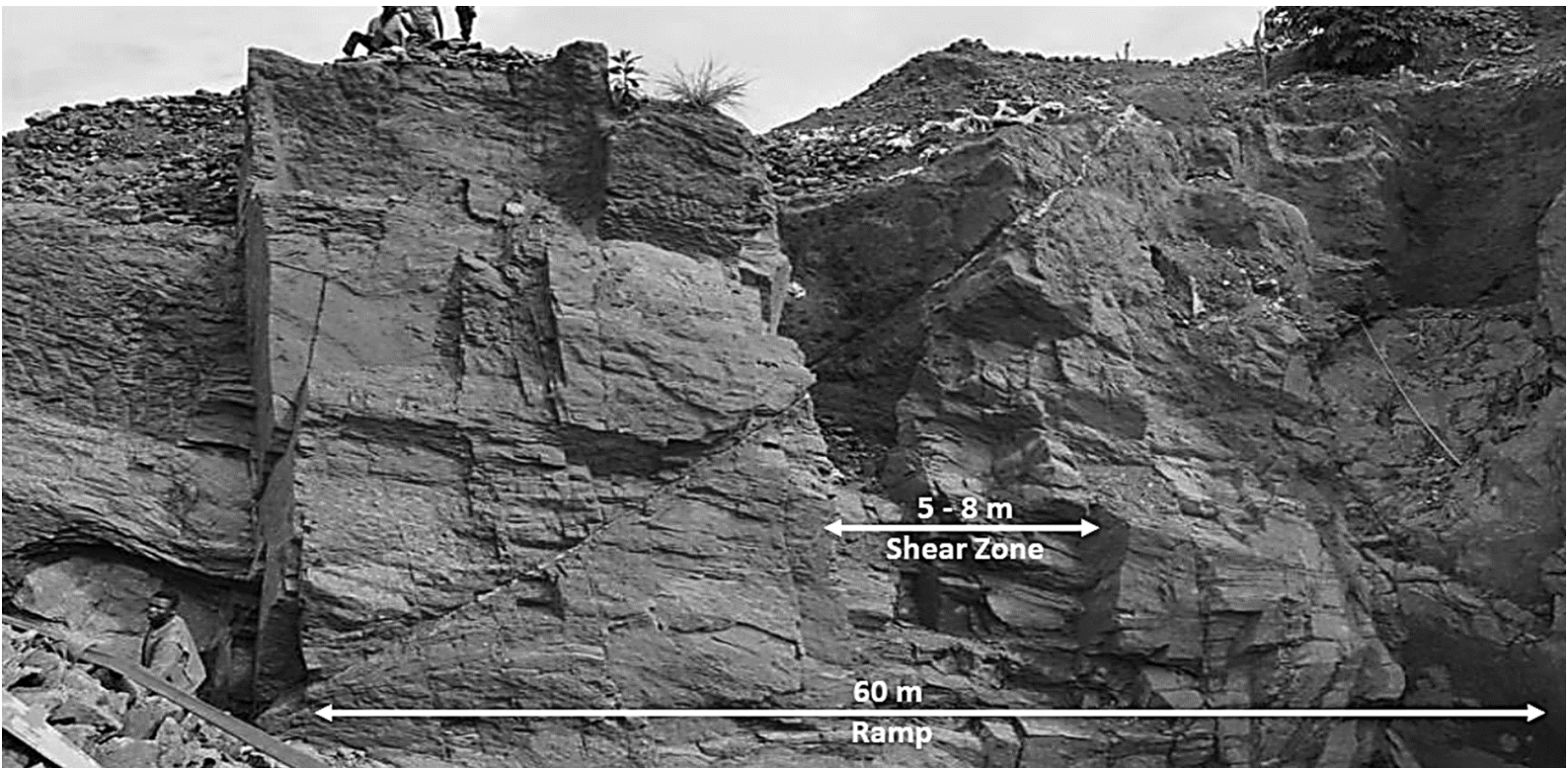
Technical Report on the Generation of a JORC (2012) "Exploration Target" for the Chifunde Gold Project (Mozambique) for African Lion Gold plc

Effective Date: 20 January 2022

Final Report Date: 14 March 2022



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Submitted to:	Attention:
African Lion Gold plc	**Mr Kyle Lusted**
Boardwalk Office Park Phase 5	Final
Boardwalk Blvd	Date: 14 March 2022
Valley Farm AH	
Pretoria	
0081	

Dear Mr Kyle Lusted

Re: Chifunde Gold Project - Mozambique

It is with pleasure that the VBKOM Geology Department presents African Lion Gold plc with this Report regarding the generation of an "Exploration Target" in terms of the definition there-of as expressed within the JORC (2012) Reporting Code. We sincerely hope that African Lion Gold plc is successful in utilising this document to its full extent for the intended purpose of raising funds to the further the technical work on its Chifunde Gold Project in Mozambique.

This document is sent to you on behalf of VBKOM (Pty) Ltd.

Yours sincerely,

Paul G Obermeyer

Principal – Geology
BSc (Hons); MSc (Geology); SACNASP

DOCUMENT CONTROL

CHAPTER:	Full Project Report		
PROJECT NAME:	Chifunde Geological Exploration Target		
DESCRIPTION:	Technical Report outlining the processes and findings		
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PREPARED BY	DESIGNATION	FINAL REPORT DATE	SIGNATURE
Paul G Obermeyer	Principal – Geology and Competent Person	14 March 2022	

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

Acronyms

Abbreviation	Description
ALG	African Lion Gold plc
ASST	Applied Scientific Services and Technologies (Pty) Ltd
CPR	Competent Persons' Report
.dxf	Drawing Interchange Format and is a general CAD file format
mamsl	Metres above mean sea level
NRG	New Resolution Geophysics
QA/QC	Quality Assurance and Quality Control in terms of exploration practices and analytical assessment
TAG	Thermal Aureole Gold as a result of Archean pluton aureole formation
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) is a map projection system for assigning coordinates to locations on the surface of the Earth.
WGS84	World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84) is a datum featuring coordinates that change with time.

Elements and Minerals

Element/Mineral	Chemical Formula
Copper	Cu
Gold	Au
Silver	Ag

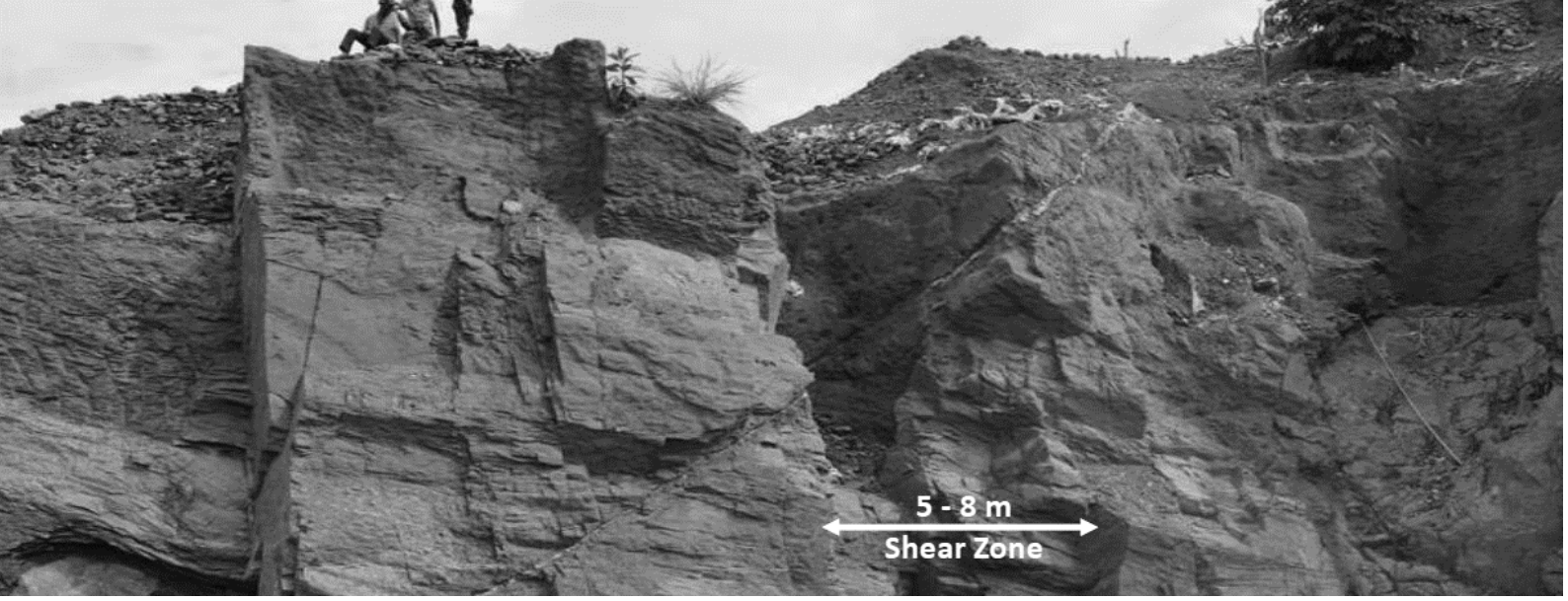
Units

Unit	Description
g/t	Grams per tonne
m	Metre
Kg	Kilogram
kt	kilotonne
Koz	Kilo troy ounces
Oz	Troy ounce
t/m³	Tonnes per meter cubed (density)
°	Degree
%	Percent

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

Below is the glossary of technical terms used in the technical report summary relating to geology, mining or related matters, which cannot readily be found in conventional dictionaries. Add or remove terms/definitions adequately and make sure full lists is in alphabetic order.

Term	Definition
Carbonate Alteration	Carbonate alteration of silicate rocks involves growth of ankerite and other carbonate minerals which replace pre-existing silicates. Some of the ankerite iss subsequently recrystallized to fine-grained calcite and iron oxide, accompanied by sericitization of feldspar.
Cyanidation	Gold cyanidation is a hydrometallurgical technique for extracting gold from low-grade ore by converting the gold to a water-soluble coordination complex.
Mesothermal	Deposited from warm waters at intermediate depth under conditions in the medium ranges of temperature and pressure —used for descriptions of mineral veins and ore deposits
Silicification	Silicification happens when rocks or organic materials are in contact with silica-rich surface water, buried under sediments and susceptible to groundwater flow, or buried under volcanic ashes. Silicification is often associated with hydrothermal processes. Silica replaces only specific mineral components of the rock. Silicic acid (H4SiO4) in the silica-enriched fluids forms lenticular, nodular, fibrous, or aggregated quartz, opal, or chalcedony that grows within the rock.
Thermal Aureole	An area of rock altered in composition, structure, or texture by contact with an igneous intrusion.
Verging	Vergence refers to the direction of the overturned component of an asymmetric fold, or the direction of duplication of a thrust fault.



Source: African Lion Gold plc Presentation: "New Gold Discovery in Mozambique"

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Chifunde Project is located in north-western Mozambique in the Chifunde area of Tete Province approximately 220 km north of the city of Tete.

African Lion Gold plc Head of Geology Department, Mr Kyle Lusted requested the support of the VBKOM Geology team to estimate an Exploration Target, generated in line with the Reporting requirements as described within the JORC (2012) Reporting Code for the Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves for parts of the Property around Pit their Messengereze and Chatsunda prospects with some guidance from VBKOM

VBKOM have reviewed and appraised the information provided by the Client, as well as information and publications published online which are deemed relevant to the Project, the Client and VBKOM.

VBKOM utilised the geophysical interpretation, drilling and chip sampling data to interpret an Exploration Target defined by interpreted mineralisation criteria related to intersections of north-south and west-east striking structural arrays (or structural nodes) as well as (to a limited extent) the northeast-southwest striking mineralised Chatsunda Thrust in the northern area of the Chatsunda Prospect to estimate an Exploration Target in terms of the definition there-of within the JORC (2012) Reporting Code within a larger Target Area (Figure 2) in the southern area of the Chifunde Concession.

The limited diamond drilling at Chifunde, though high-quality, is highly localised and is not representative of potential mineralisation over the whole southern portion of the Chifunde Prospect.

VBKOM elected to use an approximate artisanal calculated mined grade of 3.27 g/t as the upper grade limit for the calculation of the grade range for the Exploration. A lower grade limit to the grade range of approximately 0.88 g/t was selected as this represented the residual grade as obtained from limited post-cyanidation tailings sampling data.

A mineralised strike length percentage of 15% was estimated based on the length of mining excavations as seen at the Messengereze Prospect for both the west-east and the north-south fault arrays. The extent of mineralised strike attributed to the Chatsunda Thrust, specific reference to the Chatsunda Prospect was estimated at 50%.

Exploration tonnage and gold content calculations have been extrapolated down to a depth of 250 m below sea level with a density of 2.2 t/m^3 being applied to the top 50 m to discount tonnages due to weathering, while deeper material utilised a density of 2.78 t/m^3 was used for unweathered material.

Average structure widths of 3 m were applied the steep structures, based on drilled intersections and observed and sampled widths within the workings, while a mean depth of 20 m was applied to the Chatsunda Thrust within the Chatsunda Prospect. VBKOM identified a total of 9 Targets which comprise the defined Exploration Target for the southern portion of Chifunde.

The consolidated Exploration Target for Chifunde is presented in the table below:

The consolidated Exploration Target for the southern portion of Chifunde

Target	Tonnage		Grade		Au Content		Au Content	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
	kT	kT	g/t	g/t	Kg	Kg	Koz	Koz
Target 1 (Pit 1)	2 091	4 405	0.88	3.27	1 840	14 402	59.2	463.0
Target 2 (Pit 2)	2 516	7 678	0.88	2.06	2 214	15 800	71.2	508.0
Target 3 (Pit 3)	577	1 181	0.88	3.27	507	3 860	16.3	124.1
Target 4	689	1 377	0.88	1.63	606	2 252	19.5	72.4
Target 5	368	736	0.88	1.63	324	1 203	10.4	38.7
Target 6	413	826	0.88	1.63	363	1 350	11.7	43.4
Target 7	204	408	0.88	1.63	180	667	5.8	21.5
Target 8	480	961	0.88	1.63	423	1 571	13.6	50.5
Target 9	457	914	0.88	1.63	402	1 494	12.9	48.0
Total to 250 m Depth	**7 795**	**18 486**	**0.88**	**2.30**	**6 860**	**42 599**	**220.5**	**1 369.6**

Notes:

1) The above tonnages, grades and gold content are conceptual in nature and should not be construed or presented as representing Mineral Resources.
2) The tonnage, grade and content ranges as presented are meant to impart the perceived relative sense of uncertainty pertaining to the Exploration Target.

VBKOM concludes the following:

- The ASST structural interpretation appears to be borne out at both (Messengereze) and (Chatsunda) and in VBKOM's view is acceptable for defining an Exploration Target.
- Neither the drilled grades nor the channel sample grades are in VBKOM's view representative of the whole area. Calculated production and tailings mined from a blend of the narrow high grade zones and the lower grade disseminated gold mineralised material would serve as more reliable limits in terms of target potential.
- The Exploration Target for the southern portion of the Chifunde Exploration Project presents a reasonable, though conceptual view of the possible potential existing within the area
- Changes to structural interpretation upon detailed exploration will definitely change the current interpreted tonnage, grade and content ranges but would serve to increase the confidence in the structural interpretation, the gold tenor and gold content as well.
- VBKOM recommends that with additional drilling, density measurements should continue and the weathering profile be better defined over the various Targets identified within the Target Area.
- ALG should consider conducting preliminary gold deportment studies at a reasonably early stage in the exploration of the Target Area so mineralisation characteristics are well known when expanding out to adjacent Targets.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of Reference and Purpose of the Report

The Chifunde Gold Project is located in the Tete Province of Mozambique and requires the calculation of an Exploration Target to assist African Lion Gold plc ("ALG") in raising funds to proceed with its next phase of Exploration. The Head of Geology Department, Mr Kyle Lusted has requested the support of the VBKOM Geology team to estimate an Exploration Target, generated in line with the Reporting requirements as described within the JORC (2012) Reporting Code for the Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves for parts of the Property around their Messengereze and Chatsunda prospects with some guidance from Mr Paul Obermeyer. This Report is intended for inclusion or insert within an already drafted CPR belonging to the Client and essentially only covers the technical aspects in the generation of the Exploration Target.

The effective date of this report is 20 January 2022.

The quality of information, conclusions, and estimates contained herein is consistent with the professional services of VBKOM and is based on:

- Information available at the time of preparation;
- Data supplied by the client;
- Assumptions and public domain data pertaining the approximate Project area.

The following scope activities were covered during this study:

- Geological modelling to support the definition of the Exploration Target in line with the Reporting Requirements as outlined by the JORC (2012) Code.
- VBKOM has assumed that the existing CPR will be updated by the Client, but with the technical input in the form of a methodology and review Report generated by VBKOM for inclusion in the existing CPR.
- Generation of an exploration target that presents a range of what might be expected within the early exploration and projected exploration areas including tonnages, gold grade, etc.

Note to the Reader:

All tonnages, grades and potential gold content relating to this Report are conceptual in nature and should not be misconstrued to represent Mineral Resources of any category pertaining to the JORC (2012) Reporting Code. The tonnages, grades and potential gold content have been reported as a set of ranges in line with the definition of an Exploration Target as defined within the JORC (2012) Reporting Code.

2.2 Sources of Information

VBKOM have reviewed and appraised the information provided by the Client, as well as information and publications published online which are deemed relevant to the Project, the Client and VBKOM. The authors have thoroughly researched and documented the conclusions and recommendations made in this Report. The information, conclusions and recommendations contained in this report are based on:

- The Competent Persons' extensive experience (25 years) in Gold deposits (both gold and shear and/or greenstone hosted deposits)
- Information and technical data provided by African Lion Gold namely Mr Kyle Lusted.
- Review and assessment of data, reports, discussions and conclusions from other consultants, including Mr Dirk Muntingh.

Excerpts or summaries from documents authored by other professionals are indicated within the text.

2.3 Previous Reports on the Project

This Report relates the definition of an Exploration Target on the Chifunde Gold Project property**.** To the authors' knowledge and based on communication with the Client, no other published Reports have been generated in terms of quantifying a Exploration Target, or Mineral Resources for the Chifunde Project. ALG did however generate and JORC (2012) CPR dated February 2021 which outlines the exploration activities conducted during the previous Reporting period. VBKOM has utilised information, as well as the informing data from the February 2021 JORC (2012) CPR, in addition to data generated during the 2021 fieldwork in generating an Exploration Target for the southern part of the Chifunde Project.

3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Project Location and Background

The Chifunde Project is located in north-western Mozambique in the Chifunde area of Tete Province approximately 220 km north of the city of Tete as presented in Figure 1.

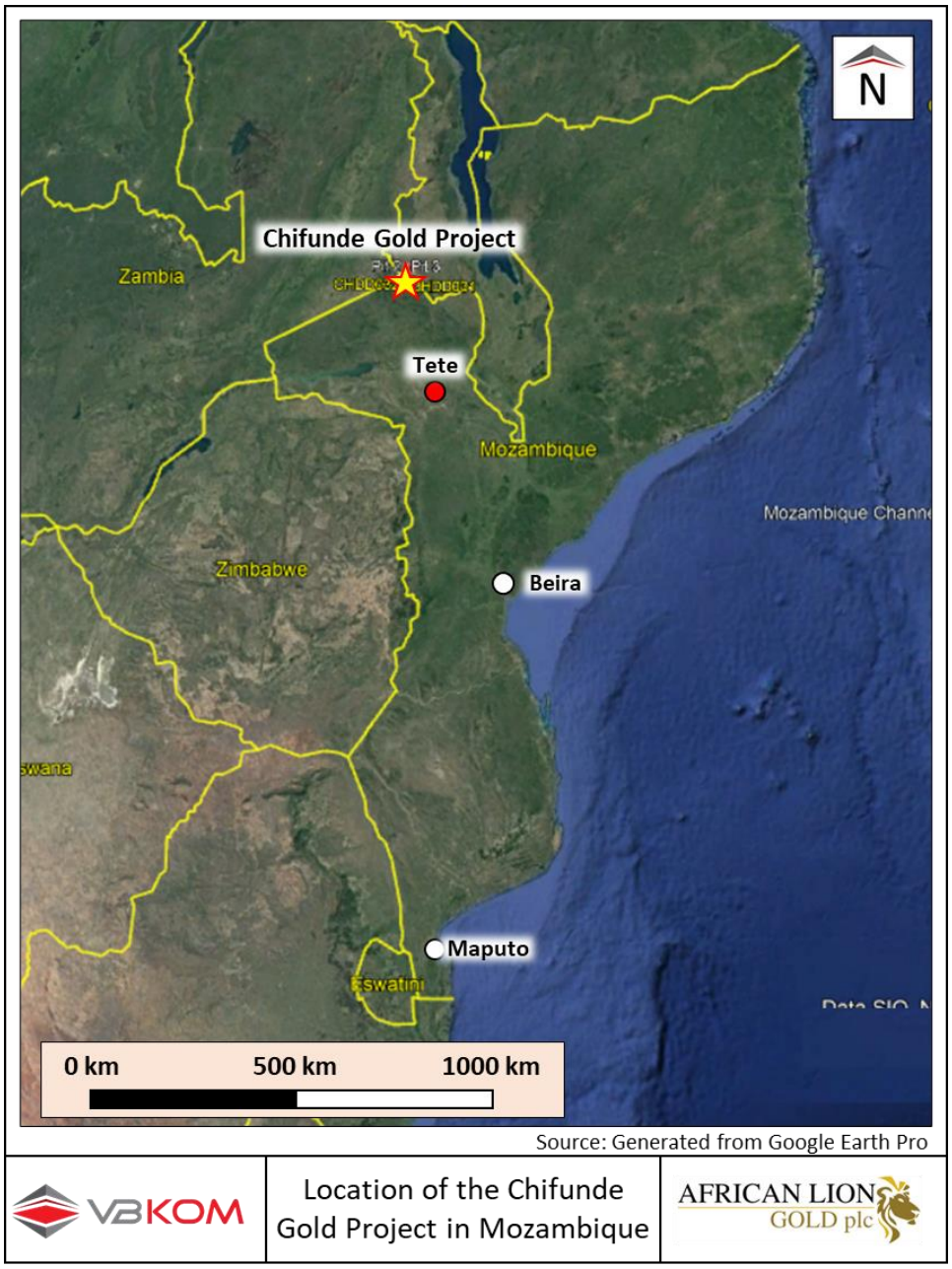


Figure 1: The approximate location of the Chifunde Gold Project in Mozambique

A geophysical survey was conducted on the Chifunde Project in 2018 by New Resolution Geophysics ("NRG"). Limited exploration drilling under the auspices of ALG to test for gold mineralisation has taken place in two phases between 2019 and 2021. ALG has also undertaken exploration related grab and chip sample sections where possible, close to existing artisanal mining sites.

VBKOM has utilised the geophysical interpretation, drilling and chip sampling data to interpret an Exploration Target defined by interpreted mineralisation criteria related to intersections of north-south and west-east striking structural arrays as well as (to a limited extent) the northeast-southwest striking mineralised Chatsunda Thrust in the northern area of the Chatsunda Prospect to estimate an Exploration Target in terms of the definition there-of within the JORC (2012) Reporting Code within a larger Target Area (Figure 2) in the southern area of the Chifunde Concession.

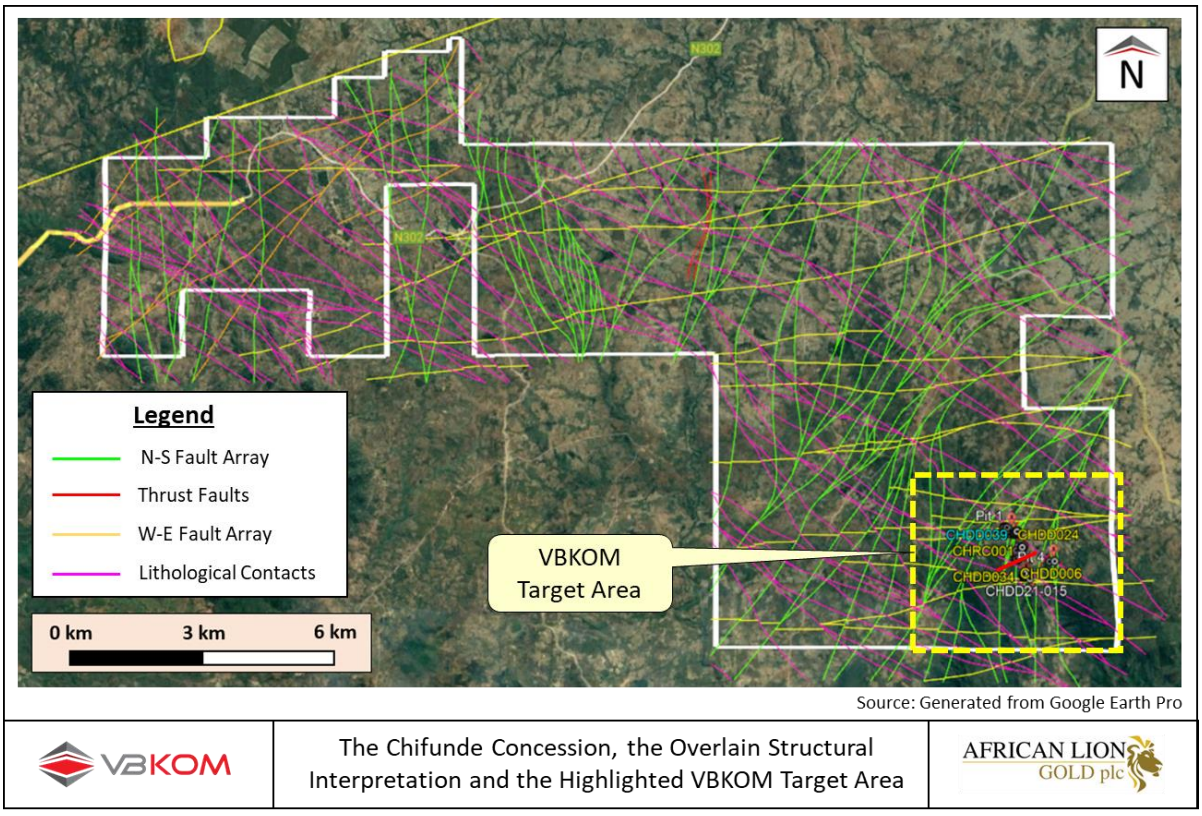


Figure 2: The greater Chifunde Concession, overlain structural interpretation and the highlighted VBKOM Target Area

4 GEOLOGICAL MODELLING

4.1 Data Discussion

4.1.1 Artisanal Mining

Artisanal mining has been in operation on the Chifunde Concession on a continuous basis for approximately the last four to five years. The artisanal mining started as concentrated open-pit operations and later moved to underground mining. Mining has taken place primarily in 3 areas in the southern Chifunde Project area, namely Pit 1 (Messengereze Prospect), Pit 2 and Pit 3 (Chatsunda Prospect) as presented in Figure 3.

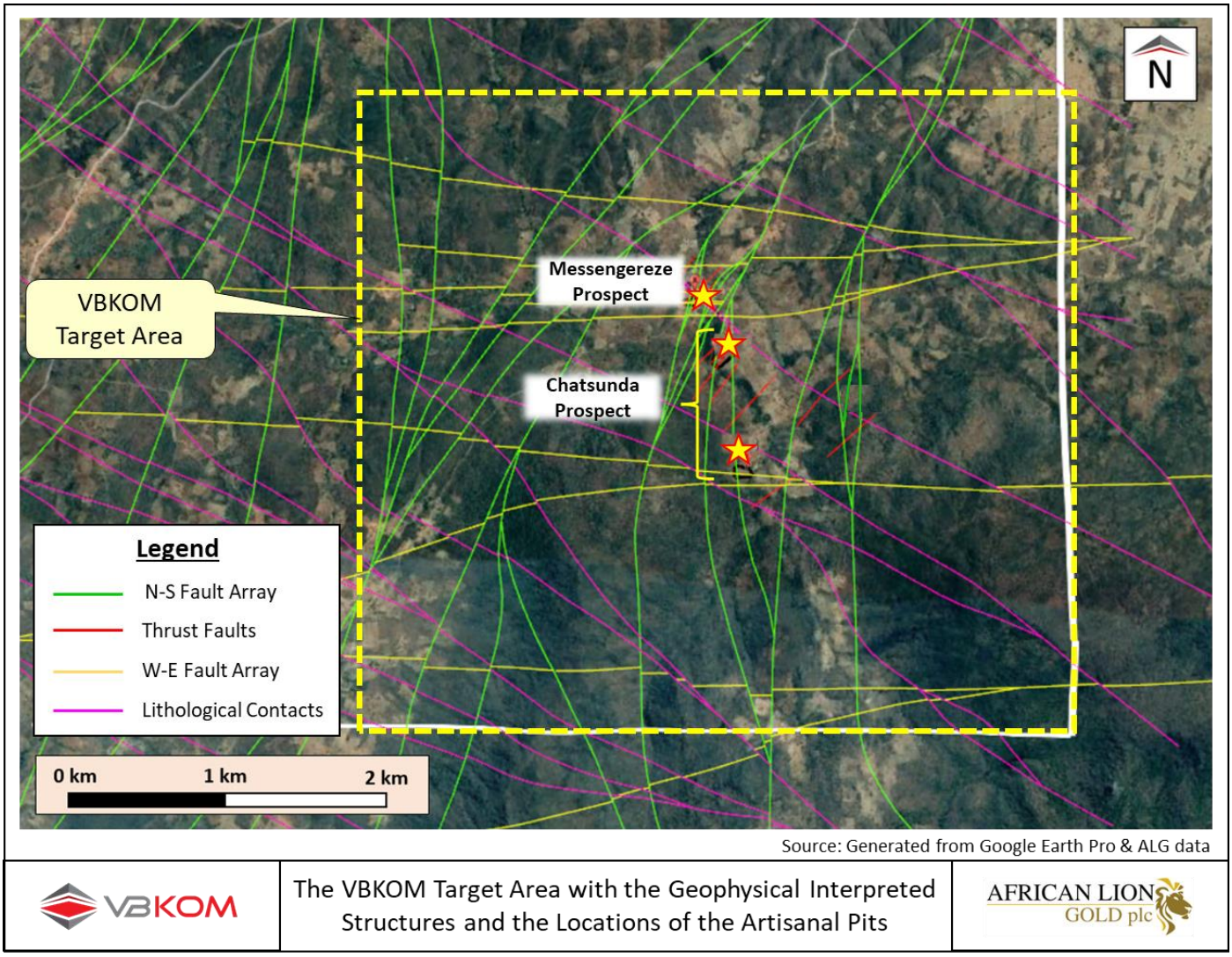


Figure 3: The VBKOM Target Area with the geophysical interpreted structures and the locations of the artisanal pits

No survey data is available for these pits or underground workings and dimensions and estimated mined volumes, tonnages and mined gold content as described in this Report are strictly based on field observations by ALG personnel and associated consultants as well as with their direct communications with the artisanal mining teams.

The most extensive mining has been conducted at Messengereze with estimated depths of the open pit attaining approximately 60 m, while it is indicated that underground mining has reached a depth of approximately 120 m. Mining has attained an estimated depth within the Chatsunda Prospect of approximately 35 m at Pit 2, while at Pit 3, an estimated depth of 25 m has been achieved.

According to ALG Personnel, this gives a total combined production average of between 25 kg to 30 kg of gold bullion per month from the three artisanal pits over a sustained period of approximately four to five years. VBKOM (together with ALG personnel and Mr Dirk Muntingh) utilised the above information together with a review of drone captured photographs of the various pits to assess in-pit topography to estimate a very approximated mined tonnage. This tonnage was then utilised to back-calculate a moderated possible mined grade.

4.1.2 Geophysical Data

A high-resolution (50 m line spacing), helicopter borne XPlorer™ magnetic and radiometric survey was conducted in 2018 over Licences 7113L (Chifunde Project) and 6523L (located 4 km southeast of concession 9664C) by New Resolution Geophysics ("NRG"), a South African-based consulting company (ALG/SRK, 2021).

In 2019, Applied Scientific Services and Technologies (Pty) Ltd ("ASST") reprocessed the raw magnetic and radiometric data acquired by NRG to generate an independent geophysical interpretation.

Extensive field mapping was carried out over the whole Chifunde Concession in 2019 to assist in ground-truthing the geophysical interpretation. ALG and its related consultants are satisfied that the ASST structural interpretation is acceptable and useable in the identification of potential target areas (ALG/SRK, 2021).

The ASST interpretation has formed the basis for the definition of the VBKOM exploration Target Area (refer to Figure 3) and the selected Targets and the resultant presented consolidated Exploration Target (ALG/SRK, 2021).

Three structural elements occurring within the VBKOM Target Area were identified during the geophysical study and are listed below, namely:

a) The north-south striking fault array are interpreted to be the youngest structures and are accepted to cut all other structures in the VBKOM Exploration Target interpretation. The north-south trending structures are interpreted to be sub-vertical to steeply dipping (85° to 88°) either to the west or the east.
b) The west-east striking fault array are interpreted to be older than the north-south fault array and are thus off-set by the north-south fault population. The west-east fault array is interpreted to dip steeply to the north at an approximate average dip of 80°.
c) The northwest-southeast striking structures are interpreted as representing lithological discontinuities and are off-set by the both the west-east and north-south fault arrays.

A fourth structural element, namely north-west verging thrust faults were identified within the VBKOM Target Area and were primarily identified during the desktop study and the associated field mapping exercise in the vicinity of the

artisanal mining pits. The thrust faults dip at approximately 45° to the southeast and are assumed to be younger than the west-east fault array, but older than the north-south fault array (ALG/SRK, 2021). For the purposes of this study, the thrust faults have not been fully considered, with the exception of the Chatsunda Thrust, which has been cut off by all surrounding structures to limit its influence

4.1.3 Channel Sampling and Tailings Sampling data

During previous exploration campaigns ALG conducted industry-accepted channel sampling across some of the accessible, reportedly higher-grade shear zones within some of the narrow underground artisanal mining areas. VBKOM has independently reviewed the channel sampling procedures and protocols utilised and are satisfied that the quality of the channel sample data is adequate for use as informing data for assisting in generating an Exploration Target.

The consolidated summary of the channel chip sampling data is presented below in Table 1.

Table 1: The Consolidated and Interpreted Channel Sampling Results from the Messengereze (Pit 1) Prospect (Source: ALG)

Sample ID	Width (m)	Depth Below Surface(m)	X-Coordinate (UTM)	Y-Coordinate (UTM)	Au (g/t)	Location	Structure
CHS19-002 to CHS19-005	3.55	40	523145	8435384	33.10	Pit 1	E/W
CHS19-008 to CHS19-011	0.46	2	523119	8435387	0.35	Pit 1	Thrust
CHI-001 to CHI-002	1.18	60	523151	8435385	45.40	Pit 1	Thrust
CHI-003	0.41	60	523153	8435383	80.30	Pit 1	Thrust
CHI-004	0.72	110	523154	8435343	124.50	Pit 1	Thrust

The channel sampling at Messengereze gives an indication of the selective grades mined by the artisanal miners within their highest grade underground stopes and also potentially provides a better idea than the drilling as to what the top-end grades in selected narrow underground stopes could be. However, these high grades are not representative of the gold grades of the disseminated lower grade mineralisation which generally occurs in a wider bracket around the narrow high-grade zones.

In order to get a better idea of the average grade (mineralised material from high grade narrow zones and disseminated halos), ALG took reasonably large samples (20 kg to 30 kg) of the tailings (pre- and post-leach) in the vicinity of the processing plants around Messengereze. The results of the tailings samples are presented below in Table 2.

Table 2: Sampling Results for the Tailings at Messengereze

Sample ID	Au (g/t)	Description
CHI-047	5.10	Tailings before Leach
CHI-048	0.88	Tailings after Leach

The artisanal miners employ a two-stage gold extraction process. Firstly, mineralised material undergoes primary crushing by means of stamp and/or ball mills. The crushed material is then either sluiced/panned or passed through a nelson concentrator to extract the coarser free gold fraction. The "tailings" generated by this process is then leached with cyanide to remove as much as possible of the remaining gold.

It is immediately evident from the tailings sampling results presented in Table 2 that the tailings from the pre-leach material (post-gravity circuit) that the mined grade at the time was a minimum of 5.10 g/t. This is based on the assumption that no coarse gold is present. The gold grade for post-leach material achieved renders a grade of 0.88 g/t Au and would represent the artisanal residual grade.

4.1.4 Drilling data

ALG has conducted a number of drilling campaigns to assist in verifying gold mineralisation and if possible, to prove strike extensions of mineralisation from the periphery of existing artisanal workings. Drilling was conducted between 2019 and 2021 and drilled a total of 7,190.22 m (all drill types).

VBKOM independently reviewed and validated the drilling data and the related standards and procedures utilised by ALG during drilling, as well as for sampling preparation, assay QA/QC and laboratory analysis and are satisfied that the integrity and quality of the drilling dataset provided is adequate and meets industry standards and may be utilised to identify continuity of gold mineralisation hosted within discrete shear zones as well as larger alteration envelopes associated with the mineralised shear zones away from the existing artisanal mining areas. The consolidated significant drilling results from the Messengereze (Pit 1) and Chatsunda (Pit 2 and Pit 3) prospects are presented below in Table 3.

Table 3: Consolidated significant drilling results from the Messengereze (Pit 1) and Chatsunda (Pit 2) Prospects

Borehole ID	Prospect or Pit Area	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Gold Intersections Optimised for Width	Narrow Gold Intersections Optimised for Grade
CHDD002	Messengereze Prospect (Pit 1)	47.02	53.02	6.00m @ 0.31 g/t Au	
		61.23	62.77	1.54m @ 1.05 g/t Au	
		75.16	76.66	1.50m @ 1.32 g/t Au	
		95.35	97.65	2.30m @ 0.76 g/t Au	
		119.45	126.22	6.77m @ 0.54 g/t Au	including 1.50m @ 1.31 g/t Au from 119.45m
CHDD010	Messengereze Prospect (Pit 1)	52.5	54.79	2.29m @ 1.27 g/t Au	
		66.05	67.55	1.50m @ 1.08 g/t Au	
		83.88	89.15	**5.27m @ 1.63 g/t Au**	including **1.47m @ 7.21 g/t Au** from 84.61m
CHDD012	Messengereze Prospect (Pit 1)	9.48	12.47	2.99m @ 0.41 g/t Au	
		78.33	81.27	2.94m @ 0.41 g/t Au	
CHDD013	Messengereze Prospect (Pit 1)	108.26	116.05	**7.79m @ 1.50 g/t Au**	
CHDD014	Messengereze Prospect (Pit 1)	60.62	64.4	3.71m @ 0.57 g/t Au	including 1.53m @ 1.05 g/t Au from 61.36m
		72.78	75	2.22m @ 0.79 g/t Au	
		80.36	85.02	4.66m @ 0.80 g/t Au	including 1.59m @ 1.58 g/t Au from 80.36m

Borehole ID	Prospect or Pit Area	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Gold Intersections Optimised for Width	Narrow Gold Intersections Optimised for Grade
CHDD015	Messengereze Prospect (Pit 1)	95.71	99.5	3.79m @ 0.43 g/t Au	
		114.54	122.07	7.53m @ 0.77 g/t Au	including 2.23m @ 1.20 g/t Au from 115.30m
CHDD016	Messengereze Prospect (Pit 1)	14.57	18.39	**3.82m @ 3.45 g/t Au**	including **1.53m @ 10.70 g/t Au** from 16.09m
		29.67	31.86	2.19m @ 0.54 g/t Au	
		47.8	53.97	**3.93m @ 1.55 g/t Au**	including **1.58m @ 3.12 g/t** Au from 51.58m
		57.05	59.29	2.24m @ 0.51 g/t Au	
		71.6	73.11	1.51m @ 1.08 g/t Au	
CHDD018	Messengereze Prospect (Pit 1)	88.49	90.73	2.24m @ 0.80 g/t Au	
CHDD022	Messengereze Prospect (Pit 1)	5.16	6.61	1.45m @ 0.53 g/t Au	
CHDD024	Messengereze Prospect (Pit 1)	106.13	110.71	**4.58m @ 1.90 g/t Au**	including **1.48m @ 4.68 g/t Au** from 106.13m
		115.3	116.88	**1.58m @ 4.21 g/t Au**	
CHDD039	Messengereze Prospect (Pit 1)	98.58	100.06	**1.48m @ 3.71 g/t Au**	
		106.03	116.63	10.60m @ 0.52 g/t Au	including 1.49m @ 1.20 g/t Au from 106.03m
		126.44	128.38	1.94m @ 0.41 g/t Au	(Hole ended in mineralisation)
CHRC007	Messengereze Prospect (Pit 1)	0	15	**15.00m @ 2.35 g/t Au**	including **4.00m @ 8.35 g/t Au** from 2.00m
		77	79	2.00m @ 0.46 g/t Au	
CHRC008	Messengereze Prospect (Pit 1)	2	4	2.00m @ 0.50 g/t Au	
		26	37	**11.00m @ 2.06 g/t Au**	including **5.00m @ 4.23 g/t Au** from 27.00m
		53	56	3.00m @ 0.54 g/t Au	
CHRC009	Messengereze Prospect (Pit 1)	47	49	2.00m @ 1.43 g/t Au	including **1.00m @ 2.16 g/t Au** from 48.00m
		54	57	3.00m @ 1.25 g/t Au	including **1.00m @ 3.01 g/t Au** from 54.00m
CHRC011	Messengereze Prospect (Pit 1)	130	132	2.00m @ 1.75 g/t Au	including **1.00m @ 2.92 g/t Au** from 130.00m
CHRC012	Messengereze Prospect (Pit 1)	100	102	2.00m @ 0.89 g/t Au	(Hole ended in mineralisation)
CHDD008	Chatsunda Prospect (Pit 2)	86.48	88.67	2.19m @ 0.50 g/t Au	
		93.16	95.33	2.17m @ 0.47 g/t Au	
CHDD009B	Chatsunda Prospect (Pit 2)	103.2	109.25	**6.05m @ 2.53 g/t Au**	including **1.54m @ 9.50 g/t Au** from 103.20m
CHDD021	Chatsunda Prospect (Pit 2)	33.69	37.48	3.79m @ 0.60 g/t Au	
CHDD025	Chatsunda Prospect (Pit 2)	51.33	52.38	1.80m @ 0.42 g/t Au	
		152.58	154.04	**1.46m @ 1.98 g/t Au**	
CHDD032	Chatsunda Prospect (Pit 2)	70.52	72.01	**1.49m @ 1.90 g/t Au**	
CHRC001 (CHDD026)	Chatsunda Prospect (Pit 2)	73.06	74.61	1.55m @ 0.74 g/t Au	
		95.22	97.43	2.21m @ 0.48 g/t Au	
		93.26	97	3.74m @ 0.75 g/t Au	

Borehole ID	Prospect or Pit Area	From (m)	To (m)	Significant Gold Intersections Optimised for Width	Narrow Gold Intersections Optimised for Grade
CHRC002 (CHDD027)	Chatsunda Prospect (Pit 2)	110.77	112.25	1.48m @ 0.64 g/t Au	
CHRC003 (CHDD028)	Chatsunda Prospect (Pit 2)	68.79	74.66	5.87m @ 0.56 g/t Au	
		81.52	83.72	2.20m @ 0.49 g/t Au	
		137.3	140.35	3.05m @ 0.45 g/t Au	
CHRC006 (CHDD030)	Chatsunda Prospect (Pit 2)	124.41	126.66	**1.47m @ 2.31 g/t Au**	
CHRC014 (CHDD037)	Chatsunda Prospect (Pit 2)	147.36	149.67	2.31m @ 0.54 g/t Au	(Hole ended in mineralisation)
CHRC015 (CHDD035)	Chatsunda Prospect (Pit 2)	70.44	72	1.56m @ 0.62 g/t gold	
		78.02	82.37	4.35m @ 0.48 g/t gold	
		86.09	96.53	10.44m @ 0.79 g/t gold	including 2.23m @ 1.39 g/t gold from 90.60m
		109.01	110.53	1.52m @ 1.16 g/t gold	
		124.76	142.81	**18.05m @ 1.69 g/t gold**	including **1.43m @ 16.05 g/t gold** from 134.59m
CHRC016 (CHDD038)	Chatsunda Prospect (Pit 2)	72.72	87.69	14.97m @ 0.56 g/t gold	including 1.50m @ 1.40 g/t gold from 76.44m
		105.85	107.44	1.59m @ 0.71 g/t gold	
		126.92	132.09	5.17m @ 0.59 g/t gold	including 1.50m @ 1.16 g/t gold from 126.92m

Note: "From" and "To" depths relate to downhole depths and not to true intersection widths

Five significant intersections in Table 3 (highlighted in yellow) above 5.0 g/t were intersected and may be viewed as being in line with obtained channel sampling results. However, the drilled results do not give an idea of the upper end of the grade scale pertaining to gold, whereas the channel sampling may do so.

It is VBKOM's opinion that the gold grades obtained from the drilling data are not necessarily representative everywhere of the actual mined grades within the artisanal pits and do not easily replicate the standardised chip sampling conducted by ALG across some of the more accessible shear zones. The drilling appears to only define gold distribution away from the main mineralised areas as drilling has not been conducted directly under or within the artisanal pits and workings due to safety and operational concerns.

It is VBKOM's view that the drilling, though adequately identifying the presence of gold mineralisation and providing good continuity of grade information away from the main mineralised zones, does not necessarily constitute sufficient or deposit-representative data to generate a JORC (2012) Code Compliant Mineral Resource estimate for the whole area, but due to its high quality would definitely in future be useable together with additional drilling data to conduct Mineral Resource estimations.

VBKOM would recommend that additional drilling should be conducted on other geological structures not directly impacted by the artisanal mining nor the related infrastructure, or ALG should attempt negotiations with the relevant artisanal parties to drill in areas which would serve to adequately assess the gold grade related to the main mineralisation zones highlighted by the artisanal pits to give a representative view of the achievable grades occurring at Chifunde.

4.2 Geological Interpretation

4.2.1 Geological Structure

VBKOM utilised the ASST final interpretation as presented in Figure 2 and Figure 3 as the initial string framework from which all wireframing was conducted. The structure string data as provided by ALG was imported into QGiS™ in the WGS84 coordinate system and exported to UTM 36S as '.dxf' files. The '.dxf' files were then imported into Datamine Studio 3™ and all projected to an elevation of 1050 metres above mean sea level ("mamsl") as this was viewed as being acceptably close to the average topographical elevation for the area. In addition, VBKOM imported the field mapping data strings located in the vicinity of the Messengereze and Chatsunda Prospects as provided by ALG as well as the interpreted thrust fault traces.

In order to create an acceptable structural framework that would honour the SRK (2021) Leapfrog™ interpretations, the wireframed interpreted structures were imported as '.dxf's', for the later construction of the approximate midplanes of the these structures during the wireframing process.

Volumetrics pertaining to these wireframes were not calculated or utilised due to the paucity of the drilling data as well as due to the localised distribution of the drillhole data resulting in very localised Exploration Target definition which cannot reasonably be applied to the whole intended VBKOM Target Area. All imported structural string data was colour coded to reflect the original interpretation as presented by ASST.

4.2.2 Host Lithologies

VBKOM imported the host lithological strings as '.dxf's' and colour coded accordingly, with pink strings relating to various granite populations and green strings relating to the amphibolite strings. For the purposes of generating an Exploration Target, all areas interpreted as granite were ignored. Definition of the Exploration Target was purposefully limited to the amphibolites and to the outcropping quartzite in the south-southwest of the Chatsunda Prospect. The imported structure traces and various granite and amphibolite units utilised for geological modelling are presented below in Figure 4.

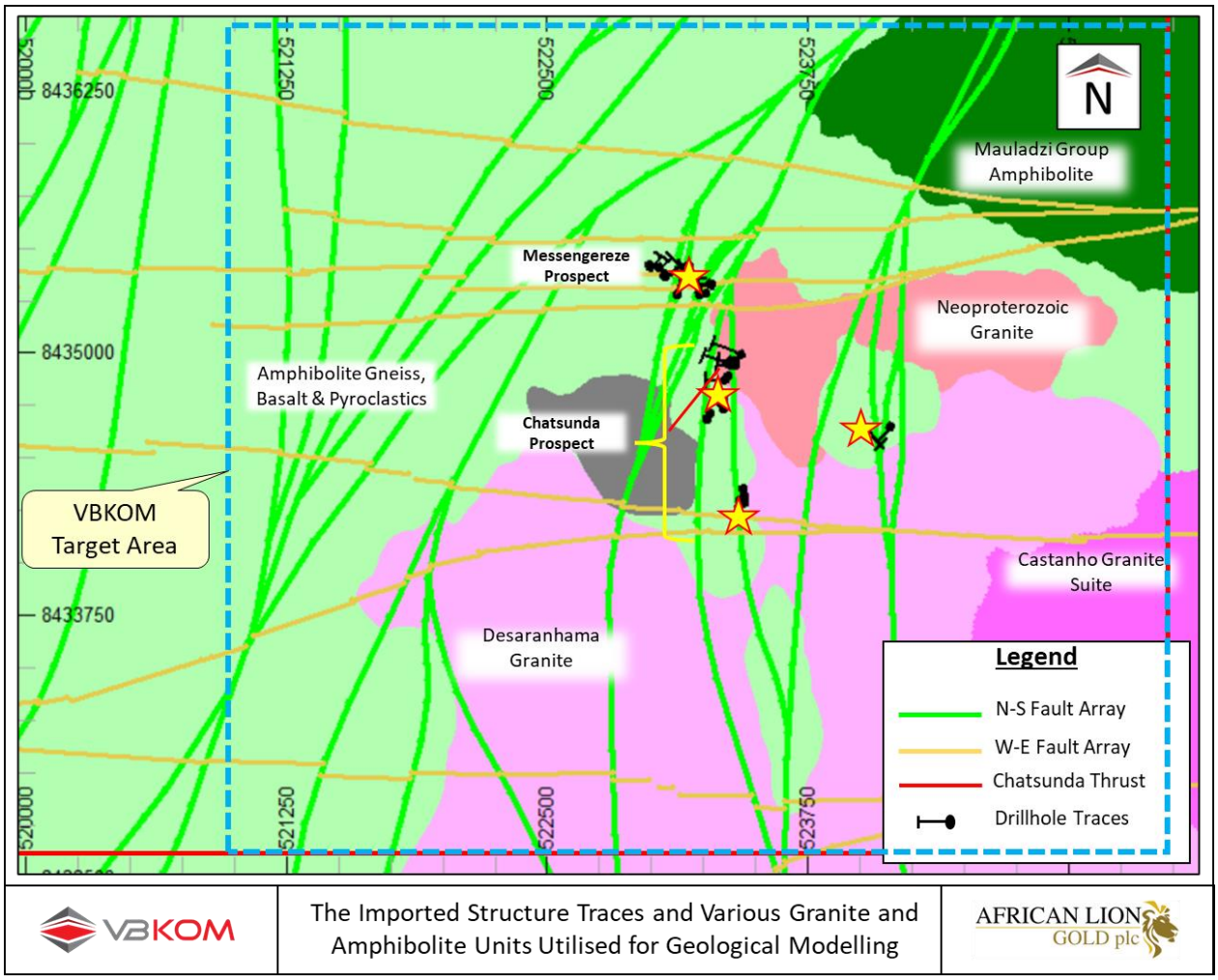


Figure 4: The imported structure traces and various granite and amphibolite units utilised for geological modelling

4.2.3 Mineralisation Models

ALG (SRK, 2021) describes the prominent style of primary gold mineralisation as mesothermal shear-hosted Au (Ag-Cu)-quartz vein and disseminated wall-rock deposits close to the contact of the Neoproterozoic granite, most likely within the thermal aureole of the granite. As per ALG (SRK, 2021), this spatial association strongly suggests that the mineralisation may be genetically related to the granite and may belong to TAG-type (Thermal Aureole Gold) deposits.

VBKOM utilised this interpretation, in conjunction with an approximate average channel sampled and mapped and drilled mineralised widths as a basis for assigning maximum and minimum widths to the various structural arrays.

4.2.4 Geological Wireframing

The colour coded structure strings were separated out into the north-south and west-east fault array populations.

4.2.4.1 *North-south Striking Fault Array Construction*

Due to the steeply dipping (85° to 88°) to sub-vertical nature of the north-south structures, VBKOM elected to assign dip directions according to direction of curvature. The following rules were applied:

1) North-south faults curving inward towards the east were colour-coded red and an average dip of 87° down to the east was applied
2) West-east faults curving outwards towards the east were colour-coded green and an average dip of 87° down to the west was applied.
3) Faults with a relatively straight strike or a changing "flik-flak" strike were colour-coded grey and a vertical dip was applied to these structures.

VBKOM constructed appropriate dip strings as outlined in the above set of rules and appended the respective stings to relevant inflection points on the 1050 m elevation strings and extending to below a modelled elevation of 600 m amsl. The resultant framework of dip strings where link in to form continuous wireframes. At confluence points where north-south striking faults join each other, the relevant strike was extended to ensure a cut-off against an adjacent fault at depth. VBKOM applied a general rule in terms of which fault cut off against another, where easterly dipping faults were generally cut off against vertical to westerly dipping faults. Cut off relations as modelled were based upon personal communication with Mr Kyle Lusted and Mr Dirk Muntingh.

The correct geometry for the SRK modelled north-south striking faults was maintained by filling the respective wireframes with a block model with cell dimensions of 500 m X 5 m X 5 m in order to seam fill the wireframes and generate a centroid located at the centre of the SRK wireframe. The resultant centroids were the gridded and then sliced to generate steep dip strings to be incorporated in the relevant fault extensions.

4.2.4.2 *West-east Striking Fault Array Construction*

The west-east striking fault array was modelled as being off-set by the north-south fault array, in line with the ASST geophysical interpretation. VBKOM firstly numbered the west-east striking faults as a means of data management.

Each west-east interpreted fault trace then colour-coded from west to east on a per fault segment basis as a means of tracking the wireframing. Each segment was then extended on strike beyond the cutting north-south structure. This was conducted to ensure a proper cut-off of the west-east fault array against the younger north-south striking fault array. A dip string dipping at 80° to the north was then appended to each fault segment at inflection points as well as at the end of the extended segment strike. The resultant string framework was then wireframed and the resultant fault wireframes cut off against the north-south striking fault faults.

4.2.4.3 *Northeast-southwest Striking Thrust Faults*

Due to the shallow dipping nature of the thrust faults and the uncertainty regarding their strike extension and their heave, it was elected to only model the Chatsunda Thrust zone as intersected in the Chatsunda Prospect and the drilling in the surrounding vicinity due to the zone representing an important zone of mineralisation. The decision is supported by the surface expression of the thrust structures, the associated general lack of mineralisation and the lack of duplication and offsets evident along the mapped lithological contacts. Modelling of the Chatsunda was limited on strike by the Target 2 perimeter.

VBKOM upon consultation with Mr Kyle Lusted and Mr Dirk Muntingh, has noted that the mineralisation at Chifunde is related to the intersection of the north-south and west-east striking fault arrays as well as thrust faults showing

carbonate alteration and silicification. The only mineralised thrust structures recorded to date at Chifunde are specifically the Chatsunda Upper and Lower Thrust faults and thrust ramps, as well as the thrust ramps at Messengereze Prospect. VBKOM also notes that the mineralisation at the Messengereze Prospect is cut off at approximately 100 m to 120 m below surface by another unmineralised thrust (Makusa Thrust). It is VBKOM's view that while the individual mineralised zones may be terminated against this thrust fault, there is no evidence that the mineralised zones are not off-set by this thrust and that the mineralisation may well continue further down-dip at depth below the thrust. This projected depth extension has been carried over into the Exploration Target calculations and should also be considered and tested with ensuing exploration drilling programs.

VBKOM utilised the mapped thrust fault trace of the Chatsunda Thrust and extend this to be cut-off against the north-south fault array, as with the west-east fault arrays and dip strings (dipping at approximately 45° to 47°) constructed and appended to the thrust fault traces for wireframing. The correct geometry for the SRK modelled Chatsunda Upper and Lower Thrust faults was maintained by filling the respective wireframes with a block model with cell dimensions of 5 m X 5 m X 500 m in order to seam fill the wireframes and generate a centroid located at the centre of the SRK wireframe. The resultant centroids were then gridded and then sliced to generate dip strings to be incorporated in the relevant thrust fault extensions.

The Chatsunda Upper and Lower Thrusts were then cut off against the north-south and west-east fault arrays in order to limit the influence of the thrusting on the calculations of the Exploration Target for modelling purposes.

Once all the structures were cut off against each other, they were then cut off against the topography. The combined 3D wireframes for the north-south and west-east fault arrays are presented below in Figure 5. Thrust planes have been excluded for visualisation purposes.

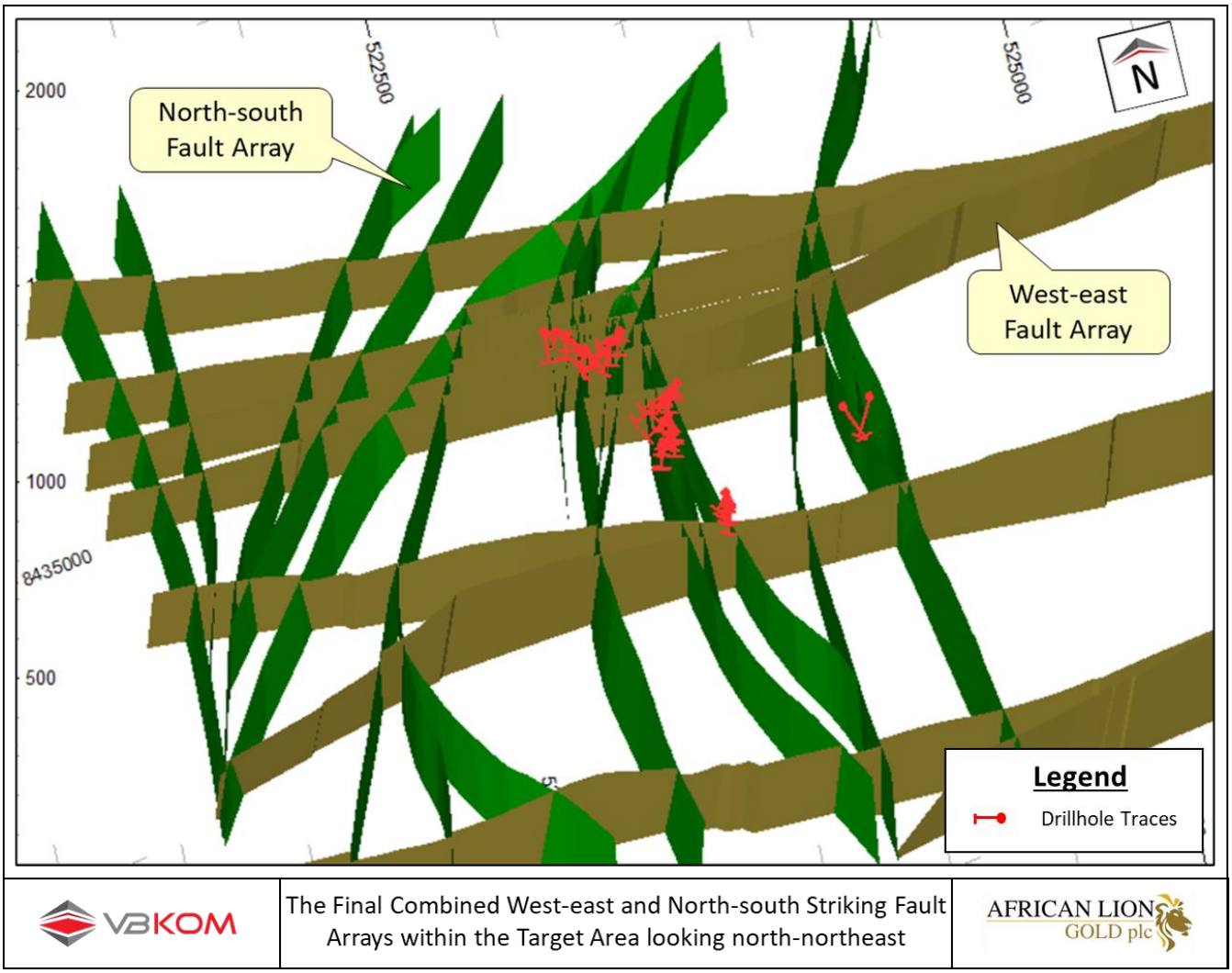


Figure 5: The Final Combined West-east and North-south Striking Fault Arrays within the Target Area looking north-northeast

5 EXPLORATION TARGET DEFINITION

5.1 Exploration Target Parameters

5.1.1 Structural Criteria Considered and Target Selection

The observed association of gold mineralisation in the form of mineralised shears and mineralised altered wall rock at north-south and west-east fault array nodes of intersection has been identified and utilised as a fundamental tool in identifying structurally similar areas away from the current Messengereze and Chatsunda Prospects which may in future lead to the discovery of other possible gold anomalies on the Chifunde Property. These nodal intersections served as centres for each of the 9 identified Targets within the greater VBKOM Target Area. In addition, Target selection was limited to the amphibolite lithologies and did not extend into the granites. The Chatsunda Thust, located in Target 2 was limited in extent on strike to the Target perimeter in order not to skew the Exploration Target calculations due to its intersected thickness.

The selected Targets are presented below in Figure 6.

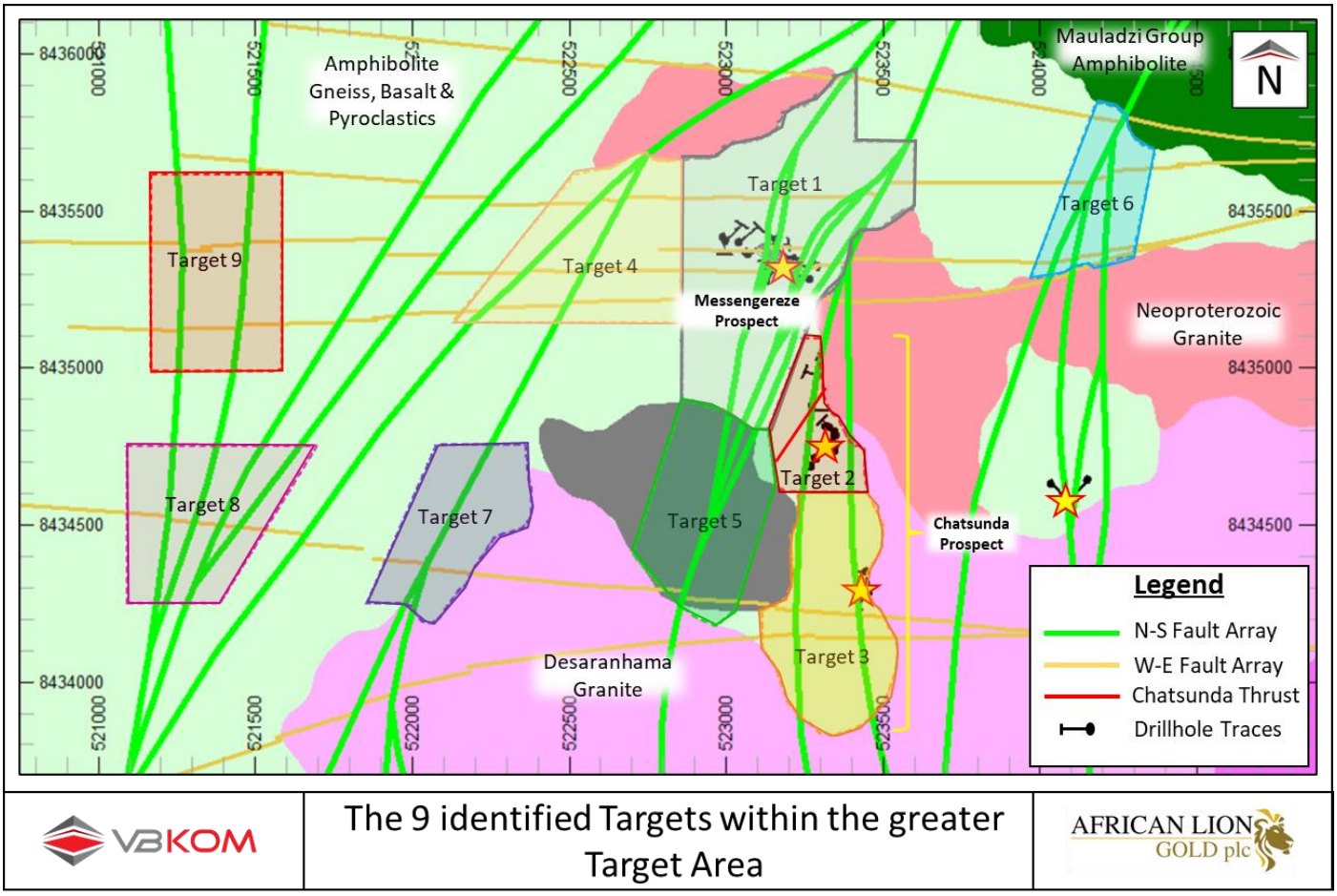


Figure 6: The 9 identified Targets within the greater Target Area

The current Messengereze Prospect as defined by ALG is constituted of Targets 1,4 and 9, while Targets 2,3 and 5 make the current Chatsunda Prospect.

5.1.2 Tonnage Ranges Considered

Volumes and tonnages calculated for the VBKOM Exploration Target relate to a depth projection down to 250 m below surface, at a vertical dip due to the uncertainty of the exact dip of the steep dipping NS and WE fault arrays. The Chatsunda Thrust within Target 2 was projected down to a depth of 250 m at a dip of 45° to the southeast.

5.1.2.1 Mineralised Strike Extent

VBKOM reviewed the mined extent of the artisanal workings at Messengereze relative to the interpreted structure association and concluded that mineralisation on the west-east fault array may extend as far as approximately 100 m, similar in extent to that observed on the north-south fault array.

The Pit 1 Area drilling and the Pit Outline in Black presenting the Mining Strike Extents on the Two Crossing Fault Arrays

Figure 7: The Pit 1 Area drilling and the Pit Outline in Black presenting the Mining Strike Extents on the Two Crossing Fault Arrays

The occurrence of mineralisation away from the main node of intersection indicates that the two structural arrays have been mineralised along strike for some distance. This commonly assists in the planning of exploration drilling programs. In addition, shear hosted deposits often exhibit dilation zones at reasonably regular intervals associated with fault array intersections.

Typically, economic shear-hosted hosted deposits in prolific mined areas exhibit mineralised strike lengths percentages varying between about 10% to 60%. Examples include mines such as a) Blanket and Vubachikwe Gold Mines in Zimbabwe, b) Manica Gold Project in Mozambique c) Barberton Gold Mines in the Barberton Greenstone Belt in South Africa.

Utilising the ASST interpretation within the VBKOM Target Area, it appears that up to 7 major intersection nodes occur along the west-east fault array over an approximate strike length of 3,300 m, while up to 6 major intersection nodes occur along the north-south fault array over a strike length of approximately 3,200 m.

Utilising the observed interpreted distance of mineralisation away from the structural intersection nodes, this equates to a potentially mineralised strike length of ≈700 m out of ≈3,300 m in the west-east orientation equating to approximately 20 % mineralised strike length, while in the north-south strike, a potential mineralised strike length of ≈600 m over ≈3,200 m or approximately 19%.

VBKOM together with the ALG Geology Team elected to use 15%. This is considered conservative, especially in light of the true fracture density as mapped at Messengereze versus the ASST interpretation.

Due to the very thick nature of the Chatsunda Thrust and the pervasive mineralisation as observed and drilled, VBKOM together with the ALG Geology team elected to use a 50% mineralised strike length (limited specifically to only Target 2).

To account for volume, as a result of structure or mineralised width, VBKOM utilised mean widths for both the north-south striking fault array and the east-west striking fault array. The widths were based on a combination of channel sample sections and mineralised drillhole intersection widths based on observed and measured channel sample widths as well as mineralised drillhole intersections as presented by ALG. VBKOM has reviewed the relevant data and agrees with the mineralised widths recommended as presented below in Table 4.

Table 4: The average mineralised widths for the various structure populations at Pit 2 and Pit 3 as interpreted by ALG

Area	Structure	Structural Width (m)	Average Mineralised Width (m)	Description
Pit 2	N/S	5 to 9	4	Lineament we called the Bento Shear at Chatsunda
Pit 2	Thrust	7 to 10	30	Upper at Chatsunda
Pit 2	Thrust	6 to 10	20	Lower at Chatsunda
Pit 3	N/S	9 to 15	2	Passing through Pit 3
Pit 3	E/W	3 to 4	3	Passing through Pit 3

Therefore, average widths of 3 m were used for the north-striking, as well as west-east striking fault arrays. An average of 20 meters was used as the median width of the Chatsunda thrust system – accounting thus for only one of the related fault planes.

Due to the limited regional thickness data, VBKOM applied a 50% variance above and below the median/average to obtain maximum and minimum width dimensions for all of the structure.

5.1.2.2 Density Considerations

The true weathering profile at Chifunde is not fully understood at this point due to the early stage of exploration. VBKOM elected to use a density of 2.2 t/m³ for the first 50 m below surface. This depth for the weathering is reasonably typical and the density is also similar to values used elsewhere in the industry.

VBKOM noted that the density associated with vein quartz is 2.65 t/m³ and that of typical amphibolite is 2.90 t/m³. Tonnage calculated an average of 2.78 t/m³ for these two values. This density is considered slightly conservative in that it assumes a 50% dilution of the mined quartz vein material and does not consider in propriety the potential extent of dense mineralised amphibolite material.

5.1.3 Grade Ranges Considered

To select an appropriate grade range, VBKOM considered that the existing exploration drilling did not pass directly through the targeted mineralised zones and thus were not necessarily representative of the potential future mineable or mineralised material grades. VBKOM thus elected to generate an interpreted mined grade based on artisanal production information received through onsite communication between ALG personnel and the artisanal mining teams, as well as observations by ALG personnel. It should be noted at this juncture that no workings to date have been surveyed, however depth estimates and observations by ALG were used to estimate an approximate tonnage. VBKOM would strongly recommend that ALG should conduct a survey of the area and artisanal workings for future work as well as for safety purposes.

5.1.3.1 Artisanal Mining Grade

VBKOM utilised the estimated mined tonnages in conjunction with a mean monthly artisanal production of 27.5 kg of gold. This monthly gold production is based on observations by ALG personnel, as well as communications with the artisanal mining teams which indicate a monthly gold production of between 25 kg to 30 kg.

Interactions and observations by ALG personnel indicated that the artisanal mining teams had been in operation at Chifunde for approximately 5 years and that on average 25 kg to 30 kg was produced on a monthly basis.

The approximated volumes mined by artisanal mining at Chifunde as communicated by the artisanal mining teams and ALG personnel are listed below and converted to tonnages based on a density of 2.2 t/m³. An approximate total tonnage mined at Chifunde over Pits 1, 2 and 3 equate to approximately 404 kT as presented in Table 5. A mean monthly production tonnage over a period 5 years was estimated at 6,728.33 tonnes per month.

Table 5: The estimated total tonnage mined per pit by the artisanal mining teams

Pit Number	Approximated Mined Volume	Density	Tonnages Mined (over 5 Years)	Monthly Calculated Mined Tonnage
	m^3	t/m^3	T	T
Pit 1	101 000.00	2.20	222 200.00	3 703.33
Pit 2	70 000.00	2.20	154 000.00	2 566.67
Pit 3	12 500.00	2.20	27 500.00	458.33
Total Tonnes Mined			**403 700.00**	**6 728.33**

VBKOM then utilised a sustained monthly gold production of 27.5 kg but calculated only over 4 years to allow for a production build-up in kilograms, resulting in an estimated artisanal gold production of some 1,320 kg of gold and also adds an element of conservatism to the estimated mined grade. This resulted in a calculated artisanal mined gold grade of approximately 3.27 g/t as presented below in Table 6.

Table 6: The average monthly artisanal gold production at Chifunde based on the calculated mined tonnages

Parameter	Unit	Quantity	Comment
Monthly Production (g)	g	27 500	Mid-way between 25kg & 30kg per month
Years of Steady State Mining	years	4	Assumed existing mining
Months	months	48	As above
Total Production (g)	g	1 320 000	
Calculated Mined Grade	**g/t**	**3.27**	**Possibly conservative**

VBKOM elected to use 3,7 g/t as its upper limit for the grade range for the Pit 1, 2 and 3 areas as these areas were already being exploited. The other 6 unmined Targets selected by VBKOM utilised a grade of half of the calculated mined grade equating to 1.63 g/t to add additional conservatism to the estimate.

Both the above calculated upper limit grades should be considered in light of the mined and crush tailings (post-gravity and pre-cyanidation) sampled grade of 5.10 g/t as sampled by ALG and presented in Table 2.

The upper limit for the Chatsunda Thrust occurring in Target 2 was capped at 2 g/t in line with the mineralised drilled grades. In terms of Target 2, a bulk tonnage target was considered due to the low-grade bulk tonnages indicated by the thick Chatsunda Thrust which is associated with narrow high-grade zones and wide disseminated lower grade halos constituting the bulk of the mineralised lithologies occurring within the Target.

VBKOM elected to select a lower grade limit aligned with the typical tailings reject grade (post-cyanidation) of 0.88 g/t, which would realistically be in line with the lowest mined grades achieved by the artisanal miners as presented in Table 2 at 0.88 g/t.

5.1.4 Consolidated Exploration Target Parameters

The consolidated parameters utilised in the estimation of the Exploration Target are presented below in Table 7.

Table 7: The consolidated Exploration Target calculation Parameters

Parameter	Unit	Quantity
Percent strike NS Structure Mineralised	%	15%
Percent strike WE Structure Mineralised	%	15%
Maximum NS Structure Mineralised Width	m	4
Median NS Structure Mineralised Width	m	3
Minimum NS Structure Mineralised Width	m	2
Maximum WE Structure Mineralised Width	m	4
Median WE Structure Mineralised Width	m	3
Minimum WE Structure Mineralised Width	m	2
Maximum Thrust Structure Mineralised Width	m	30
Median Thrust Structure Mineralised Width	m	20
Minimum Thrust Structure Mineralised Width (50%)	m	10
Mined Area (Upper Grade Limit)	g/t	3.27
Mined Area (Lower Grade Limit)	g/t	0.88
Unmined Area (Upper Grade Limit)	g/t	1.63
Unmined Area (Lower Grade Limit)	g/t	0.88
Assumed Thrust Structure Grade	g/t	2.0
Density depth: <50m (Diluted - Reef & Amphibolite)	t/m^3	2.2
Density depth: >50m (Diluted - Reef & Amphibolite)	t/m^3	2.78
Density of Vein Quartz	t/m^3	2.65
Density of Amphibolite	t/m^3	2.9
Assumed Thrust Structure Grade	g/t	2.0
Kilograms to Troy Ounce Conversion	oz/kg	32.1507466

5.1.5 Exploration Target estimation

Within the greater Target Area selected for definition, VBKOM selected 9 Targets as indicated Figure 6. Each target area was individually assessed in terms of north-south fault array strike length, west-east fault array strike length and in the case of Target 2 the Chatsunda thrust fault strike length. All Exploration Target calculations were projected to a depth of 250 m below surface. In all cases measured fault strike lengths measuring less than 50 m in length were excluded from the calculations. Due to the uncertainty attributed to the interpreted and modelled dips of the steep west-east and north-south fault arrays, no dip length corrections were conducted for these steep structures. A mean dip of 45° was used for the volumetric calculations for the Chatsunda Thrust and a dip factor of 1.41421356 was applied.

The stipulated parameters presented in Table 7 were then utilised to calculate the relevant and appropriate volume, tonnage, grade and gold content ranges for each of the individual targets.

The calculated strike lengths for the three fault populations on a per target basis and the associated mineralised strike lengths pertaining to each Target are presented below in Table 8.

Table 8: The calculated strike lengths for the three fault populations on a per target basis and the associated mineralised strike lengths

Structure Population	Factor	Measured and Calculated Mineralised Strike Lengths per Target								
		Target 1	Target 2	Target 3	Target 4	Target 5	Target 6	Target 7	Target 8	Target 9
		m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
North-south Faults - Total Strike Length	1	7960	808	2171	1359	1578	1208	742	2134	1253
West-east Faults - Total Strike Length	1	3636	84	857	2093	267	862	281	275	1037
North-south Mineralised Strike Length	15%	1194	121	326	204	237	181	111	320	188
West-east Mineralised Strike Length	15%	545	13	129	314	40	129	42	41	156
Thrust (Mineralised) Length (50%)	50%	-	265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The final tabulation in terms of the consolidated Exploration Target for the southern portion of Chifunde is presented below in Table 9.

Table 9: The consolidated Exploration Target for the southern portion of Chifunde

Target	Tonnage		Grade		Au Content		Au Content	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
	kT	kT	g/t	g/t	Kg	Kg	Koz	Koz
Target 1 (Pit 1)	2 091	4 405	0.88	3.27	1 840	14 402	59.2	463.0
Target 2 (Pit 2)	2 516	7 678	0.88	2.06	2 214	15 800	71.2	508.0
Target 3 (Pit 3)	577	1 181	0.88	3.27	507	3 860	16.3	124.1
Target 4	689	1 377	0.88	1.63	606	2 252	19.5	72.4
Target 5	368	736	0.88	1.63	324	1 203	10.4	38.7
Target 6	413	826	0.88	1.63	363	1 350	11.7	43.4
Target 7	204	408	0.88	1.63	180	667	5.8	21.5
Target 8	480	961	0.88	1.63	423	1 571	13.6	50.5
Target 9	457	914	0.88	1.63	402	1 494	12.9	48.0
Total to 250 m Depth	**7 795**	**18 486**	**0.88**	**2.30**	**6 860**	**42 599**	**220.5**	**1 369.6**

Notes:

3) The above tonnages, grades and gold content are conceptual in nature and should not be construed or presented as representing Mineral Resources.
4) The tonnage, grade and content ranges as presented are meant to impart the perceived relative sense of uncertainty pertaining to the Exploration Target.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The ASST structural interpretation appears to be borne out at both Pit 1 (Messengereze) and Pit 2 and 3 (Chatsunda) and in VBKOM's view is acceptable for defining an Exploration Target.

Neither the drilled grades nor the channel sample grades are in VBKOM's view not representative of the whole area. Calculated production and tailings mined from a blend of the narrow high grade zones and the lower grade disseminated gold mineralised material as this represent data over a period of time and would serve as more reliable limits in terms of target potential.

It is VBKOM's view that the Exploration Target for the southern portion of the Chifunde Exploration Project presents a reasonable, though conceptual view of the possible potential existing within the area based on personal experience in shear hosted gold deposits and the identification of potential mineralisation sinks at structural intersection nodes.

Changes to structural interpretation upon detailed exploration will definitely change the current interpreted tonnage, grade and content ranges but would serve to increase the confidence in the structural interpretation and hopefully the gold tenor and gold content as well.

VBKOM would recommend that with additional drilling, density measurements should continue and the weathering profile be better defined over the various Targets identified within the Target Area.

VBKOM would recommend that ALG should consider conducting preliminary gold deportment studies at a reasonably early stage in the exploration of the Target Area specifically in the current artisanal mining areas so mineralisation characteristics are well known when expanding out to adjacent Targets.