG	-	-	-	-	-	0.8238
	ID3:NN	-	-	-	-	-	0.7100
	AVG:NN	-	-	-	-	-	0.4317
Barani Gap							
MOD		2	AUC	0.91	0.55	0.74	-
MOD		2	ID2AUC	0.89	0.47	0.69	-
MOD		2	ID3AUC	0.92	0.57	0.761	-
MOD		2	AVGAUC	0.93	0.63	0.79	-
MOD		2	NNAUC	0.91	1.53	1.24	-
COMP		2	Au_ppm	0.74	1.75	1.32	-
COMP CAP		2	AUC	0.71	1.31	1.14	-
Barani							
MOD		4	AUC	0.78	0.41	0.64	-
MOD		4	ID2AUC	0.77	0.41	0.64	-
MOD		4	ID3AUC	0.79	0.51	0.72	-
MOD		4	AVGAUC	0.79	0.54	0.74	-
MOD		4	NNAUC	0.76	0.7	0.84	-
COMP		4	Au_ppm	0.73	1.17	1.08	-
COMP CAP		4	AUC	0.72	0.9	0.95	-
Keniegoulou							
MOD		3	AUC	0.98	0.52	0.72	-
MOD		3	ID2AUC	1.01	0.54	0.74	-
MOD		3	ID3AUC	1.01	0.63	0.79	-
MOD		3	AVGAUC	1.01	0.68	0.83	-
MOD		3	NNAUC	0.96	2.46	1.57	-
COMP		3	Au_ppm	1.29	5.73	2.39	-
COMP CAP		3	AUC	1.29	5.73	2.39	-
KE							
MOD		5	AUC	1.14	0.92	0.96	-
MOD		5	ID2AUC	1.08	0.96	0.98	-
MOD		5	ID3AUC	1.12	1.09	1.04	-
MOD		5	AVGAUC	1.13	1.15	1.07	-
MOD		5	NNAUC	1.13	3.12	1.77	-
COMP		5	AujDpm	1.08	3.61	1.9	-
COMP CAP		5	AUC	1.08	3.61	1.9	-

A trend or swath analysis was completed along the X, Y and Z axes at fixed intervals (typically 25 m - 50 m in the X and Y orientations and 10 m in the Z elevation), for each of the estimated block models. An example of a trend analysis is presented in Figure 140 from the Baran East Estimate. The model estimate (M_AUC) should follow the same grade trends as the raw drillhole composites (S_AUC). The magnitude of values may differ depending on the maximum number of samples accessed by the estimate with respect to the number of actual drillhole composites available for estimation purposes. As expected, an OK estimate will produce a smoothed result relative to the corresponding average grade of the composites for each swath.

In summary, the various validations and reconciliation techniques demonstrate that the block model estimates for each mineralised area in the SMSZ Project Area, show a reasonable correlation between various interpolation methods and with the informing composites. Furthermore, the estimation quality and conditional bias parameters appear to indicate that the estimation technique and block model design has provided an acceptable estimate without excessive smoothing.

Figure 140: An Example of a Swath Analysis Comparing the Ordinary Kriged Estimate (Au g/t) with the Average Value (Au g/t) of Composites in Various Orientations through the Estimated Block Model for Barani East

II. Mineral Resource Classification

The Mineral Resource estimates for each mineralised area in the Project Area, was categorised on the basis matrix of criterion dependant on the data type and quantity, quality and standards, quality assurance and quality control protocols, range of the respective modelled spatial continuity, number of composites, minimum and maximum number of samples and the performance (quality) of the kriging estimate. The total estimated block model within the modelled mineralised envelopes were classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources.

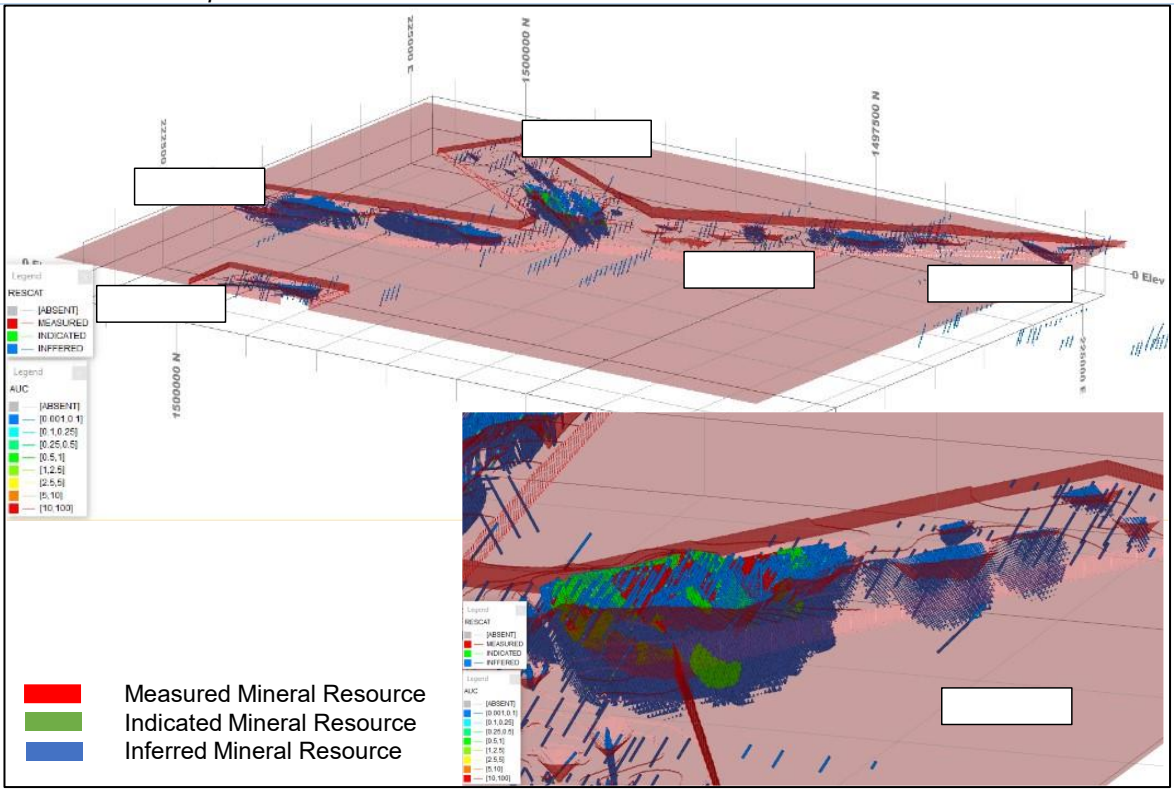
Data types, quality and standards and QAQC are detailed in Item 11. The estimate was completed in three volumes as set in the search parameters for the estimate. The first search volume was set at the range of the modelled variography, the second search volume at 1.5 times the range and the third at 2 times the range. The estimates also required that informing composites are sourced from at least two drillholes (three drillholes in the case of the Mogoyafara South and Linnguekoto estimates) within the search volume. Additionally, a minimum number of samples was required for each estimate as given in Table 31.

The classification criterion for each block model estimate was as follows:-

- Barani East (Figure 141) – Only area with adequate QAQC
    - Measured – within first search volume, greater than 10 informing composites and composites sourced from a minimum of two drillholes. SoR greater than 0.6.

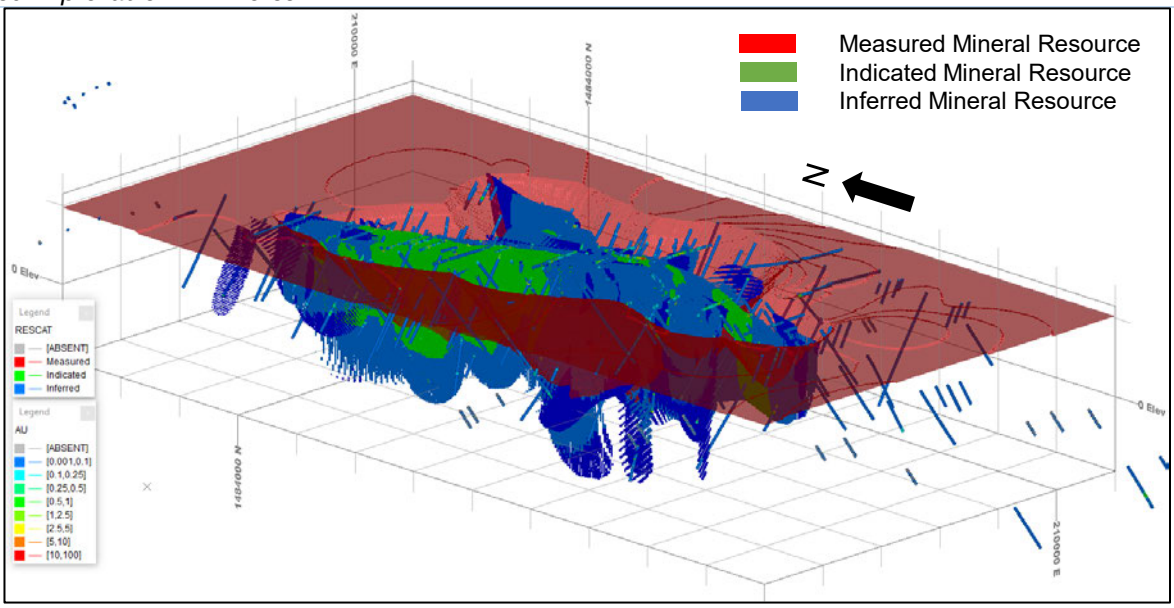
  - Indicated – within second search volume (1.5 times range of modelled spatial continuity), greater than 10 informing composites and composites sourced from a minimum of two drillholes.
  - Inferred – up to twice range of modelled variography, greater than three composites and composites sourced from a minimum of one drillholes.
- Barani Gap, Keniegoulou, Barani and KE (Figure 141)
  - Inferred – up to twice range of modelled variography, greater than three composites and composites sourced from a minimum of two drillholes.
- Gourbassi East (Figure 142)
  - Indicated - within second search volume (1.5 times range of modelled spatial continuity), greater than 10 informing composites and composites sourced from a minimum of two drillholes.
  - Inferred – up to twice range of modelled variography, greater than three composites and composites sourced from a minimum of two drillholes.
  - Measured classification was not applied due to the fact that the bulk of informing data does not have QAQC and cannot be verified independently. Pre-2014 analytical data distribution clearly shows a negative bias relative to analytical data from later drilling phases. A regression was applied to the pre-2014 so that the data could be utilised in the Mineral resource estimation.
- Gourbassi West (Figure 143) – characterised by data with QAQC distributed throughout modelled mineralisation. The various data types (diamond drilling versus RC drilling), datasets with and without QAQC and data from all phases of drilling, demonstrate reasonable compatibility.
  - Measured – within first search Volume and > 10 informing composites – composites sourced from a minimum of two drillholes. Slope of regression (SOR) greater than 0.6. Restricted to upper oxidised zones as the interface between transition and sulphide material requires additional data.
  - Indicated – within second search volume (1.5 times range of modelled spatial continuity), greater than 10 informing composites and composites sourced from a minimum of two drillholes.
  - Inferred – up to twice range of modelled variography, greater than three composites and composites sourced from a minimum of two drillholes.
- Linnguekoto West (Figure 144)
  - Inferred - based on data quality (only historical Hyundai drillhole data), geological understanding, and estimation quality. Up to twice range of modelled variography, greater than three composites and composites sourced from a minimum of three drillholes.
- Mogoyafara South (Figure 145)
  - Inferred - based on data quality (only historical Hyundai drillhole data), geological understanding, and estimation quality. Up to twice range of modelled variography, greater than three composites and composites sourced from a minimum of three drillholes.

Figure 141: Oblique View of the Barani East and Surrounds Classified Block Models with Optimised Pit Designs and Associated Exploration Drillholes



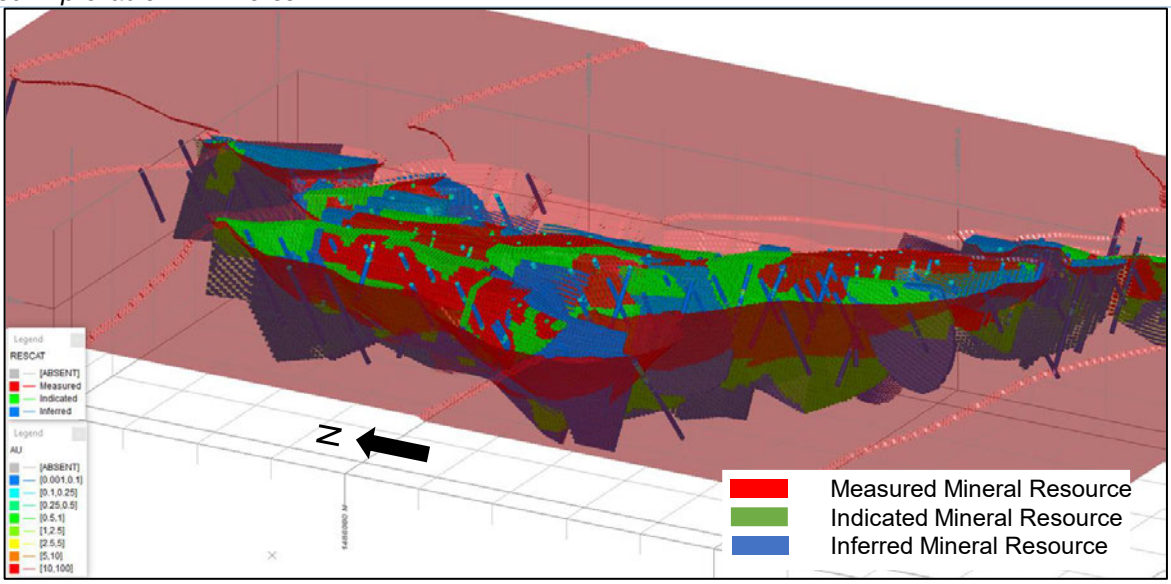
Oblique View of the Barani East and Surrounds Classified Block Models with Optimised Pit Designs and Associated Exploration Drillholes	January 2022

Figure 142: Oblique View of the Gourbassi East Classified Block Model with Optimised Pit Design and Associated Exploration Drillholes



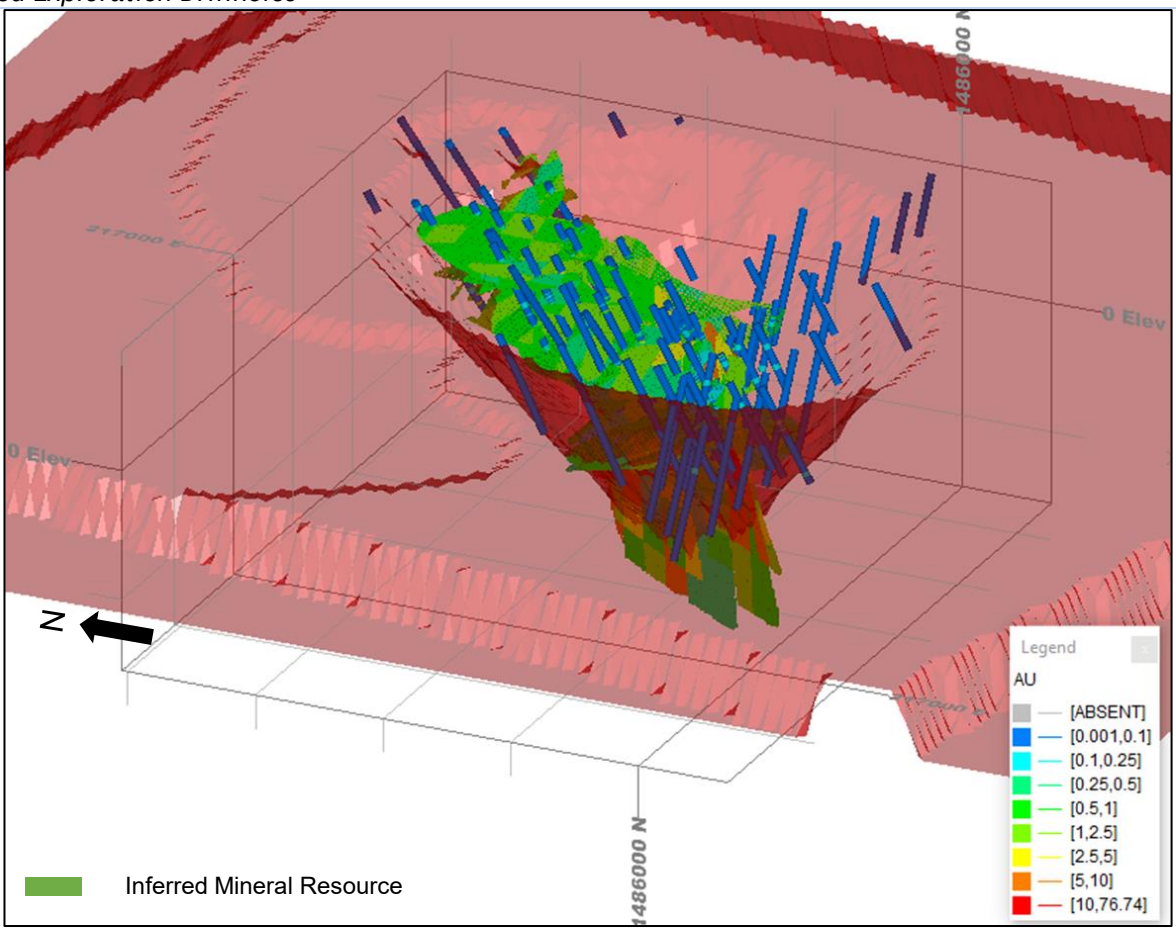
Oblique View of the Gourbassi East Classified Block Model with Optimised Pit Design and Associated Exploration Drillholes	January 2022

Figure 143: Oblique View of the Gourbassi West Classified Block Model with Optimised Pit Design and Associated Exploration Drillholes



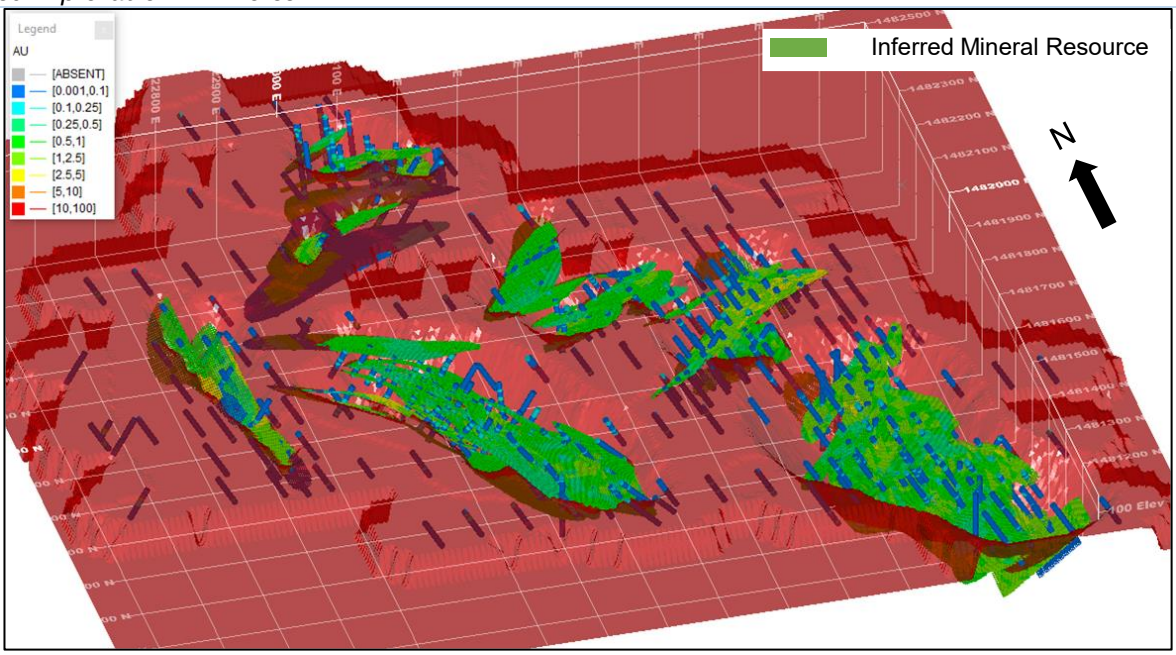
Oblique View of the Gourbassi West Classified Block Model with Optimised Pit Design and Associated Exploration Drillholes	January 2022

Figure 144: Oblique View of the Linnguekoto West Classified Block Model with Optimised Pit Design and Associated Exploration Drillholes



Oblique View of the Linnguekoto West Classified Block Model with Optimised Pit Design and Associated Exploration Drillholes	January 2022

Figure 145: Oblique View of the Mogoyafara South Classified Block Model with Optimised Pit Design and Associated Exploration Drillholes



Oblique View of the Mogoyafara South Classified Block Model with Optimised Pit Design and Associated Exploration Drillholes | **January 2022**

III. Mineral Resource Statement

The total estimated Mineral Resources for the SMSZ Project have been classified and stated within optimised open pits and is presented in Table 38. The open pit Mineral Resources are stated at a gold cut-off grade of 0.40 g/t. No additional geological losses have been applied.

All stated Mineral Resources are limited to the property boundaries of the Project Area. Columns may not add up due to rounding. Tonnage and gold content are estimates and have been rounded to the appropriate levels of confidence. Inferred Mineral Resources have a large degree of uncertainty, and it cannot be assumed that all or part of the Inferred Mineral Resource will be upgraded to a higher confidence category. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not demonstrate economic viability.

Table 38: Total Mineral Resources of the SMSZ Gold Project as at 12 January 2022

Mineral Resource Category	Tonnes	Gold Grade	Gold Content
	Mt	g/t	oz
Measured	2.38	1.28	97,800
Indicated	6.09	1.08	212,600
Measured and Indicated	**8.47**	**1.14**	**310,300**
Inferred	**20.70**	**1.16**	**769,200**

Notes:

1. A marginal cut-off grade of 0.40 g/t Au for all material is applied.
2. Mineral Resources were estimated at a gold price of USD1,800/oz, processing cost including G&A at USD11/t, mining costs ranging from USD2.25/t to USD2.75/t, process recoveries of 92% and slope angles from 45° to 50°.
3. Figures have been rounded to an appropriate level of precision for the reporting of Mineral Resources.
4. The Mineral Resources are stated as dry tonnes. All figures are in metric tonnes.
5. The in-situ ounces are in troy ounces.

The Mineral Resources by deposit are shown in Table 39.

Table 39: Mineral Resource Estimate Summary by Deposit as at 12 January 2022

Mineral Resource Category	Project	Project Sub-Division	Tonnes (In Situ)	Gold Grade	Gold Content	
			Mt	g/t	kg	oz
Measured	Gourbassi	Gourbassi West	1.77	0.96	1,700	54,600
	Barani East	Barani East	0.61	2.20	1,340	43,200
	Total Measured		2.38	1.28	3 040	97,800
Indicated	Gourbassi	Gourbassi East	2.24	1.22	2,730	87,900
		Gourbassi West	2.97	0.80	2,390	76,700
	Barani East	Barani East	0.88	1.70	1,490	48,000
	Total Indicated		6.09	1.08	6,600	212,600
Total M&I			**8.47**	**1.14**	9,650	310,300
Inferred	Mogoyafara	Mogoyafara South	12.29	1.05	12,840	412,800
	Linnguekoto	Linnguekoto West	1.39	1.48	2,060	66,200
	Gourbassi	Gourbassi East	1.88	1.37	2,570	82,800
		Gourbassi West	2.44	0.94	2,280	73,400
	Barani East	Barani East	1.01	1.62	1,650	52,900
		Barani Gap	0.85	1.03	870	28,100
		Keniegoulou	0.42	2.58	1,080	34,800
		KE	0.42	1.35	560	18,100
Total Inferred			**20.70**	**1.16**	**23,920**	**769,200**

Notes:

1. A marginal cut-off grade of 0.40 g/t Au for all material is applied.
2. Mineral Resources were estimated at a gold price of USD1,800/oz, processing cost including G&A at USD11/t, mining costs ranging from USD2.25/t to USD2.75/t, process recoveries of 92% and slope angles from 45° to 50°.
3. Figures have been rounded to an appropriate level of precision for the reporting of Mineral Resources.
4. The Mineral Resources are stated as dry tonnes. All figures are in metric tonnes.
5. The in-situ ounces are in troy ounces.

These Mineral Resources have been further subdivided into oxide, transition and fresh, with the bulk of the gold mineralisation hosted in fresh rocks as per Table 40.

Table 40: Mineral Resource Estimate Summary by Weathering Category as at 12 January 2022

Weathering Zone	Mineral Resource Category	Tonnes (In Situ)	Gold Grade	Gold Content	
		Mt	g/t	kg	oz
Oxide	Measured	1.99	1.32	2,630	84,700
	Indicated	0.68	1.23	840	27,100
	M&I	**2.67**	**1.30**	**3,480**	**111,800**
	Inferred	**2.15**	**1.20**	**2,590**	**83,300**
Transition	Measured	0.32	0.90	290	9,200
	Indicated	0.75	0.92	690	22,100
	M&I	**1.06**	**0.91**	**970**	**31,300**
	Inferred	**2.24**	**1.26**	**2,830**	**90,900**
Fresh	Measured	0.07	1.79	120	3,900
	Indicated	4.67	1.09	5,080	163,400
	M&I	**4.73**	**1.10**	**5,200**	**167,300**
	Inferred	**16.30**	**1.14**	**18,500**	**595,000**

Table 41 details the Mineral Resource sensitivity at various cut-off grades.

Table 41: Mineral Resource Summary Sensitivity Table

Category	Cut-off grade	Tonnes	Grade Au	Au	Au
	g/t	Mt	g/t	kg	oz
Measured & Indicated					
Measured & Indicated	0.30	10.01	1.02	10,200	327,800
Measured & Indicated	0.40	8.47	1.14	9,650	310,300
Measured & Indicated	0.50	6.98	1.29	8,990	288,900
Measured & Indicated	0.75	4.62	1.64	7,570	243,400
Measured & Indicated	1.00	3.30	1.95	6,420	206,400
Inferred					
Inferred	0.30	22.63	1.09	24,610	791,300
Inferred	0.40	20.70	1.16	23,920	769,200
Inferred	0.50	18.28	1.25	22,830	734,100
Inferred	0.75	12.96	1.51	19,520	627,500
Inferred	1.00	8.68	1.82	15,800	508,100

IV. MINERAL RESOURCE RECONCILIATION

There has been a significant increase in the Mineral Resource for the Project Area. The previous Mineral Resource was limited to the Barani East orebody with an indicated Mineral Resource of 0.65 Mt @ 2.22 g/t containing 46.6 koz and an inferred Mineral Resource of 0.32 Mt @ 2.29 g/t containing 23.3 koz.

The updated Mineral Resource for the SMSZ Project now includes Barani East, Barani Gap, Keniegoulou, KE, Gourbassi East, Gourbassi West, Mogoyafara South and Linnguekoto West. The new Mineral Resource now includes measured Mineral Resources of 2.38 Mt @ 1.28 g/t containing 97.8 koz. The indicated Mineral Resource has increased to 6.09 Mt @ 1.08 g/t containing 212.6 koz of gold and the inferred Mineral Resource increasing to 20.7 Mt @ 1.16 g/t for 769 koz of gold.

Item 14 (b) - DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR RESOURCES

All Mineral Resources have been categorised and reported in compliance with the definitions embodied in the CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (6 May 2019). As per CIM specifications, Mineral Resources have been reported separately in the Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource categories. Inferred Mineral Resources have been reported separately and have not been incorporated with the Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources.

Item 14 (c) - INDIVIDUAL GRADE OF METALS

Mineral Resources for gold have been estimated for the SMSZ Project. No other metals or minerals have been estimated for the Project.

Item 14 (d) - FACTORS AFFECTING MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No socio-economic, legal or political modifying factors have been applied in the estimation of Mineral Resources for the SMSZ Project. Minxcon is not aware of any known environment, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, and political or other factors that will materially affect the Mineral Resource estimates.

RPEEE have been applied to the Mineral Resource as detail in item 14 (a).

ITEM 15 - MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no Mineral Reserves estimated for the property.

ITEM 16 - MINING METHODS

Open pit mining assumptions have been applied in order to satisfy RPEEE.

ITEM 17 - RECOVERY METHODS

No recovery methods have been investigated for the deposit.

ITEM 18 - PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

No project infrastructure has been investigated.

ITEM 19 - MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

The gold market and any associated contracts for future products from the Project Area have not been investigated.

ITEM 20 - ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

Both Desert Gold and Ashanti (previous owners of the Farikounda Concession) have completed baseline environmental work on select portions of the SMSZ property, specifically for the Petit Mine and Farikounda concessions, respectively.

As well, prior to all exploration programmes, Desert Gold notifies all communities regarding any planned exploration work and secures helpers as needed to support the exploration programmes.

As per new 2019 Mining code, an environmental impact report is required for concession renewals. The environmental reports for renewals are less onerous and are not expected to be costly.

I. DESERT GOLD - PETIT MINE CONCESSION

In 2017, Desert Gold contracted Bureau D'Ingenieurs en Development Durable, Environment et Assainssement to prepare an environmental assessment report for the Petit Mine concession as part of the small mine concession approval process. This report will be updated in 2022 as part of the renewal process for the Petit Mine concession.

The 104-page environmental assessment report, provided baseline political, permitting, environmental, and social data and a framework for dealing with the heap leach, social and environmental aspects of a small mine along with a cost estimate for additional work.

II. ASHANTI - FARIKOUNDA CONCESSION

Ashanti had undertaken initial environmental, social and community baseline evaluations in support of the many legal and regulatory requirements relevant to environmental and social obligations of a mining project for the Farikounda Concession. No EIA has been completed at this stage of the project, but one must be completed and approved by the Ministry for Environment prior to submission of an application for mining.

Surface area required for planned mining could include pits at Gourbassi East, Gourbassi West, and any other target areas which ultimately may prove economic as well as space for plant facilities, stockpiles, fuel depot, dumps, tailings, holding ponds, employee camp, an airstrip, and other mine facilities. Defining and addressing the impact of these areas on the natural environment and the local social system will be developed as the project progresses.

Item 20 (a) - NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

I. FLORA AND FAUNA

The SMSZ Project is situated within the transition zone from the Sahara Desert in the north to the subtropical wetter southern portion of the country. Flora of this region consists of Sahelian grasses, thorny plants, shrubby savannah trees, and abundant bamboo in and near washes. Some areas are more densely forested while others host sparse vegetation with intervening wide-open areas. Typical trees are assorted acacia, shea, kapok, mahogany, and isolated baobab. Following the rainy season, thick grass grows quickly to heights of 2 m or more. By January or February, the grass dries and much of it is burned naturally or by local people to clear ground for farming or pedestrian access. Most of the trees lose their leaves during the dry season and bloom quickly during and after the rainy season. Forest products are currently exploited by local communities for various uses such as food, medication, construction, and fuel.

Mali is home to a broad range of wildlife. However, animal life in the area of the SMSZ Project is limited due to a long history of hunting and competing land use such as farming and grazing of domestic cows, sheep and goats. Observed mammalian wildlife of the SMSZ Project Area consists of several types of monkeys, chimpanzees, antelope and gazelle, assorted rodents and civet cats.

Birdlife is plentiful and diverse. Inventory of birds that are indigenous and those that migrate will be evaluated. The reptile population consists of a number of lizard and snake species. Some snakes are hazardously venomous.

During the rainy season, insects are plentiful and lights at a camp or operations attract a multitude of insect life which supports other amphibian, birds, and other insect eating fauna. During the dry season, insects are less prevalent. The mosquito population varies with the seasons as do diseases they can carry.

Mining activity is unlikely to adversely impact most of the limited wildlife in the SMSZ Project Area.

II. Water and Hydrology

Surface water includes the Falémé River and intermittent flow in tributary drainages. During the rainy season, dry washes may contain significant flow, but for short periods following heavy rain. Flow is for relatively short periods until surface runoff wanes and drainages are once again dry.

Groundwater lies at a depth of approximately 35 m. Subsurface flow, seasonal variation in water table, recharge rates, and pumping requirements for mine dewatering need to be evaluated with test wells. Three preliminary test wells have been proposed and will be drilled as part of the environmental programme.

The water supply for local villages consists of community wells. It is anticipated that a mining operation would test and verify that the local water supply for human consumption is and remains safe for all. Water testing and development of any required purification processing to assure safe and potable water needs to be part of mine operations.

Evaluation of surface and hydrologic systems will be part of the environmental evaluation

III. Air Quality

The Project Area is in a remote location. Air quality is controlled by seasonal influences such as rain during the rainy season and particulate content during November through March when regional winds pick up dust from the Sahara Desert and create poor air quality situations. Locally this is called the "Harmattan".

There is no local industry to degrade air quality. Local existing air quality relates to windborne dust from roads and de-vegetated areas (fallow farm plots) along with very local vehicle exhaust contributions.

Any dust from mining, haulage, and operations, would be mitigated by standard procedures such as wetting from sprinkler trucks. Details will be part of any future environmental plans.

IV. Noise and Vibration

The Project Area is remote and far from any source of anthropogenic noise or vibration except for vehicle traffic and dredge engines belonging to artisanal workers on the Falémé River. Given the low population of the area, noise impact from mining is considered minimal but will be evaluated as part of the environmental plan.

V. SOIL

Soils in this region are poorly developed on laterite, saprolitic surfaces and ferricrete or mixed with windblown clay and sand. Soil quality is important for local farming and growth of plants that serve as grazing food for domestic stock. Any soil disturbed by operations would be stockpiled for reclamation and recovery in the future. Effort will be made to minimise disturbance of natural soils suitable for farming.

A specific plan for soil type and their conservation will be part of the environmental plan.

VI. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY CONSIDERATIONS

People who reside within the SMSZ Project fall into several categories of populations. At least 10 villages lie within the SMSZ Project with the largest being Soumala. The villages have base populations between 50 and ~2,500 persons who have family lineage to these or neighbouring villages. These people for the most part, are of Bambara ethnicity and speak that language.

The number of people within the concession fluctuates as itinerant artisanal miners come and go. Many of the artisanal people are not native to the area, but come from elsewhere in Mali, Senegal and greater West Africa. At periods of low artisanal activity, these people constitute a few 10s in number. At peak periods, the numbers rise to many hundred, possibly more than 1,000.

There is also a Chinese population that fluctuates from a few 10's of persons to several hundred. These people are involved exclusively with artisanal gold mining, particularly dredging operations on the Falémé River.

A few Fulani nomads are also present. They engage in raising cows, goats, and sheep, in proximity to the Falémé River. They have no permanent location and wander with their animals. As of the end of 2019, there were several groups constituting several 10s of individuals looking after several hundred animals.

Most of the people within the property have a limited education and generally cannot provide skilled labour. Any social programme will need to address skill training to facilitate employment.

Desert Gold had good relationships with the local villages as we provide project work updates, have donated items to the communities and employed numerous local persons.

Any mine planning and development will be undertaken in partnership with local communities to assure that the economic benefits of the project provide the local communities with support and sustainable progress that meets their aspirations.

Item 20 (b) - WASTE DISPOSAL, SITE MONITORING AND WATER MANAGEMENT

Responsible handling of mine by-products such as tailings and dump material will be planned, monitored and designed to meet or exceed international standards for environmental protection. The receiving, handling, storage, and disposal of other mine-related materials such as fuel, petroleum products (grease, machine oil, etc) process reagents, etc will be developed as part of a responsible, comprehensive mine plan and in collaboration with environmental specialists.

Item 20 (c) - MINE CLOSURE COSTS AND REQUIREMENTS

A closure plan is contingent upon the ultimate extent and scale of mining operations. These plans will be included in the EISA and mining application.

The closure plan will address methods and procedures, cost, land use for reclaimed areas and the disposal of mine assets.

ITEM 21 - CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

No capital and operating costs have been investigated for the property.

ITEM 22 - ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

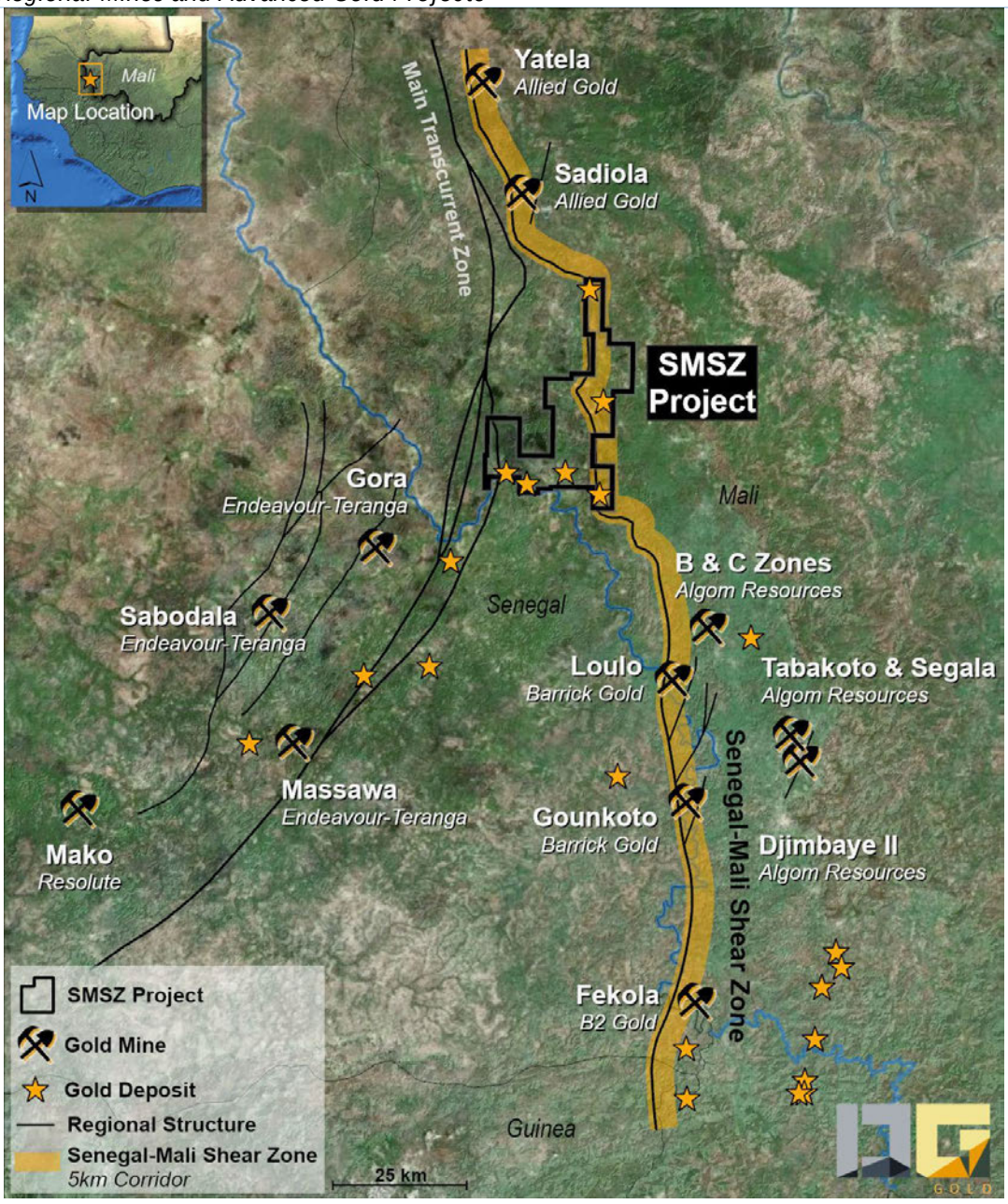
No economic analysis has been carried out for the property.

ITEM 23 - ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Item 23 (a) - PUBLIC DOMAIN INFORMATION

The SMSZ Project is one of many concession groups and concessions that contiguously blanket the Kéniéba Inlier. Among these are exploitation licences for the currently operating, recently operating, and in development mines in the area. These include: Yatela, Sadiola, Gara, Yalea, Tabakoto/Segala, Gounkoto, Fekola, Boto, Mako, Massawa and Sabodala (Figure 146).

Figure 146: Regional Mines and Advanced Gold Projects



Source: Client

Regional Mines and Advanced Gold Projects	January 2022

Gold exploration concessions immediately adjacent to the SMSZ Project include:-

- Allied Gold - contiguous to the north end of the Sadiola Mine lease;

- Legend Gold – exploration concession immediately west of the Djelimangara concession;
- African Gold – three concessions (Boubou, Bourdala and Tintaba Nord) just east of the north-eastern side of the Project;
- Indiana Resources - Koussikoto West southwest of the Project;
- Cradle Arc with Indiana Resources JV (formerly Alecto with Randgold JV) - Kossanto West adjacent to the west side of Kousilli West and Farikounda Concessions;
- Private UK holding - Blackseeds concession adjacent to the north side of Farikounda and west side of Farabantourou Concessions;
- Galiano Gold – concession blocks contiguous to the south side of the Kolomba Concession; and
- Endeavour Gold - Saiansoutou Exploration Permit - in Senegal immediately south of Farikounda concession.

Item 23 (b) - Sources of Information

Information for the above holders was derived from corporate news releases and, occasionally private communications with the various land holders.

Item 23 (c) - Verification of Information

Mineralisation on the above properties is not provided in the public domain, thus no verification of information is verifiable by the Qualified Person. Although the above concessions demonstrate the prospectivity of mineral occurrences in the region, they are not necessarily indicative of mineralisation on the subject properties.

Item 23 (d) - Historical Estimates of Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves

With the exception of the Sadiola Mine Lease, no known Mineral Resources are known on the nearby and contiguous exploration concessions. The Sadiola/Yatela Mine contains Indicated mineral resources of 113,725 t grading 1.9 g/t Au for 6.79 Moz at Sadiola. Historic production source: company annual reports and corporate filings. www.iamgold.com July 27, 2020. Past production at Sadiola - Anglo Gold and Iamgold corporate filings of 4.7 Moz. Past production at Yatela from AngloGold Ashanti Corporate filings – 2.2 Moz. No new data is available for Sadiola as Allied Gold is a private company and has not provided any updated disclosure.

Observed artisanal mining activity and historic drill results indicate a significant number of gold occurrences with most, if not all, hosting gold occurrences.

Barrick's Loulo Mine, including the Gara and Loulo deposits, and Algom's past producing C Mine and B deposit lie approximately 30 km to the south-southeast of the SMSZ Project. These leases and claims are not contiguous to the Property package. Barrick's Gounkoto deposit is located just over 50 km south-southeast of the SMSZ Project's southern boundary. According to Barrick's website, Barrick's 80% share, including the Loulo, Gara and Gounkoto Deposits, comprise Measured Mineral Resources of 25 Mt grading 3.82 g/t representing 3.1 Moz of gold, Indicated Mineral Resources of 44 Mt grading 4.42 g/t representing 6.2 Moz of gold and Inferred Mineral Resources of 19 Mt grading 3.2 g/t representing 2.0 Moz gold.

There is no current resource information for the Kofi B and C Deposits as Algom, the owner, is a private company. However, in February 2012 Avion Gold stated in a NI43-101 technical report filed on www.SEDAR.com that the Kofi C Zone contained Indicated Mineral Resources of 3,441,000 t grading 2.72 g/t Au totalling 129,000 oz of gold and Inferred Mineral Resources of 1,947,000 t. This report also documented at the Kofi B Zone Indicated Mineral Resources of 339,000 t grading 2.17 g/t Au for 23,700 oz and Inferred Mineral Resources of 1,536,000 t grading 2.06 g/t Au for 129,000 oz. Both of these deposits have been mined, but production data is not available.

ITEM 24 - OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

All relevant data and information relating to the Project are presented in the various chapters of this Report.

ITEM 25 - INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The 440 km^2 SMSZ Project overlies a 43 km section of the Senegal Mali Shear Zone and an 11 km section of the Main Transcurrent shear zone. Both structures are related to historic and current gold mines, advanced prospects and numerous gold occurrences and zones.

The Property has been subject to approximately 30 years of exploration by at least 11 companies which resulted in an extensive database from soil sampling, termite sampling, prospecting and auger drilling through to trenching, mapping and drilling. This database, including regional magnetic data, has provided an excellent base from which to advance the exploration over the property. This work has led to the discovery of in excess of 24 gold zones, of which, five areas (Barani, Mogoyafara South, Linnguekoto West, Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West) have seen sufficient exploration to support the estimation of Mineral Resources. These five areas contain pit-constrained Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources of 8.47 Mt grading 1.14 g/t Au totalling 310,300 oz and Inferred Mineral Resources of 20.7 Mt grading 1.16 g/t Au totalling 769,200 oz gold. Of these gold resources, approximately 30% comprises oxide and transition facies material.

Soil sampling has been completed over most of the property with the exception of the west half of the Keniebandi Est Concession. Soil sampling has been an effective tool for the discovery of new gold zones on the Property. Numerous soil anomalies remain to be evaluated and followed up.

Termite mound sampling, while not as widespread as the soil sample data, locally provide high quality gold anomalies, which should be followed up.

Geological mapping and prospecting have also been an effective exploration tools to define host rocks, structure, new gold zones and to validate soil anomalies. To date just over 40% of the property has been mapped.

Geophysical surveys, IP and magnetic, have been successfully used to define drill targets and to trace potentially gold mineralised structures and geology along strike. Better examples of this include the close correlation between IP chargeability highs and gold mineralisation at the Gourbassi East, Barani and Keniegoulou Zones and the correlation between magnetic highs and mineralisation at the Mogoyafara South Zone.

Auger drilling has been an effective tool for the discovery of new gold zones with Gourbassi West North discovery, representing a prime example of that success. Other auger anomalies with values to 8,650 ppb Au, remain to be tested. Additional auger drilling should be carried out over select areas where there appears to be potential under laterite covered areas.

The Barani Resource comprises moderate-east-dipping, three lens groups oriented along a 2.5 km long, northeast- to north-northwest-oriented structure that connects the Barani East, Barani Gap and Keniegoulou areas. The KE Zone, which is separate from the other three zones appears to lie west of the Senegal Mali shear zone. It is flat lying and can be traced for approximately 450 m. Resources for the Barani East Zone group comprise 0.61 Mt Measured Mineral Resource grading 2.20 g/t gold totalling 43,200 oz gold, 0.88 Mt Indicated Mineral Resources grading 1.70 g/t gold totalling 48,000 oz gold and 2.70 Mt Inferred Mineral Resources grading 1.54 g/t gold totalling 133,900 oz gold. All of these gold zones are hosted by sedimentary rocks comprising siltstones and quartzites with the Barani group of zones also containing limestone. Alteration comprises silicification (with or without quartz veins), sericitisation and sulphidation (pyrite and arsenopyrite). All gold zones are open along strike, with the Barani resource group, open down dip as well.

The Mogoyafara South Deposit Inferred Mineral Resource totals 12.29 Mt grading 1.05 g/t gold for 412,800 oz. This is the largest deposit on the property to date. It is northeast to northwest striking, generally shallow-west-dipping and can be traced for 1,900 m along strike across a 1,300-m area. It appears to be open along strike and to depth. Ground magnetic data displays a strong correlation between mineralised intercepts and magnetic highs. These magnetic high areas, which extend outside of the Mineral Resource area, are thought to represent good quality exploration targets. However, gold zones have been noted in magnetic low areas as well. This Deposit is interpreted to lie just west of the Senegal Mali shear zone and is hosted by younger quartzites and conglomerates of the Keniebandi Formation. A felsic intrusion is also an important host to the gold mineralisation. All drill data for this deposit was derived from a, believed to be reliable, historic database. Desert Gold should validate the geology, mineralisation and wire frame interpretation of the mineralised lenses.

Linnguekoto West lies parallel to and immediate east of a flexure in a northeast-trending dolerite dyke. It is believed that the flexure in the shear, as indicated by the flexure in the dyke, controlled the emplacement of the deposit. This is the smallest deposit of the group comprising 1.39 Mt of Inferred Mineral Resources grading 1.48 g/t Au totalling 66,200 oz gold. The deposit can be traced for 500 m along strike to approximately 220 m depth. It is interpreted as a steeply-dipping central siltstone- to sandstone-hosted gold-bearing lens and a series of flat-lying tension-release lenses that flank the central lens. As with Mogoyafara South, drill data for this deposit was derived from a, believed to be reliable, historic database. Desert Gold should validate the geology, mineralisation and wire frame interpretation of the mineralised zones.

The Gourbassi East Deposit was acquired from Ashanti. This steeply dipping, northerly-trending deposit traced for approximately 800 m along strike to 250 m depth. It is dominantly intermediate volcanic hosted with gold zones related to quartz veining and disseminated pyrite in bleached, sericite- and albite-altered zones. This deposit is open along strike and to depth. It comprises Indicated Mineral Resources of 2.24 Mt grading 1.22 g/t gold totalling 87,900 oz and Inferred Mineral Resources of 1.88 Mt grading 1.37 g/t gold totalling 82,800 oz.

Gourbassi West was also acquired from Ashanti in 2019. This deposit lies at the contact of older, commonly brecciated mafic volcanic rocks and younger, conglomerate and quartzites with the bulk of the currently defined deposit hosted within the volcanic rocks. As with most other zones, the dominant alteration is a variety of silicification, sericitisation, pyritisation and patchy albitisation. The Gourbassi West mineralised lenses appear to dip moderately to steeply to the west and vary in strike from northeast to northwest. The Gourbassi West Zone consists of 36, interpreted, lenses of gold mineralisation that have been traced for approximately 1,100 m along strike and to 185 m depth. It is locally open along strike, especially to the north and southwest, and is open to depth. It consists of Measured Mineral Resources of 1.77 Mt grading 0.96 g/t gold totalling 54,600 oz, Indicated Mineral Resources of 2.97 Mt grading 0.80 g/t gold totalling 76,700 oz and Inferred Mineral Resources of 2.44 Mt grading 0.94 g/t gold totalling 73,400 oz.

Preliminary metallurgical test work has been carried out over the Barani East, Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West Zones. This work suggests potential gold recoveries of 93.6% in oxidised and transition rocks and 91.4% in fresh rocks. No metallurgical testing has been carried out over the Mogoyafara South, Linnguekoto West, KE, Barani Gap and Keniegoulou Zones. Timed bottle-roll metallurgical testing of oxide, transition and fresh rock zones should be completed when samples are available.

Drilling completed over the Gourbassi West North, Gourbassi NE, Gourbassi SE, Berola, Frikidi, Kolon, Soa South, Soa, Sorokoto South, Sorokoto North, Kamana and Manankoto Zones has returned potentially economic grades over economic widths. Of these, Gourbassi West North, displays the most potential for the

delineation of a significant amount of Mineral Resources. Follow-up drilling should be completed in each of these areas with a focus on Gourbassi West North and potential extensions to the north-northwest.

Gold zones at Mogoyafara South and Gourbassi West North, appear to be the largest gold systems discovered to date within the Project Area and as such, viewed as tier 1 exploration targets. All other gold zones are viewed as tier 2 targets and should be advanced as a second priority. Follow-up of auger and soil anomalies would represent tier 3 exploration targets. New areas of recommended auger drilling, especially those areas far removed from existing zones, represent tier 4 targets.

ITEM 26 - RECOMMENDATIONS

Continued exploration success over the SMSZ Project Area supports prioritised, systematic follow-up of the known gold zones and continued efforts to evaluate those areas with potential for both the extension of known zones and for the discovery of new gold zones. This work should focus on those tier 1 target areas, Mogoyafara South and Gourbassi West North with less, but maintained effort to explore the tier 2 to 4 target areas. Overall, a 30,000-m drill programme is recommended comprising approximately 5,000 m of core drilling, 10,000 m of RC and 15,000 m of AC. In general, approximately 50% of the recommend drilling should be carried out over the two largest, tier 1 gold systems identified to date, namely the Mogoyafara South Deposit and Gourbassi West North Zone. In both areas, core drilling should be carried out to better document the geology, structure, alteration and mineralisation controls of the zones. RC drilling would fill in the gaps between core holes and validate the inferred continuity to the mineralisation. AC drilling would be also used to fill in gaps in the drilling and to explore for extensions.

Both core and RC drilling area recommended over the Linnguekoto West Deposit to validate the mineralisation model and get first-hand information on the geology, structure and alteration of the Deposit.

Additional drilling is recommended over the Gourbassi East, Gourbassi West, Barani East, Barani Gap and Keniegoulou Deposits to follow-up on potential depth extensions at Barani East, Barani Gap and Keniegoulou and strike extensions at Gourbassi East and Gourbassi West.

Follow-up drilling is recommended over the gold intercepts and mineralisation at the Manankoto, Kamana, Sorokoto North, Sorokoto South, Soa, Soa South, Kolon, Frikidi, Berola, Gourbassi SE and Gourbassi NE zones.

Sequential drill testing of Au-in-auger anomalies with an AC drill should be carried out with an initial focus on the stronger, > 100 ppb anomalies.

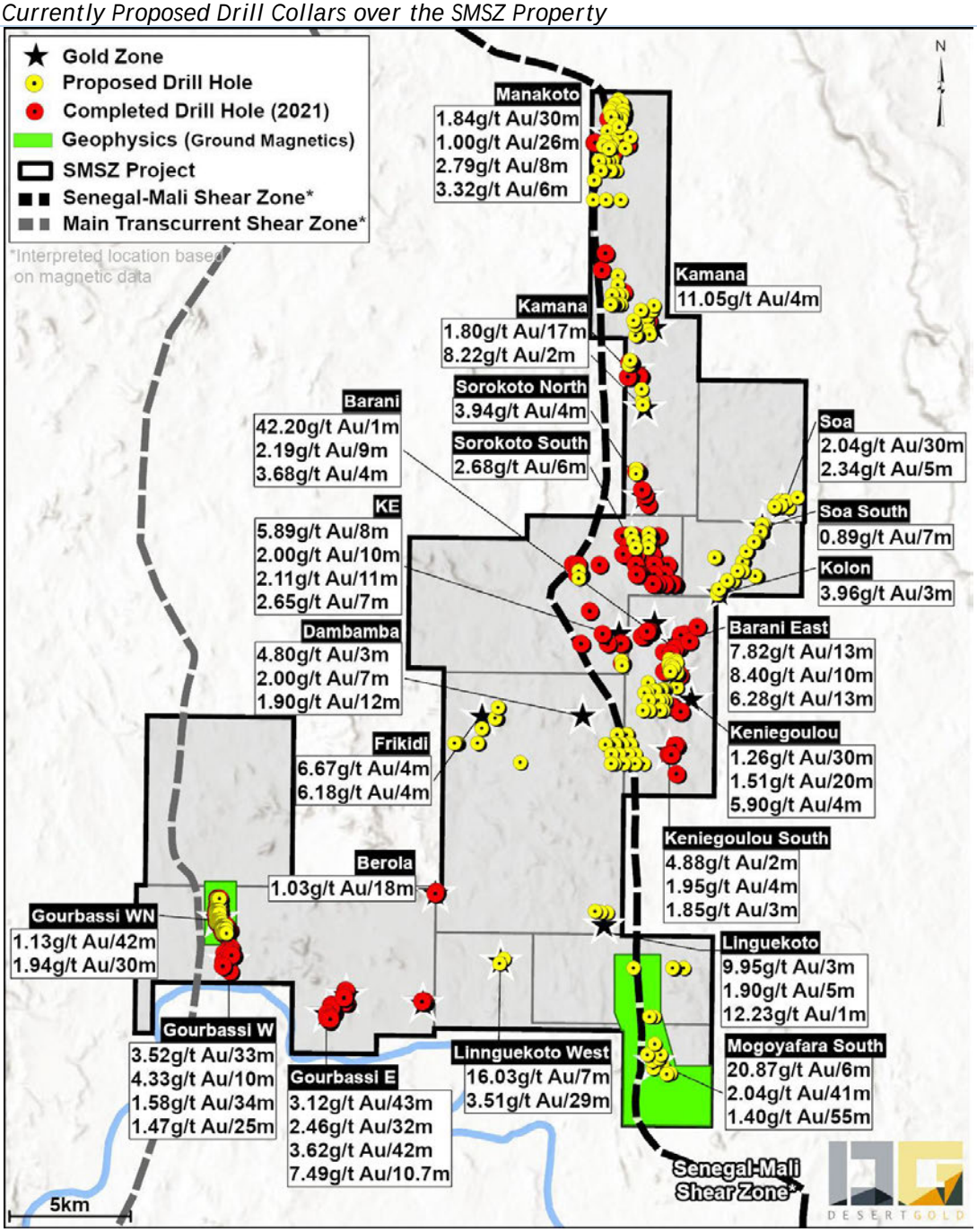
Mapping and prospecting, in conjunction with continued validation of Au-in-soil anomalies should continue with an eventual goal of 100% coverage of the property area.

Auger drilling should be carried out over those laterite-covered areas, identified by mapping, where gold mineralised zones are, or interpreted to be, with an initial focus on the Gourbassi West North and Mogoyafara South areas.

With the reception of fresh, gold mineralised drill samples from Mogoyafara South, Linnguekoto West and Gourbassi West North, at least 10 samples, including oxide, transition and fresh facies mineralisation from each zone, should be subject to a 72-hour bottle-roll leach to determine indicative gold recoveries.

A summary of 332 the currently proposed holes totalling approximately 20,000 m, are presented in Figure 147 with more holes being planned specifically over the Mogoyafara South and Gourbassi West North area. These holes likely represent more drilling than can be completed in the current exploration season and as such, will be prioritised as per the guidance above and completed in priority order.

Figure 147: Currently Proposed Drill Collars over the SMSZ Property



Source: Client

Currently Proposed Drill Collars over the SMSZ Property	January 2022

Ongoing support for the local communities should continue with a goal of donating at least USD10,000 worth of supplies per year.

The recommended programme consisting of 30,000 m of drilling and 15,000 m of auger drilling along with additional mapping/prospecting and preliminary metallurgical work is estimated to cost USD3.5 million to complete with the bulk of the work competed by the end of 2022. This recommended programme should be viewed as preliminary as a lot more drilling would be required to convert the current Mineral Resource to Indicated, which is not planned.

ITEM 27 - REFERENCES

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APPENDIX

Appendix 1: Abbreviations Utilised in Mineral Resource Estimation Procedures

Variogram Model Parameter File:-

- VREFNUM Model variogram reference number.
- VANGLE1 Variogram anisotropy angle 1.
- VANGLE2 Variogram anisotropy angle 2.
- VANGLE3 Variogram anisotropy angle 3.
- VAXIS1 Model variogram rotation axis 1.
- VAXIS2 Model variogram rotation axis 2.
- VAXIS3 Model variogram rotation axis 3.
- NUGGET Nugget variance.
- ST1 Variogram model type for structure 1:-
    - 1 = Spherical.
    - 2 = Power [eg 1 - linear].
    - 3 = Exponential.
    - 4 = Gaussian.
    - 5 = De Wijsian.
- ST1PAR1 1st parameter of structure 1 [Range 1 for spherical model].
- ST1PAR2 2nd parameter of structure 1 [Range 2 for spherical model].
- ST1PAR3 3rd parameter of structure 1 [Range 3 for spherical model].
- ST1PAR4 4th parameter of structure 1 [C variance for spherical model].
- STn Variogram model type for structure n.

Search Volume Parameter File:-

- SMETHOD Search volume shape.
    - 1 = 3D rectangle
    - 2 = ellipsoid.
- SDIST1 Max search distance in direction 1.
- SDIST2 Max search distance in direction 2.
- SDIST3 Max search distance in direction 3.
- SANGLE1 First rotation angle for search vol.
- SANGLE2 Second rotation angle.
- SANGLE3 Third rotation angle.
- SAXIS1 Axis for 1st rotation (1=X,2=Y,3=Z).
- SAXIS2 Axis for 2nd rotation (1=X,2=Y,3=Z).
- SAXIS3 Axis for 3rd rotation (1=X,2=Y,3=Z).
- MINNUM1 Min number of samples, 1st search vol.
- MAXNUM1 Max number of samples, 1st search vol.
- SVOLFAC2 Axis multiplying factor,2nd search vol.
- MINNUM2 Min number of samples, 2nd search vol.
- MAXNUM2 Max number of samples, 2nd search vol.
- SVOLFAC3 Axis multiplying factor,3rd search vol.
- MINNUM3 Min number of samples, 3rd search vol.
- MAXNUM3 Max number of samples, 3rd search vol.
- OCTMETH Octant method flag.

  - 0 = no octant search,
  - 1 = use octants.
- MINOCT Minimum number of octants to be filled.
- MINPEROC Minimum number of samples in an octant.
- MAXPEROC Maximum number of samples in an octant.
- MAXKEY Maximum number of samples with the same key value within an octant
- SANGL1_F Name of field in the input prototype model file that contains the first rotation angle for dynamic anisotropy.
- SANGL2_F Name of field in the input prototype model file that contains the second rotation angle for dynamic anisotropy.
- SANGL3_F Name of field in the input prototype model file that contains the third rotation angle for dynamic anisotropy.

Estimation Parameter File:-

- VALUE_IN 2A4 Field to be estimated.
- SREFNUM N Search volume reference number.
- VALUE_OU 2A4 Field to be created in
- MODEL (Default is VALUE_IN).
- {ZONE1_F} A/N 1st field for zonal estimation.
- NUMSAM_F 2A4 Field to be created in MODEL for the number of samples.
- SVOL_F 2A4 Field to be created in MODEL for dynamic search volume number. V
- AR_F 2A4 Field to be created in MODEL for variance of estimate.
- MINDIS_F 2A4 Field to be created in MODEL for distance to nearest sample.
- IMETHOD N Estimation method.
  - 1 = Nearest neighbour (NN).
  - 2 = Inverse power of dist (IPD).
  - 3 = Ordinary kriging (OK).
  - 4 = Simple kriging (SK).
  - 5 = Sichel's t estimator.
  - 6 = Ordinary macro kriging.
  - 7 = Simple macro kriging.
  - 8 = Circular IPD, for estimating angles.
  - 9 = Correlation factor method.

Fields for IPD:-

- ANISO N Anisotropy method:
  - 0 = no anisotropy.
  - 1 = use search vol anisotropy.
  - 2 = use AN ANGLEn.
- ANANGLE1 N Anisotropy angle 1.
- ANANGLE2 N Anisotropy angle 2.
- ANANGLE3 N Anisotropy angle 3.
- ANDIST1 N Anisotropy distance 1.
- ANDIST2 N Anisotropy distance 2.
- ANDIST3 N Anisotropy distance 3.
- POWER N Power of distance for weighting.

- ADDCON N Constant added to distance.

Fields for Kriging:-

- VREFNUM N Variogram model reference number.
- VANGL1_F 2A4 Name of field in input prototype model MODEL used to define the first variogram rotation angle for dynamic anisotropy.
- VANGL2_F 2A4 Name of field in input prototype model MODEL used to define the second variogram rotation angle for dynamic anisotropy.
- VANGL3_F 2A4 Name of field in input prototype model MODEL used to define the third variogram rotation angle for dynamic anisotropy.
- LOG N Lognormal variogram flag.
    - 0 = normal kriging.
    - 1 = lognormal kriging.
- KRIGNEGW N Treatment of -ve weights:
    - 0 = -ve weights kept and used.
    - 1 = ignore samples with -ve weights
- KRIGVARS N Treatment of variance > sill:
    - 0 = write variance to MODEL.
    - 1 = set variance to sill.

Fields for Lognormal Kriging:-

- GENCASE N Calculation method:
    - 0 = Rendu's method.
    - 1 = General case.
- DEPMEAN N Deposit mean[If 0 then use kriged estimate]. Fields for general case:
- TOL N Tolerance for convergence.
- MAXITER N Maximum number of iterations. Fields for simple kriging:
- LOCALMNP N Method for calculation of local mean: 1 = use field defined in
- PROTO 2 = use mean within search vol.
- LOCALM_F 2A4 Name of local mean field in PROTO; used if LOCALMNP=1