

Figure 7: Satellite Image of the very large artisanal working underlying the northern half of the K4 South

The 700 x 450m bilobate area of *opailage* workings (outlined white dash) is comprised of lateritic surface scrapes and on the eastern lobe numerous small vertical shafts. Shafts that hit good gold go deeper and become surrounded by substantial spoil heaps of lighter coloured saprolite which contrast with the redder lateritic ground in the image (see Figure 8).

The enlargement bottom left shows two such shafts (dark spots) surrounded by pallid saprolitic spoil

The lighter areas therefore give a good indication of the disposition of better gold mineralisation.

Note the 100 x 25m pit (black ellipse) which is aligned with the bisector (orange line) of the two lobes of the workings. This pit was a source of considerable nugget gold and was formed by tunnelling under a thick surface layer of ferricrete, which subsequently collapsed. The ferricrete now prevents direct shaft sinking in the pit but *l'opailage* have and are sinking shafts on the pit's periphery. The Company's best auger hole @ 9.2g/t is located at the pit's northern end.

We interpret the bisector as the axial trace of a major NNE striking F3 fold.

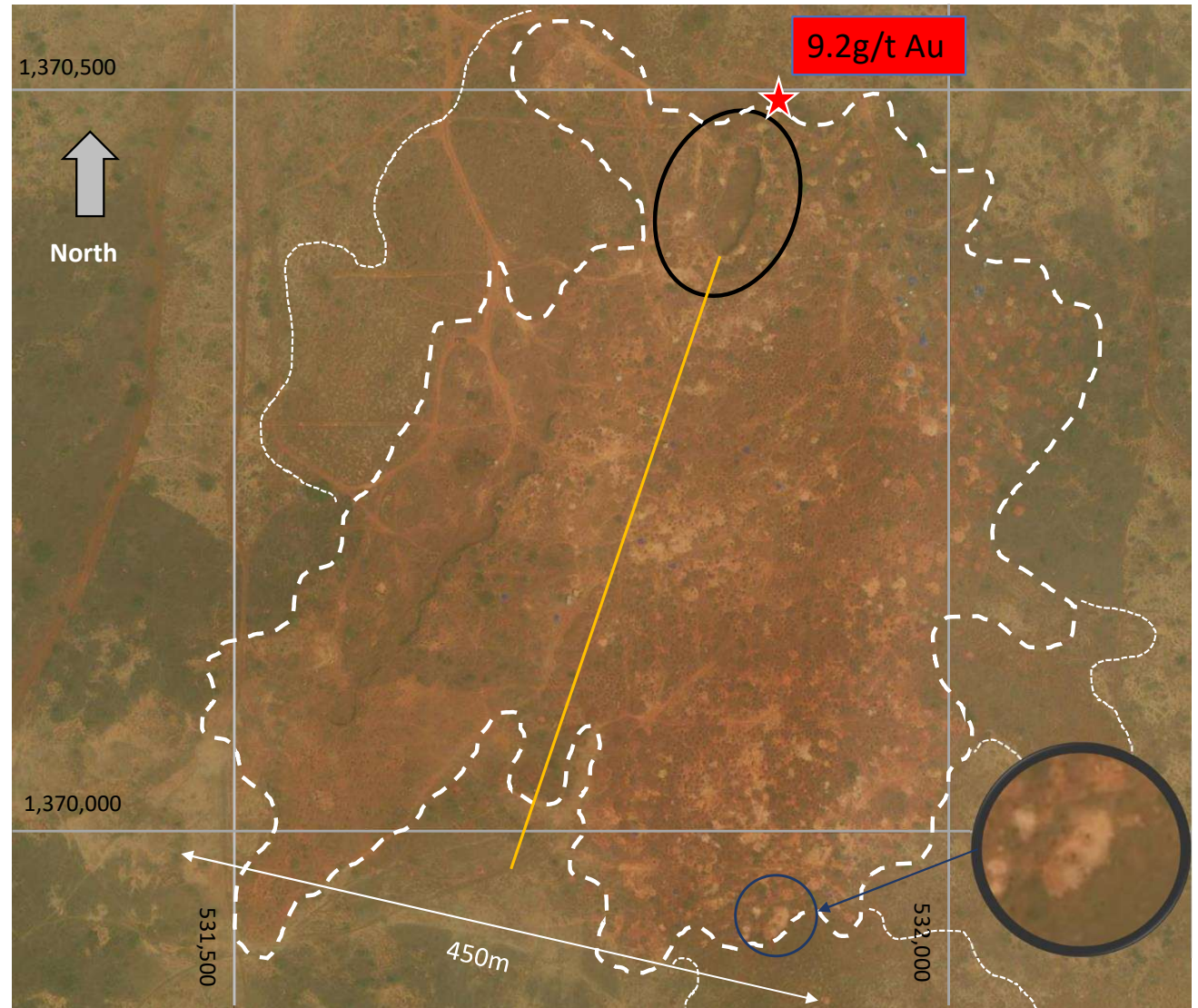


Figure 8: Artisanal workings in the K4/K5 Area.

These images demonstrate the style of workings in the K4/K5 area which are visible at much coarser resolution in satellite imagery. Notable is the contrast in colour between the pallid saprolitic spoil surrounding *l'opailage* shafts and the reds and browns of the lateritic surface.

Top Left: Workings 3km south of K4 South which were last excavated ~ 15 years ago- yet still very visible.



Top Right: Detail of artisanal shaft style at K4 North located approximately 700m along strike from K4 South



Bottom Left: Cluster of close spaced artisanal shafts at K4 North. Clearly *l'opailage* were onto a larger more intense area of mineralisation aka a possible ore shoot. Note the universal use of blue tarpaulins for shade which are also visible in satellite imagery and indicative active mining.



Bottom Right: A small nugget of gold which was recovered March, 25 2018 from the 9.3g/t north pit detailed in Figure 7



Figure 9: Spatial distribution of artisanal shafts define a poly folded structure to gold mineralisation

Here we outline in black areas of artisanal shafts as shown by lighter colouration. Along with >100 & >250ppb ppb auger results.

The poly-folded nature of gold mineralisation inferred from the distribution of artisanal shaft development is self evident and in the eastern outlines a large Type III fold interference pattern or hook fold type- with examples shown in the insets

Interpreted F3 last generation 015°-025° striking axial traces are shown orange and earlier generation F1 or F2? axial traces blue.

This is a generalised interpretation and especially the exact trace of earlier generation of axial planes cannot be precise until more information is obtained. We are also not yet sure of which folds are synforms or antiforms. However, we suspect the F3 folds plunge north in this area so north pointing F1-F2 folds are formed around F3 antiforms.

Note the 9.2g/t auger value and the north nugget pit (circled) is situated at the nose of the central F3 fold- an excellent location for the development of a high grade shoot with potential dimensions of 100 x 10-25m.

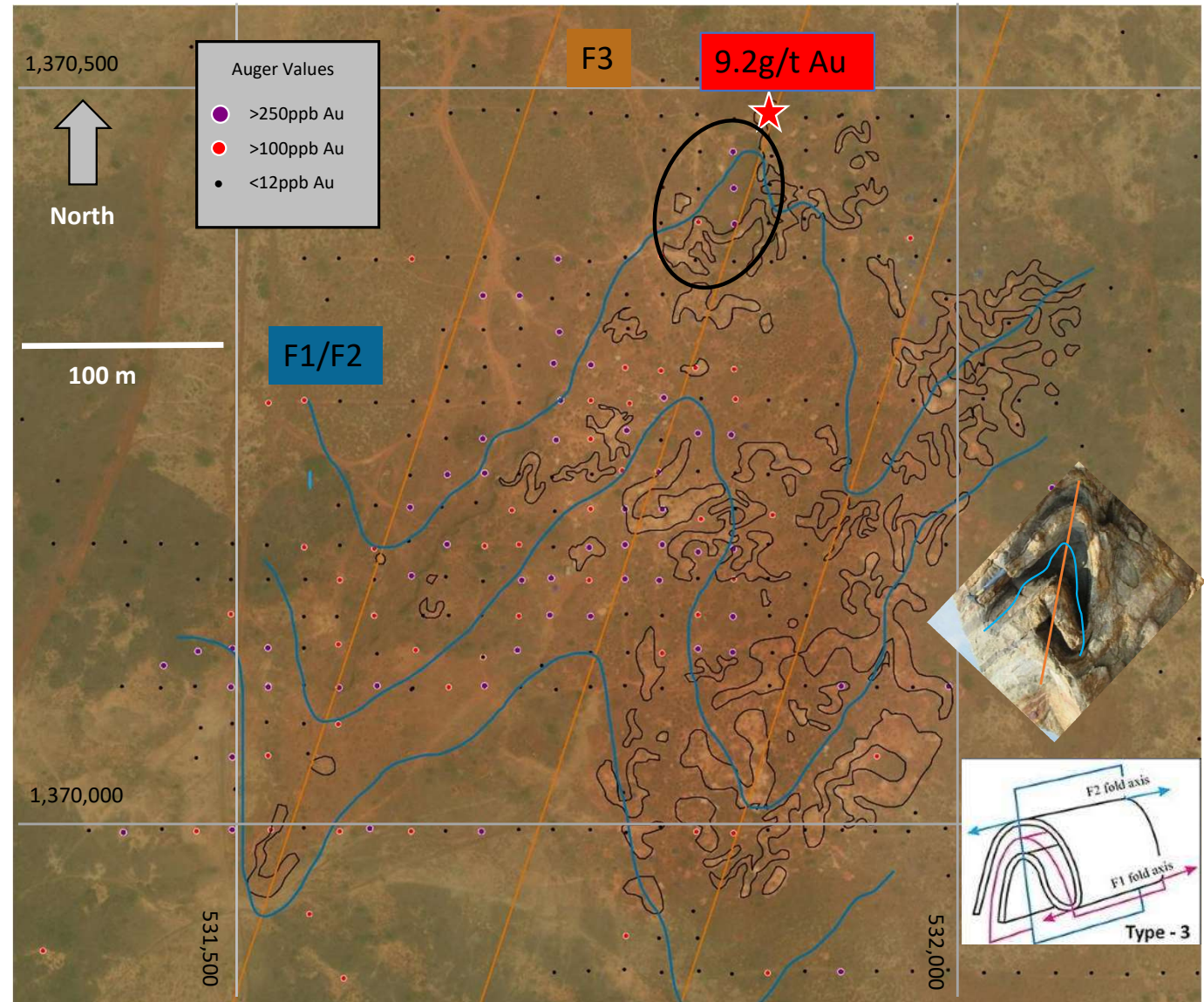


Figure 10: Interpreted Auger agrees broadly with the interpretation based on artisanal workings.

Here the contour of >80ppb auger values as interpreted by following magnetic contacts discernible in measured horizontal gradient airborne survey data is shown (hatched light grey). This contour is substantively the same as the >100ppb contour except for some minor adjustments.

A slightly different but thematically similar interpretation of the axial traces is presented here (dashed lines). With F3 being shown as straight lines.

