Additional Figure Notes:
Figure 8

Figure E: Prospect X – Swarm Sampling by Artisanal miners outlines mineralization that follows a Type II fold interference pattern situated not far from K4-5 in Burkina

We have chosen to show this prospect as its greater topographic relief, brings out fold forms and relationship to workings/ mineralization, more clearly tangibly than at K4-5.

As this area of workings is close to K4-5, the fold scheme and mineralization style visible here should be similar to those at K4-5.

In effect Artisanal miners have outlined mineralization by close spaced sampling- much better than a regular exploration grid could do at outlining mineralization.

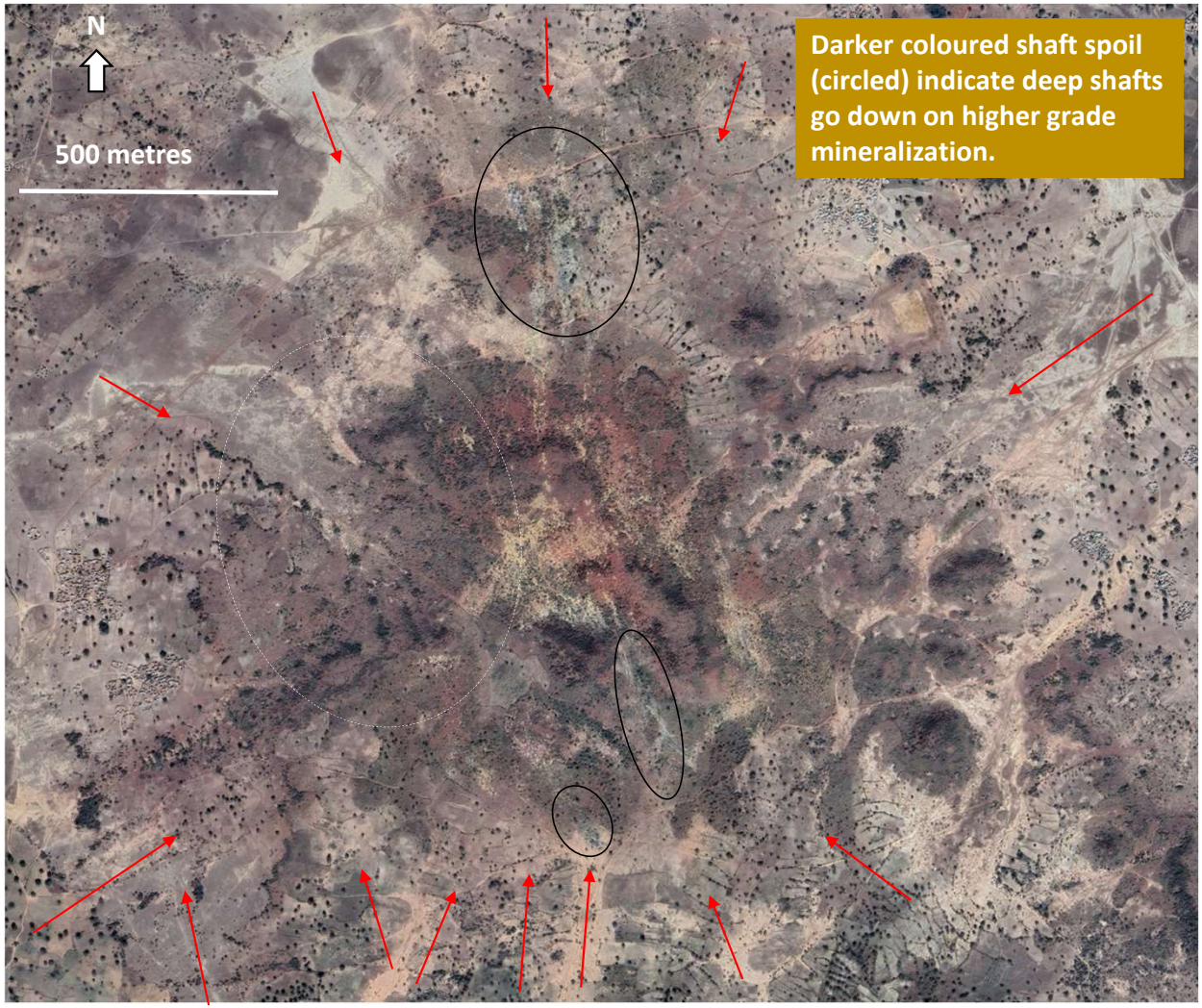
Artisanal surface scrapes are visible as pockmark textured areas of lighter red brown and shafts into bedrock saprolite as pockmarked areas of cream- white- grey.

Areas of deeper shafting (circled) into coloured saprock are visible in grey/ green tones. Though no production records are available it is likely that shafts went deeper chasing high grades. This is a similar style of colouration indicating deep shafting as is the same seen over the ~11.2g/t M1 south ore body (See figure XX)

We interpret this mineralization to describe a complex type II fold interference pattern with at least 3 phases of folding.

Picking F3 from this is hard and at first look one would say F3 strikes NS, but that does not account for the complex interplay of F1 with F3 and F2 folds that disrupts a simple Type II pattern such as in the area circled in white.

Principal trends are indicated by red arrows and they form an apparent radial pattern around the central whirligig of folding and mineralization.



Additional Figure Notes for Figure 8

Figure F: Prospect X interpreted fold scheme.

Here we show one possible fold scheme for Prospect X.

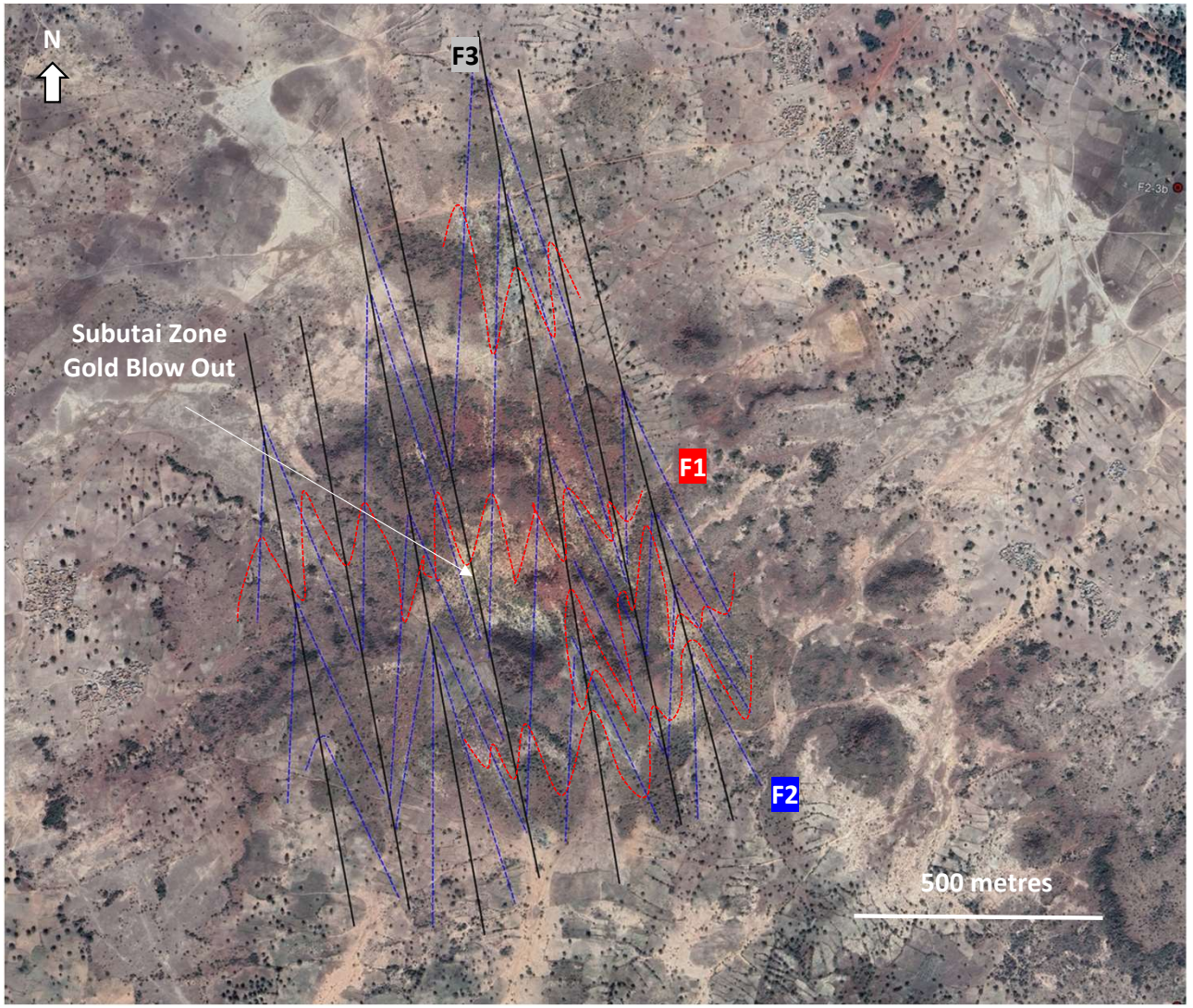
However, given the tight to isoclinal folding of F2 it is very difficult to distinguish F3 parasitic folds from F2 and further F1 given its fairly chaotic trace is in part sub-parallel to F2 and F3 making it very easy to conflate F2 and F1 fold axes.

There is therefore considerable ambiguity in any interpretation of both this area and K4-5.

Figure 9b shows a similar but different interpretation.

Despite ambiguity some things remain the same irrespective of the details of the interpretation

- There are 3 phases of folding.
- F3 is NNW
- F2 is tight to isoclinal around F3 leading to mineralisation largely striking subparallel to F3 so sampling/ drilling orthogonally to F3 is the best first pass sample orientation (with areas of exception e.g. back ends of interference patterns where NS may be better).
- While gross distribution of mineralisation is strongly influenced by F2 and F3 considerable irregularities are introduced by F1
- F1 folds are very difficult to trace and very variable
- F1 Folds will therefore introduce inherent unpredictability and necessitate close space sampling.
- "Subutai Zones" comprised of F2/F3, F1/F2 interference patterns seem to be where mineralisation blows out widest.
- F2 but especially F3 axial planar structures possibly host highest grade mineralisation.



Additional Figure Notes:
Figure 8

Figure G: Prospect X interpreted fold scheme II:

Here we highlight in yellow artisanal bedrock shaft workings and show another interpretation of folding, introducing many parasitic F3 folds which appear possible from a detail interpretation of the central Subutai blow out (inset).

The highlighted workings make it quite obvious that mineralisation follows the form of a Type II fold interference pattern.

The large Subutai is not a simple Type II arrow-head shape, but considerably distorted: The inset shows interpreted folding and it appears to be NNW F3 with a tight to isoclinal F2. Given the tight folding of F2 around F3 it is easy to mix-up F2 axes and minor F3 parasitic fold axes. F1 complicates things further and sometimes is parallel to F2 making the choice of trajectory for either axis hard to determine and potentially conflating the two.

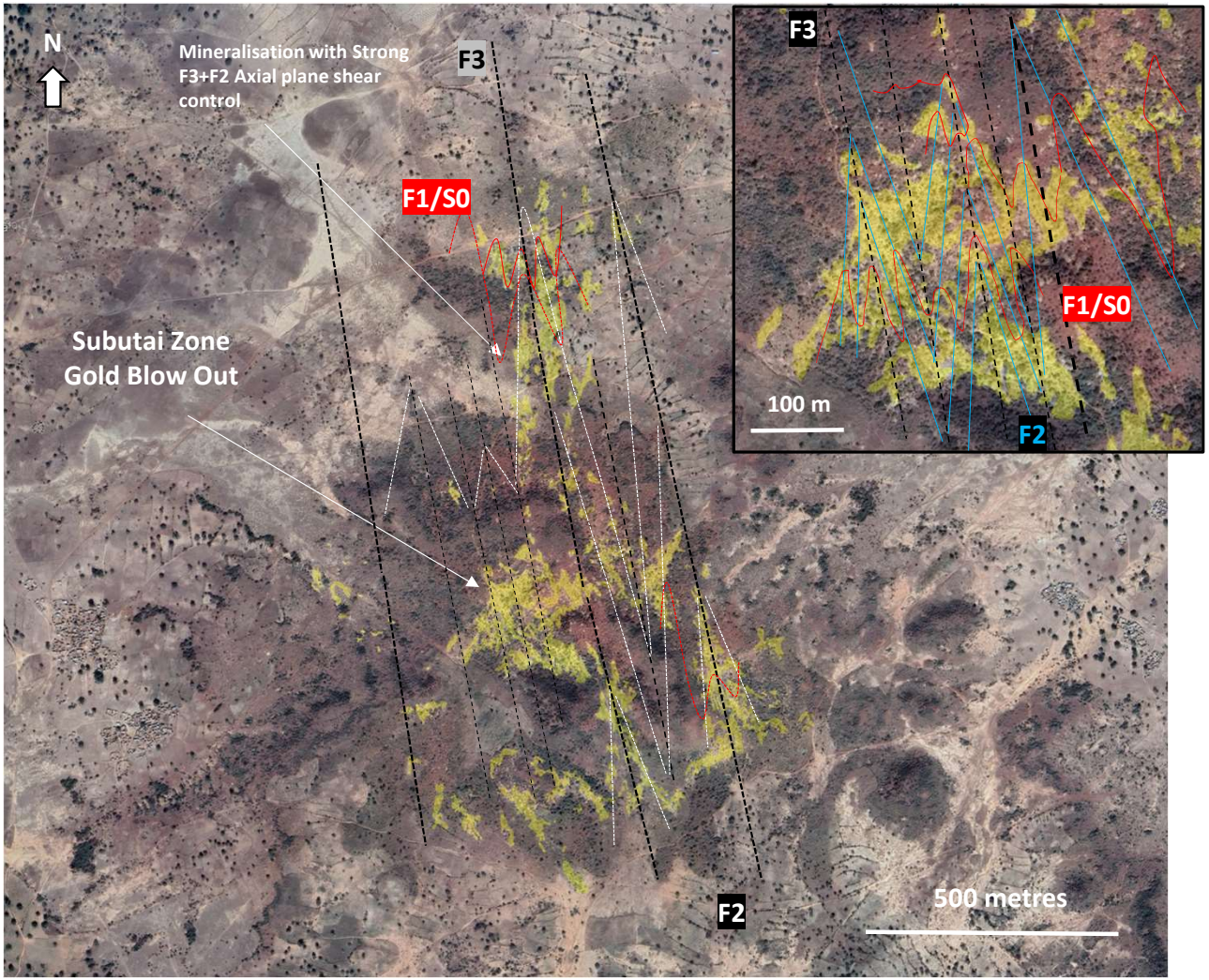
Despite the evident complexity of the prospect there are many coherent albeit irregularly shaped zones of mineralisation up to 400m in strike and up to 80m wide. These zones occur over a NNW strike of 1,400m and a width of 850m along the southern base.

The total area of bedrock artisanal shafts is 145,000m^2. If this area is representative of mineable mineralization which is likely (refer to Figure 9B) Then this prospect could be a sizeable deposit. Projected down plunge to 400m the area if all were ore grade would equate to a deposit of ~ 140Mt.

Nice. But K4-5 is nicer.

Just for Fun as shown in bottom inset at least 6 x Prospect Xs could tile into the K4-5 Geochem pattern. Another illustration of the potentially very large scale of the K4-5 gold system. Of special note is F3 axial planar mineralization being narrow and near strike parallel to sampling is not well represented in K4-5 Geochem.

(Prospect Xs shown white on K4-5 Au anomalies)



Additional Figure Notes:
Figure 8

Figure H: Prospect X interpreted fold scheme :

Here we show a trajectory map of fine scale features visible in satellite images. And saprolite workings outlined red.

The two combined bring out clearly the NNW F3 orientation and tight folding of F2 around F3.