On behalf of:

Sanu Gold Corp

Technical Report NI43-101 for
Banta Baye Gold Project, Republic of Guinea

Effective Date: 30 May 2022

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Document Information Page

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1 SUMMARY

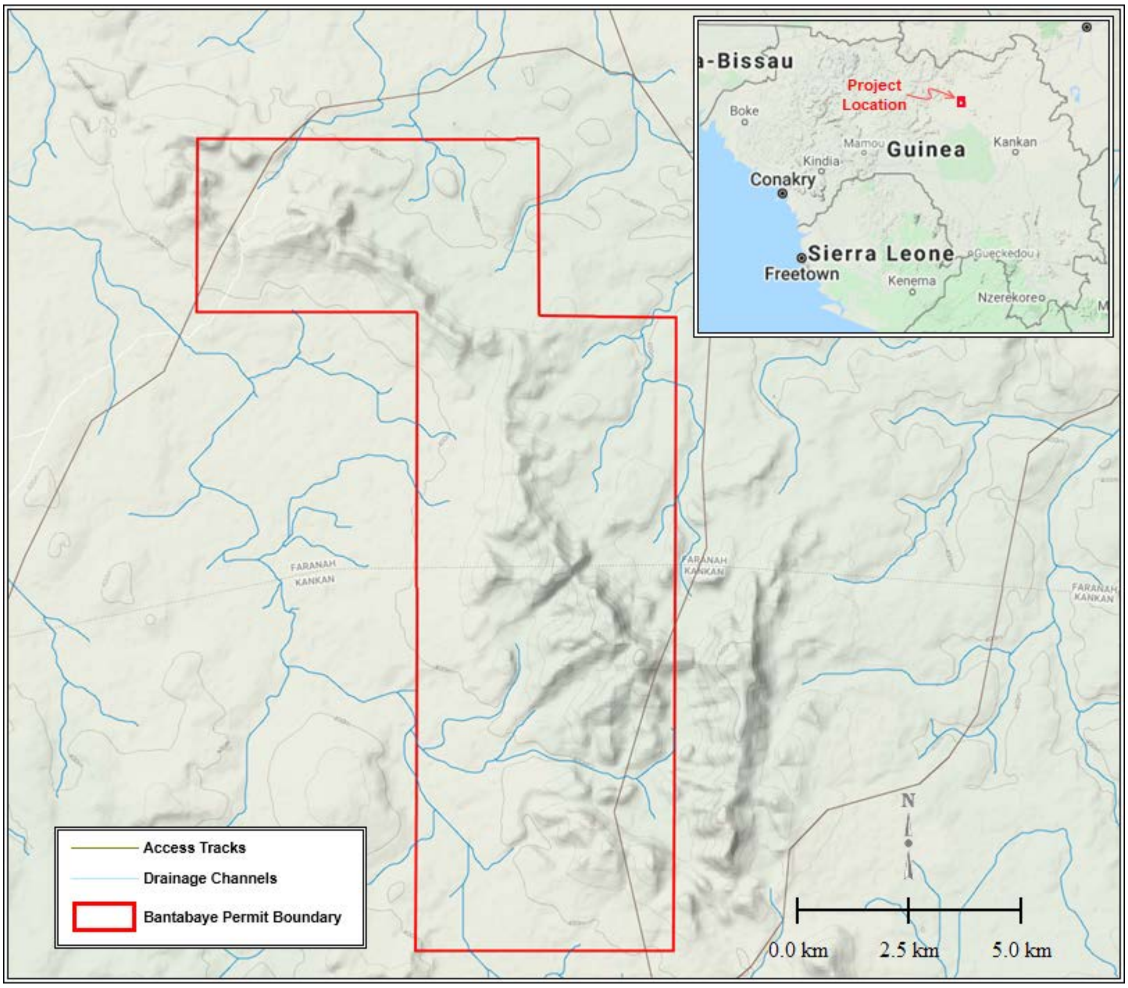
1.1 Introduction

Sanu Gold Corp and its wholly owned subsidiary, Gainde Gold SARL (Sanu) have commissioned E2M Limited (Sahara), to compile a Technical Report for the Banta Baye Gold Project, located within the administrative Region of Kankan under the Prefecture of Kouroussa in the Republic of Guinea, West Africa. The Report has been written on behalf of Sanu and was prepared in accordance with the guidelines set out by the Canadian Securities Association and NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (2011)

1.2 Location

The Banta-Baye Gold Project covers a total surface area of 99.9 km^2 and is located approximately 70km to the northwest of the Kouroussa township of the Republic of Guinea. The permit area is located within the administrative Region of Kankan and the Prefecture of Kouroussa. Figure 1.2_1 below summarizes the location of the Banta Baye Permit.

Figure 1.2_1
Project Location – Banta Baye Gold Project (Source – Sahara 2020)



1.3 Ownership and Permitting

In August 2018, Resource Mining Sarl signed an agreement with Drame Project Sarl to acquire 100% of the Permit. In September 2018, the Permit surface area was extended to 99.9 km^2 (The current Banta Baye Permit area) and granted as a new Permit to Resources Mining Sarl by Arrete No. A2018/5734/MMG/ SGG". The Permit is valid as of the effective date of this report and is renewable for another 4 years.

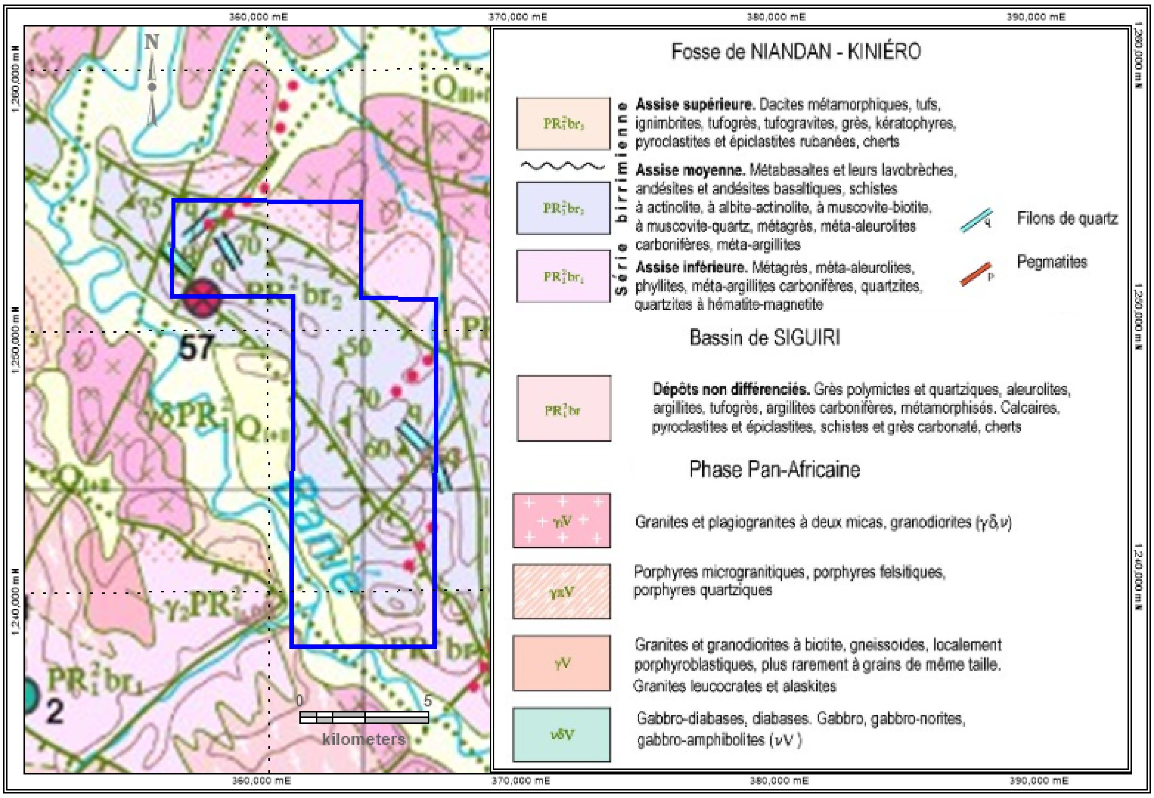
1.4 Geology

The Permit area consists of late Archean to Paleoproterozoic rocks subdivided into 3 packages:

- Late Archean to early Paleoproterozoic faulted and folded basement complex composed of migmatites, amphibolites and quartzites metamorphosed from upper amphibolite to granulite facies.
- Paleoproterozoic sedimentary and volcanoclastic rocks of the Siguiri Basin composed of weekly metamorphosed and moderately to highly deformed pyroclastic and acid lava siltites, argillite and feldspathic sandstone, mafic to ultramafic volcanic, epiclastic sandstone, and cherts. These rocks unconformably overlie the Archean basement complex.
- Paleoproterozoic Birimian granitic rocks composed of biotite granite, monzonite intrusive that intrude the Archean basement and rocks of the Siguiri Basin.

These rocks are overlain by recent alluvium deposits north of the Permit along the Tinkisso River.

Figure 1.4_1
Project Geology (Source BRGM 2004)

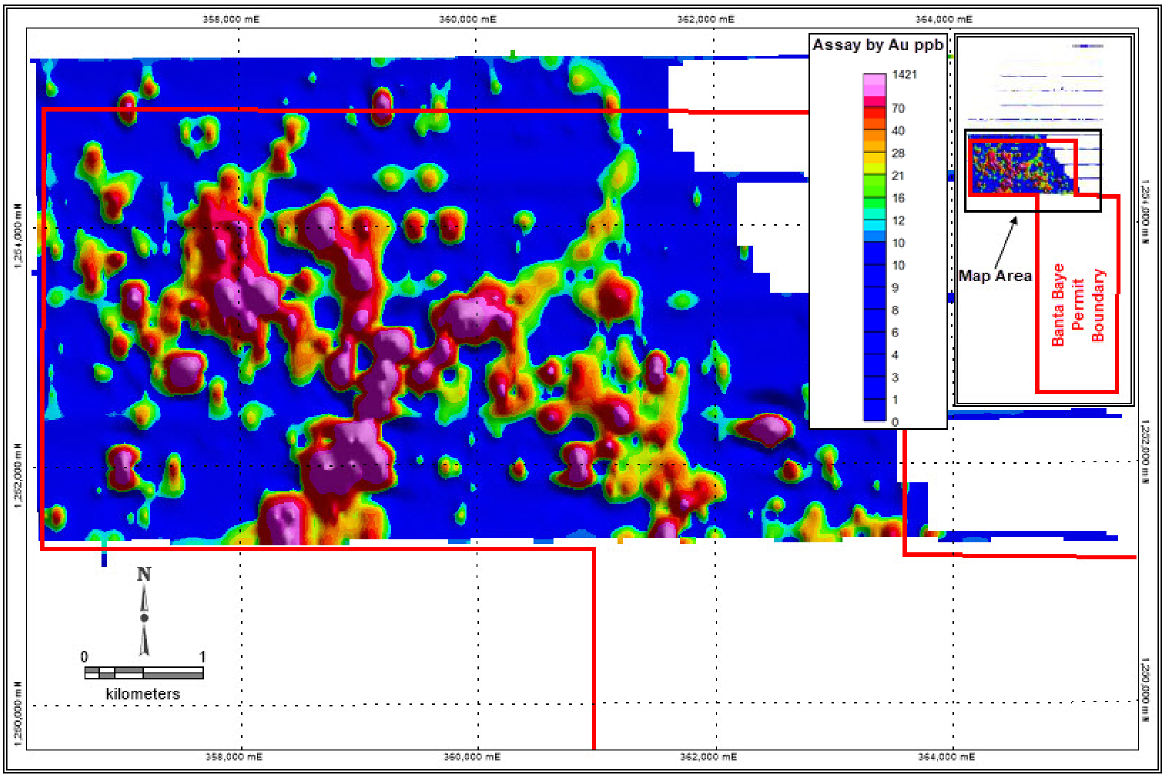


1.5 Mineralization

Typical gold mineralization within the region, is exemplified by NordGold's Lefa gold Mine that is located approximately 50km to the northeast of the Banta-Baye Permit. Gold at the Lefa Mine is mainly associated with mesothermal, fractured and vein style mineralization. The mineralization is preferentially situated in the more permeable, altered, coarser grained sediments, within and/or adjacent to ENE oriented structures, and more consistently NNW trending vein/fracture zones similar to that controlling the mineralization in the Banta-Baye Gold Project

Figure 1.5_1 below summarizes the interpreted gold anomaly from soil geochemical surveys completed over Banta Baye between 2011 and 2012.

Figure 1.5_1
Interpreted Au Results over Banta Baye (Source Sahara 2020)



Ensuing from recent exploration activities undertaken over the project area, gold mineralization is believed to be hosted in altered sedimentary and volcanoclastic rocks in zone of fault. Gold is associated with quartz-veins, occurs in zones of breccia and is likely disseminated into the host rock. Investigations from local miners revealed that gold is frequently visible as coarse-grained gold nuggets in quartz-veins and can be easily recovered by panning material from the weathered rock or the saprolite zone.

Figure 1.5_2 below shows typical mineralization hosts encountered on the Bantabaye project in the form of veining, brecciation and hydrothermal alteration in volcanoclastic rocks that host mineralization.

Figure 1.5_2
Typical Au Mineralization Host Rocks on The Bantabaye Project

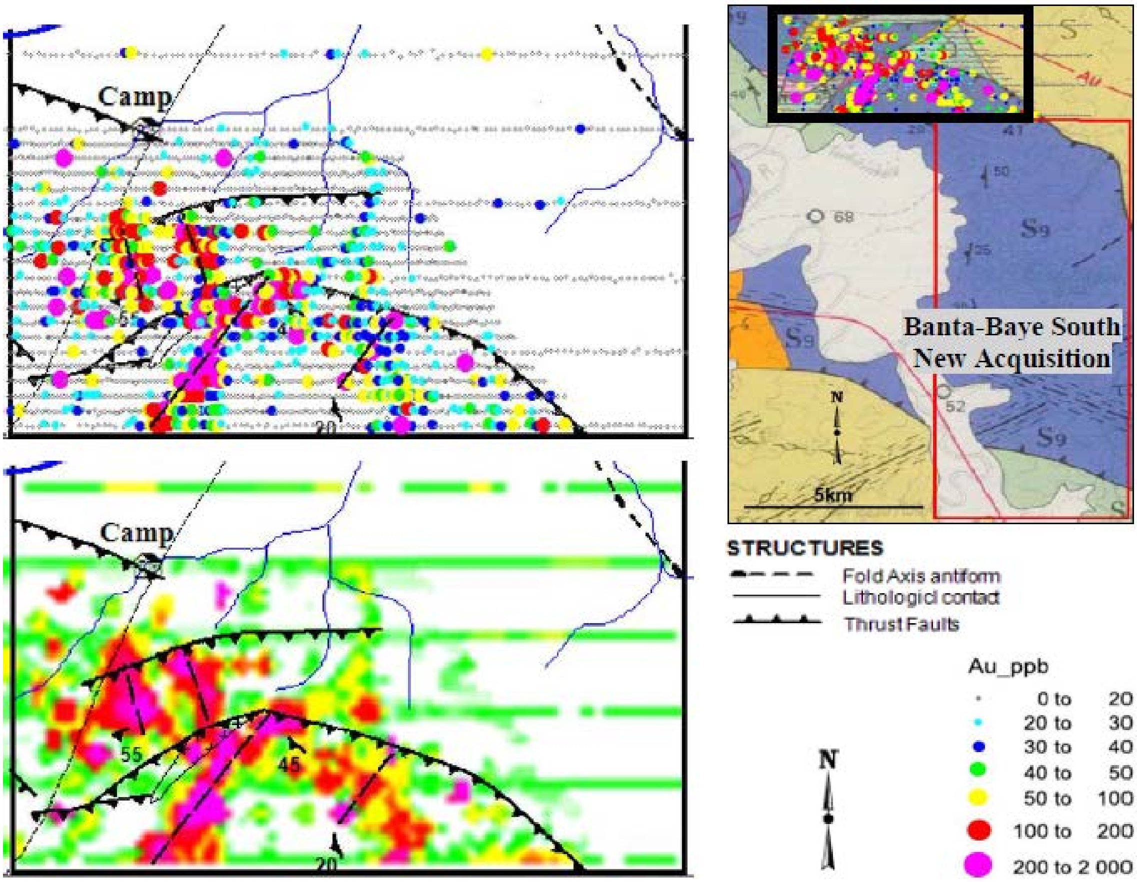
1.6 Exploration History

Systematic exploration over the Banta Baye permit area commenced in 2011 when Resource Mining Sarl picked up the permit. The initial sampling program covered the entire Permit on a sampling grid of 1,000 x 80m from which a total 1,071 samples were collected.

An infill geochemical termite mound and soil sampling was undertaken in 2012 by Resource Mining Sarl. It covered the southern portion of the Permit area on a grid pattern of 200 x 50m from which a total of 2,976 samples were collected. Significant assay values returned range between 5 ppb and 2 g/t Au.

Figure 1.6_1 below summarizes the interpreted results of all the historical sampling completed.

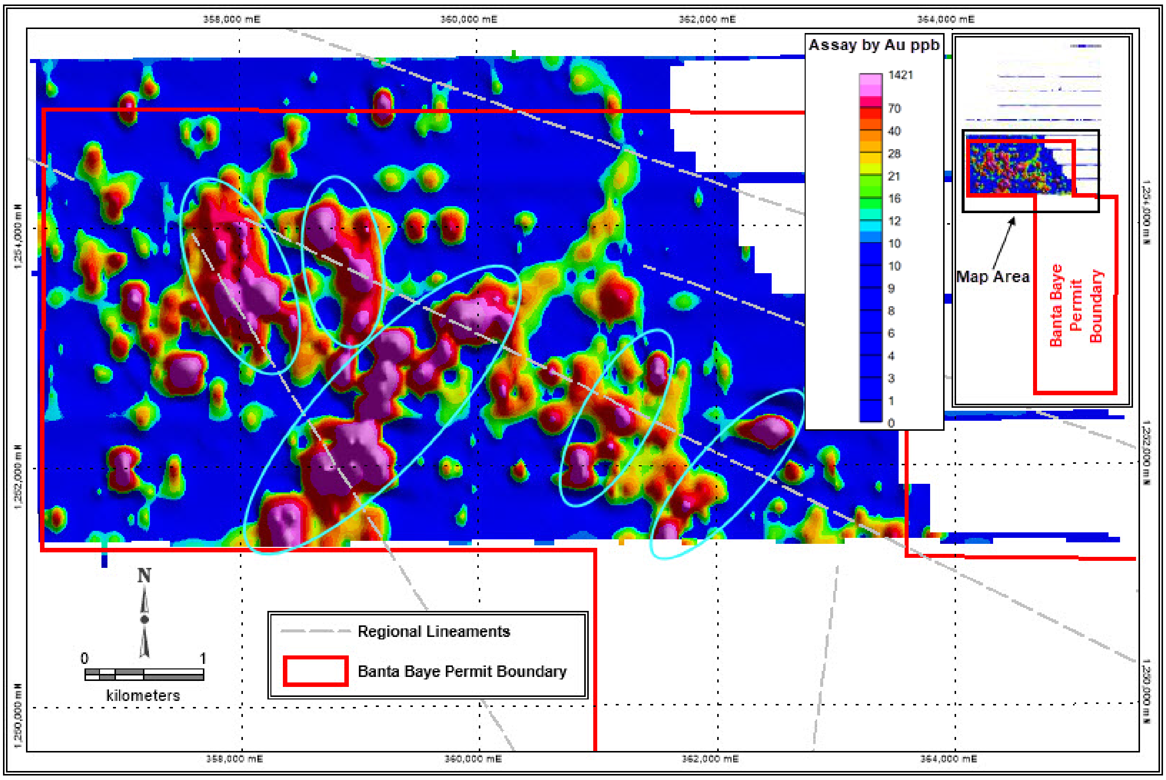
Figure 1.6_1
Interpretation of Soil Geochemical Sampling Results (Source: Alamako Technical Summary 2019)



1.7 Interpretation of Results

Sahara undertook an interpretation of the available soil geochemistry data from historical geochemical sampling and defined several geochemical anomaly targets for gold with anomalous extent ranging between 1 to 3.2km. Figure 1.7_1 below is a summary of geochemical anomaly targets identified over the northern section of the Banta Baye Permit.

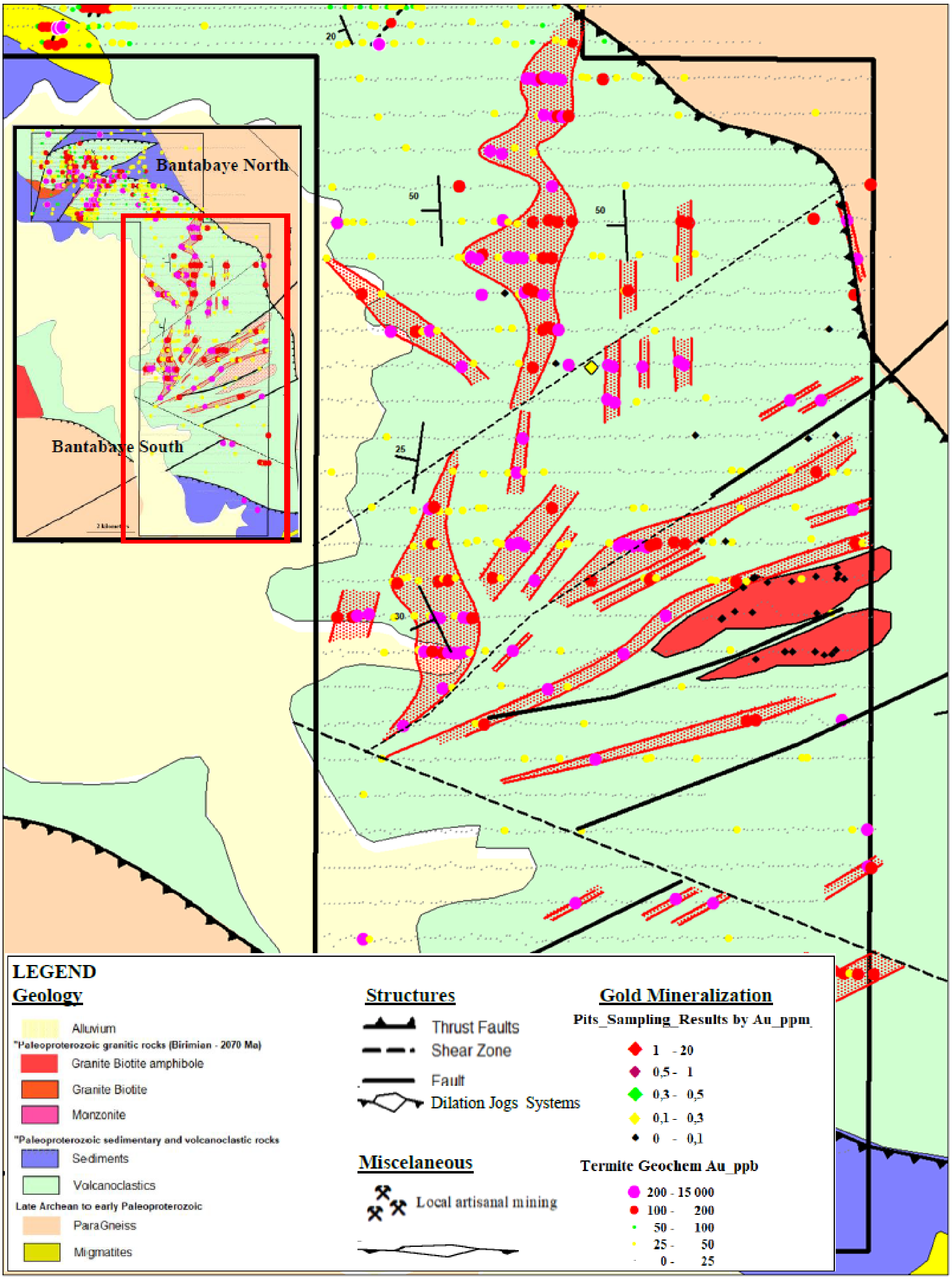
Figure 1.7_1
Banta Baye Priority Targets from Soil Geochemistry (Source: Sahara 2020)



Exploration activities comprising termite mound sampling, soil geochemical sampling, rock chip sampling, structural and geological mapping was undertaken between May to June 2021 by Ressources Mining on the Bantabaye Project. The summary of interpreted results for the activities undertaken over the southern portion of the Bantabaye permit is shown in Figure 1.7_2 below.

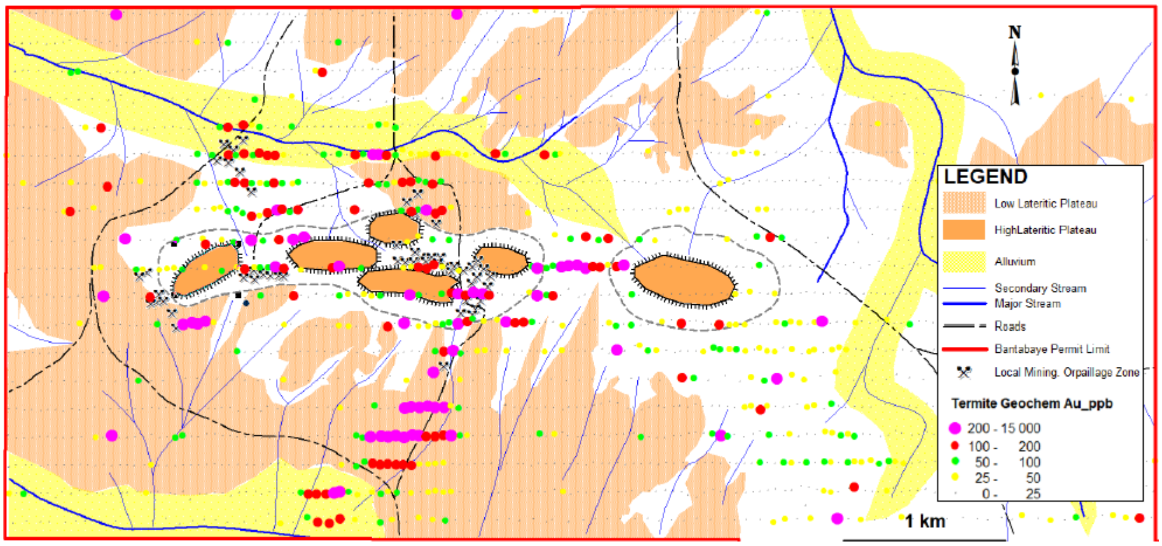
Figure 1.7_2

Interpretation of Geological and Structural Controls of Au Mineralization Over Bantabaye South



A regolith map was compiled over the northern portions of the Bantabaye permit during the sampling period, the resulting map is summarized in Figure 1.7_3 below.

Figure 1.7_3
Summary of Regolith Map Completed



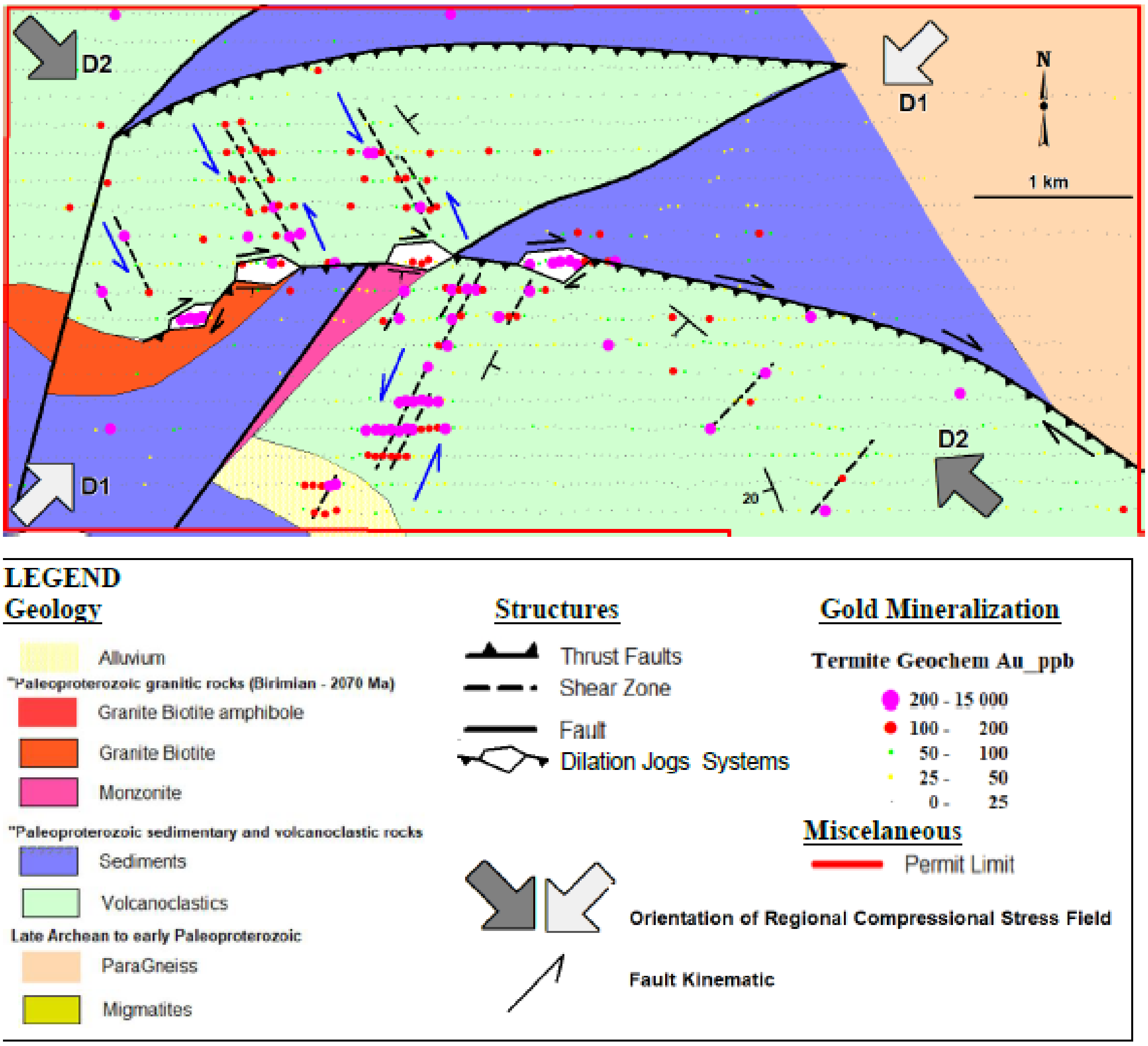
Field investigations, geological and structural relationships demonstrate that the Bantabaye permit is a typical shear-zone-controlled, orogenic-type gold mineralization, hosted in greenstone folded and faulted sedimentary and volcanoclastic successions of the Siguiri Basin.

Interpretation of the mapped structural elements and the surface gold geochemistry suggest that the area was affected by at least two major episodes of deformation related to the West African Birimian tectonic event.

A summary interpretation of the structural controls of the mineralization over the northern portions of the project area are shown in Figure 1.7_4 below.

Figure 1.7_4

Structural Interpretation of the Gold Mineralization in the Bantabaye Permit Area



1.8 Conclusions

Sahara considers the Banta Baye Project to be an early-stage gold exploration project with excellent exploration potential to define significant mineralisation with key features observed as follows: -

- Sahara have gridded the soil data from historical exploration work and it has presented several gold in soil targets over a main N-NW trend and a few other trends with anomalous extents of between 2km to 7km in length and anomalous gold grades between 100ppm and 8,930ppm. These present significant follow-up targets.
- Channel sampling undertaken within recent artisanal pits returned significant gold values between 0 and 18.3 g/t.
- Grab sampling recently completed returned assay results between 0 and 0.68 g/t Au.
- The Banta Baye project is located approximately 50km from NordGold's Lefa gold mine with total measured mineral resources of approximately 86.7 Mt @ 1.16g/t containing 3.24 Million ounces of Au (according to 2010 estimates).
- The presence of artisanal gold mining activity shows that alluvial to residual gold is abundant within the permit.

1.9 Recommendations

Sahara have the following recommendations for the Banta Baye project with the clear focus to continue staged exploration to defined mineral resources over the project. Sahara provides the following recommendations: -

- Stage 1
  - Undertake a Phase 1 Aircore/RC drilling program over the 5 major target anomalies defined from recent structural interpretation and the significant targets generated from pitting programs over the Bantabaye North prospect. A total of approximately 5,000m of RC drilling has been proposed.
  - Undertake an initial Auger Geochemistry drilling phase across the identified Soil anomalies on the Bantabaye North prospect. The Auger geochemistry should be taken to 100 by 25m across defined anomalies. The Auger will enable high confident Insitu anomalies to be defined. Approximately 10,000m will be required.
  - Upon completion of the currently ongoing termite mound sampling program over the Bantabaye South prospect, an auger drilling campaign on a sampling grid of approximately 100m x 25 will be required to enable the definition of confident targets for follow up Aircore/RC drilling. Approximately 10,000m of auger drilling will be required.
  - The Auger anomalies will then be followed up with either Aircore or RC drilling. Approximately 5,000m of RC is planned for a first pass

An approximate staged 1-year budget of ~ 1,122,000US$ is outlined below based on a systematic exploration program recommended above. All stages are dependent on positive results from the prior stages of work.

Table 1.9_1 Exploration Budget – Banta Baye	
Activity	**Year 1 (US$)**
Auger Geochemistry over Bantabaye North (approximately 10,000m)	190,000
Phase 1 Aircore/RC drilling over Bantabaye North (approximately 5,000m)	280,000
Auger Drilling over Bantabaye South (approximately 10,000m)	190,000
Laboratory Au analysis	300,000
Permitting	25,000
Travel and Accommodation	35,000
Contingency (10%)	102,000
Total	**$1,122,000**

2 INTRODUCTION

Sanu has commissioned Sahara, to compile a Technical Report for its Banta Baye Gold Project, located in the northeast of Guinea, West Africa. This report has been completed in accordance with the guidelines of Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM) National Instrument 43-101 and accompanying documents 43-101.F1 and 43-101.CP (“NI43-101”).

2.1 Authors and Site Inspection

The “qualified persons” (as defined in NI 43-101) for this report are Mr. Michael Cantey and Mr. Siaka Diawara (Sahara).

Mr. Cantey and Mr. Diawara are Principal Consultants for Sahara each with more than 16 years’ experience in the mining sector. Mr. Cantey and Mr. Diawara are registered Members of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG) and are responsible for all sections of this report.

The qualified persons of this report do not have any material interest in Sanu or related entities or interests. Their relationship with Sanu is solely one of professional association between client and independent consultant. This report is prepared in return for fees based upon agreed commercial rates and the payment of these fees is in no way contingent on the results of this report.

Mr. Siaka Diawara visited the Projects between 22 and 24 January then on 16 April 2022. During the site visit, discussions were held mainly with Dr. Serigne Dieng, (Group Exploration Manager for the project), who supervised all the recent exploration work undertaken on the project. Mr. Siaka Diawara (the co-author) of this report is responsible for the site visit and data verification sections of the report (parts of Section 12).

2.2 Units of Measurements and Currency

Metric units are used throughout this report unless noted otherwise. Currency is United States dollars ("US$").

2.3 Abbreviations

A full listing of abbreviations used in this report is provided in Table 2.3_1 below.

Table 2.3_1
List of Abbreviations

	Description
$	United States of America dollars
“	Inches
µ	microns
3D	three dimensional
4WD	four-wheel drive
AAS	atomic absorption spectrometry
Au	Gold
bcm	bank cubic metres
CC	correlation coefficient
CFC	CFC Amazonia
Cr	Chromium
Sanu	Sanu Gold Corp
Co	Cobalt
CRM	certified reference material or certified standard
Cu	Copper
CV	coefficient of variation
DDH	diamond drill hole
DTM	digital terrain model
E (X)	Easting
EDM	electronic distance measuring
Fe	Iron
G	Gram
g/m^3	grams per cubic metre
g/t	grams per tonne of gold
HARD	Half the absolute relative difference
HDPE	High density polyethylene
HQ_2	Size of diamond drill rod/bit/core
Hr	Hours
HRD	Half relative difference
HREO	Heavy rare earth oxides
ICP-AES	inductivity coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy
ICP-MS	inductivity coupled plasma mass spectroscopy
ISO	International Standards Organisation
kg	Kilogram
kg/t	kilogram per tonne
km	Kilometres
km^2	square kilometres
kW	Kilowatts
kWhr/t	kilowatt hours per tonne
l/hr/m^2	litres per hour per square metre

	Description
LREO	Light rare earth oxides
M	million
m	metres
Ma	thousand years
Mg	Magnesium
ml	millilitre
mm	millimetres
Mtpa	million tonnes per annum
N (Y)	northing
Nb	niobium
Ni	Nickel
NPV	net present value
NQ_2	Size of diamond drill rod/bit/core
ºC	degrees centigrade
OK	Ordinary Kriging
P_{80} -75µ	80% passing 75 microns
Pd	palladium
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
psi	pounds per square inch
PVC	poly vinyl chloride
QC	quality control
QQ	quantile-quantile
RC	reverse circulation
REO	rare earth oxide
RL (Z)	reduced level
ROM	run of mine
RQD	rock quality designation
SD	standard deviation
SG	Specific gravity
Si	silica
SMU	selective mining unit
Sn	Tin
t	tonnes
t/m^3	tonnes per cubic metre
Ta	tantalum
tpa	tonnes per annum
TREO	Total rare earth oxide
UC	Uniform conditioning
w:o	waste to ore ratio

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has relied on legal documents provided by Sanu pertaining to the title of the permits. Sahara has not independently verified the title and ownership aspects of the permits. The author has relied on legal documents provided by Sanu pertaining to the title of the permits. Sahara has not independently verified the title and ownership aspects of the permits. Accordingly, the authors disclaim portions of the Technical Report, particularly in Section 4, Property Description and Location. This limited disclaimer of responsibility includes the following: -

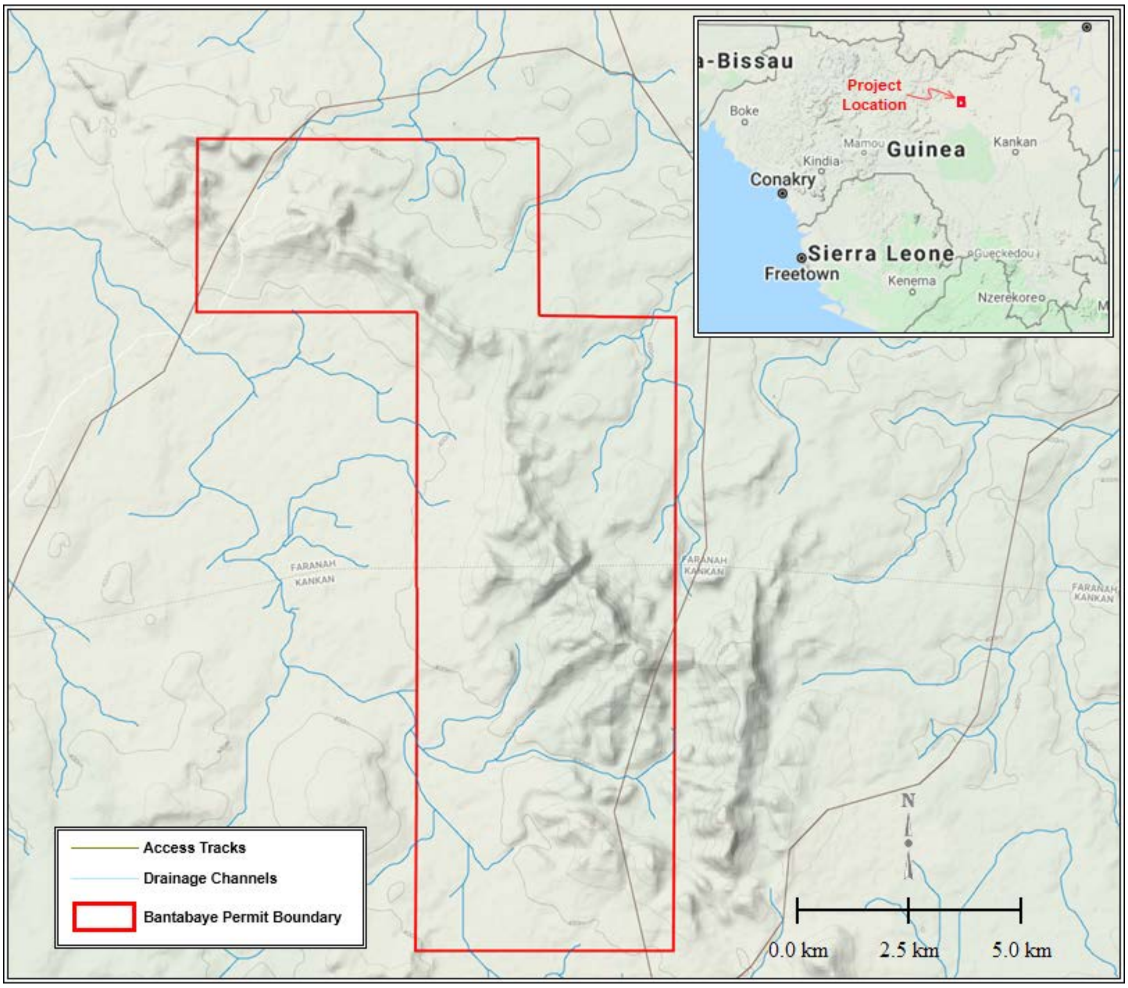
- The QP relied entirely on information regarding company details and tenement status that was provided by Gainde Gold (2021) and is summarised to the best of the author's knowledge in Section 4.1.
-

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Banta-Baye Gold Project covers a total surface area of 99.9km^2 and is located approximately 70km to the northwest of the Kouroussa township of the Republic of Guinea. The permit area is located within the administrative Region of Kankan and the Prefecture of Kouroussa.

Figure 4_1 below summarizes the location of the Banta Baye Permit.

Figure 4_1
Project Location – Banta Baye Permit (Source: Sahara 2020)



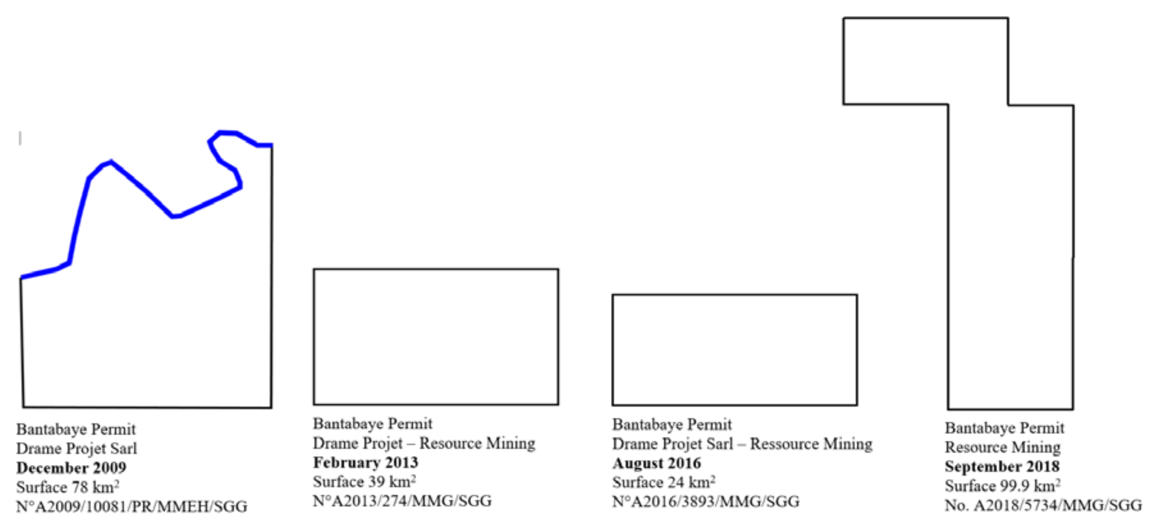
4.1 Company Details and Tenement Status

The Bantabaye Permit was first granted to Drame Project Sarl by decree N°A2009/10081/PR/MMEH/SGG in December 2009. The Permit covered a surface area of 78km^2 and was valid for two years renewable. On February 9th, 2011, Resource Mining Sarl signed a partnership agreement with Drame Project Sarl to develop the Project. On February 25th, 2013, the Permit was renewed by Arrete N°A2013/ 274/MMG/SGG for a further two-year period and the surface area reduced to 39km^2. On August 5th, 2016, the Permit was renewed by Arrete N°A2016/3893/MMG/SGG for a further two-year and the surface area reduced to 24 km^2.

In September 2018, the Ministry of Mines approved the surface extension of the Permit from 24km^2 to 99.9km^2 and granted the Bantabaye Permit as a new Permit to Resource Mining Sarl by Arrete No A2018/5734/MMG/SGG. The Permit was granted for three years and renewable for two consecutive terms of two years each.

The Permit is valid as of the effective date of this report and is renewable for another 4 years.

Figure 4.1_1
Bantabaye Project – Summary of Tenement Status



On 19 July 2020, the Company entered into a binding and exclusive Option Deed with the owners of the permit, RMS, whereby the Company was granted exclusive rights to acquire 85% of RMS's exploration permit located in Guinea, West Africa. Subsequently the companies completed and signed a full Technical and Financial Partnership Agreement which was signed on 15 February 2021 and approved by the Minister of Mines 19 March 2021.

Gainde has the right to acquire up to 85% interest, upon completion of a Definitive Feasibility Study, in RMS, by funding a staged work program with key minimum milestone definitions. On a formal decision to mine RMS would be required to fund its share of mine construction or elect to dilute to a 1.5% Net Smelter Royalty.

Stage 1:

A 51% interest can be earned by completing a minimum work program to the value of USD400,000 within 18 months of signing of a formal joint venture agreement or contract. The formal JV agreement will define a minimum work commitment which will include geochemical sampling, geological mapping, auger or RAB drilling, RC drilling, and diamond drilling, sample analysis and geophysical surveys. Gainde has the right to direct the work program and its priorities, while RMS personnel and its contractors will carry out the exploration and administrative management.

The option will expire if Gainde fails to fulfill the minimum expenditure requirements and drilling commitments.

Stage 2:

A 75% interest can be earned by investing a further USD600,000 into the exploration and development of the permit within 18 months of meeting the stage 1 earn-in requirements. The program will include further drilling, mapping, potentially trenching as well as geochemical and geophysical surveys. A partial completion of the stage 2 earn-in expenditure will earn Gainde a pro-rated additional interest.

Stage 3:

An interest of 80% can be earned by Gainde by funding additional exploration and evaluation programs to the value of UDS1million, or by completing a maiden resource estimate and a preliminary economic assessment (PEA) within 18 months of the completion of the stage 2 earn-in.

Completion of a DFS:

Gainde has the right to earn an additional 5% stake, for a total of 85%, by completing a Definitive Feasibility study.

Decision to Mine

On completion of a suitable economic feasibility study RMS can apply for the exploitation permit. On granting of the exploitation permit the government of Guinea will be entitled in a 15% interest in the joint venture company. The agreement stipulates that RMS and Gainde will dilute their interests on a pro-rata basis to accommodate the government interest.

RMS will be required to fund its share of the mine construction capital expenditure or alternatively can elect to dilute to a 1.5% Net Smelter Royalty.

Payments:

During the earn-in phase of the Option deed, Gainde is required to make the following payments to RMS:

1) USD 5000 on signature of the option deed agreement. This payment was made.

2) USD 5000 after the initial three months of exclusivity, to extend the exclusivity by a further three months. This payment was made. This payment will be treated as an advance on subsequent payments.

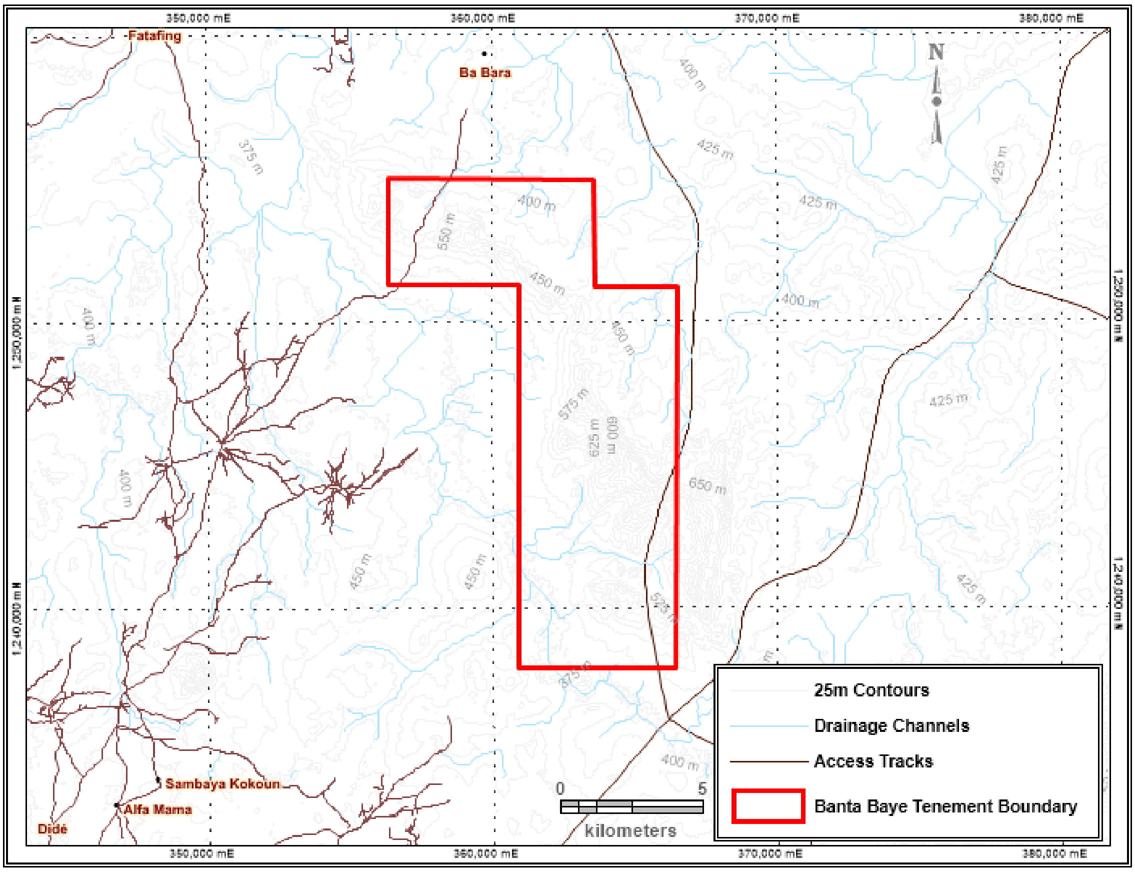
3) USD 20,000 minus any amounts paid under 2.) are due on signature of a formal Joint Venture agreement.

4) USD 55,000 are due on Gainde completing its stage 1 earn-in phase.

Identical Technical and Financial Partnership Agreements have been signed with MSE and NED, the holder of the gold exploration permits of Daina and Diguifara.

The owner of the permits retains the rights to alluvial gold within the top 14m of the surface and by prior agreement with Gainde and the companies as to the delimitation of the perimeters of any alluvial exploitation areas.

Figure 4.1_1
Banta Baye Permit Map



4.2 Royalties and Agreements

The following duties, taxes, fees and contributions are imposed on all mining substances extracted and on the holders of mining titles and their direct subcontractors (Article 158):

- Fixed fees and duties.
- Surface royalties.
- Taxes on mining substances.
- Export taxes on artisanal products.
- Tax on industrial and commercial benefits.
- Tax on dividends (IRVM).
- Lump-sum (VF).
- Contribution for professional training.
- Single tax on vehicles.
- Contributions for social security.
- Registration tax on imports at 0.5% of their C.I.F value.
- Import tax at the flat rate of 5.6%.

Sahara are not aware, nor have we been made aware, of any other agreements that have a material influence on the potential prospectivity of the project.

The holders of mineral rights are subject to several fees and taxes (Mineral and Mining Act 2006, Articles 22-25).

- An annual mineral right fee and the payment shall be made to the Minerals Commission.
- A holder of a mining lease, restricted mining lease or small-scale mining lease shall pay royalty in respect of minerals obtained from its mining operations.
- A holder of a mining lease, restricted mining lease or small-scale mining Permit shall pay royalty that may be prescribed in respect of minerals obtained from its mining operations to the Republic, except that the rate of royalty shall not be more than 6% or less than 3% of the total revenue of minerals obtained by the holder.

4.3 Environmental Liabilities

Sahara are not aware, nor have we been made aware of any environmental liabilities associated with the project.

4.4 Permitting and Other Significant Factors

As far as known to Sahara, a valid Exploration License is the only permit required to undertake exploration activities on the project, This has been obtained. To the extent known to Sahara, there are no other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property. Though there is significant artisanal mining activity, artisanal miners use hand tools and are limited to shallow workings, not utilising heavy equipment, not impeding exploration activities, and can be removed with the cooperation of community leaders and local authorities as the project progresses.

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Project Access

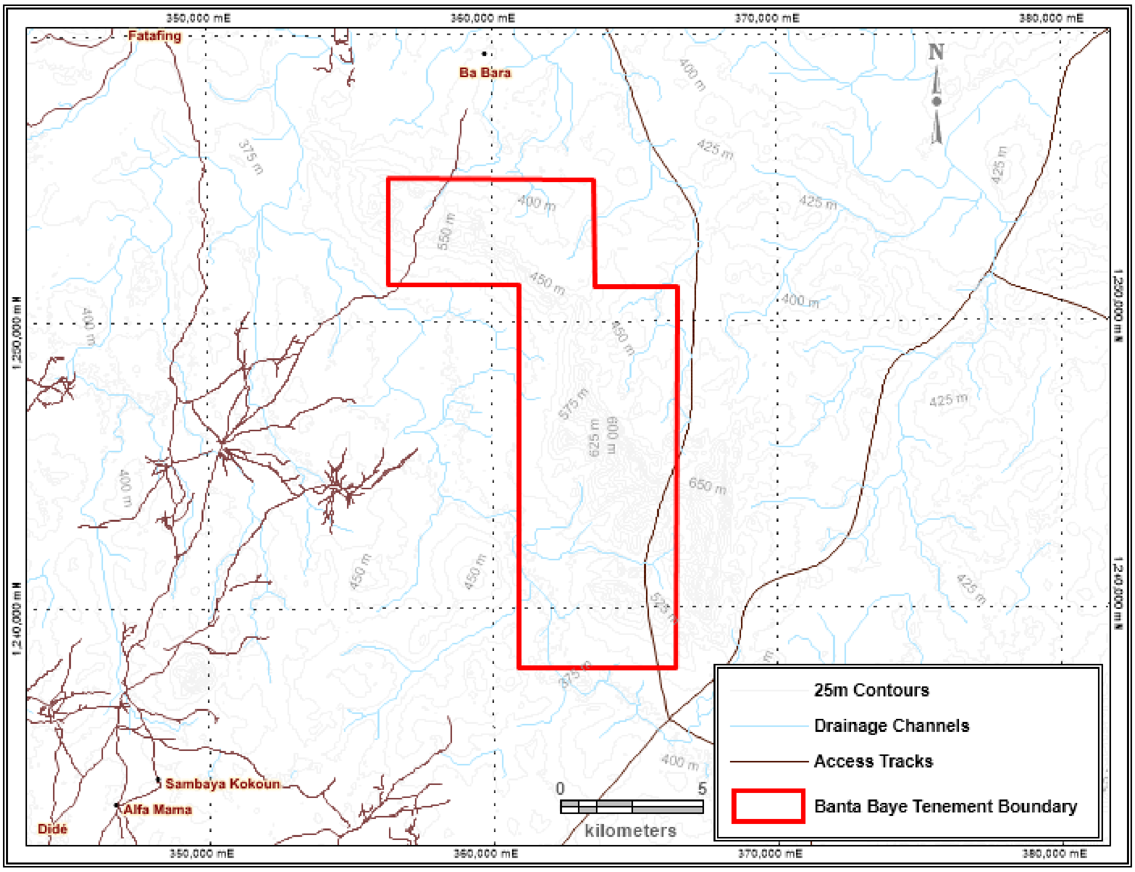
Access to the Banta Baye Permit from the Capital city of Mali, Bamako, is via the 516km long drive into the permit area. Access from Bamako is via an international highway from Bamako to Kouroussa, a total distance of 422km. The rest of the access route from Kouroussa is along dirt tracks through the town Alfa Mama to access the permit area from the western side. Figure.5.1_1 below shows the preferred access route to the Banta Baye permit area by road from Bamako.

Figure 5.1_1
Banta Baye Permit – Access (Source: Google Earth)

5.2 Physiography and Climate

According to the Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission data, (SRTM 1-arc Second) the elevations over the project area ranges approximately between 360m and 665m above sea level. The permit area is drained by a series of rivers and streams prominent among them is the Tinkisso River that drains the northern and western portions of the permit area that limits access during the raining season. (Figure 5.2_1).

Figure 5.2_1
Banta Baye Permit – Physiography (Source: Sahara 2020)



The general climate over the Kouroussa Region is Savanna and it supports a wide range of subsistence and cash crop farming, producing rice, groundnuts, onions and millet, as well as supporting larger scale cotton farming and cattle ranching by both locals and semi-nomadic Fula people whose largest population centres is in the nearby Fouta Djallon highlands.

The climate is wet-and-dry tropical, with well-defined monsoonal rainy seasons. The annual raining season over the permit area typically extends between June to October whiles the dry season is typically between November to May. Average temperatures range between a maximum of 37°C and a minimum average of 21°C.

5.3 Local Infrastructure and Services

The Banta Baye permit is located approximately 50km from the Kouroussa township which has a population of approximately 39,611 inhabitants (2014 estimates). Kouroussa is a significant mining town with limited supporting infrastructure such as reliable electricity supply, commercial banks and commercial analytical laboratories (the closest certified analytical laboratory is located in Bamako in Mali).

6 HISTORY

6.1 Historical Exploration

Systematic exploration over the Banta Baye permit area commenced in 2011 when Resource Mining Sarl picked up the permit. The following summarizes all exploration activities till date.

6.1.1 Exploration by Resource Mining Sarl (2011)

The initial sampling program covered the entire Permit on a sampling grid of 1,000 x 80m from which a total 1,071 samples were collected. Samples were analyzed using ‘‘LeachWell geochemical analysis LWL69M’’ at the SGS Laboratory in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Returned assay values range between 5 and 470 ppb Au.

6.1.2 Exploration by Resource Mining Sarl (2012)

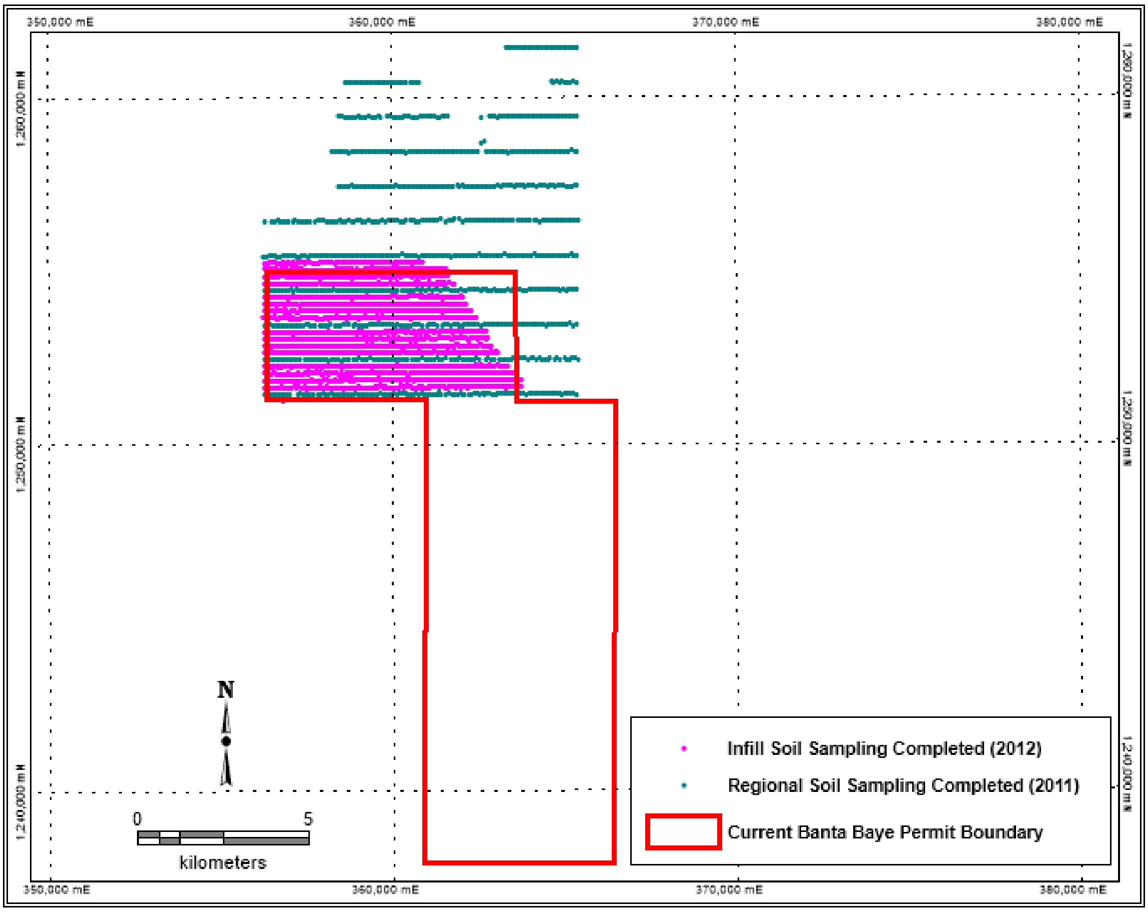
An infill geochemical termite mound and soil sampling was undertaken in 2012 by Resource Mining Sarl. It covered the southern portion of the Permit area on a grid pattern of 200 x 50m from which a total of 2,976 samples were collected. Significant assay values returned range between 5 ppb and 2 g/t Au.

Interpretation of the integrated regional geophysical lineaments derived from regional radiometric and magnetic maps and the regional geological and structural maps indicate good correlation between the mapped thrust faults and fold structures in the metasedimentary and metavolcanic units and the gold anomalies.

Figure 6.1.2_1 below shows the distribution of the historical work completed relative to the current Banta Baye permit area. Figure 6.1.2_2 below shows the interpretation of assay results over the permit area

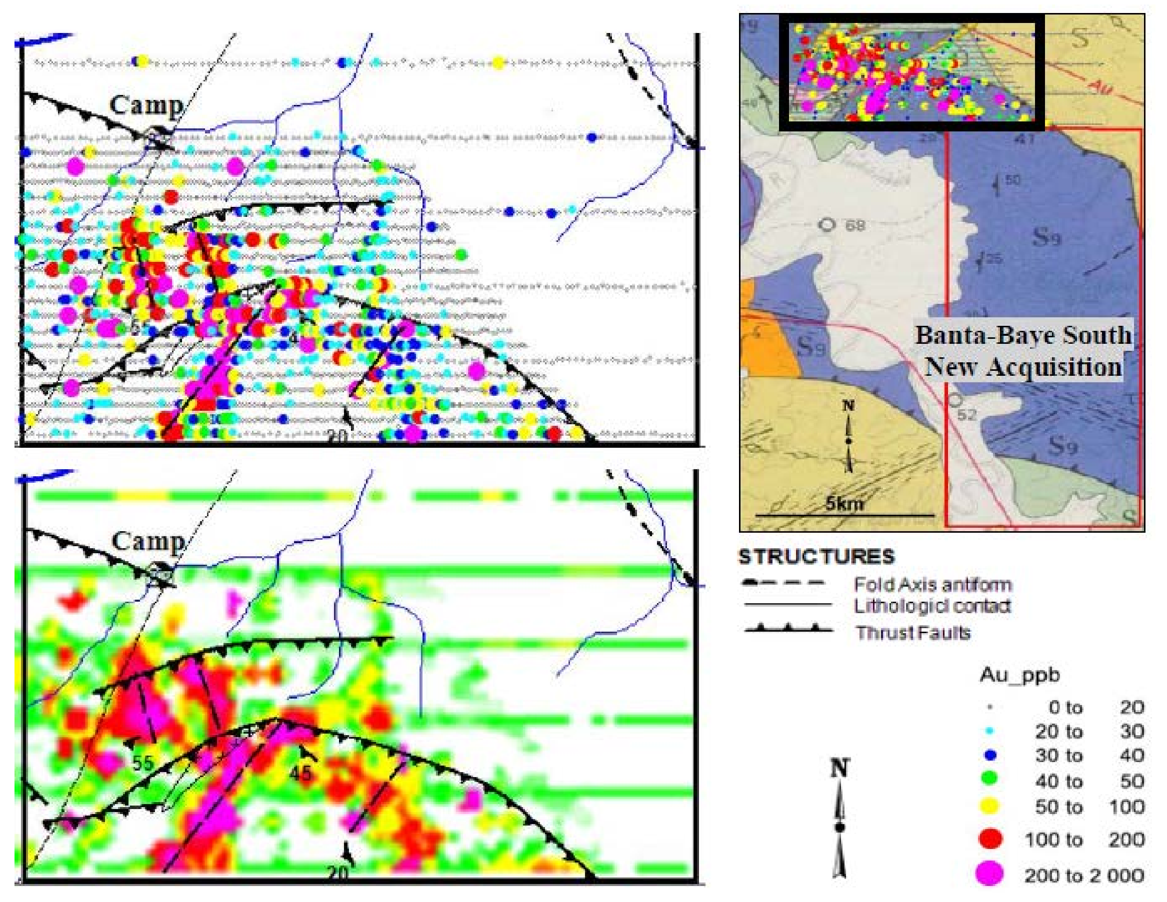
Figure 6.1.2_1

Distribution of Sampling Completed Relative to Current Banta Baye Permit (Source: Sahara 2020)



Sahara

Figure 6.1.2_2
Interpretation of Soil Geochemical Sampling Results (Source: Alamako Technical Summary 2020)



6.2 Historical Resource Estimates

No historical resource estimates have been completed at this stage.

6.3 Historical Mining

No large-scale gold mining has been undertaken within the project. But there is evidence of significant artisanal mining activity over the permit as shown in Figure 6.3_1 below.

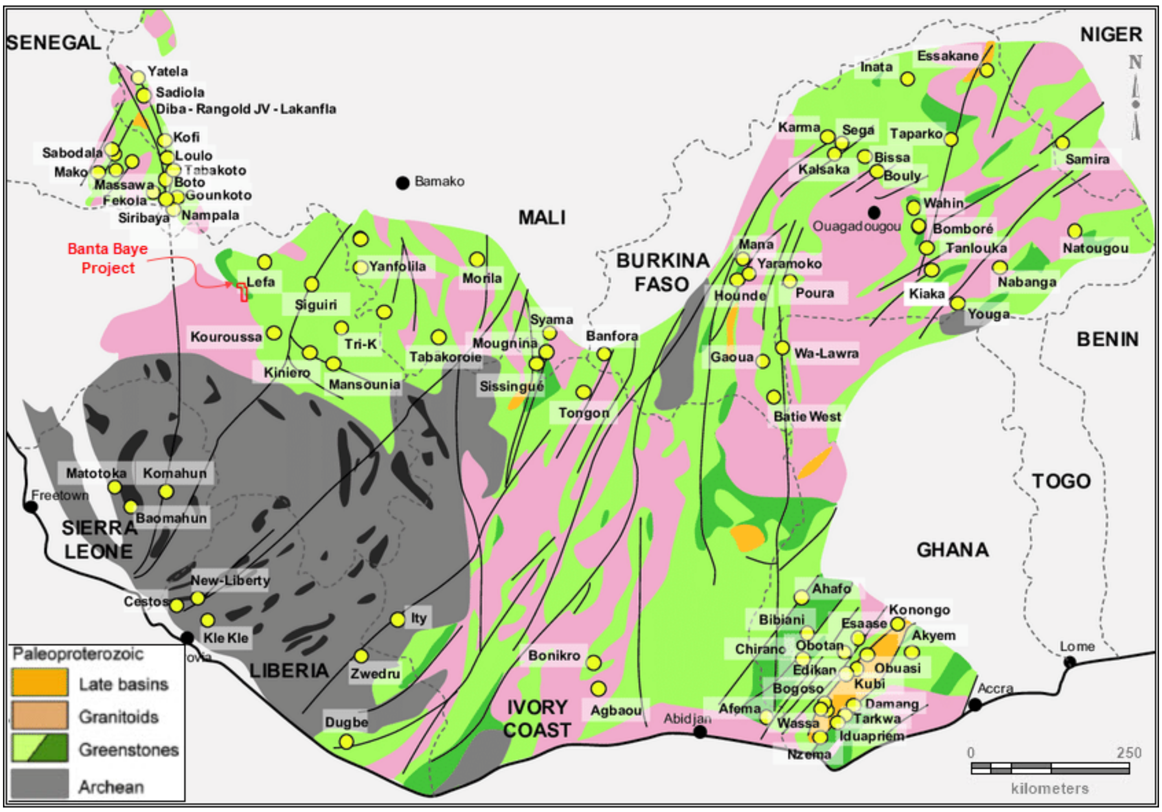
Figure 6.3_1
Evidence of Artisanal Activity on Banta Baye Permit (Source: Sahara Site Visit 2022)

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The eastern half of the country are dominated by rocks of the Kenema-Man domain and the Paleoproterozoic Birimian System. Neoproterozoic and Paleozoic sediments with a basal tillite and overlying sandstones, marls and quartzites form significant portions of northern Guinea. There is a narrow strip of Neogene marine and alluvial sediments along the coastal areas of Guinea.

Figure 7.1_1
West Africa Regional Geology (Source: Milesi et al., 2004)



Crystalline basement rocks in the western part of the Rokelide Orogen are categorized in the Forecariah Group, which is considered to range from Neoarchean (2,700Ma) to Paleoproterozoic (2,000Ma) age. The Forecariah Group is composed of a variety of gneisses, schists, migmatites and mylonites metamorphosed to amphibolite and granulite facies. It is subdivided into the Kissi Kissi Formation, the Forecariah Formation, the Mahera Formation, and the Kounsouta Formation. The Ouankifondi Group has been considered to be distinct from the Forecariah Group because of structural contrasts. To the east of the Ouankifondi Group is a sequence of volcano-sedimentary rocks known as the Bania Group. It is composed of andesites, diabases, spilites and diorites and exhibits pillow lavas at Mt. Binia. The Bania Group has sometimes been correlated with the Ouankifondi Group, while other authors consider it to be equivalent to the Kolente Group, which ranges from Neoproterozoic to early Paleozoic. The Walidiala Group in northern Guinea are also of

Neoproterozoic age and are characterized by a basal tillite. Microfossils recovered from dolomites immediately overlying this tillite place the upper part of the Walidiala Group and the Mali Group into the Cambrian. Hence the Kolente Group, exposed in southern Guinea and also characterized by a basal tillite, probably straddles the Neoproterozoic-Cambrian boundary.

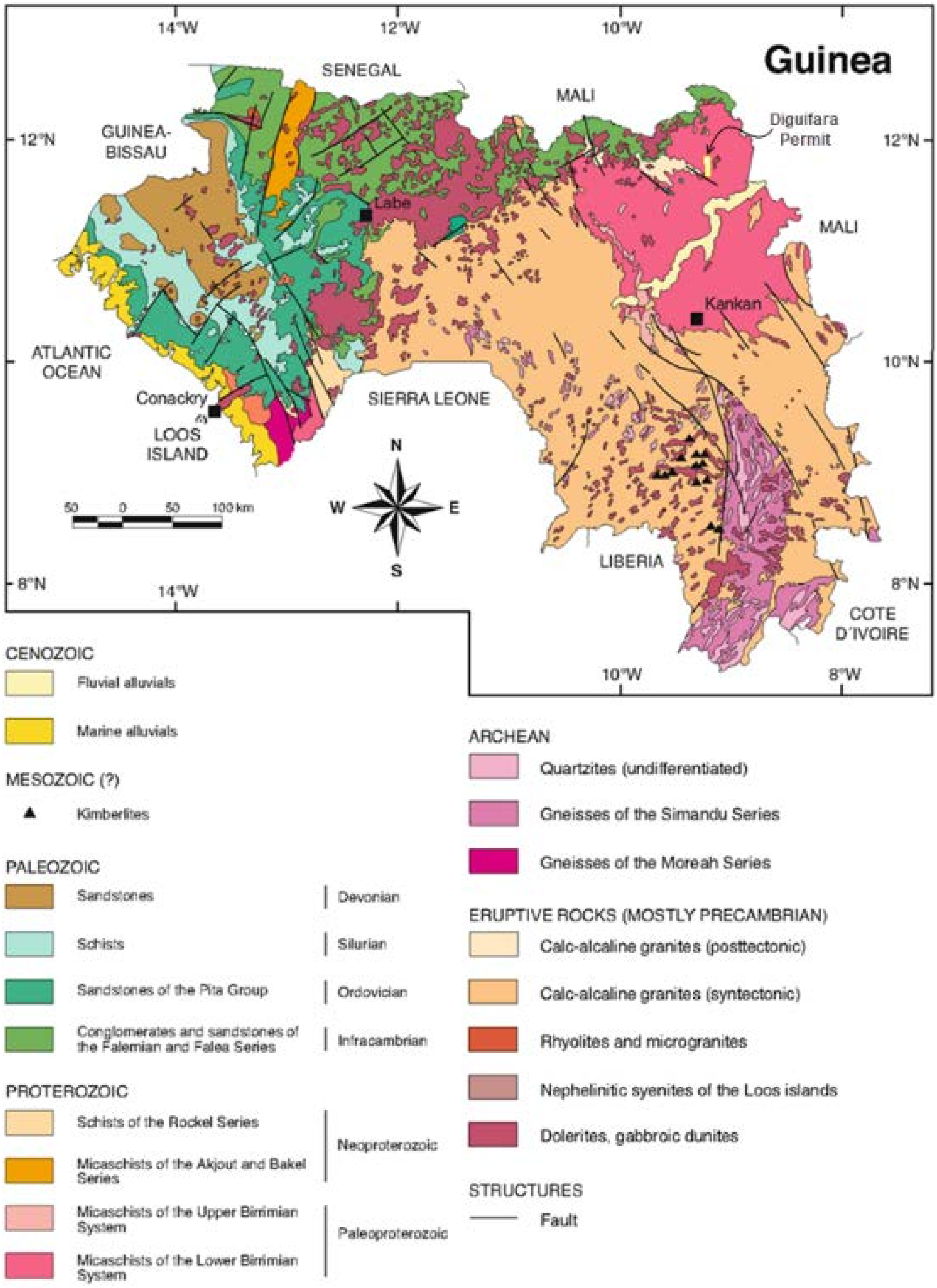
The Kolente Group is generally composed of greenish clastics and sands near the base of the sequence, the latter becoming finer grained towards the top. It overlies unconformably the metamorphic complex of the Bania and Ouankifondi Groups. Red sandstones and conglomerates of the Taban Group outcrop in several small basins in Guinea immediately south of the Bove Basin. These strata lie unconformably on metamorphic rocks of the Forecariah and Ouankifondi Groups. The Taban Group is of fluviatile origin and is interpreted to be post-orogenic molasse, which may represent the southernmost extent of the post-orogenic molasse of the Youkounkoun Group of Guinea north of the Bove Basin, which covers the greatest part of western Guinea. The rock sequences of the Bove Basin have been subdivided into three groups:

The Pita Group is the lowest and subdivided into the Kindia Formation at the base and the following Mount Gangan Formation. The Kindia Formation is made mostly up of white, conglomeratic sandstones, probably representing an alluvial plain. The Mount Gangan Formation consists of sandstones with isolated, angular quartz pebbles and argillites with isolated quartz clasts looking like a diamictite. No fossils have been found in the Pita Group, but it appears to be more ancient than the following Telimele Group, which has been dated as early Silurian (Llandovery), due to the occurrence of graptolites. The lower part of the Telimele Group is composed mainly of argillites and siltstones, also including levels of green and pyritic sandstones. 15 fossiliferous layers with graptolites and microfossils have been identified. The upper part of the Telimele Group begins with a sequence of sandstones, containing sometimes brachiopods. In the higher part of this succession black and grey shales are rich in various marine fossils, indicating a late Silurian (Ludlow) to early Devonian (Gedinnian) age. The following Bafata Group is subdivided into three formations: The lower formation is composed of sandstones, intercalated by argillaceous and silty levels, containing brachiopods and sometimes trace fossils.

The middle formation begins with a thick yellow sandstone level with brachiopods of Eifelian age. It is followed by pink siltstones including brachiopods of Givetian age. The upper formation is composed of argillites and siltstones, also containing brachiopods, which indicate a Frasnian and Famennian age. The environment of the Bafata Group was apparently shallow marine.

Figure 7.1_2 below is a summary map of the geology of Guinea as modified after Anonymous 1998.

Figure 7.1_2
Geology of Guinea (Source: Anonymous 1998)



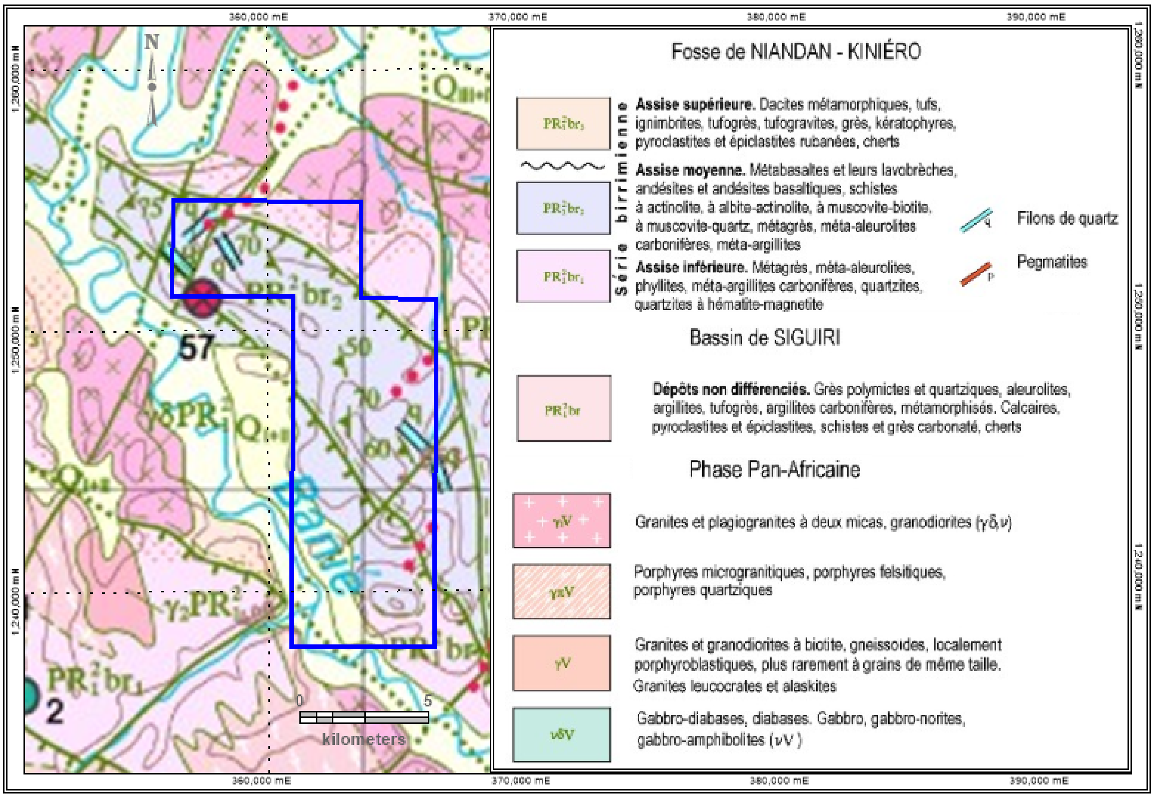
7.2 Project Geology

The Permit area consists of late Archean to Paleoproterozoic rocks subdivided into 3 packages:

- Late Archean to early Paleoproterozoic faulted and folded basement complex composed of migmatites, amphibolites and quartzites metamorphosed from upper amphibolite to granulite facies.
- Paleoproterozoic sedimentary and volcanoclastic rocks of the Siguiri Basin composed of weekly metamorphosed and moderately to highly deformed pyroclastic and acid lava siltites, argillite and feldspathic sandstone, mafic to ultramafic volcanic, epiclastic sandstone, and cherts. These rocks unconformably overlie the Archean basement complex.
- Paleoproterozoic Birimian granitic rocks composed of biotite granite, monzonite intrusive that intrude the Archean basement and rocks of the Siguiri Basin.

These rocks are overlain by recent alluvium deposits north of the Permit along the Tinkisso River.

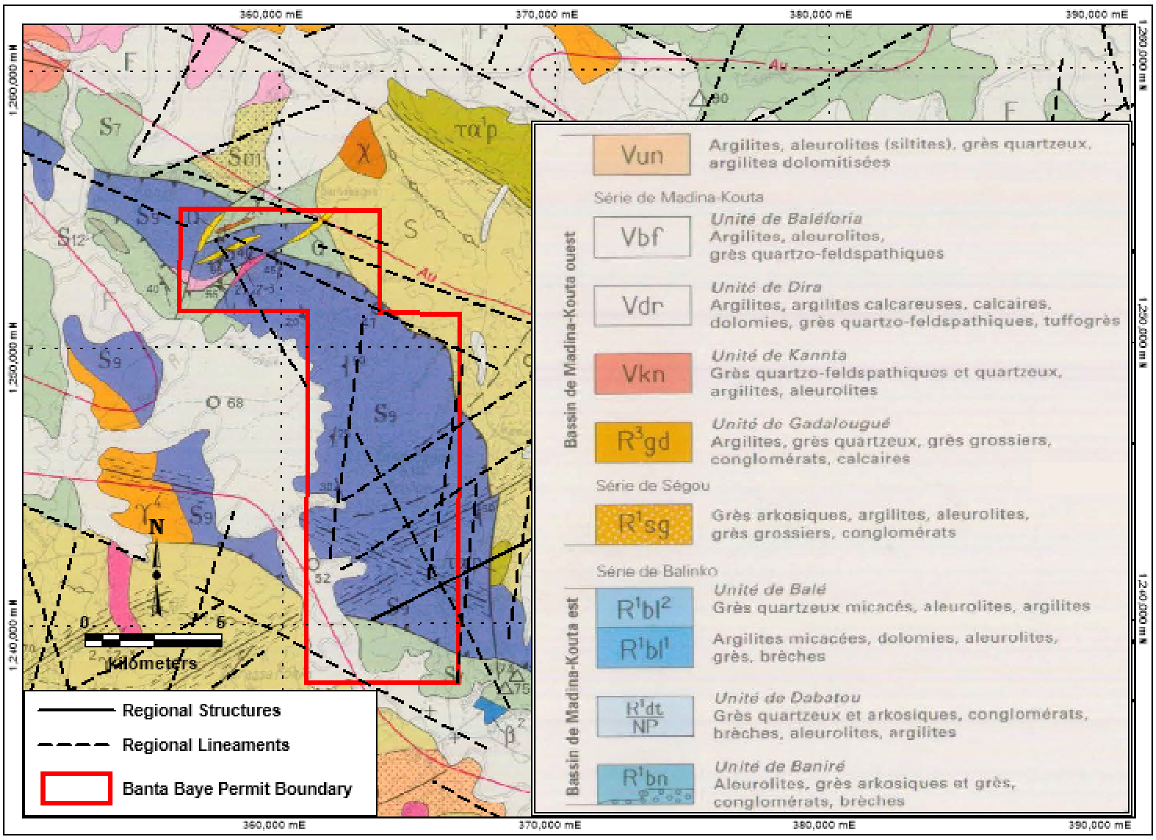
Figure 7.2_1
Project Geology (Source BRGM 2004)



7.3 Structure

The underlying rocks have been deformed by the Birimian compressional tectonism resulting in the formation of a complex system of NE to NW-striking thrust faults and shear zones in the sedimentary and volcanoclastic rocks. The NE- and NW-striking fracture systems are favorable brittle-ductile to brittle structural traps that host the gold mineralization. In the Banta-Baye area, the gold mineralization is exposed by several old artisanal workings by local population that exploited free gold in quartz veins. Figure 7.3_1 below summarizes the regional interpreted structures over the Banta Baye permit area.

Figure 7.3_1
Regional interpreted Structures over BRGM Geology Map 2004

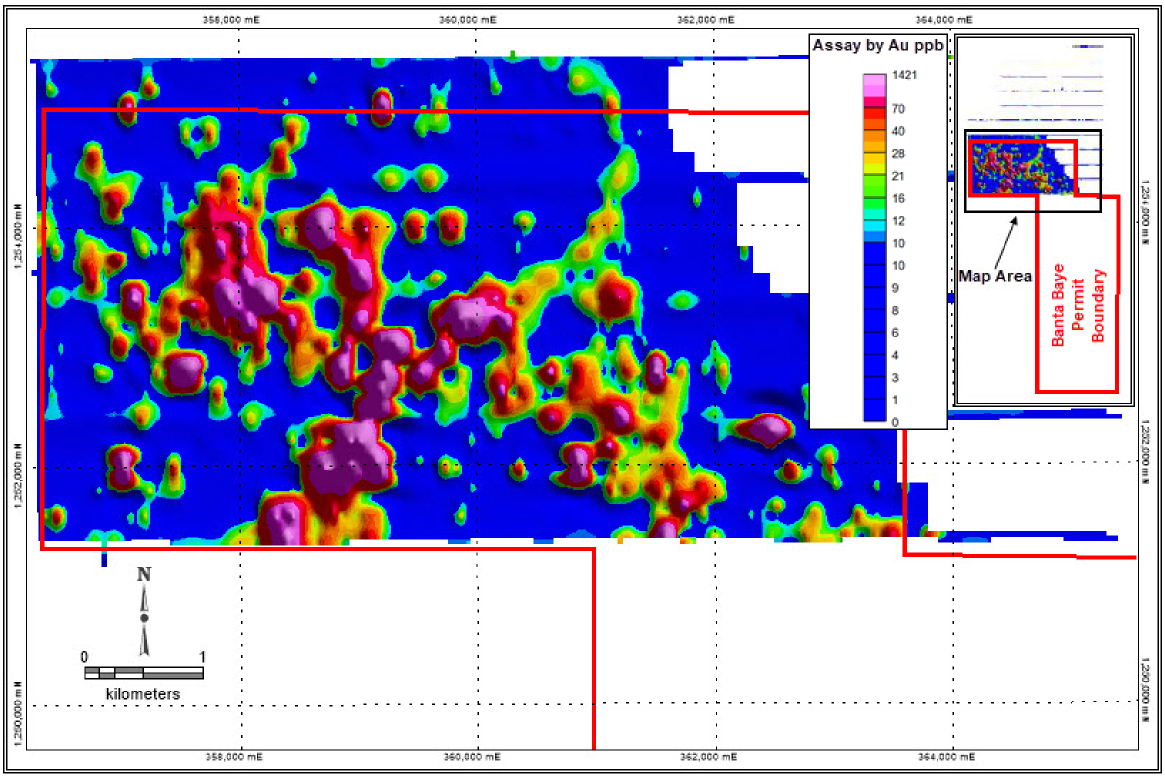


7.4 Mineralization

Typical gold mineralization within the region, is exemplified by NordGold's Lefa gold Mine that is located approximately 50km to the northeast of the Banta-Baye Permit. Gold at the Lefa Mine is mainly associated with mesothermal, fractured and vein style mineralization. The mineralization is preferentially situated in the more permeable, altered, coarser grained sediments, within and/or adjacent to ENE oriented structures, and more consistently NNW trending vein/fracture zones similar to that controlling the mineralization in the Banta-Baye Gold Project

Figure 7.4_1 below summarizes the interpreted gold anomaly from soil geochemical surveys completed over Banta Baye.

Figure 7.4_1
Interpreted Au Results over Banta Baye (Source Sahara 2020)



Gold mineralisation over the Bantabaye project from recent exploration activities was believed to be hosted in altered sedimentary and volcanoclastic rocks in fault zones. Gold associated with quartz veins typically occur in zones of breccia and is likely disseminated into the host rock. Investigations from local miners revealed that gold is frequently visible as coarse-grained gold nuggets in quartz-veins and can be easily recovered from panning saprolitic material.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The deposit type identified in the Siguiri region is a Mesothermal or shear-zone hosted orogenic-type gold deposits that are a distinctive class of gold deposit and form an integral part of the tectono-metamorphic evolution of the West African Shield. Orogenic gold deposits are almost exclusively associated with auriferous quartz-carbonate veins indicating veining in the presence of supra-lithostatic fluid pressures (Ridley and Diamond, 2000). Quartz veining testifies to the structurally controlled fluid infiltration over a broad range of upper- to mid-crustal pressures and temperatures, between about 200 - 650°C and 1-5 kbar (Goldfarb et al., 2001) emphasizing the significance of deformation, most commonly in the form of shear zones. These structures control fracture-controlled fluid-flow and gold mineralization, focusing large volumes of hydrothermal fluids required for an economic-grade mineralization (Sibson and Scott., 1998).

Formation of mesothermal orogenic-type gold deposits involves structural and regional tectonic conditions that allow the accumulation of fluids over-pressured to near-lithostatic values and their intermittent release through fault-valve action (Sibson and Scott, 1998). The deformation of rocks creates regional hydraulic gradients that may trigger fluid migration. Fluid movement in the largely impermeable wall-rocks is largely determined by fracture permeability. Veining is recorded over a wide range of metamorphic conditions but is favored under brittle-ductile and commonly greenschist-facies conditions (Goldfarb et al., 2005). The relationship between deformation in brittle-ductile terrains and fluid flow explains the close spatial association between auriferous vein systems and shear zones in volcano-sedimentary terrains (Robert and Poulsen, 2001). Fluid flow and mineralization are commonly localized around second- and higher-order shear or fault zones adjacent to first-order structures (Groves et al., 1998). These structures developed late in the overall tectono-metamorphic evolution of the host terrain and commonly involve a compressional or transpressional component. High-angle reverse faults are regarded as particularly important targets (Sibson and Scott, 1998), favoring the development of temporarily supra-lithostatic fluid pressures leading to fracturing and associated destabilization of gold complexes from the hydrothermal fluid.

9 EXPLORATION

Systematic exploration over the Banta Baye permit area commenced in 2011 when Resource Mining Sarl picked up the permit. The following summarizes all exploration activities till date.

9.1 Exploration by Resource Mining Sarl (2011)

The initial sampling program covered the entire Permit on a sampling grid of 1,000 x 80m from which a total 1,071 samples were collected. Samples were analyzed using ''LeachWell geochemical analysis LWL69M'' at the SGS Laboratory in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Returned assay values range between 5 and 470 ppb Au.

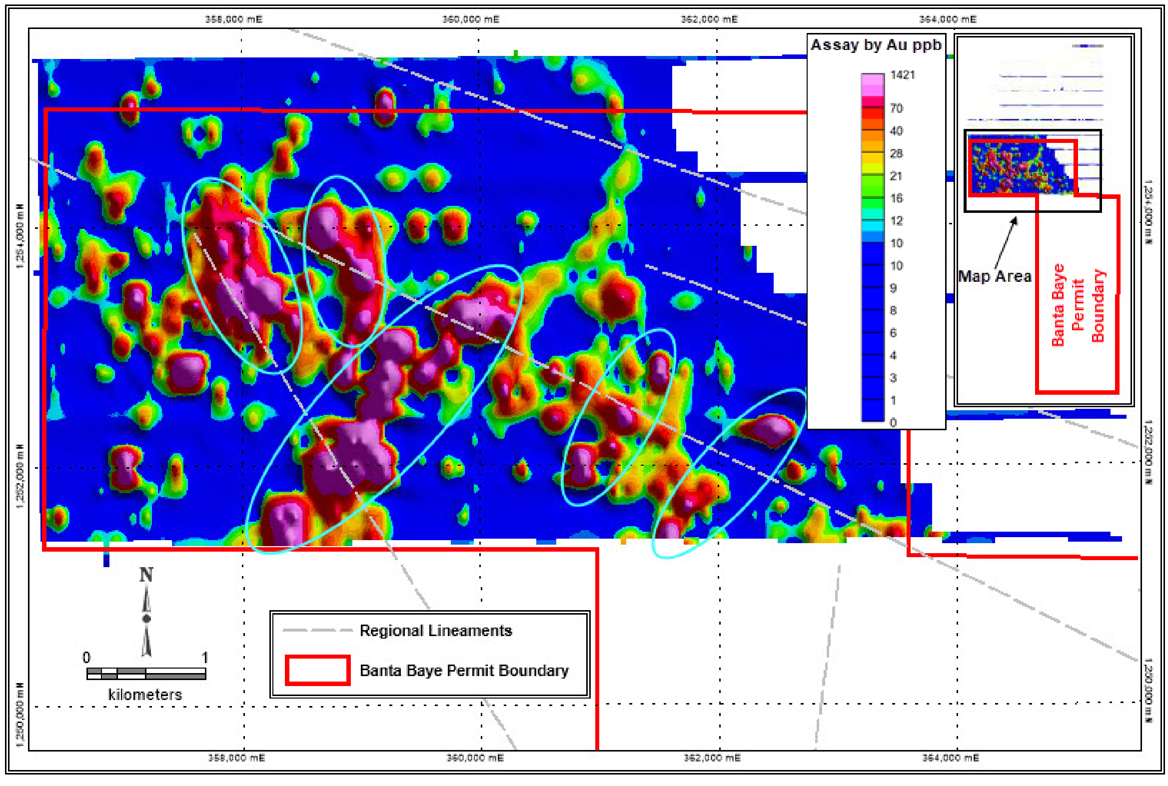
9.2 Exploration by Resource Mining Sarl (2012)

An infill geochemical termite mound and soil sampling was undertaken in 2012 by Resource Mining Sarl. It covered the southern portion of the Permit area on a grid pattern of 200 x 50m from which a total of 2,976 samples were collected. Significant assay values returned range between 5 ppb and 2 g/t Au.

Interpretation of the integrated regional geophysical lineaments derived from regional radiometric and magnetic maps and the regional geological and structural maps indicate good correlation between the mapped thrust faults and fold structures in the metasedimentary and metavolcanic units and the gold anomalies.

Figure 9.2_1 below shows the interpretation of assay results over the permit area

Figure 9.2_1
Banta Baye Priority Targets from Soil Geochemistry



9.3 Recent Exploration by Ressources Mining (June 2021)

Exploration activities comprising termite mound sampling, soil geochemical sampling, rock chip sampling, structural and geological mapping was undertaken between May to June 2021 on the Bantabaye Project.

9.3.1 Termite Mound, Soil and Grab Sampling

A total of 3,392 samples (Including QAQC samples) were collected on a 400m x 50m sampling grid within the southern sections of the Bantabaye project. A total of 123 rock chip samples were collected from weathered outcrops over the area.

9.3.2 Pit Sampling

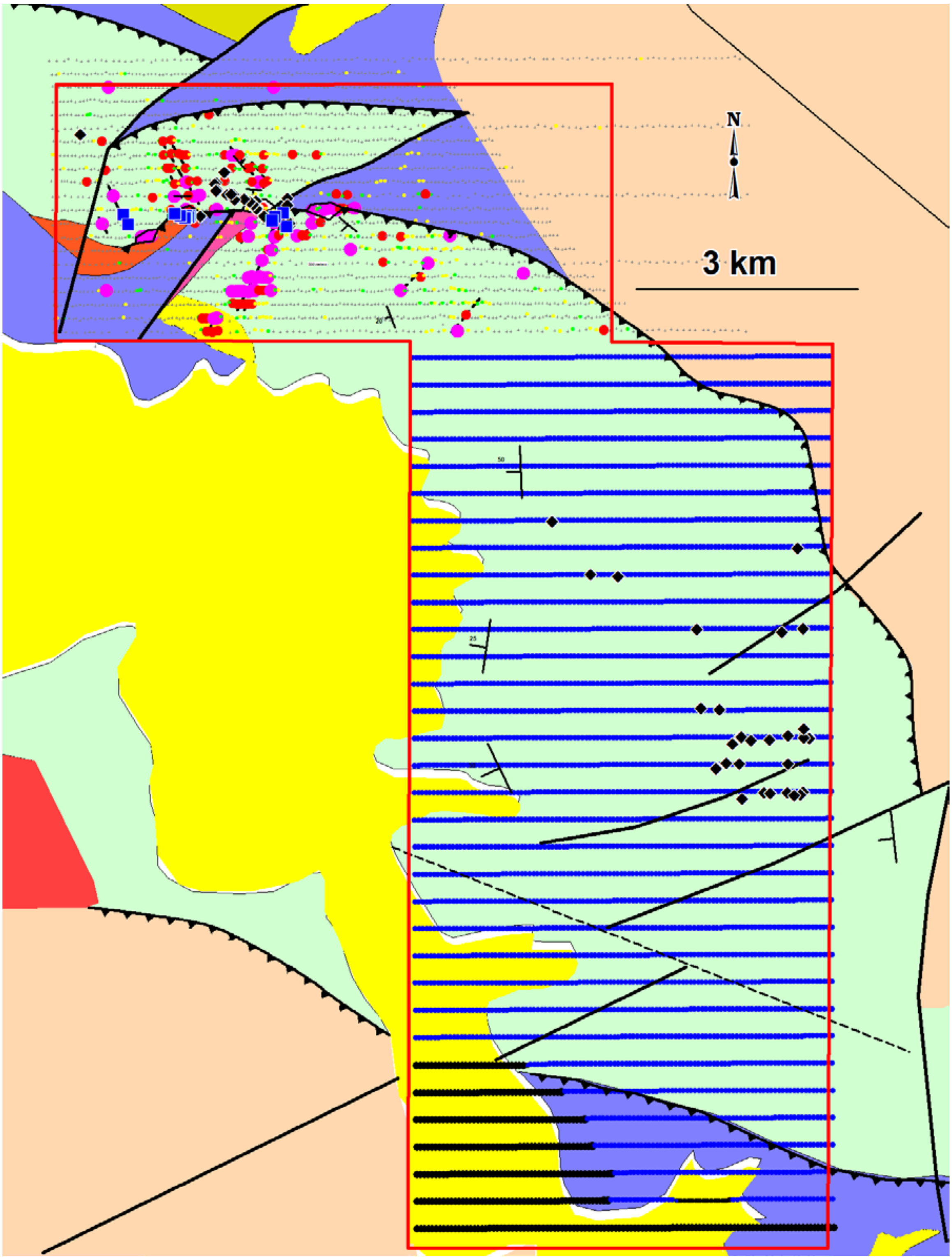
A total of 18 recent artisanal mining pits were sampled over the period. The average depths of the pits sampled ranged between 5 to 20m. An average of 3 channel samples were collected from each pit and the material sampled comprised mineralized saprolite and fresh rock that was considered representative of material mined by the local artisanal miners. Figure 9.3.2_1 below shows some samples collected from the pits.

Figure 9.3.2_1

Summary of Pit Samples Collected (Source: Ressources Mining SARL 2021)

Figure 9.3.2_2 below summarizes the locations of the termite mound samples, the rock chip samples and the pit samples that were collected during the recent campaign.

Figure 9.3.2_2
Summary of Termite Mound Sampling, Grab Sampling and Pit Sampling Completed over Mapped Geology



During the sampling activities, significant artisanal mining activities was observed over the permit area. Most of the artisanal activities observed are relatively recent (post 2016) and mainly occur in areas where historical geochemical anomalies had been defined. The artisanal workings observed comprise pits, trenches and galleries that range in depth between 5 to 80m. Some artisanal mining activities observed are summarized in Figure 9.3.2_3 below.

Figure 9.3.2_3
Summary of Artisanal Mining Activities Observed over the Bantabaye Permit Area

9.3.3 Geomorphology and Regolith Mapping

Geomorphological and regolith mapping was undertaken over the northern portion of the Bantabaye permit. The results of the regolith mapping program suggests that laterites cover approximately 70% of the permit area. The regolith mapping revealed the occurrence of four types of regolith regimes as follows: -

- High Laterite Plateau: - High plateaus are the oldest laterite formations and are characterized by plateaus and hilltop carapaces formed from ferricrete with little overburden. The high lateritic plateaus cover nearly 10% of the permit. The laterite is brown or light brown, porous, more permeable and usually vermicular. In places it can be massive embedding pisolites. The high plateau is present in the central part of the mapped area and coincides with zones of fault thrusting in the geology map.

- Low Laterite Plateau: - These are fairly widespread within the permit area and present some features that indicate a fair bit of material transportation. It is essentially made up of lateritic crusts, locally bearing a poorly developed silty-clay soil enclosing some laterite rock chip pebbles and blocks. It is very hard, dark consisting mainly of hematite and goethite and composed of pisolites with abundant rounded rock fragments.

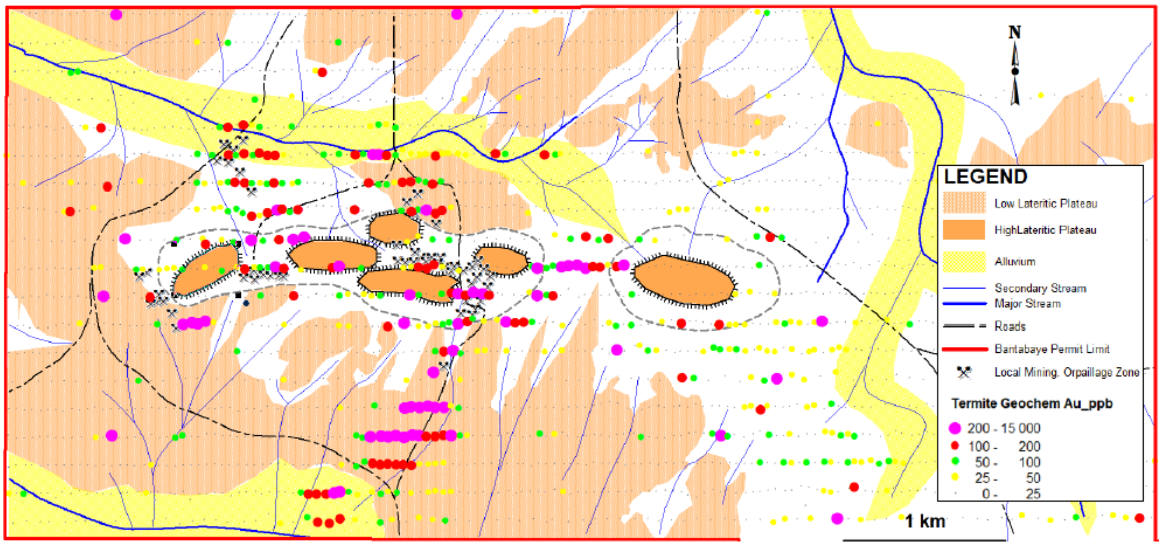
- Erosional Regime: - These are areas where rocks outcrop and are generally the plateau slope and low hill areas. The origin of the regolith material in this regime is in-situ. These areas constitute zones of active erosion and residual units in place (mottled-zone and possibly saprolite). These areas cover approximately 10% of the permit area.

- Depositional Regime of Alluvium and Colluvium: - Alluvium occurs along main rivers and is composed of fine-grained white to gray clayey material. Colluviums accumulate at the base of plateau slope by mass wasting or sheet erosion. The alluvium unit is widespread in the permit and is composed of alluvial plain of the Tinkisso river and along secondary rivers. It is composed of thick layers of fine distal sediments. The alluvial plain completely masks the geochemistry of the underlying rock. It represents about 5% of the permit area

Figure 9.3.3_1
Typical Low Laterite Plateau over the Bantabaye Permit Area

The resulting regolith map compiled over the northern portions of the Bantabaye permit is summarized in Figure 9.3.3_2 below.

Figure 9.3.3_2
Summary of Regolith Map Completed



9.3.4 Geological And Structural Mapping

Rocks within the Bantabaye Permit have been deformed by the Birimian compressional tectonism. A system of east-west to east northeast-striking thrust faults and folds deformed rocks within the Permit. These thrust faults affected the Paleoproterozoic sedimentary and volcanoclastic rocks of the Siguiri Basin and rocks of the Archean Basement Complex.

Field measurements and geological and structural observations revealed the occurrence of two styles of structures that control the gold mineralization in the Bantabaye Permit: -

- East-west to east northeast-striking and shallowly south-dipping shear zones forming dilation zone systems or Fault Jogs along the main eastwest trending thrust fault zone. Four main eastwest to east northeast-trending dilation sites along the thrust fault zone are identified in the area. Detailed field structural measurements indicate that these fault jogs are shallowly southerly dipping and have strike consistent with the main thrust fault zone. Field observations suggest that thrusting of the volcanoclastic rocks (in the hanging-wall site of the fault) on the sedimentary sequence (in the foot-wall side of the fault) was likely associated strike-slip movement and fracturing with probable syntectonic granitic intrusions.

Figure 9.3.4_1
Interpreted Geological and Structural Map of the Bantabaye Permit Showing Sampling Completed

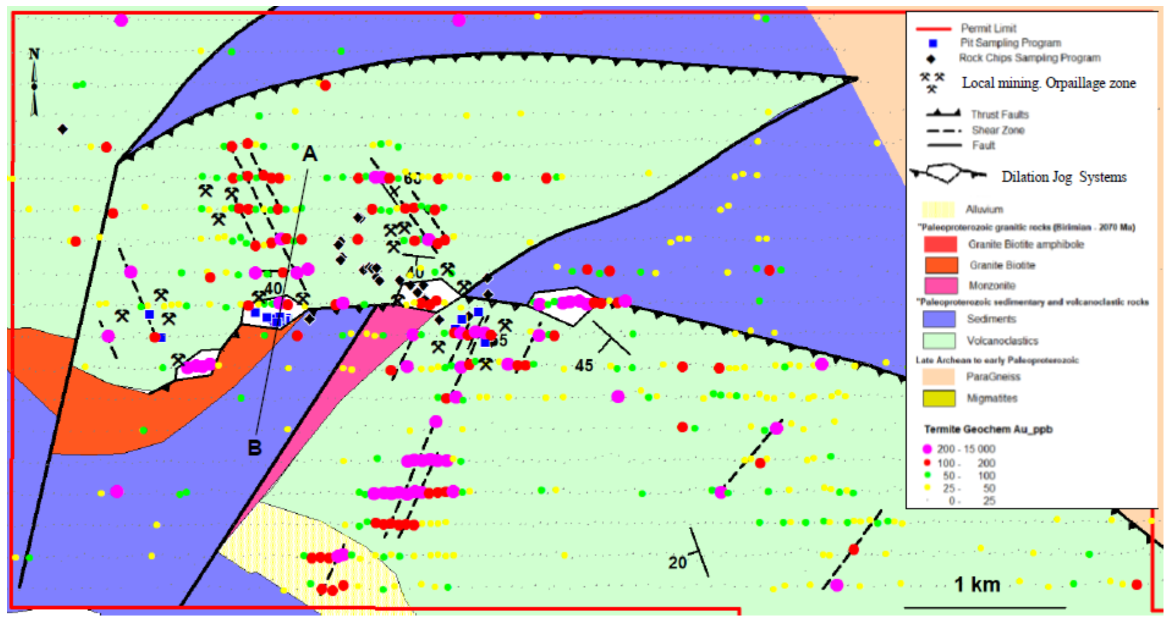
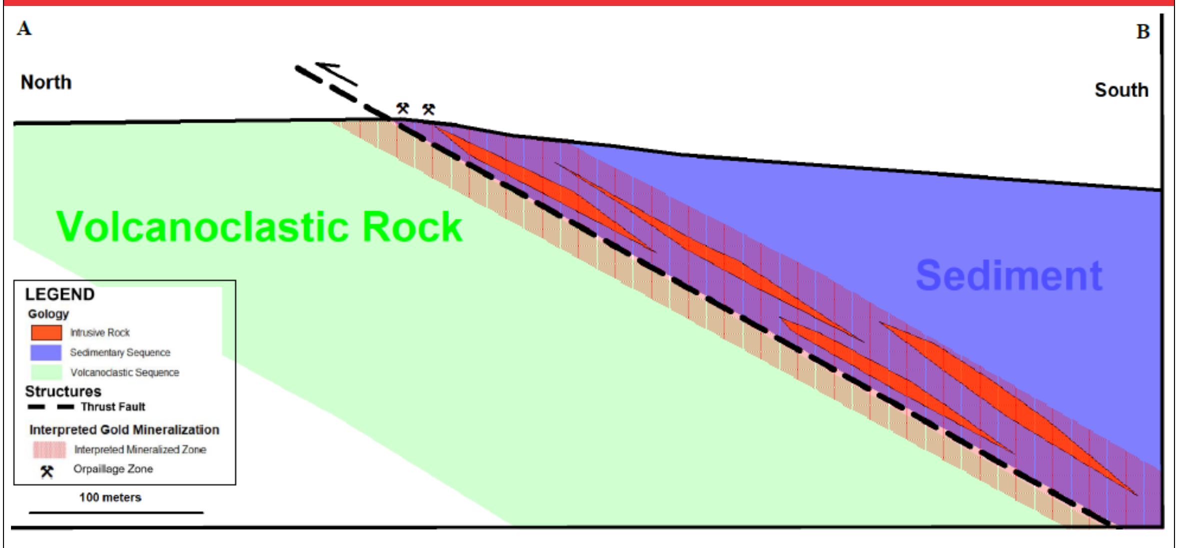


Figure 9.3.4_2
Interpreted Geological Cross-Section over the Mapped Section of the Bantabaye Permit



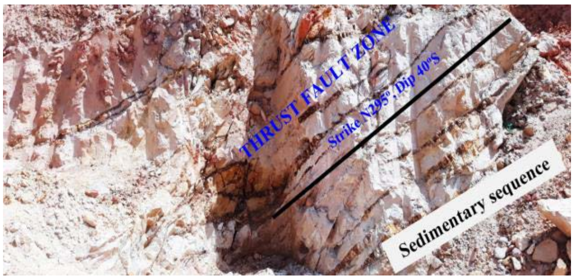
A summary of outcrops that depicted the shallowly, south-dipping shear zones forming dilation zone systems or Fault Jogs along the main eastwest trending thrust fault zone are shown in Figure 9.3.4_3 below.

Figure 9.3.4_3

Summary of Outcrops Observed showing Shear Zones, Dilation Zones and Thrust Faulting

Shallow dipping shear zone in thrust fault zone obseved

Shallow dipping shear zone in thrust fault zone obseved



Undeformed volcanocalstic rock

Highly sheared volcanocalstic rock

Pinkish, highly fractured, mineralized intrusive rock

Highly altered mineralized rock observed

- North northeast and northwest-striking and moderately easternly dipping strike-slip shear zone systems respectively south and north of the main thrust fault zone. A system of NNE and NW-striking and moderately easternly-dipping strike-slip shear zones occur respectively south and north of the thrust fault zone and are developed within the sequence of greenschist facies of sandstone, siltstone, and volcanoclastic layers that host the gold mineralization. Structural measurements taken on the south of the fault thrust zone indicate that the structure strikes N20º and constantly dips 50 to 55º toward east. There is a general broad gold geochemical response trending north-easterly, and spatially associated with the NNE-striking and ESE-dipping fault systems.

  Field observations indicate that the shear zone displays an ESE-dipping foliation (S1) and NNE-trending elongation lineation defined by boudinaged siltstone layers. The deformation fabric is heterogeneously developed due to rheological heterogeneities. The shear strain is more localized into relatively weak rock types such as the siltstone, which has a more pronounced penetrative foliation and exhibits boudinage features. The more competent sandstone and volcanoclastic rocks display brittle features including veining and brecciation. The brecciated rock is strongly hydrothermally altered, and likely hosts the gold mineralization that is targeted by the local miners.

9.3.5 Geological And Structural Interpretations

Field investigations, geological and structural relationships demonstrate that the Bantabaye permit is a typical shear-zone-controlled, orogenic-type gold mineralization, hosted in greenstone folded and faulted sedimentary and volcanoclastic successions of the Siguiri Basin.

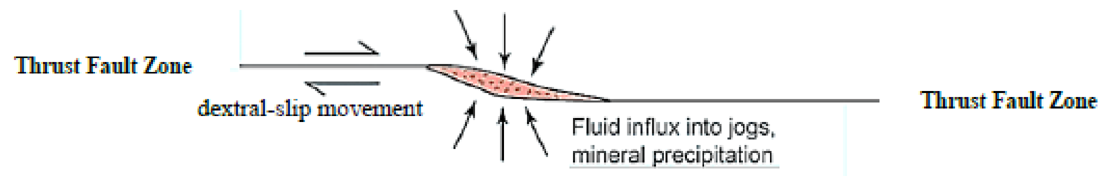
Interpretation of the mapped structural elements and the surface gold geochemistry suggest that the area was affected by at least two major episodes of deformation related to the West African Birimian tectonic.

The first deformation D1 that affected the area involved a regional NE-SW-directed shortening transpressional deformation. This phase was accompanied by massive EW- to ENE-thrusting, folding and faulting across the Bantabaye area.

The thrust fault zone would form during this phase involving thrusting of the volcanoclastic sequence over the sedimentary unit. The NNE and NW-trending fracture systems respectively south and north of the thrust fault zone likely formed from fold-hinge fracturing during progressive compressional deformation. This event was likely associated with granite intrusions. The pink granite intrusive rock west of the thrust fault zone would have been syn-tectonic formed during D1 deformation following sinistral strike-slip movement along the thrust fault zone.

The second D2 deformation is regionally associated with the ca. 2.0 Ga NW-SE-oblique transpressional deformation. This deformation involved brittle-ductile reactivation of the early EW- to ENE-striking thrust fault zone. Orientation of the regional-scale NW-SE compressional stress field indicates that the Thrust Fault Zone would have experimented a reverse-dextral strike-slip motion accommodating the NW-SE compression of the D2 deformation. The brittle component of the fault, which 'brittly' deformed competent lithologies such as the sandstone of the sedimentary sequence and the volcanoclastic unit created dilation and extension areas (at fault jogs, bends, bumps or branches etc.) along the thrust fault zone during dextral-slip movement, which are favourable structural traps for hydrothermal mineralizing fluid flow, fluid/rock interaction, hydrothermal alteration, and gold mineralization.

Figure 9.3.5_1
A typical Dilation Zone Formed Along the Thrust Fault Zone During Dextral Strike Slip Reactivation of the Birimian D2 Deformation



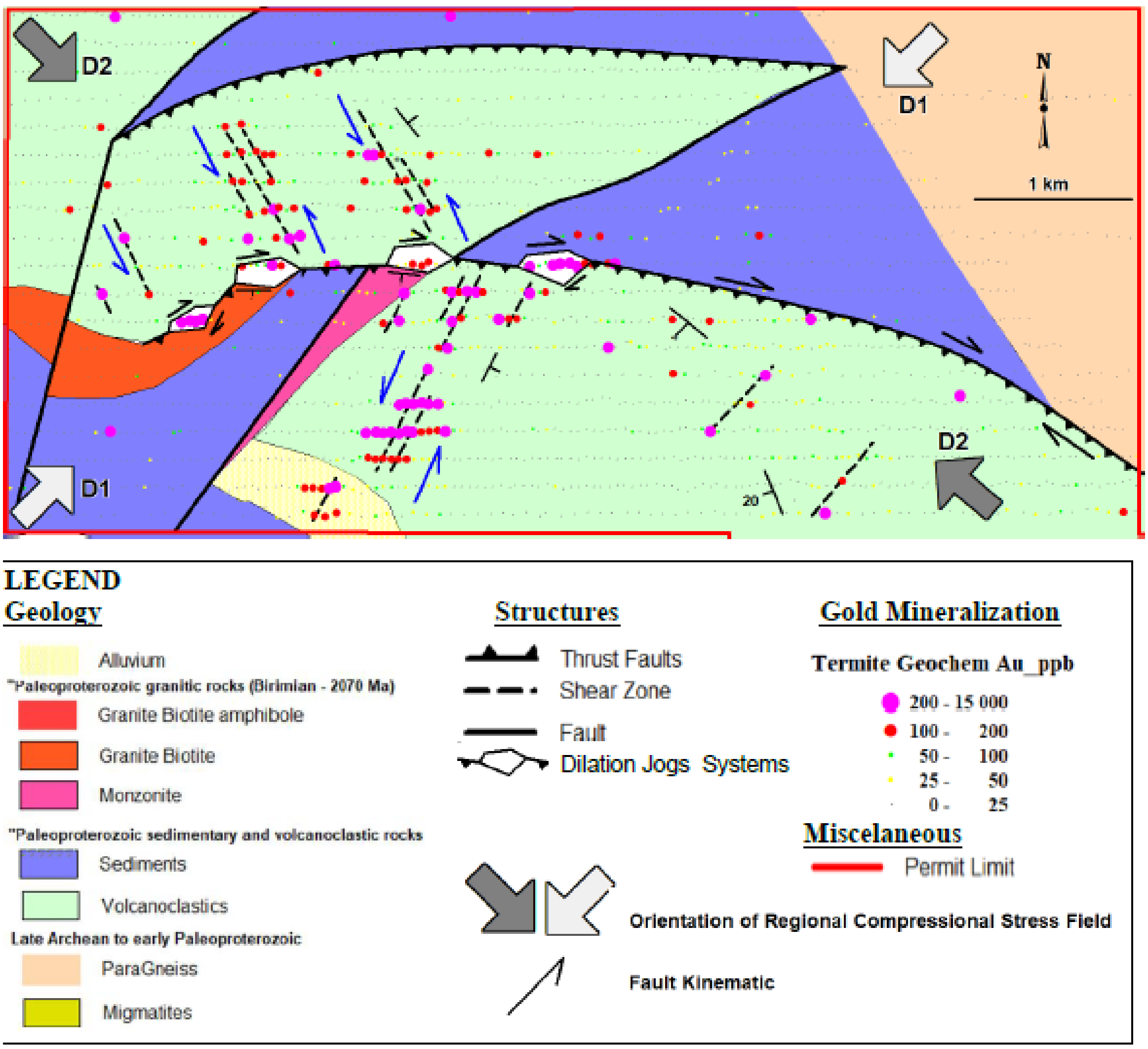
The second deformation D2 involved also a brittle-ductile reactivation of the NNE and NW-striking and moderately easternly-dipping fracture systems respectively south and north of the Thrust Fault Zone. Orientation of the NW-SE compressional stress field and the fracture arrays suggest that these fracture systems experimented a reverse-sinistral strike-slip reactivation during D2 deformation

The gold anomaly structure south of the Thrust Fault Zone displays en-echelon sigmoid-shaped structure forming extension-dilation systems and suggesting a lateral sinistral sense of movement during reactivation consistent with the NW-SE-simple-shear transpressional deformation during D2.

These extension-dilation fault systems are favorable structural sites for hydrothermal mineralizing fluid flow, alteration, and gold deposition. The NNE and NW-striking gold structures are estimated to have a strike length more than 5km from surface geochemistry survey and local mining pits. Visible gold is frequently observed in quartz-veins and zones of breccia by local miners and the extensive artisanal mining of these structures indicate that gold could be free within the rocks and can be recovered easily by gravity concentration.

Figure 9.3.5_2 below summarizes the structural interpretation of the gold mineralization within the Bantabaye permit area.

Figure 9.3.5_2
Structural Interpretation of the Gold Mineralization in the Bantabaye Permit Area



9.3.6 Exploration Results

Pit Sampling

Channel sampling undertaken within recent artisanal pits returned highly significant gold values ranging between 0,06 and 18,3 g/t Au. A summary of significant results returned are presented in Table 9.3.6_1 below.

Table 9.3.6_1 Summary of Significant Results from Recent Artisanal Mining Pits					
Sample ID	UTM-X	UTM-Y	Au ppm	Depth	Sample Pit Description
RBANT 0201	358 089	1 253 113	18.3	8m	Altered sediments associated with quartz-veins stockwerks
RBANT 0197	**358 095**	**1 253 109**	12.9	**6m**	**Volcanosédiments rock with quartz-veins stockwerks**
RBANT 0198	**358 095**	**1 253 109**	10.2	**6m**	**Altered Saprolite with limonite and boxwerks**
RBANT 0199	**358 095**	**1 253 109**	8.42	**6m**	**Altered Saprolite with limonite and boxwerks**
RBANT 0202	358 089	1 253 113	6.82	8m	Altered sediments associated with quartz-veins stockwerks
RBANT 0044	359 352	1 252 954	5.92	10m	Altered sediments
RBANT 0208	358 050	1 253 097	4.55	20m	Altered Saprolite associated with quartz-veins stockwerks
RBANT 0204	358 078	1 253 100	4.47	12m	Altered sediments associated with quartz-veins stockwerks
RBANT 0207	358 050	1 253 097	3.93	20m	Altered Saprolite associated with quartz-veins stockwerks
RBANT 0040	357 891	1 253 150	2.89	12m	Saprolite limonite with stockwerks of quartz-veinlets
RBANT 0200	358 089	1 253 113	2.85	8m	Altered sediments associated with quartz-veins stockwerks
RBANT 0046	359 352	1 252 954	2.54	10m	Altered sediments
RBANT 0045	359 352	1 252 954	2.49	10m	Altered sediments
RBANT 0206	358 050	1 253 097	2.37	20m	Altered Saprolite associated with quartz-veins stockwerks
RBANT 0210	358 050	1 253 111	1.58	26m	Altered Saprolite associated with quartz-veins stockwerks
RBANT 0066	359 206	1 253 102	1.32	5m	Altered Saprolite associated with quartz-veins stockwerks and boxwerks
RBANT 0041	359 314	1 253 150	1.22	10m	Altered sediments associated with quartz-veins stockwerks
RBANT 0205	358 078	1 253 100	1.06	12m	Altered sediments associated with quartz-veins stockwerks

Figure 9.3.6_2 below shows some samples of altered volcanoclastic rocks that were sampled from recent artisanal pits that returned significant results for Au.

Figure 9.3.6_2
Samples of Altered Volcanoclastic Rocks that Returned Significant Results for Au from Pit Samples

Sahara

Rock and Geochemical Sampling

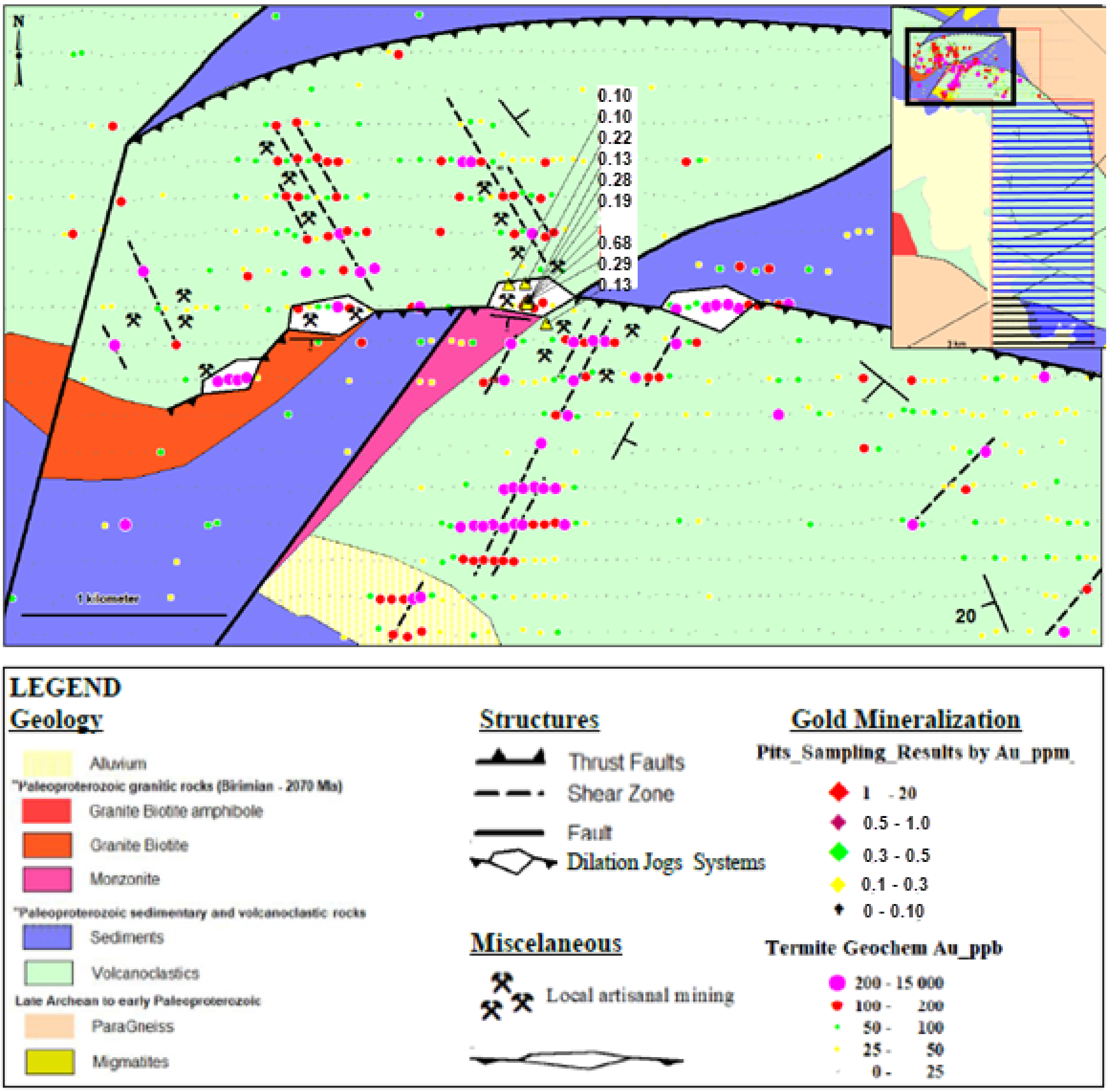
Recent grab sampling undertaken within over the Bantabaye North prospect returned significant gold values between 0 and 0.68 g/t Au. A summary of significant results returned are presented in Table 9.3.6_2 below.

Table 9.3.6_2
Summary of Significant Results from Grab Sampling Completed

Sample ID	UTM-X	UTM-Y	Au ppm	Outcrop Descriptions
RBANT-0189	358964	1253215	0.68	Altered Argillite associated with quartz-veinlets
RBANT-0188	358962	1253215	0.29	Altered Argillite associated with quartz-veinlets
RBANT-0190	358970	1253216	0.28	Altered Argillite associated with quartz-veinlets
RBANT-0078	358980	1253230	0.22	Quartz-veins stockwerk in sediments
RBANT-0183	358975	1253228	0.19	Altered Argillite associated with quartz-veinlets
RBANT-0072	359066	1253103	0.13	Altered sediments associated with quartz-veins
RBANT-0187	358968	1253210	0.13	Altered Argillite associated with quartz-veinlets
RBANT-0235	363676	1247786	0.13	Altered sediments associated with oxidized quartz-veinlets
RBANT-0073	358965	1253321	0.11	Quartz-veins
RBANT-0083	358884	1253319	0.10	Oxidized quartz-vein in altered sediments
RBANT-0185	358968	1253210	0.10	Altered Argillite associated with quartz-veinlets
RBANT-0234	363676	1247786	0.10	Altered sediments associated with oxidized quartz-veinlets

Figure 9.3.6_4 below summaries the locations of significant grab sample results returned.

Figure 9.3.6_4
Summary Locations of Significant Grab Sample Results



Sahara

10 DRILLING

No drilling activities have been undertaken over the permit area.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

The following procedures were used for the soil and termite mound sampling by Alamako and Resources Mining during their respective exploration campaigns undertaken. Sahara have reviewed and consider the procedures below as adequate for the level of exploration work completed.

11.1 Termite Mound Sampling

- The location of the termite mounds to be sampled are recorded with a hand-held GPS
- The dimensions of the termite mounds are measured and recorded including their morphology that are described with terms such as collapsed, mushroom, cathedral, bulbous, etc.
- The regolith regime of the termite mound is described, and the mound colour recorded
- The mound sampling is undertaken by channel-sampling the mound from top to bottom on multiple sides until a sample size of approximately 5kg of sample material is collected.
- Samples collected are bagged in appropriately labelled bags and packaged for sample analysis.
- Conventional soil samples are collected from locations where termite mounds are not available.
- All samples collected were submitted to SGS laboratory in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso for Au analysis by LeachWELL analysis LWL69M.

11.2 Sample Preparation

All sample preparation was carried out at the SGS Laboratory in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

- Samples are dried for a minimum of 8 hrs in a drying oven.
- Sample crushing is undertaken using JAW CRUSHER to a 2mm size
- Pulverisation is undertaken using the LM5 with 90-95% of the sample must pass through the 75µm mesh.
- 2kg of the pulp is taken for LeachWELL analysis.

11.3 Sample Analysis

LeachWell (LWL69M) analysis is done using 2kg of sample material. Each sample is placed in a plastic bottle with 3000ml water together with NaCN and leachWELL. LeachWELL is an additive which accelerates the process. The samples are bottle rolled to agitate the solution with the sample for up to 24 hours, if "leachWELL" has been added then the time is reduced to 12 hours. The sample solution (liquor) is decanted into a test tube up to the 50ml mark. A duplicate 50ml liquor can be taken from the bottle at this stage for internal laboratory checking. Di-iso butyle ketone (DIBK) is added to the liquor in the test tube and shaken for 2 minutes. The gold is transported within the liquor to the ketone layer, this is then analysed by AAS.

The following sample preparation, analysis and security procedures were undertaken by Resources Mining during the recent sampling campaign.

11.4 Pit and Grab Sampling

A total of 3 samples were systematically collected over one-meter intervals from the bottom of the selected pits from saprolite or fresh rock material. Samples of 3 to 4kg weight are collected into labelled plastic sampling bags with the pre-numbered sample ticket stapled inside and clearly labelled with the sample number in indelible marking pen. The bag is securely tied and segregated into larger plastic bags.

The pit and rock chip samples are collected and bagged from the field and delivered to the Resources Mining Camp yard facility for stockage before chipped to the SGS pulp preparation laboratory in Bamako, Mali. The shipment is accompanied with an instruction letter and an exportation authorization with a complete list of the samples. The entire procedure is undertaken by national geologists and is closely supervised by experienced geological personnel.

Details of the geological, structural and alteration features and location of rock chip and pit samples are recorded in the field. This data is directly transferred into an Excel Spreadsheet Database by national geologists and validated by the senior expatriate geology manager.

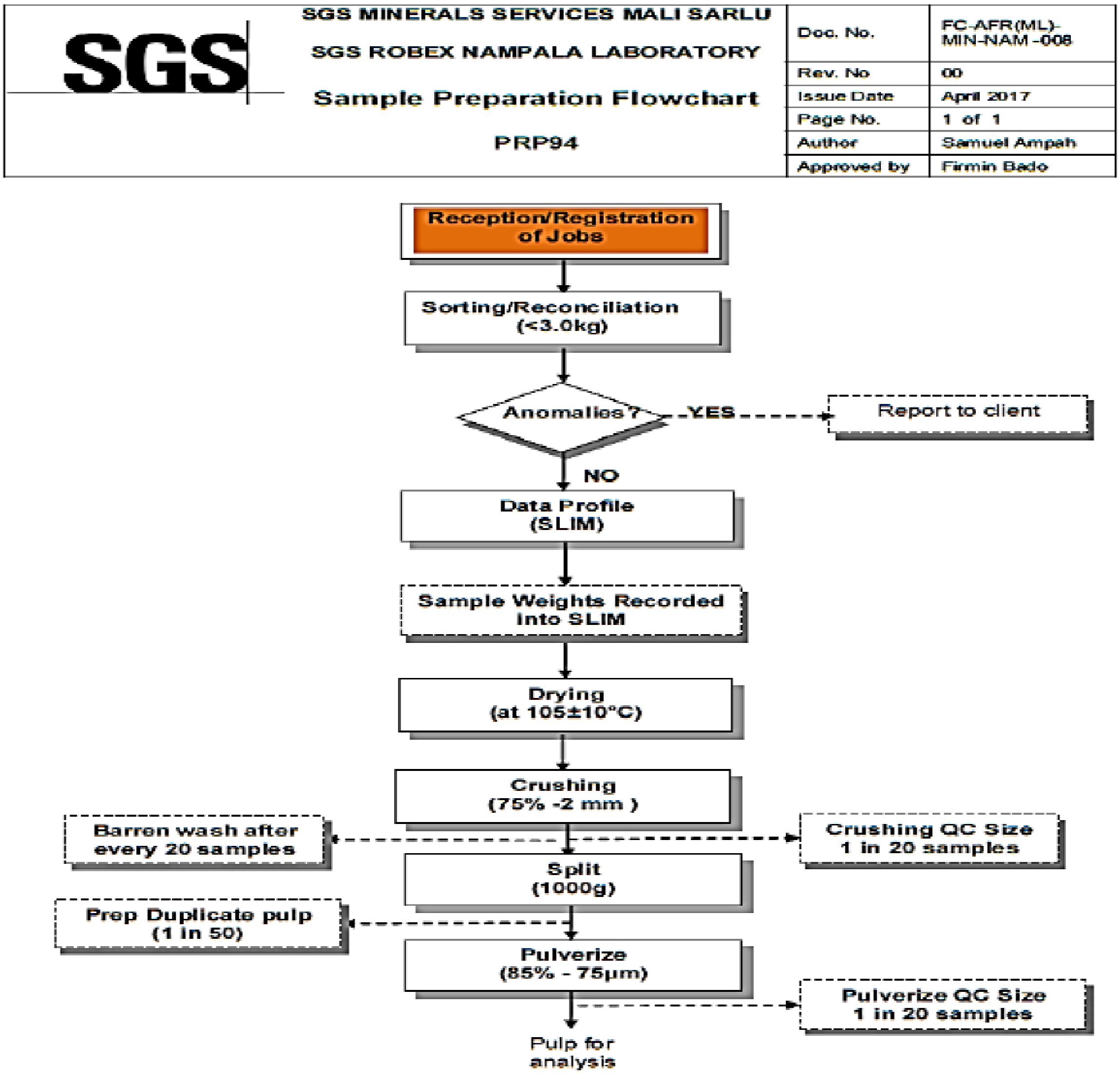
11.5 Field Quality Control Protocols

Resources Mining established a Quality Control program to monitor accuracy and precision of the assay results from the SGS laboratory in Mali. Control of the laboratory quality sample preparation and analytical procedures was done via the use of certified blank material, duplicate and standard samples amounting 5% of the total number of samples shipped to the laboratory. Approximately 5% (1:20) of the samples collected are duplicated in the field. Certified Reference Material (Standards) and certified blanks were inserted into the sample batches at every 20 samples.

11.6 Sample preparation and Analytical Procedures by SGS Laboratory

All samples were submitted to the SGS laboratory in Bamako (Mali) for preparation and analysis. At the SGS Laboratory, samples were prepared in accordance with SGS code PRP86 (Figure 11.6_1). The samples are dried and crushed, if necessary, to obtain 75% of the fraction - 2 mm, split if necessary, to obtain 1.5kg. This quantity is pulverised entirely with LM2 to obtain 85% of the fraction < 75 micrometer. The samples are then split into 200 grams fractions. Fifty grams of this material is analyzed by Lead Fusion DIBK with AAS finish which has a detection limit of 0.01 ppm. The SGS code for the analysis is FAA505.

Figure 11.6_1
Summary of SGS Laboratory Sample Preparation Steps



11.7 Quality Assurance Quality Control

The author verified the QAQC samples used by Resources Mining for their pit and rock chip litho-geochemical sampling programs. A review of the standard assay results reveals no apparent bias. The different standards used by Resources Mining display a 99% correlation to the recommended values and duplicate samples have good correlation with paired-samples. The blank assaying returned samples grade below the detection limit at the 100% confidence level results.

11.7.1 Standard Samples

A total of 3 Certified Reference Material (Standards) types were used, these are listed as follows: -

- Std Oreas 218 with grade of 0,531 g/t and a standard deviation of 0,5545
- Std Oreas 221 with grade of 1,05 g/t and a standard deviation of 0,0153
- Std Oreas 224 with grade of 2,15 g/t and a standard deviation of 0,0969

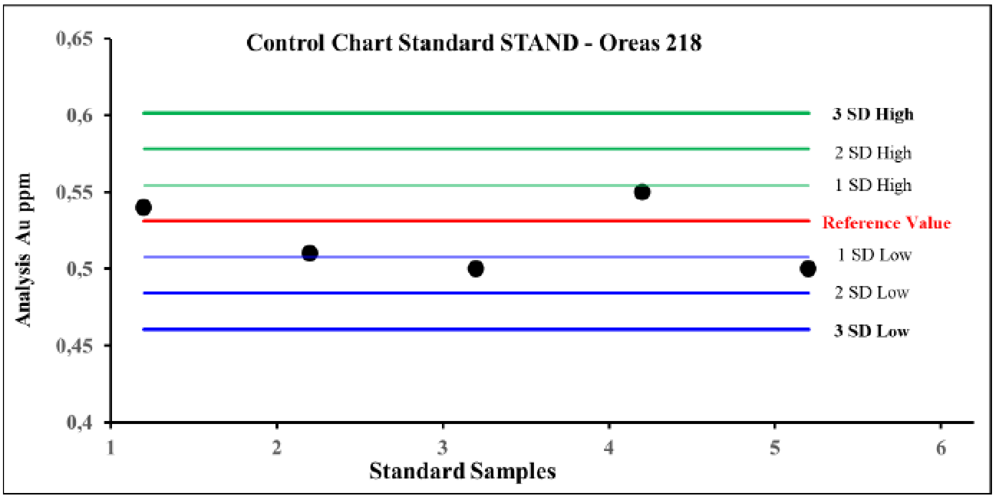
To determine whether an analytical result for a particular standard lies within acceptable limits, data was inserted into an Excel spreadsheet dedicated to that standard. A Standard Control Chart, unique for each standard was generated based on control limits. The control limits are defined as 3xSD (Standard Deviation) above and below the Mean. The "SD (Standard Deviation)" is the Standard Deviation based on the Median Moving Range and provides a robust estimate for accuracy.

The Standard Control Chart shows the standard assay results and Control Limits in graph format, as shown in the following figures. Standards that fall outside the defined tolerance 3 SD High or Low are considered as failed.

11.7.2 Standard Oreas 218 Control Chart

The Standard Sample Oreas 218 displays a good correlation to the recommended values and therefore a good accuracy in the sample analysis (Figure 11.7.2_1). In this Control Chart all samples plot inside the Control Limits 1 High SD and 2 Low SD indicating a good analysis accuracy.

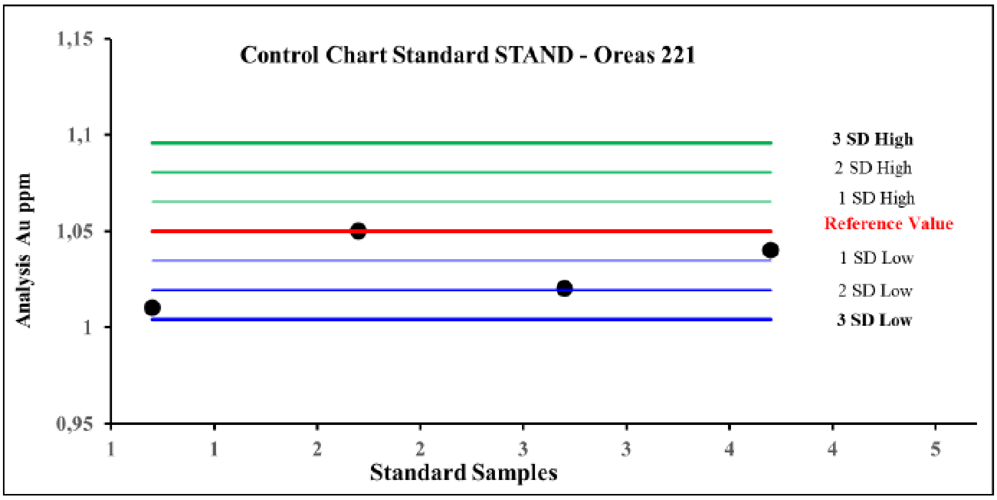
Figure 11.7.2_1
Standard Samples Oreas 218 Control Chart



11.7.3 Standard Oreas 221 Control Chart

The Standard Sample Oreas 221 displays a good correlation to the recommended values and therefore a good accuracy in the sample analysis (Figure 11.7.3_1). In this Control Chart all samples can be seen to plot between the Reference Line and the 2 SD Low Limit indicating a good analysis accuracy.

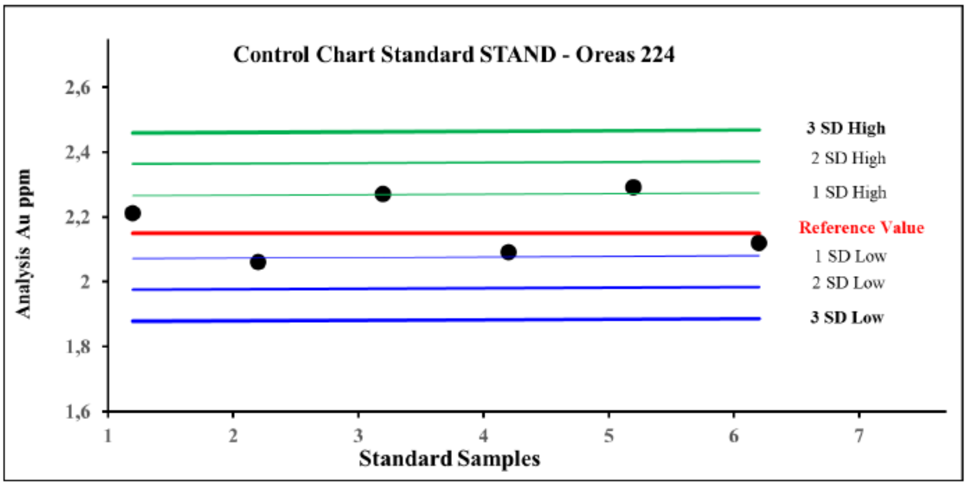
Figure 11.7.3_1
Standard Samples Oreas 221 Control Chart



11.7.4 Standard Oreas 224 Control Chart

The Standard Sample Oreas 224 displays a good correlation to the recommended values and therefore a good accuracy in the sample analysis (Figure 11.7.4_1). In this Control Chart all samples can be seen to plot inside the Control Limits 2 High SD and 2 Low SD indicating a good analysis accuracy.

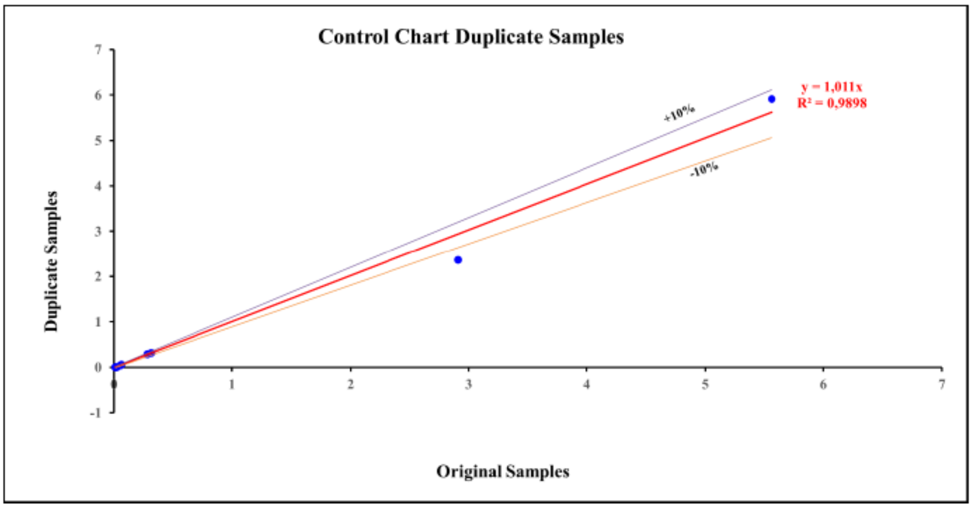
Figure 11.7.4_1
Standard Samples Oreas 224 Control Chart



11.7.5 Field Duplicates

A total of 13 pit and rock chip samples were duplicated. The analysis of duplicates was used to check precision of the assay process. The plot of original and duplicate samples (Figure 11.7.5_1) indicates that majority of samples (99%) have good correlation with samples pairs. One sample falls outside the 10% error limit

Figure 11.7.5_1
Field Duplicate Control Chart

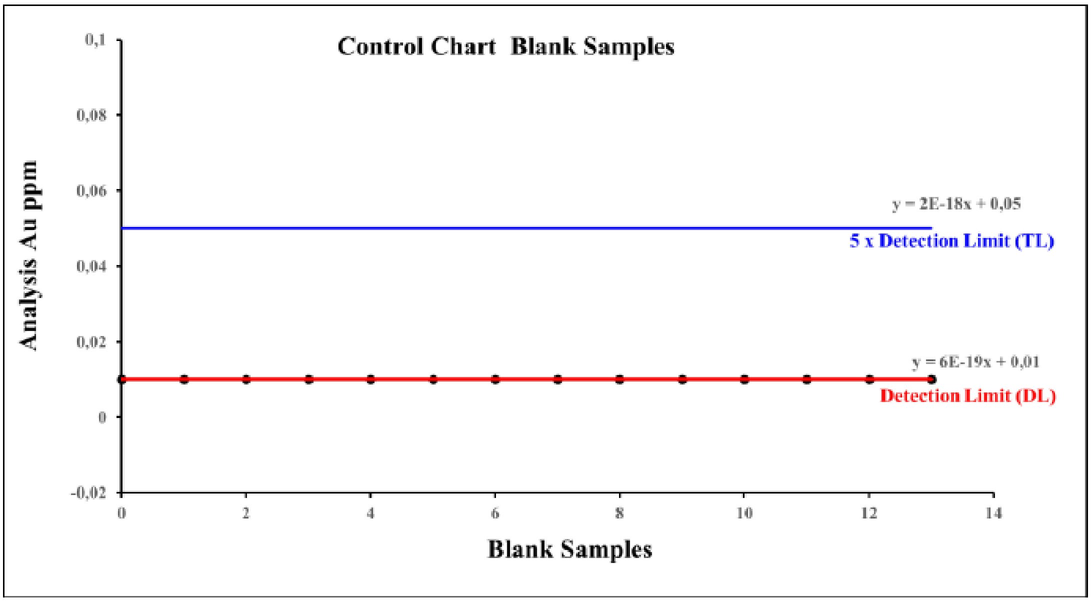


11.7.6 Blanks

Theoretically a blank will have a gold content below the analytical detection limit, which at most laboratories is 0.01g/t (10 ppb) for a standard Fire Assay with a 50g charge. However, instrumental and analytical errors may occur, and accidental contamination by gold-bearing material is possible, any of which, may give a result above the detection limit. For this report, an upper limit of 0.05g/t (50 ppb) Au (5 x the Detection Limit) was used for blanks i.e., results >0.05g/t are considered as failed.

A total of 13 blanks were assayed with Fire Assays to monitor gold contamination. All samples fall within the detection limit line 0.01g/t and below the tolerance detection limit of 0.05 g/t defined as less than 5 times the analytical detection limit (Figure 11.7.6_1). The inserted blanks indicate no issue regarding contamination.

Figure 11.7.6_1
Field Duplicate Control Chart



The QP's comments on the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures discussed below.

- Sample collection and preparation is in line with industry-standard methods for the gold mineralisation.
- All sample preparation and analyses were carried out at independent laboratories in Mali. No aspect of laboratory sample preparation or analysis was conducted by an employee, officer, director, or associate of Sanu.
- Samples have been kept secure and were always attended to by Project staff and delivered to the laboratory either directly by Project staff or commercial trucking companies.
- Current sample storage procedures and storage areas are consistent with industry standards.
- The sample data collected was validated before importing into the master database.
- The QA/QC procedures and management are consistent with industry standard practice and the assay results within the database are suitable for use. The QP has not identified any issues which could materially affect the accuracy, reliability, or representativeness of the results.
- Analysis of the CRMs and blanks (discussed below) show that the assay laboratory produced reliable assays with no evidence of significant and systemic contamination or bias.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Sahara Site Visit 2022

During the recent site visit undertaken by Mr. Siaka Diawara, traverses were undertaken to the most accessible portions of the project area to review outcropping geology, scale of artisanal activities, evidence of the recent work undertaken and to verify the evidence of mineralization over the project area.

A total of 14 samples were collected from pits and outcrops over the northern portions of the project area. The samples collected were submitted to the SGS laboratory in Bamako for Au analysis by Fire Assay (FAA505), with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) finish. Summary details of the samples collected, and the assay results returned are shown in Table 12.1_1 below. The results returned ranged between 0.17 and 3.98ppm.

Table 12.1_1
Summary of Samples Collected During Site Visit

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Sample type	Au ppm
BANT26951	358051	1253104	Pit sample	3.98
BANT26952	358051	1253104	Pit sample	0.38
BANT26953	358051	1253104	Pit sample	1.35
BANT26954	358072	1253119	Pit sample	1.67
BANT26955	358072	1253119	Pit sample	0.52
BANT26956	358072	1253119	Pit sample	0.43
BANT26957	357970	1253111	Pit sample	1.9
BANT26958	357970	1253111	Pit sample	1.24
BANT26959	359357	1252955	Outcrop	1.18
BANT26960	359357	1252955	Outcrop	3.76
BANT26961	359357	1252955	Outcrop	1.07
BANT26962	359213	1253030	Pit sample	0.74
BANT26963	359213	1253030	Pit sample	0.17
BANT26964	359213	1253030	Pit sample	2.49

Figure 12.1_1 below shows some samples collected and their results returned.

Figure 12.1_1
Some Samples Collected (Source: - Sahara 2022)

BANT26960: - Siltstone with Quartz Veinlets
(3.76ppm Au)

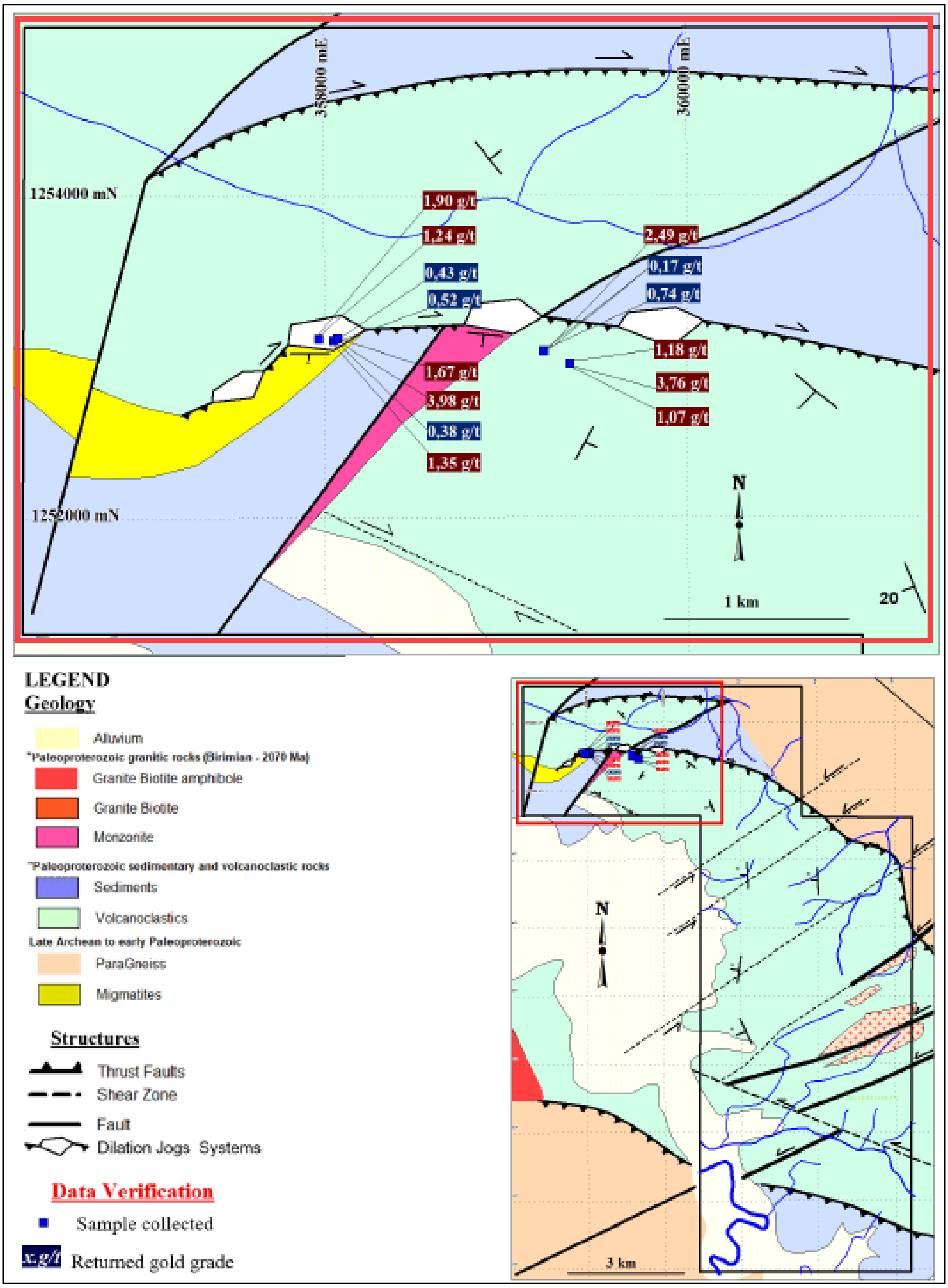
BANT26957: - Intermediate Intrusive Rock from Pit
(1.90ppm Au)

Some Samples from Artisanal Pits

Figure 12.1_2 below summarizes the locations where the samples were collected from the northern sections of the project area.

Sahara

Figure 12.1_2
Summary of Site Visit Observations (Source: - Sahara 2022)



There was evidence of historical and ongoing artisanal activity observed on the project as shown in Figure 12.1_3 below.

Figure 12.1_3
Ongoing Artisanal Mining Site Observed (Source: - Sahara 2022)

The QP was satisfied with the amount of verifiable information available and finds the level of verification undertaken adequate for the purpose of this technical report.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This section is not applicable to this project at this stage

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable to this project at this stage

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This section is not applicable to this project at this stage

16 MINING METHODS

This section is not applicable to this project at this stage

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable to this project at this stage

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable to this project at this stage

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

No studies completed at this stage.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING'S AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

No studies completed at this stage.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

No studies completed at this stage.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

No studies completed at this stage.

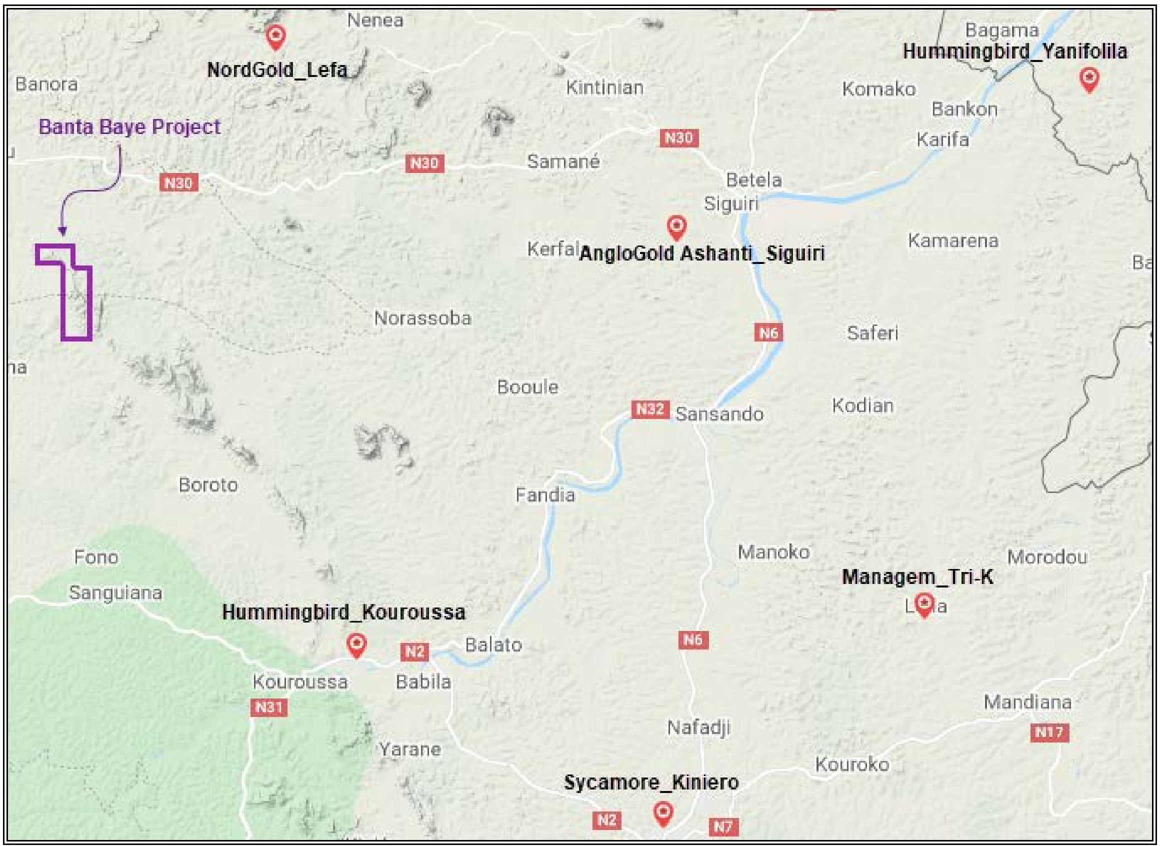
23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The are 5 major gold projects in proximity (~within 70 to 180km) to the Banta Baye Project, these comprise the following:

- Anglo Ashanti's Siguiri Gold Project
- Nordgold's Lefa Gold Project
- Hummingbird's Yanfolila Gold Project
- Hummingbird's Kouroussa Gold Project
- Managem's Tri-K Gold Project
- Sycamore Kiniero Gold Project

Their summary locations relative to the Banta Baye Project are shown below in Figure 23_1.

Figure 23_1
Summary Location of Adjacent Gold Projects to Banta Baye (Source: Sahara)

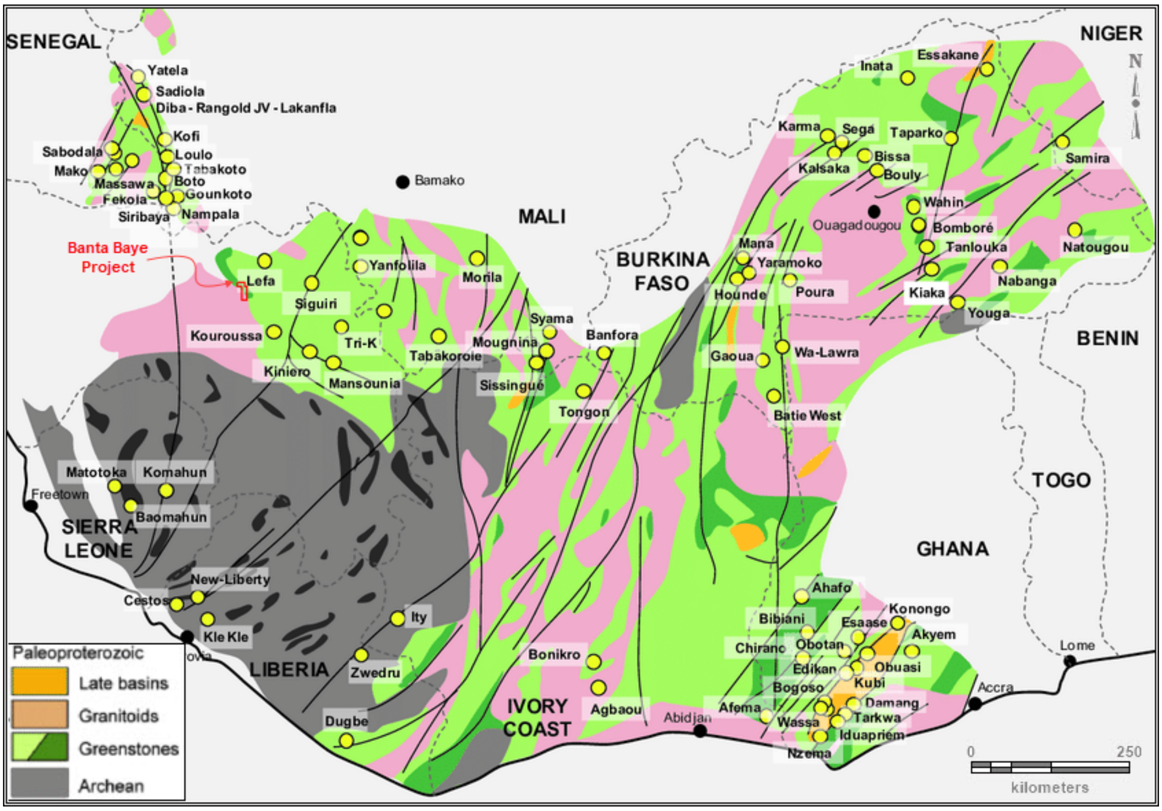


23.1 Type of Adjacent Gold Deposits

In the West African shield the control on gold mineralization within the early Proterozoic is interpreted to be related to three main tectonic events (Milési et al., 1989):

- Pre-orogenic: Pre-D1 mineralization related to early extension zones. The mineralization is a) stratiform Au tourmaline deposits (type 1 Au) in sedimentary settings (Loulo in Mali), b) stratiform Fe+Cu (Faleme in Senegal) and Mn deposits (Nsuta in Ghana, Tambao in Burkina Faso), and c) a single massive Zn-Ag sulfide deposit (Perkoa in Burkina Faso).
- Syn-orogenic: Post-D1 to syn-D2 mineralization associated with the separation and subsequent deformation both of the troughs of B2 tholeiitic volcanism (disseminated Au sulfide deposits or type 2 Au) and Tarkwaian infill extension basins and their auriferous paleo-placers (type 3 Au).
- Late-orogenic: Post peak D2/D3 mineralization with emplacement of discordant Mesothermal Au deposits as auriferous arsenopyrite, gold bearing quartz veins (type 4 Au) and gold bearing quartz veins with traces of Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, and Bi (type 5 Au).

Figure 23.1_1
Adjacent Gold Projects over Simplified Geology Map (Modified After Milesi et al - 2004)



24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other information at this stage

25 CONCLUSIONS

Sahara considers the Banta Baye Project to be an early-stage gold exploration project with excellent exploration potential to define significant mineralisation with key features observed as follows: -

- Sahara have gridded the soil data from historical exploration work and it has presented several gold in soil targets over a main N-NW trend and a few other trends with anomalous extents of between 2km to 7km in length and anomalous gold grades between 100ppm and 8,930ppm. These present significant follow-up targets.
- Channel sampling undertaken within recent artisanal pits returned significant gold values between 0 and 18,3 g/t.
- Grab sampling recently completed returned assay results between 0 and 0,68 g/t Au.
- The Banta Baye project is located approximately 50km from NordGold's Lefa gold mine with total measured mineral resources of approximately 86.7 Mt @ 1.16g/t containing 3.24 Million ounces of Au (according to 2010 estimates).
- The presence of artisanal gold mining activity shows that alluvial to residual gold is abundant within the permit.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

Sahara have the following recommendations for the Banta Baye project with the clear focus to continue staged exploration to defined mineral resources over the project. Sahara provides the following recommendations: -

- Stage 1
  - o Undertake a Phase 1 Aircore/RC drilling program over the 5 major target anomalies defined from recent structural interpretation and the significant targets generated from pitting programs over the Bantabaye North prospect. A total of approximately 5,000m of RC drilling has been proposed.
  - o Undertake an initial Auger Geochemistry drilling phase across the identified Soil anomalies on the Bantabaye North prospect. The Auger geochemistry should be taken to 100 by 25m across defined anomalies. The Auger will enable high confident Insitu anomalies to be defined. Approximately 10,000m will be required.
  - o Upon completion of the currently ongoing termite mound sampling program over the Bantabaye South prospect, an auger drilling campaign on a sampling grid of approximately 100m x 25 will be required to enable the definition of confident targets for follow up Aircore/RC drilling. Approximately 10,000m of auger drilling will be required.
  - o The Auger anomalies will then be followed up with either Aircore or RC drilling. Approximately 5,000m of RC is planned for a first pass

An approximate staged 1-year budget of ~ 1,122,000US$ is outlined below based on a systematic exploration program recommended above. All stages are dependent on positive results from the prior stages of work..

Table 26_1 Exploration Budget – Banta Baye	
Activity	**Year 1 (US$)**
Auger Geochemistry over Bantabaye North (approximately 10,000m)	190,000
Phase 1 Aircore/RC drilling over Bantabaye North (approximately 5,000m)	280,000
Auger Drilling over Bantabaye South (approximately 10,000m)	190,000
Laboratory Au analysis	300,000
Permitting	25,000
Travel and Accommodation	35,000
Contingency (10%)	102,000
Total	**$1,122,000**

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28 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Michael Cantey BSc. (Geology), as a Qualified Person for this report entitled "National Instrument 43-101 Independent Technical Report on the Bantabaye Gold Project" prepared for Sanu Gold Corp. and dated 25 April 2022, do hereby certify that:

1. I am the Technical Services Manager for Sahara Natural Resources, #27 Julius Nyerere Road, Accra Ghana.

2. I am a graduate in Mineral Exploration and Mining Geology and a Bachelor of Science from University of Ghana (Legon) 2004.

3. I am a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, (#4643). I have worked as an exploration geologist for a total of 17 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report includes: - The review and reporting as a geology consultant for project technical evaluations, technical report preparation for the purposes of project financing and fundraisings, regulatory reporting, IPOs and due diligence reviews on projects worldwide. Numerous consulting assignments on gold projects across Africa including projects in Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mali, Cote d'Ivoire, and Guinea.

4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

5. I have not visited the projects.

6. I am responsible for all Sections of the Technical Report entitled 'National Instrument 43-101 Independent Technical Report on the Bantabaye Gold Project'.

7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

10. At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 30 May 2022, Accra, Ghana

Michael Cantey
Technical Services Manager

I, Siaka Diawara BSc. (Geology), as a Qualified Person for this report entitled "National Instrument 43-101 Independent Technical Report on the Bantabaye Gold Project" prepared for Sanu Gold Corp. and dated 25 April 2022, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Principal Consultant for Sahara Natural Resources, #27 Julius Nyerere Road, Accra Ghana.

2. I am a graduate in Mineral Exploration and Mining Geology and a Bachelor of Science from University of Bamako (Mali) 1997.

3. I am a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, (#7765). I have worked as an exploration geologist for a total of 25 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report includes: - Extensive implementation and supervision of numerous gold projects across west Africa on projects located in Mali, Senegal, Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso. Participated in the compilation of many Independent Geology Reports for IPOs.

4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

5. I visited the Projects between 22 and 24 January then on the 16 of April 2022.

6. I am responsible for all Sections of the Technical Report entitled 'National Instrument 43-101 Independent Technical Report on the Bantabaye Gold Project'.

7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

10. At the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 30 May 2022, Bamako, Mali

Siaka Diawara
Principal Consultant