Mineral Resource Estimate Summary and JORC Table 1

AMAK engaged SRK consulting (UK) Ltd ("SRK") to undertake exploration at the Jabal Guyan Gold Project ("Guyan") between January and December 2016, and following this, engaged SRK to undertake a Mineral Resource Estimate on its Guyan Gold Project, located in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which commenced in late January 2017 upon receipt of the assay results of collected samples.

The Mineral Resource Estimate has been completed in accordance with the terms and guidelines of The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" as provided by "The Joint Ore Reserves Committee ("JORC" or the "JORC Code – 2012 Edition").

The Guyan Project is located within a Mining licence (encompassed by an Exploration Licence) with a combined area of some 89.4 km^2 area, which is 100% owned by AMAK, and lies in the Najran Province, some 68 km NNW of Najran, and some 770 km SSW of Riyadh.

The current drilling database, dated 01 March 2017, contains data from 115 diamond drill holes. Of these, 23 were completed on the project historically between 1978 and 1980, and 130 were completed in 2016 at both the La Aqiq (6) and Jabal Guyan (124) prospects. The 2016 drilling program was designed and supervised by SRK and completed with HQ core size by Spektra Jeotek, and included drilling two twin holes to confirm the previously drilled data (1978-1980 programme). The drilling was generally completed on 50 m spaced drill fences in order to define the mineralised extents of identified target zones (up to 100 m depth) along vein structures, then tightened up in terms of spacing to 20 m to focus on the higher-grade sections of the veins.

The most recent exploration work was undertaken, supervised and collected by SRK in a manner considered consistent with industry best practices, with Quality Assurance/Quality Control ("QA/QC") procedures in place during exploration and has been supported by verification works to confirm the quality of historical data. SRK consider the exploration data and the drilling database to be sufficiently reliable for the purpose of supporting Mineral Resource evaluation and disclosure pursuant to the confidence category of Inferred and Indicated in accordance with JORC.

Gold mineralisation at Guyan is found in two distinct styles, both of which are typically hosted within a larger shear zone based on the geological logs of the drillcore. There are two main shear-zones containing the gold mineralisation, referred to as the "North vein shear zone" and the "South vein shear zone". The northern zone extends over 1,500 m in a NW-SE direction and the second southern shear zone has been modelled over 900 m with a WNW-ESE orientation. Within the shear zones, the two gold-hosting units each have unique geological and gold grade characteristics, these are High-Grade, Quartz-Dominant Domains and Low-Grade, Alteration Domains. At surface, the high-grade quartz veins are typically 0.5 m to 2.0 m wide and have a strike extent of between 50 and 175 m. Drilling suggests that these veins plunge steeply and have down-dip continuity in excess of 150 m. The low-grade alteration domain, which generally wholly encompasses the high-grade domain, is typically between 1 m to 7 m wide dipping steeply and 1,100 m and 900 m along strike for the North and South vein respectively. The mean gold grade varies between 5.17 g/t and 11.99 g/t for the high-grade, quartz dominant domains while lower in the low-grade, alteration domains, between 0.87 g/t and 2.21 g/t (Table below).

Geological modelling and domaining of the sampled intervals have been undertaken, utilising both the drilling information and the mapped geology, but with flexibility where necessary in order to maintain geological and grade continuity.

Following completion of detailed statistical and geostatistical studies, SRK has used Ordinary Kriging to interpolate gold sample grades into a 3D block model and has assessed the estimation quality and fully validated the model. The validation process has confirmed the robustness of the parameters used and the resultant model.

When classifying the Mineral Resource, SRK has taken into account the geological and grade continuity, data quantity, data quality and estimation confidence. SRK considers that at this time that Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources can be declared for the project. Further extensional and down-dip drilling is recommended to test for potential extensions at depth and extensions.

The Mineral Resources are reported and classified in accordance with JORC. The Mineral Resources discussed herein may be affected by subsequent assessments of mining, environmental, processing, infrastructure, permitting, taxation, socio-economic, political and other factors. There is insufficient information available to assess the extent of which the Mineral Resources may be affected by these factors. Based upon the Advanced Conceptual Study completed in September 2017, SRK considers that the gold mineralisation delineated by detailed exploration drilling at the Guyan Project to be amenable to both open pit and underground extraction in a dedicated process facility, which will be built as an add-on to existing Al Masane Plant.

The Mineral Resource statement shown below is effective of 1 March 2017 and has been classified in accordance with the JORC Code, by the Competent Person, Mr Mark Campodonic (MAusIMM (CP) (CP # 225925)). Mr Campodonic is an independent consultant and full-time employee of SRK Consulting (UK) and is wholly independent of TREC or AMAK. The accompanying JORC Table 1 for the Mineral resource estimate is below.

Mineral Resource Statement for the Jabal Guyan Gold Project, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Type	Category	Quantity	Au	
		kt	g/t	k Oz
Open Pit[2]	Indicated	293	5.6	53
	Inferred	61	3.3	6
	Indicated, and Inferred	354	5.2	59
Underground[3]	Indicated	114	7.1	26
	Inferred	95	4.7	14
	Indicated, and Inferred	209	6.0	40

Notes:

1.) Mineral Resources are not Ore Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. All figures are rounded to reflect the relative accuracy of the estimate.

2.) The Open Pit Mineral Resources are reported within optimised pit shell at a 0.8 g/t Au cut-off grade, assuming a metal price of USD1,470/oz Au.

3.) The Underground Mineral Resources are below the open pit reporting shell, and are reported at a 2.40 g/t Au cut-off grade, assuming a metal price of USD1,470/oz Au.

The Mineral Resource was estimated in conformity with generally accepted best practice guidelines. The Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with JORC and have been classified in accordance with the "Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, The JORC Code, 2012 Edition". The Mineral Resources are not Ore Reserves and therefore do not have demonstrated economic viability. The Mineral Resources discussed herein may be affected by subsequent assessments of mining, environmental, processing, infrastructure, permitting, taxation, socio-economic, political and other factors. There is insufficient information available to assess the extent of which the Mineral Resources may be affected by these factors.

EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

SRK considers that there is exploration potential at Jabal Guyan at both the North and South Veins. For both of the vein systems, mineralisation has not been closed off at depth, and remains open. In addition, SRK notes that both veins demonstrate strike extension potential. SRK notes that exploration at depth though must carefully consider the economic limitations of mining due to the narrow-vein nature of the mineralisation, however points out the significance of potential depth extensions of the South Vein shear zone. In addition, exploration mapping and sampling within the license areas has identified Exploration Potential at additional prospects, La Aqiq (multiple zones), Fatma and other quartz-vein occurrences, all of which warrant further more detailed exploration to assess their potential.

Table 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The main source of information, which supports the declaration of Mineral Resources, is from diamond drill sampling, therefore surface sampling is not applicable. • Some surface mapping and trenching has been completed on the project, although the surface sampling is not used to inform the Mineral Resource. • All diamond drill coring completed with HQ diameter, and half-core sampling.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• ASDC completed 23 diamond drillholes on the project, between 1978 and 1980. The drilling, logging, sampling, and assaying methodology from this program are not well known • From April 1 to December, 2016, an additional 120 diamond drill holes were completed at Jabal Guyan project and a further 6 at the La Aqiq prospect. Drilling was managed by SRK and completed by Spektra Jeotek based out of Turkey. • All holes are HQ (approximately 64 mm) in diameter. • Downhole surveys were conducted using Reflex ez-shot magnetic tool, with surveys taken every 30m. • No core orientating methods were used. • The holes were drilled using double tube core-barrel assembly
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill recovery was generally very good, with recoveries greater than 95%, including in the mineralized zones. • There is no discernible gold grade bias associated with recoveries less than 95%.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Core was logged for lithological, geotechnical parameters and structural geology using a bespoke spreadsheet designed for the project. • The drilling, logging, sampling, and assaying methods are considered to be consistent with industry best practice. • The entire available core was logged (100%) geologically.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Once all core mark-up (cutting line, sample marks, and sample numbers) has been completed, photographs of the core are taken prior to core cutting. The core is then cut in half and returned to the core boxes in its original position for sampling. • 5 m either side of the geologically logged mineralised zone was sampled, to ensure all the mineralisation was captured. • Half-core, without the sampling marks, is selected for sampling. It is broken into pieces and placed into a sterile, unused sample bag with a numbered tag placed inside the bag and the sample number inscribed on the bag. Each bag is then sealed once all of the half-core pieces comprising the sample are placed in the bag. • Sample numbers are allocated from pre-numbered sample ticket books. These are assigned while marking out the sample intervals on the core, with QA/QC samples being randomly placed within the sample number

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sequence. Sample numbers, sample type, and “from” and “to” measurements are recorded on the Sampling log sheet. • Samples are prepared for dispatch by geologists, including preparation of a sample manifest and packaging the samples into suitable containers for transport. All samples were sent to ALS Arabia in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia for preparation and analysis. • ALS prepare the samples for assay through a process of crushing (70% to <2 mm), pulverising (1,000 g to 85% < 75 um), and splitting, before analysing the samples using two methods; Au-AA26 (ore grade atomic adsorption gold analysis) and ME-ICP41 (multi-element inductively coupled plasma mass-spectrometry analysis): Au-AA26: analysis of gold content by fire assay and AAS, and has a lower detection limit of 0.01 ppm; • ME-ICP41: analysis of 35 elements by aqua regia digestion and ICP-MS analysis. Detection limits are variable for each element. Lower detection limits for arsenic and silver are 2 ppm and 0.2 ppm respectively. • On return of these assay results, a number of mineralised intervals were selected by the supervising geologist for screen fire assay (Au-SCR22AA). • Initial screen fire assays (Au-SCR21) were carried out to test intervals that may contain high-grade or coarse gold. The results indicated that samples submitted for screen fire assay returned a more representative grade than those samples of 1 g/t Au (Au-AA26) or greater. All pulps above 1 g/t were submitted (1 kg) for screen fire assay. The assay analysis was conducted at ALS Jeddah. • • Field duplicates, certified reference materials, and blanks are each inserted into the sampling stream at a rate of 1:20 samples –. • ALS and Al Amri laboratories based in Jeddah were used as an umpire laboratory, which re-analysed approximately 5 % of the pulps (not analysed at ALS) and coarse rejects, (only pulps reporting below 1g/t were assayed due to the screen fire assaying. The re-assayed material samples were selected based on their reported grade ranges and pulp sample weights. • The sample size analysed is deemed to be appropriate for this style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Due to the presence of coarse gold, the implementation of screen fire assays (1 kg of the pulp material) deemed appropriate for all samples returning assays greater than 1.0 g/t. • No systematic sampling procedures others than those described for use in commercial laboratories analysis were adopted. • In total four standards (CRM’s) with varying Au grade ranges were inserted into the sample stream totalling 162 samples (53 OREAS_12a, 46 OREAS_204, 5 OREAS_203 and 55 OREAS_210). The CRM material was not of sufficient volume to be processed along with the screen fire assay technique. All the CRM’s performed well within acceptable limits. • A blank material was sourced from a local biotite granite, in total 146 blank samples were submitted with only two samples above the detection limit. It has been deemed to have performed well. • 128 quarter core field duplicates were inserted into the sample stream, and shows a good level of correlation, apart from one sample which has been attributed to a sample switch.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No pulp duplicates were re-submitted to the primary laboratory, as grade bearing material (>1 g/t) have undergone screen fire assay and no pulp material is available. • 59 coarse rejects were inserted into the ALS sample stream as umoire samples; the result show a good correlation other than samples above 1.0 g/t. Which showed a negative trend and therefore underestimation at higher grades. Although this presents an initial cause for concern regarding the current sampling procedures, it should be noted that samples above 1 g/t are automatically re-assayed using screen fire assay methods • 52 coarse reject samples were submitted to Al Amri (umpire laboratory). The results provided through re-analysis of the coarse reject portion generated at the primary laboratory (ALS) demonstrates high reproducibility of the Au grade, all of these samples were analysed using screen fire assay methods. • 18 pulps were re-analysed from the pulverised reject portion of the ALS preparation stream (all samples below 1 g/t), they result show the high reproducibility of Au grade below 1g/t Au using fire assay analytical techniques. • No significant results have emerged from the QAQC study, all of the results have been reviewed by the competent person and the level of accuracy and precision are sufficient for declaring indicated and inferred resources.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Two twinned drillholes were conducted, the historic ASDC diamond drillholes were twinned by modern diamond drillholes (adjacent). No sampling, logging or drilling procedures have been obtained for the historic ASDC drillcore. • There is a reasonable correlation between the lithological logging in GY-02 and GYS009, with quartz veining logged at 56-57.6 m and 57.7-58.4 m in the original GY-02 hole and at 57.4-59.6 m and 60.4-60.9 m in the twin hole GYS009 • The correlation of both the lithological logging and assay grades between GY-13 and GYS011 is generally poor. In the lithological log for the historic hole GY-13, quartz veining is logged between 51.9 m and 52.8 m, however no quartz veining was observed in the twin hole GYS011. Both holes are characterised by a spike in gold grade at similar depths. • The 2016 drilling, logging, sampling, and assaying methods are considered to be consistent with industry best practice. The ASDC historic drillcore diameter (AQ) in SRK's opinion is too small for the deposit type (smaller sample volume) and is prone to more significant deviation than that of the HQ coring diameter employed in 2016.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Collar location coordinates are measured using DGPS, and have been reconciled against the sub 1m resolution DEM. • Down-hole surveys were measured at 30m intervals using a Reflex ez-shot magnetic tool. • The topographic control is of high quality, >1m accuracy, and was acquired from high resolution (1m) Pleiades satellite imagery which has been tied with ground control points (Twozan survey) to produce a DTM for the Jabal Guyan Project area
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and*	• All drill holes are collared and drilled perpendicular to the strike of mapped gold mineralisation.

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	grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Both the North and South Veins, are drilled at roughly 20 to 50 m spacing's along strike and down-dip. • During the estimation process, drillholes were composited to 1 m intervals downhole.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Hole dips have been planned and executed as shallow as reasonably possible, generally -45 degrees, to intersect the sub-vertical mineralization appropriately, although intersection lengths are not true width • SRK considers that the drillhole spacing is sufficient to identify, and model the mineralisation and report Mineral Resources. • No bias has been introduced due to incorrect drilling orientations.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All remaining core and are held securely at the Al Masane Mine site, owned by AMAK. • A chain of custody form is provided with each sample shipment.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data have been completed to date.

Table 2: Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Guyan Exploration and Guyan Mining licences are held by Al Masane Al Kobra Mining Company (AMAK), and cover a combined area of 89.395 km2 (the project site). • The Guyan Mining Licence is 10.057 km2 (2.52 km x 3.98 km) and is surrounded on the north, west and southern sides by the Guyan Exploration Licence. • The Guyan Exploration Licence is 79.338 km2 (5.54 km x 16.19 km). • The Guyan Mining Licence and Guyan Exploration Licence are separated by a gap up to 75 m wide. This oversight has been raised with AMAK. • SRK is not aware of the expiration date of the current license holdings.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Airborne and ground prospecting in the region was carried out by Dallas Resources Inc. between 1964 and 1967.The ancient mine workings were re-discovered during this time as part of an analysis of aerial photography. • As part of ground investigations carried out by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in 1974, Helaby and Dodge (1976) describe over 30 ancient mine excavations, ranging from small, shallow prospect pits to long open cuts and deep shafts. • On the basis of the work completed during the late 1970's, the Arabian Shield Development Company ("ASDC") conducted more detailed exploration across the Guyan area between 1978 and 1986. • In January 2016 an assessment report on the gold mineralisation at Jabal Guyan was produced by Abdelkarim S. Alsoudi on behalf of AMAK • Explorer Geophysical Consultations ("Explorer") was contracted by AMAK to undertake a magnetic survey over the Jabal Guyan Prospect area, this was followed by electrical resistivity surveying. This work was carried out from December 2015 to March 2016, prior to SRK involvement. SRK did review this and the surveys were completed over late stage mafic dykes and the anomalies could not be correlated to the mineralisation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The area surrounding the mining and exploration permits is dominated by Proterozoic rocks of the eastern Arabian-Nubian shield. The Arabian-Nubian Shield can be broadly described in terms of a series of predominantly Neoproterozoic metamorphosed volcano-sedimentary successions intruded by granite and gabbro. In the project area, are specifically metamorphosed volcanic and volcaniclastic deposits of the Halaban group and intrusions of diorite, gabbro, tonalite gneiss, granodiorite gneiss, and massive granite (Greenwood, 1985a) relating to an 800-700 Ma. ensimatic volcanic-arc complex. Regional metamorphism to amphibolite and hornblende- or pyroxene-hornfels facies is widespread. • The rocks in the project area are affected by regional thrusting and folding as a result of west-east compression relating to the Pan-African orogenic event. This resulted in steeply dipping, north-south axial planar isoclinal folding and west-dipping thrust faults. Compression also allowed for the widespread emplacement of diabase sills along structural discontinuities. • Faulting, veining and gold mineralisation in the project area is attributed to activation of the northwest-trending Najd fault system during the early Cambrian period. The Jabal Guyan deposit is associated with a pair of parallel shear zones (North Vein and South Vein) oblique to the local north-south trending host-rock fabric. Gold mineralised veins pinch and swell both laterally and vertically along the length of the shears. The main mineralised veins are consistently bordered by a zone of parallel mineralised veinlets and stringers, which usually significantly exceeds the thickness of the main vein.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The mineralised veins are usually quartz-rich, with lesser carbonates. Pyrite is the dominant sulphide mineral, commonly accompanied by minor chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. The sulphide minerals occur as disseminations and fracture fillings in the quartz. In most cases, native gold occurs as minute, discrete, scattered flakes within the quartz veins or as small inclusions, most commonly in pyrite and arsenopyrite (Botros, 2004).
Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Listing this material would not add any further material understanding of the deposit and Mineral Resource. Furthermore, no Exploration Results are specifically reported.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not applicable; no Exploration Results are specifically reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not applicable; no Exploration Results are specifically reported.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Various maps, sections and diagrams are included in the report, they are not reproduced here for simplicity.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not applicable; no Exploration Results are specifically reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Not applicable; no Exploration Results are specifically reported.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially*	• Not applicable; no Exploration Results are specifically reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sensitive.	

Table 3: Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Database is managed by SRK for the Mineral Resource estimation, with regular validations upon data entry and import into the master database. • No errors were encountered by SRK during import and export.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Guy Dishaw (P.Geo) visited the Jabal Guyan core logging facility between April 18th and April 20th,2016. Guy observed core logging and sampling processes as well as storage of cores and samples prepared for lab dispatch. In a subsequent site visit, Guy visited the Jabal Guyan property on October 25th to observe drilling practices and mineralisation styles exposed at surface and within the historic mining voids as well as within the drillcore.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Drilling information (assays, geological logs), maps and cross sections were used to guide the geological modelling. • The geological and mineralisation models were produced in Leapfrog Geo 3D modelling software. • Geological modelling focussed on defining the two distinct styles of gold mineralisation found at Guyan both of which were estimated within: o High-Grade, Quartz-Dominant Domains; and • Low-Grade, Alteration Domains Geological modelling was also undertaken from the lithological logs at Guyan, these included o Lithological derived shear unit hosting the mineralisation, encompassing the majority of the mineralised units (that were estimated within) o Late stage steeply dipping mafic dykes which cut all units, these dykes are visible on surface maps and magnetic imagery • • Grade and geological continuity of the Low-Grade alteration domains shows low-variability down-dip and along strike, while the continuity of the High-Grade, quartz-dominant domains is more variable along strike and down dip.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• Mineralisation has been modelled along strike is approximately 1,100 m in the North Vein, and 900 m in the South vein, with several High-grade, quartz dominant zones up to 220 m length along the veins. • The quartz-dominant, high-grade veins are typically 0.5 m to 2.0 m wide and have a strike extent of typically between 50 and 175 m. • The low grade alteration zone, low-grade veins are typically 1 m to 7.0 m wide and have a strike extent of up to 700m
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*	• Resource estimation was completed within an area encompassing both the North and South Veins at Jabal Guyan in a rotated block model. • A parent block size of 1 x 15 x 7.5 m, sub-blocked to 0.25 x 0.5 x 0.5 m, was chosen for the model. • 1m composited data were capped for estimation; • Hard boundary conditions were employed in the estimation; • Only samples from within individual mineralization model domains were used to estimate blocks within those domains; • Gold grade was estimated by ordinary kriging (201, 202, 203, 302, 303, 304 and 307), and inverse distance cubed weighting (ID3) where variogram models were not possible (domains 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 301, 306 and 308); • Search volumes were based on modelled variograms and the general geometry of the individual modelled domains, and locally adjusted to the orientation of the mineralisation and sample configuration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drillhole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Sub-block grades were assigned the grade of the parent block; • A discretization level of 2,3,3 was set for all estimates; and • Density was assigned based on the mean of samples within domain groups as defined in Table 12- 2. Low grade zones were assigned a density of 2.75 and the high grade quartz dominated zones were assigned a density of 32.68 t/m^3.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• All tonnages are reported as dry tonnages using an average dry in-situ bulk density factor for each domain.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• No grade cut-off was used for the modelling of the veins as they are discrete features with relatively sharp defined contacts.

Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• An open pit optimisation study was conducted to report Mineral Resources. The parameters used were a SRK-assumed parameters ($ represents US dollars):
		• Production Rate - 100,000 tpa
		• Slopes – 50 degrees
		• Dilution - 0.0%
		• Recovery - 100.0%
		• Recovery Au – 77%
		• Mining Cost In-Situ - USD $4.00
		• Haulage - USD $5.40
		• Processing - USD $10.0
		• G&A – USD $5.00
		• Payability - 99.50%
		• Treatment Charges - 0.25 (USD/oz)
		• Gold Price - 1,470 (USD/oz)
		• Discount Rate – 10%
		• Marginal Cut-Off Grade
		  ○ Diluted (g/t Au) 0.8
		  ○ In-Situ (g/t Au) 1.2
		• For Underground Resources, Blocks located below of the conceptual open pit envelope, which meet the following criteria show “reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction” by underground methods and can be reported as a Mineral Resource:
		  ○ Gold price and processing recoveries, G&A and treatment charges similar to the Open Pit parameters;
		  ○ Minimum mining width of 1.5m;
		  ○ Un-planned dilution and ore loss factor of 15%;
		  ○ Sub-level longhole technique assumed with mining cost between USD56/tonne and USD74/tonne, depending on the vein width;
		  ○ Marginal cut-off grade of 2.4 g/t Au.

Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• In July and August of 1980, bench scale metallurgical tests were completed by SGS Lakefield (Canada) on one composite sample prepared from drill core. The focus of the tests was to investigate gold extraction by cyanidation, and included tests of varying cyanidation time, reagent strengths and grind fineness. • The diamond drill composite sample was compiled by taking 200 grams (riffled from each sample) of each of the 95 core samples received for analysis on June 9, 1980. The composite sample was crushed to all passing 10 mesh and was homogenized. One kilogram charges were prepared for testwork and one sample was dedicated for the head assay. • The composite head sample graded 3.79 g/t gold, while the average calculated head assay from the 8 testwork charges was 5.03 g/t, and the average grade of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the 95 drill core samples was 5.83 g/t gold • The optimal gold recovery conditions, which resulted in 95% recovery of gold, were: ○ Grind : 88% passing 200 mesh; ○ Pulp Density: 33% solids; ○ Sodium Cyanide: 1.0 g/l ○ Lime: 1.0 g/l ○ Leach Time: 48 hours
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• SRK is unaware of any environmental factors which would preclude the reporting of Mineral Resources.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Density measurements were conducted on pieces of diamond core during 2016. The programme included all material types. • Values of 2.75 t/m3 for Low-grade, alteration zone domains and 2.68 t/m3 for high-grade, quartz-dominant domains were utilised for the tonnage estimates
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources have been reported. • Classification based on data quality and quantity (including drillhole spacing), geological complexity and grade continuity, and quality of the grade interpolation. • To design the zone of Indicated classified Mineral Resources, SRK identified indicated class block candidates (with a code of 2) as blocks which satisfy the following criteria: ○ Maximum average distance to samples not greater than 50 m, or roughly the range of the modelled variogram at 50% of the sill for the low-grade alteration domains and 70% of the sill for the high-grade, quartz dominant domains (based on variography from domain 203 and 307); ○ At least 3 drill holes used to complete the block estimate. ○ Slope of regression from the kriging interpolation of 0.5 or higher. • To design the zone of Inferred classified Mineral Resource, SRK identified inferred class block candidates (with a code of 3) as blocks which satisfy the following criteria: ○ Maximum average distance to samples not greater than 75 m, or roughly the range of the modelled variogram at 70% of the sill for the low-grade alteration domains (based on variography from domain 203); ○ At least 2 drill holes used to complete the block estimate. • SRK used this candidate assignment to design a wireframe shells to outline contiguous zones of blocks with similar resource class (Figure 9 19). In this process, some inferred candidate blocks are excluded from the final assignment, while some blocks that don't meet the inferred criteria are included. All excluded blocks were coded as '4' in the model, and are not considered Mineral Resources. • The result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.

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Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	• The MRE was reviewed under SRKs internal peer review process. • No external reviews have been completed to date.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The declared Mineral Resources are a combination of Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources, generally reflecting the spacing of the sampling data. • There is a high level of confidence in the underlying drillhole sample data. • There is a medium level of confidence in the geological continuity of the mineralisation. • The variography has provided good evidence for the spatial correlation between grades and shows grades are correlated sufficiently. • There is a reasonable degree of confidence in the accuracy of block estimates. • No production has occurred to date to compare the results.