G2 GOLDFIELDS INC.

NI43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE FOR THE OKO GOLD PROPERTY COOPERATIVE REPUBLIC OF GUYANA SOUTH AMERICA

Efective Date: April 14, 2022
Report Date: April 30, 2022

Prepared By
Tania Ilieva, Ph.D., P.Geo.
Ing. Alan San Martin, MAusIMM(CP)
Richard Gowans, P.Eng.

900 – 390 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5H 2Y2
+1 416 362 5135 | www.micon-international.com

Page

Table of Contents

Page

Page

Page

Page

List of Tables

Page

List of Figures

Page

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Micon International Limited (Micon) has been retained by G2 Goldfields Inc. (G2G) to prepare a mineral resource estimate for the Oko gold property (Oko Project, the Project) located in Cuyuni-Mazaruni Region (Region 7) of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, South America. The mineral resource estimate is prepared, following the CIM Best Practices for the Mineral Resources and Reserves Estimation (November, 2020). The report is prepared following the Guidelines of the Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) for Technical Reports. G2 Goldfields Inc. is a junior exploration company with exploration projects in the Guiana Shield in Guyana, South America.

The first qualified person for the report is Tania Ilieva, Ph.D., P.Geo., Senior Geologist with Micon. She visited the Oko gold property from the 10th to 12th of August, 2018, and from 9th to 10th November 2021. Dr. Ilieva examined local geology and historic mine workings, collected GPS data from outcrops and access roads, and collected rock samples from Oko open pits and shear zones. She reviewed the drill core from selected holes in the Oko Main zone and requested coarse rejects from the primary laboratory and delivered them to a second independent ISO certified laboratory for fire assay analyses. The second qualified person for the report is Ing. Alan SanMartin, MAusIMM(CP) reviewed the drill hole database, the preliminary geological model provided by G2G geologist and completed the geological and resource modelling and geostatistical analyses and resource estimation. Richard Gowans P.Eng., a Principal Metallurgist and Qualified Person (QP) of has reviewed the the results from Bulk Leach Extractable Gold (BLEG) tests undertaken on drill core samples from the 2019-2022 drilling program.

Micon's Qualified Persons, Dr. Ilieva, P.Geo., Mr. San Martin, MAusIMM(CP), and Mr. Gowans, P.Eng., are independent of G2G under Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

1.2 LOCATION, PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND OWNERSHIP

The Oko property lies approximately 120 km west-southwest of Georgetown, the capital city, and 60 km west of the town of Bartica.

The Oko Project is accessed by a combination of boat and truck, using rivers and logging roads, from the town of Bartica and the Itaballi crossing on the Mazaruni River. Bartica can be reached from Georgetown, the capital of Guyana via a short flight from Ogle Airport or a drive on a 60 km paved highway.

The Oko property consists of 18 medium scale prospecting (PPMS) and mining permits (MSMP), held in the name of G2G's country manager Mrs. Violet Smith. More details about the permits, ownership and the related option agreements are provided in Section 4.0.

The Oko Project contains Oko gold deposits, located in the Cuyuni-Mazarumi Region (Region 7) of north-central Guyana in South America. The Project is centered around geographic coordinates 6° 22' 07" N and 59° 03' 30"W, which correspond to 704,400 m N and 272,300 m E in the UTM coordinate system, Provisional South American Datum 1956 (PSAD56), zone 21N. A list of mining permits is provided in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1
List of the Medium Scale Prospecting and Mining Permits

GGMC File Number	Mining Permit Number	Area (Ac)	Registration Date	Renewed	Next Renewal Date	Environmental Bond (GYD per Year)	Annual Rental Fee (US$)
V-24/MP/000/09	MP No 002/2010	1,195.56	Jan 14, 2010	2022	Jan 14, 2020	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1,200.00
V-30/MP/000/10	MP No 106/2011	1,167.59	Jun 13, 2011	2022	Jun 13, 2021	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1,172.00
V-30/MP/001/10	MP No 107/2011	1,084.03	Jun 13, 2011	2022	Jun 13, 2021	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1,088.00
V-33/MP/001/10	MP No 242/2010	1,173.18	Nov 22, 2010	2021	Nov 22, 2020	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1,178.00
V-33/MP/002/10	MP No 243/2010	1,195.93	Nov 22, 2010	2021	Nov 22, 2020	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1,200.00
V-34/MP/000/10	MP No 244/2010	1,195.44	Nov 22, 2010	2021	Nov 22, 2020	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1,200.00
V-34/MP/001/10	MP No 053/2011	287.04	Mar 9, 2011	2022	Mar 9, 2021	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	288.00
V-54/MP/000/12	MP No 208/2013	1,078.24	Sep 9, 2013	2018	Sep 9, 2023	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1,082.00
G-29/MP/000/10	MP No 269/2011	1,178.00	Nov 22, 2011	2021	Nov 22, 2021	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1128.69
G-29/MP/001/10	MP No 180/2011	480.044	Aug 22, 2011	2021	Aug 22, 2026	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	459.91
G-29/MP/002/10	MP No 181/2011	786.00	Aug 22, 2011	2021	Aug 22, 2026	0	753.10
G-21/MP/000/10	MP No 073/2011	836.00	May 10, 2011	2021	May 10, 2026	0	801.00
A-699/001/2014	PPMS/1067/2014	1198.00	Aug 26, 2014	2021	Aug 25, 2022	0	1138.10
A-699/002 /2014	PPMS/1068/2014	1200.00	Aug 26, 2014	2021	Aug 25, 2022	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1140.00
A-699/004/2014	PPMS/1070/2014	1200.00	Aug 26, 2014	2021	Aug 25, 2022	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1140.00
A-1008/MP/050	PPMS/1071/2014	1200.00	Nov 18, 2016	2021	Nov 17, 2026	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1140.00
A-217/MP/000/2014	MP No 160/2015	1199.00	Apr 20, 2015	2022	Apr 20, 2025	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1199.00
A-217/MP/001/2014	MP No 161/2015	1183.00	Apr 20, 2015	2022	Apr 20, 2025	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1183.00
Total		**18,857.01**				**approx. 6,200 US$**	**18,490**

Note: Conversion rate is 209GYD=1US$ (24 Nov, 2021, Source: www.bankofguyana.org.gy).

1.3 CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY AND HYDROLOGY

The climate is described as Equatorial and is characterized by two wet and two dry seasons. The annual precipitation ranges from 1,500 mm to 2,600 mm. The minimum and maximum temperatures are respectively 16°C and 38°C, which corresponds to an annual average of 28°C. Exploration and mining activities can be conducted during the whole year.

The area of Aremu-Oko consists of rolling hills. The elevation varies from 100 masl to 250 masl. The main rivers on the property are the Aremu and Oko Rivers and they belong to the basin of the Cuyuni River, which originates in the Guiana Highlands of Venezuela.

1.4 HISTORY

Local artisanal miners, called pork-knockers, discovered the free gold along the Aremu River and started alluvial panning and mining in the late 19th century. The documented exploration history for the Aremu-Oko area starts in the early 1900's. The short summary is prepared from the Golden Star Resources final report to the GGMC (Golden Star Resources, 1993).

The United Nations (1965-1969) financed regional and geochemical surveys in Guyana. An airborne geophysical survey identified several airborne geophysical anomalies along the Aremu - Oko mineralized trend.

The Golden Star and Cambior Joint Venture (1991-1993) completed a soil sampling program and collected 1,266 soil samples, covering mainly the Tracy structure. The company completed an airborne magnetic survey which outlined the different lithological units and some of the geological structures, such as contacts, shear and fault zones.

In 1997, Exploration Brex Inc. completed a total of 58.1-line km of magnetics and VLF electromagnetics and a 58.9-line km horizontal loop (MaxMin) survey. As a result of the ground geophysical survey the Aremu-Oko shear zone has been traced for 1.0 km in length and up to 300 m in width. Grab samples and samples from trenching from the Oko shear returned up to 17.05 g/t gold.

Guyana Precious Metals Inc. (2011-2013) conducted reconnaissance prospecting and sampling. Geological structures (faults, shear zones and folds), including the Aremu trend were identified on the ground, the bottom of the Aremu pit was mapped and the entrances of old underground workings were found. Nine rock samples were collected and sent to the ACME laboratory in Georgetown, Guyana for assaying. The assay results for gold ranged from 0.34 g/t to 51.01 g/t gold.

1.5 GEOLOGICAL SETTINGS AND MINERALIZATION

1.5.1 Regional Geology

The Oko property is located in the Guiana Shield within the South American Plate.

The Lower Proterozoic Supracrustal rocks of the Guiana Shield consist of metasediments and mainly folded acid and intermediate metavolcanics (greenstones). They are overlain by sub-horizontal layers of sandstones, quartzites, shales and conglomerates intruded by sills or dykes of younger mafic intrusive rocks such as gabbro dykes. The age of the younger granitic and volcano-sedimentary supracrustal complex is assumed to range from 2.2 to 2.0 Ga (giga-annum). The supracrustal rocks are overlain in the western part of the shield by the Early to Middle Proterozoic Roraima Supergroup (mainly continental sedimentary rocks, interbedded with volcanics, and intruded by sills and dykes). These Precambrian sediments include quartz sandstones, quartzites, and conglomerates presumed to be 1.78 to 1.95 Ga in age. Different intrusive bodies occur within the folded strata (Heesterman (2005) and Nadeau (2010)). Based on tectonic and geochronological data, it is assumed that the Amazonian and the West African Craton were part of the Gondwana continent, and they were joined before the opening of the Atlantic Ocean during the Mesozoic Era (Daoust, C., et al., 2011).

1.5.2 Geology of North Guyana

The bedrock of Guyana can be broadly subdivided into six groups based on their ages.

Lower Proterozoic Supracrustal Rocks – these sequences form the Barama-Mazaruni Supergroup (BMS). The rocks of the Barama Group are mainly sericite-chlorite schists, phyllites, metavolcanics and quartzites. The igneous rocks are represented by different metamorphosed varieties of the mafic and ultramafic igneous rocks (metagabbros, pyroxenites, serpentinites). The overlying phyllites, metarhyolites, siliceous schists and quartzite form the Mazaruni Group. Three curved, northwest-southeast oriented sub-parallel belts, with similar regional lithostratigraphy are identified within the BMS. Limited field information indicates that each of the belts is comprised at the base of mafic tholeiitic basalts and minor ultramafic rocks, overlain by volcanic rocks of intermediate composition alternating with terrigenous sediments. These sequences are interpreted to have formed as successive back-arc closure and extensional oceanic-arc systems between 2,200 and 2,100 Ma.

Crustal shortening is reflected by several deformation events, which resulted in shear zone dominated strain and tight folding, arranging the volcano-sedimentary sequences in more or less elongated belts. (Voicu et al., 2001). The above described supracrustal sequences are intruded by numerous, large and small calcalkaline felsic to intermediate granitoid intrusions, called the “granitoid complex”, with ages ranging from 2,140 to 2,080 Ma (Voicu, et al., 2001). These plutons form large batholithic zones in between the volcano-sedimentary belts, and as small plutons within the belts.

The Trans-Amazonian Tectono-Thermal Event is observed as mylonitised zones within high grade metamorphic rocks in the region and have been related to an Upper Proterozoic tectonic thermal event (Wojcik, 2008). The region is marked by several large-scale shear zones. The most prominent of these structural corridors stretches over several hundreds of kilometers in a west-northwesterly direction across most of the Guyana Shield. In Guyana this feature is known as the Makapa-Kuribrong Shear Zone (MKSZ; G.Voicu, et al., 2001). Primary and alluvial type gold mineralisation is confined to the Paleoproterozoic sediments forming the greenstone belt and most of the known gold mineralization systems are located in the vicinity of these regional tectonic features (See Figure 7.3).

Middle Proterozoic rock units are commonly known as the Roraima Group (or Roraima Supergroup). This lithostratigraphic unit consists of slightly metamorphosed sandstones, greywackes, clay schists, jaspers and tuffs, which are intruded by 1,700 million year old sills of greenstones and dolerites. The rocks are mostly flat-lying, sometimes horizontal. The basalt conglomerates of this formation are considered to be the main source of alluvial diamonds.

Upper Proterozoic rocks suites are represented as gabbro-norite sills and large dykes, intersecting the Roraima Group and the alkaline intrusive of nepheline syenites with inferred carbonatites, known as Muri Alkaline Suite. The Mazaruni greenstones may underlie these rocks at depth.

Mesozoic rocks are represented by Cretaceous, Paleogene and Neogene sediments filling the graben-like depressions, including the Takuto rift trough, are represented by continental and shallow-marine sediments (conglomerates, sandstones, clays).

Tertiary and Quaternary sediments are represented by alluvial and marine sand, gravel and clay. Most of the small-scale artisanal gold and diamond operations are mining free gold and diamonds from the alluvial sediments along the rivers.

1.5.3 Property Geology

1.5.3.1 Lithology

All rocks on the surface are weathered to saprolite and it is very difficult to identify the protolith. The following basic types of saprolite are exposed in trenches and artisanal pits:

- The **felsic saprolite** is a cream-colored, fine to medium-grained, sandy and clayey weathered rock, locally showing fractured texture (breccia?) and mottling. It often shows quartz and quartz-carbonate veinlets in low density. Some places show fine intercalations of ferruginous schist as 10 cm to 20 cm wide bands. Contacts between the felsic saprolite and other rock types are often transitional.
- The **mafic saprolite (or Ferruginous schist)** is the most common rock in the trenches and throughout the area. It is a purplish-red, fine grained foliated weathered rock, but less weathered portions show a typical schistose texture with abundant chlorite. Contacts with the alteration zone and felsic saprolite are gradual, sometimes abrupt. Locally it can show quartz veinlets with pyrite crystals with a maximum size around 1 cm. Inside alteration zones it tends to be more massive and harder, the original texture is completely overprinted.
- **Grey saprolite** is very characteristic with strong foliation and is considered to be part of the alteration zone. They grey saprolite is generally parallel to the foliation, sometimes it is almost massive and spotted. The schistosity is observed as up to 4 cm wide darker and lighter bands. The carbonaceous bands are more common close to the sharp contact with mafic saprolite. Quartz veinlets and quartz-carbonate veinlets are observed generally within the carbonaceous zone with several directions, along the foliation or obliquely and are discontinuous. These veinlets are characterized by rusty red hematite-limonite spots (probably weathered pyrite), a sandy sugary texture and locally black crystals (tourmaline?).

The Aremu-Oko gold district is located in the Cuyuni greenstone belt, which is part of the Barama-Mazaruni Supergroup (Figure 7.4). According to Gibbs (1979), the fresh rocks of the Barama-Mazaruni Supergroup, identified at the Oko gold property, can be subdivided into three units:

- Mafic metavolcanic rocks (also known as Metabasic rocks).

- Cuyuni Formation – interbedded metasedimentary (mica schist and quartz-felspar-mica schist) and metavolcanic rocks (acid to intermediate tuffs, pyroclastics, and flow; sediments and subvolcanic intrusives).
- Metasediments (clastic sediments derived from the erosion of the other two units).

The bedrock in the region is underlain by metavolcanics and metasediments of the late Proterozoic Cuyuni Formation, including sandstones, conglomerates and volcanics, intruded by several granitoid plutons. The area is bounded by the Aremu granitic batholith to the north, the Puruary batholith to the south and the Bartica gneisses to the east-southeast.

Intrusive rocks on the property are part of the Northern Guyana Granite Complex and include the granites of the Bartica Assemblage and the Younger Granites. They are represented by small granite and granodiorite to diorite plutons, which intrude the Barama-Mazaruni greenstone. Outcrops of the Aremu granitoid batholith are found to the north and south of the Aremu Mine gold bearing vein system. The data from previous exploration shows that small granitic plutons are associated with the gold mineralization. Multiple gold-bearing quartz veins are found close to the contact between the greenstones and the Younger granite.

Geomorphologically, the greenstone sequence is easily distinguished from the granitic batholiths by supporting higher average topographic elevation and extensive lateritic peneplain surfaces. These two lithological units are easily identified from the magnetometric data: Granitic masses give large areas of little magnetic response (mag "lows"), while the volcanics and sediments give a mixture of "highs" and "lows".

Tertiary to Quaternary sediments are divided into 3 lithological units: the Berbice Formation white sands, lateritic duricrusts and modern alluvial deposits.

White sands are represented by well-sorted medium-to fine-grained quartz sands, with local fine gravel deposits and heavy mineral concentrations.

The area has partially and fully developed lateritic profile with extensive **duricrust** surfaces. At least two different phases of lateritic duricrust formation were observed in the Tracy structure trenching area. The first type is relatively thick (above 1 m) and occurs at the top of the hills. A second type of laterite is located in a lower elevation and has a thickness of about 30 cm and is observed in float.

The **alluvial sediments** in river terraces of the Black Water Creek and the Little Aremu River in the Aremu PL area have fairly wide alluvial terraces (flats). The old and current pork-knockers' workings in both valleys confirm the presence of gold-bearing gravel and sand.

1.5.4 Geological Structures

The structural setting of the Aremu-Oko area and Oko claim block is a result of a long geological history, and the gold bearing mineralization is related to complex and multiphase deformation events. The relationship between the gold mineralization and the geological structures is still a subject of additional data collection and interpretation, but the historical exploration and mining confirmed that the gold mineralization is mainly structurally controlled and in mineralized trends, composed of high-grade quartz-carbonate veins and low-grade disseminated quartz stringers.

Grantham (1936) in his “Report on the Geology and Gold Deposits of the Wairiri-Aremu-Quartzstone section of the Cuyuni District” reported the presence 14 “reefs” with gold-bearing quartz. The “quartz reefs” (possibly ore shoots) were known in the vicinity of the Aremu and Powerhouse vein and their thickness ranges from 0.5 m (18 inches) to 2.4 m (8 ft). Most of the gold-bearing veins are white to bluish grey, coarse grained or fine-grained quartz veins with ± stringers of sulphides or hematite staining. They occur dispersed throughout the metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks. Some of them are folded and their hinges are observed in the outcrops in the pits from alluvial mining.

The description of the geological structures below and the conclusions about the relationships with the gold mineralization on the Aremu and Oko gold properties are based on the data from the historical reports and the observations and discussions with G2G geologists during the site visits and during the business meetings.

1.5.4.1 Brittle-Ductile Structures in the Aremu-Oko Area

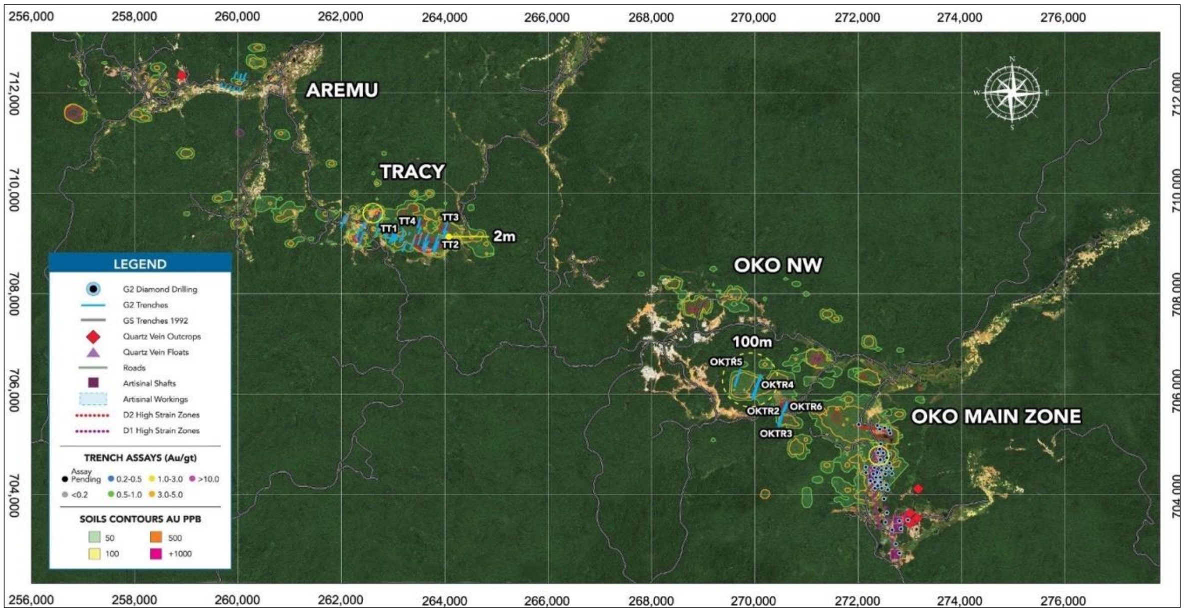
The most important geological structures on the Aremu-Oko area are the Tracy Structure, Aremu-Oko shear zone (Aremu Trend) and Aremu vein systems.

Golden Star’s 1992 field work confirmed the existence of a southeast-striking shear zone and recognised that it is coincident with an iron-rich mudstone unit ("ferruginous schists") noted by Grantham (1935). Sampson (1966) noted "red purple schists" southeast from the Aremu mine and suggested the existence of two mudstone bands, one striking east-west, and the other extending southeast from the Aremu mine, called "Aremu-Oko shear" by Mendez and Alvarez (1987).

Golden Star (1993) defined the Aremu-Oko shear zone as a major linear structure along Silver Cup Creek, striking at about 115° and extending from the Bartica gneiss contact to the vicinity of the Aremu mine.

Figure 1.1 shows the 17 km long Aremu-Oko shear zone, confirmed by G2G exploration, including diamond drilling.

Figure 1.1
Main Mineralized Zones along the Geological Structures in Aremu-Oko Shear Zone



Source: G2G Corporate Presentation October 2021 (https://g2goldfields.com/investors/#corporate-presentation).

1.5.4.2 Geological Folds

Shear zones are observed on the surface as black graphite schist interbedded with "bleached" ferruginous schist and multiple brecciated or folded white to grey quartz veins and stringers. Usually, the development of the shear zone involves a deformation of the adjacent rocks and forming of a series of sheath veins and/or oblique folds.

Gratham (1935, 1936), Bishop (1937), Simpson (1964), GGS Annual Report (1965 and 1966) have described the key structural features on the property identifying the close relationship of the gold bearing mineralized quartz veins with the shear zones.

In the 1967 Annual Report of the GGS, a big synclinal structure was described for the first time (Sampson, 1966).

Geological reconnaissance mapping program from 2011 to 2016 conducted by Guyana Precious Metals Inc. documented the presence of following structures in the area of the Aremu – Oko gold property:

- initial bedding, lithological contacts and foliation.
- steeply dipping faults and shear zones with dilational jogs.
- fold structures.
- gold-bearing quartz veins, high-grade ore shoots.

The pre-deformation structures such as bedding and lithological contacts between the different rock formations can be observed in the saprolite in the open pit mines or in the alluvial workings. The alternating felsic cream-colored saprolite and mafic dark brown-red to purple-red saprolite represent compositional layering within the metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the greenstones. The width of the layers varies from 10-20 cm to several meters, and locally forms larger units of metavolcanics, interbedded with layers of metasedimentary rocks. Larger zones of dominantly mafic (ferruginous) schist locally contain greyish white, quartz veins, which are usually associated with sulphide (pyrite-sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite) mineralization and in many cases host high grade gold mineralization.

The D_1, D_2 and possibly D_3 deformations are represented by developed foliation S_1 and irregular C-shaped, S-shaped and Z-shaped folds (F_1 and possibly F_2) within the metavolcanic rocks (mafic red-purple saprolite) and metasedimentary rocks (felsic saprolite). The foliation and the axes of the folds were measured during the mapping program in 2015 and 2016 in the Old Aremu Mine, close to the remains of the Hopkinson Crusher (Oliva, 2015). Folded quartz veins and graphite schist were observed in the Aremu pit during the site visit as well (See Figure 7.4 and Figure 7.8). The dip and strike of the shear and the axial planes are approximately from 080°/80°S to 100°/77°N. In some cases, the hinges/fold noses display evidence of distension where continuing compressional deformation has stretched the hinge and its limbs are highly attenuated and thinned. The fold noses are often completely "decapitated" from their limbs and generally only "hook shaped" quartz veins or lenses remain.

Close to the quartz vein a dilational jog structure was observed, filled with white sugary quartz.

1.5.5 Wallrock Alterations

The host rocks for the gold mineralization, such as greenstones (metasediments and metavolcanics) are subject to hydrothermal alteration with abundant silicification, carbonatization and sericitization. In the areas with strong hydrothermal phyllic alteration (quartz, sericite, pyrite, hematite and carbonate) or argillic (sericite, clay, opal) the original rock is weakly to moderately altered and the width of the alteration halo can range from several cm to several meters. There are some sections with very strong argillic alteration that totally overprinted the original protolith and the rocks look "bleached" with multiple brecciated quartz-carbonate veins and gravel, rusty oxidized veinlets and possible gold enrichment. In addition to the initial hydrothermal alteration the rocks have been weathered and oxidized and the alluvial miners in the area are mining free gold.

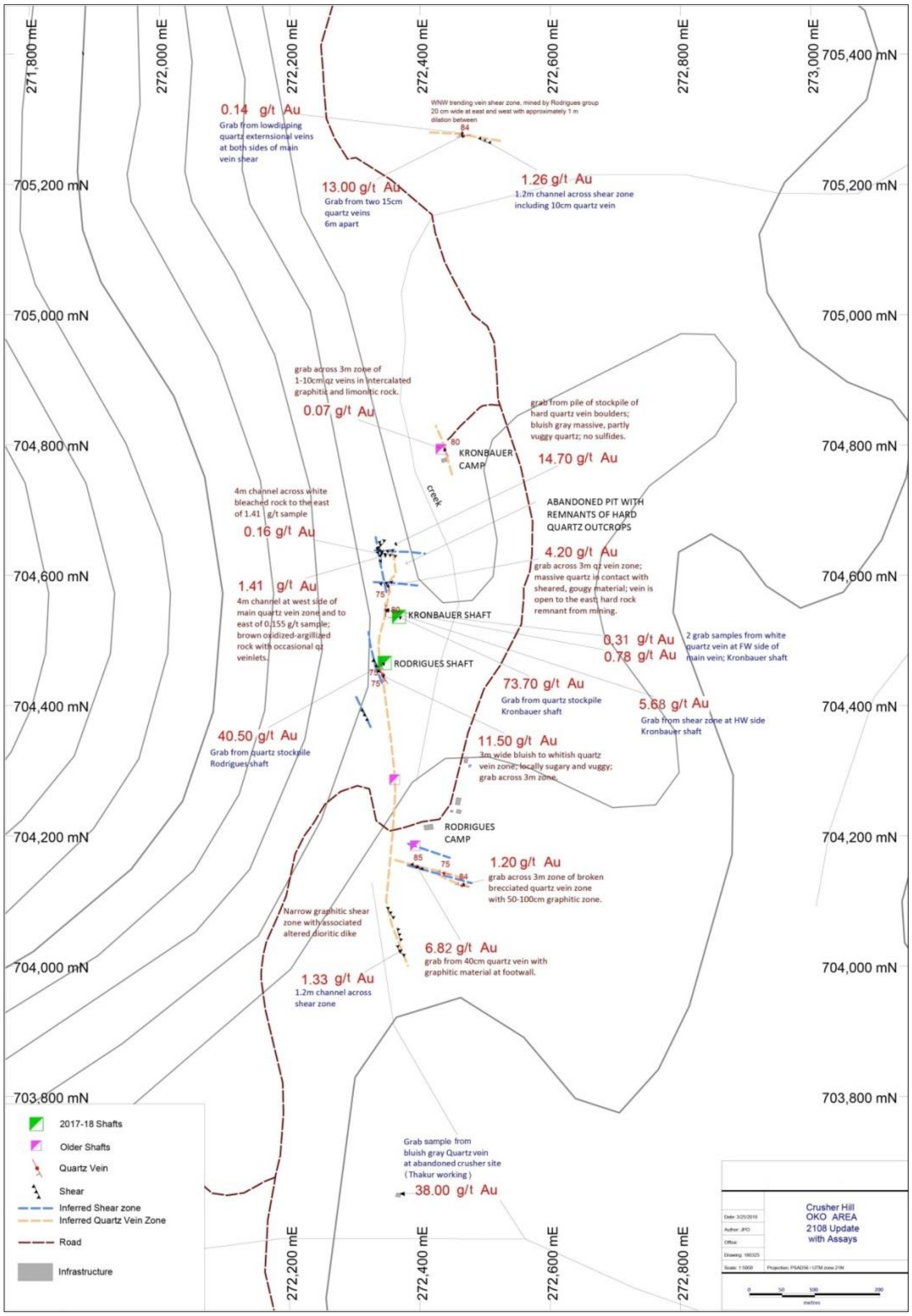
1.6 MINERALIZATION

1.6.1 Oko Mineralized Zone

The Aremu-Oko Shear is located approximately 5.0 kilometers from the Aremu vein in the historical Aremu Mine.

There are at least 2 geological structures that host gold mineralization. The first structure is a north-south trending mineralized zone (so called Main shear zone) and contains multiple gold-bearing quartz-carbonate veins and mineralized shoots, hosted in the strongly altered mafic saprolite. Most of the current and historical surface and underground workings follow parallel quartz veins in the north-south trend. At the time of the site visit high grade quartz veins were mined in an open pit and in 2 shafts and underground tunnels with north-south orientation (See Figure 1.2).

Figure 1.2
Gold-bearing Veins and Shear Zones in Crusher Hill, Oko Property



Source: The map was provided by G2G (Oliva, 2018).

The second structure has a west-northwest direction, and one historical shaft is sunk within this structure. The mineralized zone is exposed on the surface as an approximately 3 m wide brecciated quartz veins with 0.5 m to 1.0 m graphite schist within the zone. A grab sample from this zone returned 1.20 g/t gold.

The field observations and the results from the limited sampling show that in the Oko block, gold is associated with disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite and quartz in narrow shear zones with high grade veins and ore shoots, cutting an assemblage of finely bedded/foliated metavolcanic flows, tuffs, and associated sediments. The high-grade gold mineralization is hosted in white to bluish grey quartz veins and lenses with hematite staining and rare pyrite and chalcopyrite crystals. Grab sample number 84303 (Figure 1.3), collected from a stockpile from Kronbauer shaft during Micon's site visit returned 18.50 g/t gold.

Figure 1.3
Quartz vein with Hematite Staining from Kronbauer Shaft, Oko Block

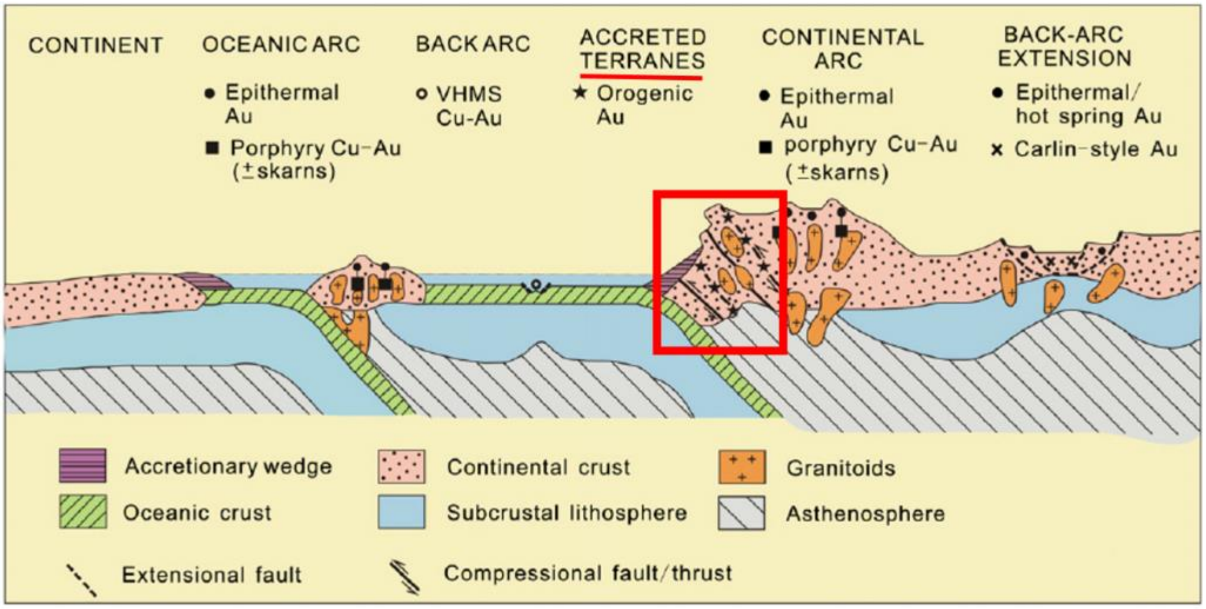
The picture was taken during the site visit on 12 Aug, 2018.

Oliva (2018) reported that the gold-bearing quartz veins are up to 3.0 m wide on surface, but they pinch and swell. In some places in the underground workings they are less than 1.0 m wide. The small-scale miners follow the north-south trending gold mineralization, hosted in dark grey graphitic saprolite (shear zone) and mine the high-grade massive quartz veins and fine-grained sugary quartz-carbonate lenses underground. Very often the quartz lenses are dilational jogs or ore shoots with high-grade, fine-grained gold mineralization. G2G sampled different parts of the north-south trending mineralized zone in 2016 and 2018. The assay results from grab samples from the Kronbauer shaft returned from 0.31g/t to 73.70 g/t gold and the samples from quartz stockpile from the Rodrigues shaft returned 11.50 g/t and 40.50 g/t gold.

1.7 DEPOSIT TYPES

The geochemical results and the structural interpretations suggest that the in-situ gold mineralization can be categorized as an orogenic gold deposit type (also known as mesothermal gold deposit type). The generalized model of the geological settings for the most common gold deposits is shown on Figure 1.4.

Figure 1.4
Tectonic Settings for the Most Common Gold Deposit Types



Source: After Groves et al, 1998.

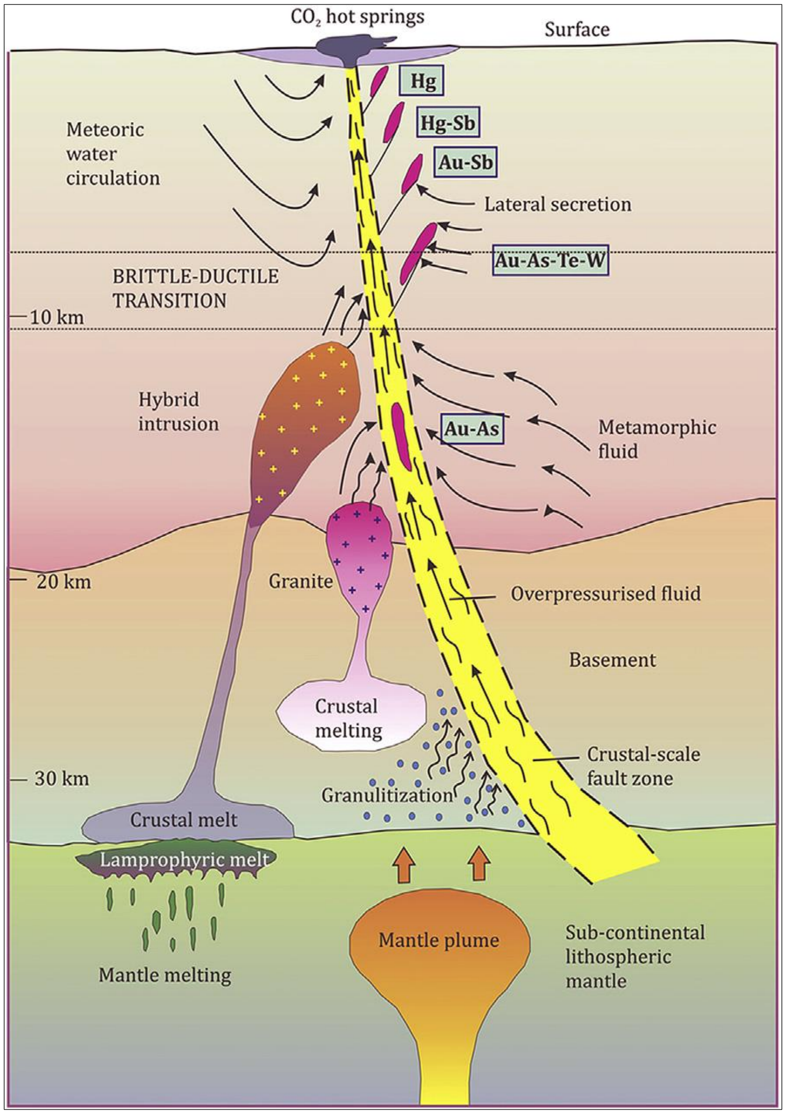
The so-called orogenic gold deposits are emplaced during compressional to transgressional regimes and throughout much of the upper crust, in deformed accretionary belts adjacent to continental magmatic arcs (Groves et al, 1998).

Orogenic gold deposits are formed as a result of circulation and disposition of hydrothermal fluids, other than magmatic solutions. These deposits are associated with magmatism and the intrusions are the only heat source, but the gold-bearing solutions are formed with the participation of metamorphic fluids and meteoritic or sea water in the crust.

Figure 1.5 illustrates the understanding about tectonic settings and most common gold deposit types and the location of the orogenic or shear-hosted gold deposits.

The Aremu-Oko Project is an early-stage exploration project. G2G has sampled gold-bearing quartz veins on surface and in drill holes and successfully confirmed the presence of gold mineralization. It is Micon's opinion that the orogenic gold geological model on the basis of which the exploration program is planned and executed is suitable for the geological settings of the Aremu-Oko gold Project.

Figure 1.5
Schematic Diagram of a Mineral System of an Orogenic Gold Deposit



Source: Groves and Santosh (2016).

1.8 Exploration

G2G conducted reconnaissance and prospecting programs in 2016 and 2018, mainly in the Oko block.

During the reconnaissance mapping the G2G exploration team, led by a Mr. J. Oliva, a Senior Consulting Geologist, visited the open pits, the Kronbauer and Rodrigues shafts and took measurements of the orientation of the quartz veins, fault and shear zones, foliation, contacts with the foot and hanging walls. A total of 19 samples were collected and sent for FA (fire assay) analyses to Bureau Veritas Minerals in East Coast, Demerara, Guyana. The assay results ranged from 0.14 g/t to 73.70 g/t.

In 2018 and 2019 G2G completed a a geochemical survey. It included soil sampling that covered an exploration grid with 30 lines, 200 m apart. The distance between the auger samples along the exploration lines is 100 m or less. The samples were taken, using an auger at approximately 50 cm depth. The samples were processed in MSALabs and the analyses included Au (ppb) and trace elements. The results from the soil sampling are used for outlining soil anomalies and drill hole targeting. The main lithological units in the area are strongly altered and the geochemical analyses of trace elements distribution are used to differentiate between the major lithological units.

1.9 DRILLING

The objective of this program was to identify the gold-bearing geological structures, outline the economic mineralization, collect samples for assay and metallurgical testing, and collect enough information for the preparation of an initial mineral resource estimate. From September, 2019 to March, 2022 G2G has carried out a diamond drill program on the Oko property, targeting the areas with known soil anomalies and small scale mining operations.

The diamond drill holes are drilled using HQ-size drill rods for the first 20 to 30 m until the end of the saprolite and the transitional zone and then they were switched to NQ size. From 10th September, 2019 to 7th March 2022 G2G drilled 116 surface drill holes numbered from OKD-01 to OKD-116 for a total of 28,809 m. The drill holes are located in 3 areas, called Oko Main zone, Oko Northwest and Oko South (Ghani zone). Songela Guyana Inc., of Georgetown, Guyana was the drilling contractor for the 2019-2021 programs. The drill holes were spotted by a geologist, using a compass and a handheld GPS unit with ± 5 m accuracy. Drill hole orientation for the inclined holes was done by the drillers and confirmed by the project geologist. Down-hole survey information was captured using a Reflex Ez-Trac ACT-III (core orientation) survey tool. The readings for the downhole survey were every 30 to 90 m, except for the holes OKD-76, OKD-77 and OKD-78.

The drilling program is still ongoing and the assay results for the samples from hole OKD-87 to OKD-97 are still pending. The information provided in this report is based on the data collected from holes OKD-01 to OKD-116, totaling 28,809 m.

After the overburden, saprolite and transition zone the bedrock is well consolidated, and the core recovery is between 75% and 99 % (average 88%). Additional geotechnical information such as rock quality designation (RQD) and number and type of fractures and breaks was collected.

The drilling intersected the main lithological units – regolith, saprolite, saprock, metasediments (mudstone, sandstone, siltstone), quartz veins, metavolcanics (metabasalt and intermediate volcanics), undifferentiated mafic rocks, diorite and granodiorite. The drilling intersected five shear zones, faults and quartz veins. Within the mineralized intercepts were found high grade intervals with visible gold. Selected significant intercepts from the 2019-2022 drilling programs are listed in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2
Selected High-grade Intersections from 2019-2021 Drilling Programs

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Min Zone	Au (g/t)	Core Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Vertical length (m)	Horizontal length (m)
OKD-01	66.00	69.00	Shear 3	27.89	3.00	340	60	2.61	0.39
including	*66.00*	*67.00*	*Shear 3*	*52.71*	*1.00*	*340*	*60*	*0.87*	*0.13*
OKD-03	51.30	54.00	Shear 3	60.05	2.70	307	60	2.35	0.35
including	***51.30***	***52.55***	***Shear 3***	***106.43***	***1.25***	***307***	***60***	***1.09***	***0.16***
OKD-05	48.46	49.6	Shear 4	14.89	1.14	269	67	1.05	0.09
OKD-28	176.8	179.00	Shear 3	30.79	2.20	271	67	2.02	0.18
including	*176.8*	*177.6*	*Shear 3*	*54.34*	*0.80*	*271*	*67*	*0.74*	*0.06*
OKD-29	206.38	207.72	Shear 3	96.85	1.34	270	60	1.17	0.17
including	*206.38*	*207.00*	*Shear 3*	*85.61*	*0.62*	*270*	*60*	*0.54*	*0.08*
including	***207.00***	***207.72***	***Shear 3***	***106.53***	***0.72***	***270***	***60***	***0.63***	***0.09***
OKD-29	267.50	268.65	Shear 4	29.67	1.15	270	60	1.00	0.15
including	*267.50*	*268.05*	*Shear 4*	*31.20*	*0.55*	*270*	*60*	*0.48*	*0.07*
OKD-30	189.20	191.20	Shear 4	20.27	2.00	272	60	1.74	0.26
including	*189.20*	*190.20*	*Shear 4*	*26.95*	*1.00*	*272*	*60*	*0.87*	*0.13*
OKD-32	81.47	82.47	Shear 3	20.09	1.00	272	61	0.87	0.13
OKD-33	181.80	182.80	Shear 4	13.01	1.00	272	49	0.75	0.25
OKD-35	171.46	173.00	Shear 3	31.50	1.54	270	53	1.23	0.31
including	*172.25*	*173.00*	*Shear 3*	*51.57*	*0.75*	*270*	*53*	*0.60*	*0.15*
OKD-46	186.53	187.57	Shear 4	40.03	1.04	275	54	0.84	0.20
OKD-59	189.02	190.08	Shear 4	29.10	1.06	270	56	0.88	0.18
including	*189.55*	*190.08*	*Shear 4*	*35.80*	*0.53*	*270*	*56*	*0.44*	*0.09*
OKD-60	416.37	417.47	Shear 5	15.70	1.10	266	61	0.96	0.14
OKD-65	216.99	218.40	Shear 3	66.30	1.41	266	55	1.16	0.25
including	*216.99*	*217.70*	*Shear 3*	*24.80*	*0.71*	*266*	*55*	*0.58*	*0.13*
including	***217.7***	***218.40***	***Shear 3***	***108.4***	***0.70***	***266***	***55***	***0.57***	***0.13***
OKD-66	242.76	244.47	Shear 3	33.25	1.71	267	58	1.45	0.26
including	*243.56*	*244.47*	*Shear 3*	*44.30*	*0.91*	*267*	*58*	*0.77*	*0.14*
OKD-66	382.39	383.95	Shear 5	36.34	1.56	267	58	1.33	0.23
including	*382.39*	*383.00*	*Shear 5*	*56.80*	*0.61*	*267*	*58*	*0.52*	*0.09*
OKD-66	386.1	387.22	Shear 5	22.67	1.12	267	58	0.95	0.17
including	*386.1*	*386.76*	*Shear 5*	*25.50*	*0.66*	*267*	*58*	*0.56*	*0.10*
OKD-74	194.1	195.25	Shear 5	60.76	1.15	280	70	1.08	0.07
including	*194.1*	*194.46*	*Shear 5*	*49.80*	*0.36*	*280*	*70*	*0.34*	*0.02*
including	***194.85***	***195.25***	***Shear 5***	***117.00***	***0.40***	***280***	***70***	***0.38***	***0.02***
OKD-74	196.88	199.87	Shear 5	69.31	2.99	280	70	2.81	0.18
including	***199.10***	***199.87***	***Shear 5***	***99.20***	***0.77***	***280***	***70***	***0.72***	***0.26***
OKD-75	118.66	119.93	Shear 4	23.00	1.27	272	56	1.05	0.22
OKD-77	**133.08**	**134.10**	**Shear 4**	**630.80**	**1.02**	**280**	**55**	**0.84**	**0.18**
OKD-81	94.22	95.22	Shear 3	33.30	1.00	241	49	0.75	0.25
OKD-85	172.92	174.00	Shear 4	22.00	1.08	238	65	0.98	0.10
OKD-89	37.60	40.80	Shear 3	31.64	3.20	269	56	1.67	2.73

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Min Zone	Au (g/t)	Core Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Vertical length (m)	Horizontal length (m)
including	39.00	39.80	*Shear 3*	*70.30*	*0.80*	*269*	*56*	*0.42*	*0.68*
OKD-92A	319.36	323.49	Shear 5	8.64	4.13	267	58	4.10	3.52
including	322.68	323.49	*Shear 5*	*39.60*	*0.81*	*267*	*58*	*0.80*	*0.69*
OKD-97	306.40	312.40	Shear 5	18.12	5.93	267	58	5.89	5.06
including	308.00	309.00	*Shear 5*	*36.80*	*1.00*	*267*	*58*	*0.99*	*0.85*
OKD-109	111.90	115.54	Shear 3	10.36	3.64	267	58.7	3.04	3.11
including	115.11	115.54	*Shear 3*	*50.30*	*0.43*	*267*	*58*	*0.43*	*0.37*
OKD-109	197.40	199.32	Shear 4	25.02	1.92	267	58	1.91	1.64
including	198.17	199.32	*Shear 4*	*40.70*	*1.15*	*267*	*58*	*1.14*	*0.98*
OKD-109	252.00	261.50	Shear 5	14.62	9.51	267	58	9.44	8.11
including	256.38	257.00	*Shear 5*	*44.50*	*0.62*	*267*	*58*	*0.62*	*0.53*
including	260.82	261.51	***Shear 5***	***139.00***	***0.69***	***267***	***58***	***0.69***	***0.59***
OKD-110	101.00	106.00	Shear 4	16.38	5.00	280	68	4.49	4.27
including	101.49	102.50	*Shear 4*	*60.50*	*1.01*	*280*	*68*	*0.91*	*0.86*
OKD-110	193.00	199.40	Shear 5	74.80	6.35	280	68	5.70	5.42
including	193.74	195.00	***Shear 5***	***215.50***	***1.26***	***280***	***68***	***1.13***	***1.08***
OKD-113	150.25	153.70	Shear 3	10.10	3.45	284	61	3.33	2.94
OKD-113	297.32	304.69	Shear 5	52.70	7.40	284	61	7.15	6.31
including	304.20	304.69	***Shear 5***	***684.30***	***0.49***	***284***	***61***	***0.47***	***0.42***
OKD-114	19.70	22.00	Shear 3	9.30	2.30	227	64	2.12	1.96
OKD-114	116.80	119.40	Shear 4	64.70	2.60	227	64	2.39	2.22
including	116.76	118.00	*Shear 4*	*78.90*	*1.24*	*227*	*64*	*1.14*	*1.06*
OKD-115	421.30	425.50	Shear 5	37.22	4.15	267	60	1.26	3.54
including	421.28	422.01	***Shear 5***	***201.30***	***0.73***	***267***	***60***	***0.22***	***0.62***
OKD-116	256.00	257.00	Shear 2	7.20	1.00	268	62	0.74	0.85

1.9.1 Micon's Comment

The 2019-2022 drilling programs successfully identified and outlined the gold-bearing geological structures and potentially economic mineralization. The exploration team followed the CIM Mineral Exploration Best Practice Guidelines (CIM, 2018). The geological information for the preparation of an initial mineral resource estimate was collected following standard industry procedures and practices and can be used for mineral resource estimation purposes.

1.10 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

1.10.1 Grab and Channel Samples

Before the 2011 reconnaissance mapping program, an unknown number of samples were sent to a small, uncertified laboratory for sample preparation and assaying. There is no information about the sampling procedures and the accuracy of the assay results.

In 2011 Guyana Precious Metals submitted 16 samples for fire assay analyses to ActLabs Guyana Inc. (ActLabs), located at 7 North Road, Georgetown, Guyana. ActLabs is a certified commercial laboratory and is independent from G2G.

In the 2015-2018 period, Guyana Precious Metals used two facilities of Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (Acme), one in Georgetown, Guyana and one in Santiago, Chile as their primary preparation and assaying laboratories. In 2015 Acme was acquired by Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd. (Bureau Veritas) (www.bureauveritas.com), a certified laboratory, based in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The samples were analysed as follows: 74 samples for FA, 8 for FA with AAS finish and 10 samples for gravity finish. The samples from the 2016 to 2018 reconnaissance and mapping programs were sent to Bureau Veritas for sample preparation and Fire Assay Fusion – AAS Finish (code FA450). The management system of both laboratories is accredited ISO 9001:2000 and both laboratories are independent from G2G.

Samples were delivered to the sample preparation laboratory in East Coast Demerara, Guyana by G2G consultants and contractors. The assay samples were dried at 60°C followed by crushing to 85% passing a 2 mm screen. An 800 g split was then pulverized to 95% passing a 106-micron screen. A 150 g subsample was taken, placed in a paper envelope and transferred to the ActLabs or Bureau Veritas fire assay analytical laboratory in East Cost Demerara, Guyana. The remainder of the sample was stored in a plastic bag and returned to the client.

Samples were assayed for gold on 50 g sub-samples using a standard fire assay procedures with an atomic absorption finish (FA/AAS). Samples assaying more than 3.0 g/t Au were re-assayed using gravimetric methods.

1.10.2 Core Samples

Drill core is logged and sampled in a secure core storage facility located on the Oko Project site, Guyana.

Core samples from the program are cut in half, using a diamond cutting saw (as seen in Figure 11.1), put in plastic sample bags and are sent to MSALabs Guyana, in East Demerara Coast, Georgetown. MSALabs is an accredited geochemical laboratory for gold fire assay analysis. Samples from sections of core with obvious gold mineralization were analyzed for total gold using an industry standard 500 g metallic screen fire assay (MSALabs method MSC 550). All other samples were analysed for gold using standard Fire Assay-AA with atomic absorption finish (MSALabs method FAS-121). Samples returning over 10.0 g/t gold were analyzed utilizing standard fire assay gravimetric methods (MSALabs method FAS-425).

1.10.3 QA/QC Monitoring

Certified reference materials ("CRM" or "standards") for gold, blanks and field duplicates are routinely inserted into the sample stream, as part of G2G's Quality Assurance/Quality Control program (QA/QC). A total of 15,919 (13,564 core samples and 2,355 QA/QC samples) were analysed for gold (Table 1.3). The QA/QC samples are 15% of the total amount of samples, sent to MSALabs. G2G is in a process of selecting check samples to send them to a second laboratory for verification.

Table 1.3
QA/QC Samples Used in the Diamon Drilling Program (2019-2022)

CRM	Number samples	Certified Value	StDev	95% CL Low	95% CL High	CertValue -3StDev	CertValue +3StDev	Failed
OREAS 15d	12	1.56	0.042	1.434	1.686	1.54	1.58	0
OREAS 15g	47	0.527	0.023	0.458	0.596	0.516	0.538	0
OREAS 19a	88	5.49	0.1	5.19	5.79	5.45	5.54	3
OREAS 65a	6	0.52	0.017	0.469	0.571	0.513	0.528	1
OREAS 217	123	0.338	0.01	0.308	0.368	0.334	0.341	1
OREAS 218	50	0.531	0.017	0.48	0.582	0.526	0.536	0
OREAS 221	170	1.06	0.036	0.952	1.168	1.05	1.07	1
OREAS 222	45	1.22	0.033	1.121	1.319	1.21	1.23	3
OREAS 237	71	2.21	0.054	2.10	2.32	2.048	2.372	4
Sub-total	612							13
Blanks	624							2
Pulp Duplicates	507							2
Check Samples	pending							
TOTAL	**2,355**							**15**

*StDev-Stabdard Deviation, provided in the CRM certificate.
CL-confidence level, provided in the CRM certificate.

1.11 DATA VERIFICATION AND SITE VISIT

Micon's QP Tania Ilieva, P.Geo., visited the Oko Gold Project from 9th November 2021 to 10th November, 2021. This was her second trip to the Project site. The first visit was in 2018. The objective of the 2021 site visit was to review some of the drill core, the core logging, core cutting and the sample preparation. Dr. Ilieva visited an outcrop of Shear 1, stopped at several drill pads and took pictures and GPS coordinates of drill hole collars.

On 10th November 2021 Mr. Wade, VP Exploration for G2G had a presentation about the the Oko geological model and structural analyses of the oriented core from the directional drilling. Additional discussions with the local exploration team contributed to the understanding of the Oko Project.

On 11th November 2021 Tania Ilieva visited the MSALabs in East Coast Demerara, Georgetown, Guyana. After the tour in the laboratory, she requested the coarse rejects for 16 samples from holes OKD-77 and OKD-86. The reject material was picked up directly from the MSALabs and delivered to Actlabs Guyana Inc. in East Coast Demerara, Georgetown, Guyana by Micon's QP.

The data verification conducted by Micon involved the following:

1. Site visit to the Oko Project for field observations.
2. Independent sampling and collecting GPS data from the areas of exploration and mining activities on the Oko property.
3. Verification of some field data including drill hole locations, current and historical open pit and underground workings and outcrops.
4. Review of the data from the reconnaissance exploration and the assay certificates

5. Review and verification of the drill hole database for Oko Project (holes OKD-01 to OKD-86).
6. Downloaded the assay certificates directly from the MSALabs server and compared the assay results with the data provided by G2G.
7. The results from the fire assay analyses from coarse rejects for gold Au (g/t) are compared with the original fire assay results that are used in the resource estimate (See Table 12.1 and Figure 12.3).

All information, requested during the site visit was provided by the G2G consultants and management.

1.11.1 Micon's Comment

The observations during the site visit confirm that the drilling program at the Oko Gold Project is conducted, following the standard industry procedures and the CIM Mineral Exploration Best Practice Guidelines (2018) and the drill hole data can be used for mineral resource estimation purposes.

1.12 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

In 2021 G2G completed Bulk Leach Extractable Gold (BLEG) tests undertaken on drill core samples from the Oko Project, Guyana. The tests were completed by MSALabs in Guyana and results have been reviewed by Richard Gowans P.Eng., a Principal Metallurgist and Qualified Person (QP).

A total of seven samples from four different drill holes were selected by G2G for BLEG tests. Each 1 kg sample was ground to approximately 85% passing 75 microns and leached for 12 hours in a 1% sodium cyanide solution. The pH was maintained above 9 throughout the test period using sodium hydroxide.

A description of the samples and the test results are presented in Table 1.4 below.

Table 1.4
Results from the 2121 BLEG Test

Test No.	Hole ID	From	To	Sample Assay[1]	CN Test Calc. Head[2]	CN Soluble Au
		(m)		(Au-g/t)		%
1	OKD-72	96.9	97.9	9.5	7.6	99.5%
2	OKD-72	97.9	98.3	3.6	5.1	98.4%
3	OKD-77	57.7	58.5	32.1	29.5	99.5%
4	OKD-77	133.1	134.1	680.7	714.5	99.1%
5	OKD-81	90.8	92.0	2.5	2.2	93.9%
6	OKD-28	176.8	177.6	53.7	51.1	99.7%
7	OKD-46	256.6	257.91	5.2	6.1	98.4%
All samples				112.5	116.6	
Average						98.4%

[1] Standard fire assay (FA) with gravimetric finish of feed sample.
[2] Calculated head combining atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) for the leach solution and FA for the leach residue.

The average difference between the feed assays and the calculated head assays is less than 4% which suggests that the tests are reliable and nugget effects, sampling and assay errors, are not significant.

1.12.1 Micon's Comment

The BLEG averaged 98.4% and varied between 93.9% and 99.5%. These results demonstrate that there is no refractory gold component in the OKO drill core samples and high gold recoveries (>95%) would be expected using conventional agitation leach technology, such as carbon-in-pulp (CIP).

1.13 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Micon and its QPs have used the CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines, which were adopted by the CIM Council on November 29, 2019, in estimating the mineral resources contained within the Main Zone of the Oko Gold Project.

1.13.1 Mineral Resource Database and Wireframes.

The basis for the mineral resource estimate was a drill hole database provided by G2G. The database and underlying QA/QC data were validated by G2G prior to being used in the modelling and estimation. Table 1.5 summarizes the types and amount of data in the database and the portion of the data used for the mineral resource estimate.

Table 1.5
Oko Main Zone Project Database

Data Type	In Database	Used For 2022 Resource Estimate
Drill Collar	128	98
Assay Samples	13,042	1,279
Core Metreage	28,808	1,140*

*Actual metres used within the resource wireframes.

The project topography was provided by G2G as a digital terrain model (DTM) in LeapFrog mesh format and some additional survey data for recent excavations. The DTM was of sufficient quality, although, being this resource estimate an underground extraction assumption, the topography was used to clip the wireframes' projection to surface.

G2G and Micon jointly defined five mineralized domains in the Main Zone and they are: Shear 1 (abbreviated as S1), Shear 2 (S2). Shear 3 (S3), Shear 3 South (S3S), Shear (S4) and Shear 5 (S5). The top few meters were modelled as regolith (saprolite and rocks contact) and from here and additional ten (10) meters in rock were assigned as a mining crown pillar. Wireframes are generated using a set of mineralized intercepts defined by G2G and validated by Micon. The wireframes for each of the five domains were validated against drill hole data and found to reasonably represent the mineralization. All diamond drill holes are properly snapped to the 3D wireframes to ensure that the volume to be estimated matches both the drilling and logging data collected on the deposit.

G2G and Micon have used Leapfrog Version 2021.2.4 to generate the 3D geological model and the wireframes (meshes) of the mineralised zones.

1.13.2 Compositing

The selected intercepts for the Oko Main Zone Project were composited into 1.0 m equal length intervals, with the composite length selected based on the most common original sample length. Table 1.6 summarizes basic statistics for the composited data.

Table 1.6
Oko Main Zone- Summary of the Basic Statistics for the 1.0 m Composites

Dataset	Zone	Count	Length	Mean	SD	CoV	Var	Min	Q1	Median	Q3	Max
Uncapped	All	1,155	1,146	6.60	26.02	3.95	677.21	-	0.34	1.14	4.02	630.80
	S1	210	210	1.59	2.30	1.45	5.31	0.01	0.30	0.74	2.13	20.82
	S2	144	142	1.01	1.38	1.37	1.91	0.00	0.19	0.55	1.25	7.55
	S3	452	448	4.81	10.97	2.28	120.42	-	0.29	1.12	4.19	106.43
	S3S*	19	18	2.17	2.39	1.10	5.72	0.07	0.50	1.14	2.80	8.15
	S4	143	140	16.36	56.78	3.47	3,224.36	0.02	0.97	3.85	10.59	630.80
	S5	187	188	13.85	35.62	2.57	1,268.55	0.02	0.61	2.76	8.77	341.30
Capped	All	1,155	1,146	4.39	9.49	2.16	90.15	-	0.34	1.14	3.76	70.00
	S1	210	210	1.47	1.71	1.16	2.93	0.01	0.30	0.74	2.13	7.00
	S2	144	142	0.85	0.85	1.01	0.73	0.00	0.19	0.55	1.25	3.00
	S3	452	448	4.23	7.75	1.83	59.99	-	0.29	1.12	4.19	35.00
	S3S*	19	18	1.23	0.72	0.59	0.52	0.07	0.50	1.14	2.00	2.00
	S4	143	140	8.72	15.21	1.74	231.26	0.02	0.97	3.85	10.59	70.00
	S5	187	188	7.81	13.68	1.75	187.15	0.02	0.61	2.76	8.77	60.00

Note: *S3S is the south portion of the S3 shear zone cut by axial plane, considered the same mineralization zone.

1.13.3 Variography

Variographic analysis was done on each individual mineralized shear in the Main Zone, using down-the-hole variograms and 3D variographic analysis, in order to define the directions of maximum continuity of grade and, therefore, the best parameters to interpolate the grades of each of the five zones. Variography must be performed on regular coherent shapes with geological continuity support. First, down-the-hole variograms were generated for each vein, to establish the nugget effect to be used in the modelling of the 3D variograms. The variograms for the five shear zones within the Main Zone are provided in Section 14.

1.13.4 Grade Capping

All outlier assay values for gold were analyzed individually by zone, using log probability plots and histograms. It was decided to cap outlier assays based on the data grouped by zone.

In order to identify true outliers, and reduce the effect of short sample bias, the data were reviewed after compositing to a constant length of 1.0 m. Table 1.7 summarizes the capping grades used. In addition to the grade capping practice, Micon also performed a special interpolation run called Pass Zero, to restrict very high-grade assay results and honour their values in the block model, this run was capped at 75 g/t Au and used a search radius of 10 m.

Table 1.7
Selected Capping Grades on 1 m Composites

Zone	Max. Grade	Capping Grade	Capped Composites	Total Composites
S1	20.82	7.00	6	210
S2	7.55	3.00	9	144
S3	106.43	35.00	12	452
S3S	8.15	2.00	6	19
S4*	630.80	15.0/70.00	17/7	143
S5*	341.30	16.0/60.00	24/10	187

Note: *These zones have double capping due to distinct population of high grade.

1.13.5 Rock Density

A total of 99 density measurements were provided to Micon, from which average densities were calculated for each lithology at the Oko Main Zone Project. The overall average density value used for all the mineralized shear zones is 2.84 g/cm^3.

1.13.6 Block Model

The commodity of economic interest at the Oko Main Zone Project is gold; no other commodities have been assessed at this time. The estimation of the deposit tonnage and grade was performed using Leapfrog Geo/EDGE software. A block model was constructed to represent the volumes and attributes of rock, density and grade within the five shear zones. A summary of the block model definitions is provided in Table 1.8.

Table 1.8
Block Model Information Summary

Description	Values Used
Model Dimension X (m)	612
Model Dimension Y (m)	1,200
Model Dimension Z (m)	580
Origin* X (Easting)	271,950
Origin* Y (Northing)	703,600
Origin* Z (Upper Elev.)	190
Clockwise Rotation (°)	0.0
Parent Block Size X (m) - Along Strike	10.0
Parent Block Size Y (m) - Across Strike	3.0
Parent Block Size Z (m) - Down Dip	10.0
Child Block Size X (m) - Along Strike	2.0
Child Block Size Y (m) - Across Strike	0.5
Child Block Size Z (m) - Down Dip	2.0

Note: *Origin is the centroid of the block in the top left corner.

The drill hole intercepts used to model the wireframes were flagged into the mineral envelope to which they belonged. Each zone was interpolated using only the composites within that zone.

1.13.7 Search Strategy and Interpolation

A set of parameters were derived from variographic analysis to interpolate the composite grades into the blocks. A summary of the Oko Main Zone Project Ordinary Kriging (OK) interpolation parameters is provided in Table 1.9.

Table 1.9
Oko Main Zone - Summary of Ordinary Kriging Interpolation Parameters for Gold

Zone	Pass	Orientation			Search Parameters					
		Dip (°)	Dip Az (°)	Pitch (°)	Range Major Axis (m)	Range Semi-Major Axis (m)	Range Minor Axis (m)	Minimum Samples	Maximum Samples	Maximum Samples per Hole
S1	0	Dynamic Anisotropy			10	10	10	3	9	3
S3	0				10	10	10	3	9	3
S4	0				10	10	10	3	9	3
S5	0				10	10	10	3	9	3
S1	1				70	70	10	9	20	3
S2	1				70	70	10	9	20	3
S3	1				70	70	10	9	20	3
S4	1				60	60	10	9	20	3
S5	1				60	60	10	9	20	3
All	2	Same as Pass 1			120	120	20	6	12	3
All	3	Same as Pass 1			180	180	30	2	9	3

1.13.8 Economic Parameters

The mineral resource for Oko Main Zone has been constrained by reasonable mining shapes, using economic assumptions appropriate for an underground mining scenario. The potential mining shapes are conceptual in nature, not stope designs, and are based on a 4.00 g/t Au cut-off value.

The metal prices and operating costs were provided by G2G and accepted by Micon's QP are considered appropriate to be used as the economic parameters for the mineral resource estimate. Table 1.10 summarizes the underground economic assumptions upon which the resource estimate for the Oko Main Zone is based.

Table 1.10
Summary of Economic Assumptions for the Mineral Resource Estimate

Description	Units	Value Used
Gold Price	US$/oz	$1,700
Mining Underground Cost	US$/t	$75.00
Processing Cost	US$/t	$15.00
G&A Cost	US$/t	$2.50
Gold Met. Recovery	%	85.0

The economic parameters were used to calculate the breakeven gold cut-off grade of 2.0 g/t Au, however, due to the high-grade nature of the shear zones, the potential underground mining shapes were done at a 4.0 g/t Au cut-off.

Also, mined out voids were discounted for S3, S4 and S5 zones, the shapes were estimated from limited underground workings data

1.13.9 Mineral Resource Estimate and Classification

Micon has classified the mineral resources at the Oko Main Zone Project in the Indicated and Inferred category. Micon categorized some areas with close drill hole spacing as Inferred resources mainly due to some uncertainties regarding the underground mined out volumes, poor topographic survey and low drill core recoveries.

The mineral resource estimate for Oko Main Zone is summarized in Table 1.11. The effective date of this mineral resource is April 14, 2022, and the resource is reported using a cut-off grade of 4.0 g/t gold.

Table 1.11
Mineral Resources for the Oko Main Zone, Reported at a 4.0 g/t Gold Cut-off

Category	Zone	Mass (Kt)	Average Grades	Contained Metal
			Au (g/t)	Au (koz)
Indicated	S3	469	8.66	131
	S4	323	8.59	89
	Total	**793**	**8.63**	**220**
Inferred	S3	1,776	7.67	438
	S4	122	6.37	25
	S5	1,375	11.55	511
	Total	**3,274**	**9.25**	**974**

Notes:

1. Effective date April 14, 2022; CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. The wireframes are based on shear zone lithology and a base cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t gold. The wireframes are snapped to the drill hole traces and have been model to a minimum horizontal width of 1.5m
3. The mineral resource is estimated using 1,155 composites of 1 m equal length, selected from 98 intersecting diamond drill holes.
4. A combination of restricted search ellipse and grade capping after compositing have been applied on each shear zone to mitigate the influence of outliers. Capping grade are S1 = 7.0 g/t Au, S2 = 3.0 g/t Au, S3 = 35.0 g/t Au, S4 = 70.0 g/t Au, S5 = 60.0 g/t Au and S3S = 2.0 g/t Au
5. The economic underground mining cut-off is calculated to be 2.0 g/t Au derived from a gold price of US$1,700/oz with a metallurgical recovery of 85%, mining cost of US$75.0/t, processing cost of US$15.0/t, and a G&A cost of US$2.5/t.
6. G2G decided to report this mineral resource at a higher cut-off grade of 4.0 g/t Au, given the high-grade nature of the deposit.
7. Rock density average was used for the shear zones based on measurements taken from core specimens, with an average value of 2.84 g/cm^3.
8. The resource estimate has been done using a sub-block model with parent block size of 10 m along strike and down dip and 3 m across strike, with a child block size of 0.5 m across strike and 2 m along strike and down dip.
9. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
10. The block model grades were estimated using the Ordinary Kriging interpolation method, with search parameters derived from geostatistical analysis performed within the mineralization wireframes. Variogram ranges are from 60 m to 70 m for Au in the major axis.

11. Mined out volumes have been discounted from the mineral resource for zones S3, S4 and S5 based on limited underground workings survey and available local reports.
12. Preliminary underground constraints were also applied to report the mineral resource including a 10 m span crown pillar and the elimination of isolated or scattered blocks above cut-off grade.
13. Micon has not identified any legal, political, environmental, or other factors that could materially affect the potential development of the mineral resource estimate.
14. The mineral resource estimates are classified according to the CIM Standards which define a Mineral Resource as "a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other characteristics of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge including sampling."
15. The mineral resource was categorized based on geological confidence into the Indicated and Inferred categories. Indicated blocks are within 50 m apart and regular drilling coverage with at least 4 drillholes along strike and down dip. An inferred mineral resource has the lowest level of confidence. It is reasonably expected that part of the inferred mineral resources could be upgraded to indicated mineral resources with additional infill drilling.

1.13.10 Sensitivity Analysis and Block Model Validation

The block model was validated using visual comparison of the composite values and the block model values. Longitudinal sections for Shear 3 and Shear 4 with the distribution of the gold grade in the block model and the drill holes composites and the resource categories are shown respectively in Figure 1.6 to Figure 1.9.

Figure 1.6
Longitudinal Vertical Section for Shear 3 with Composites and Interpolated Au (g/t) Values

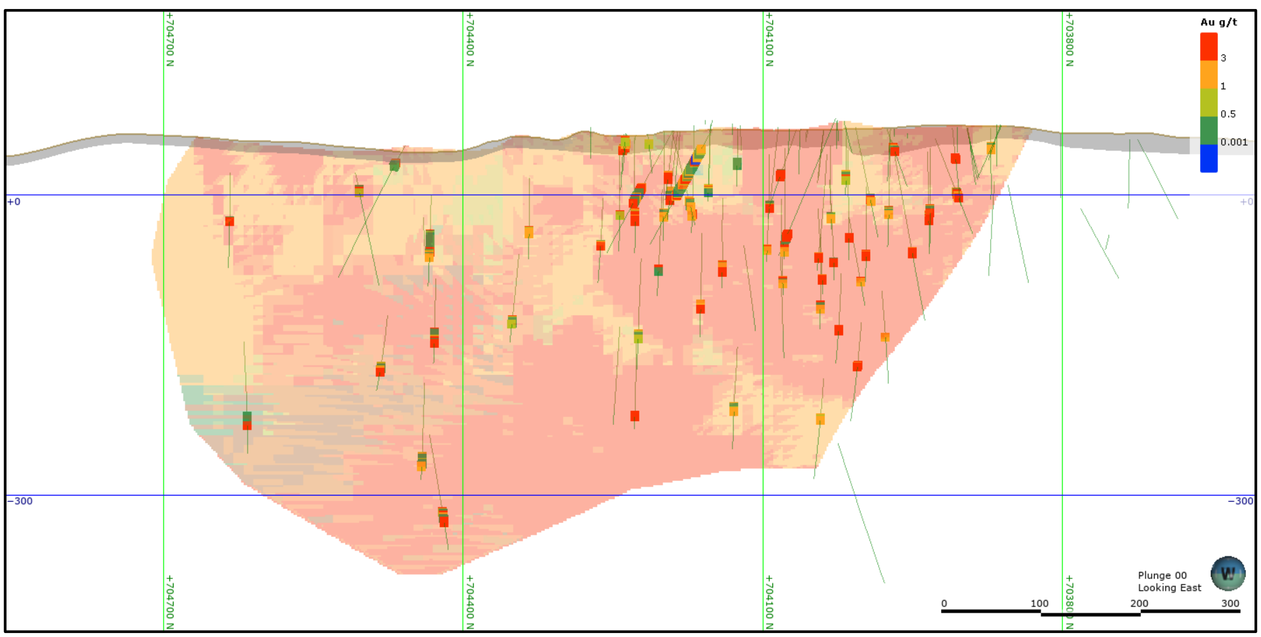


Figure 1.7
Longitudinal Vertical Section for Shear 3 with Resource Categories

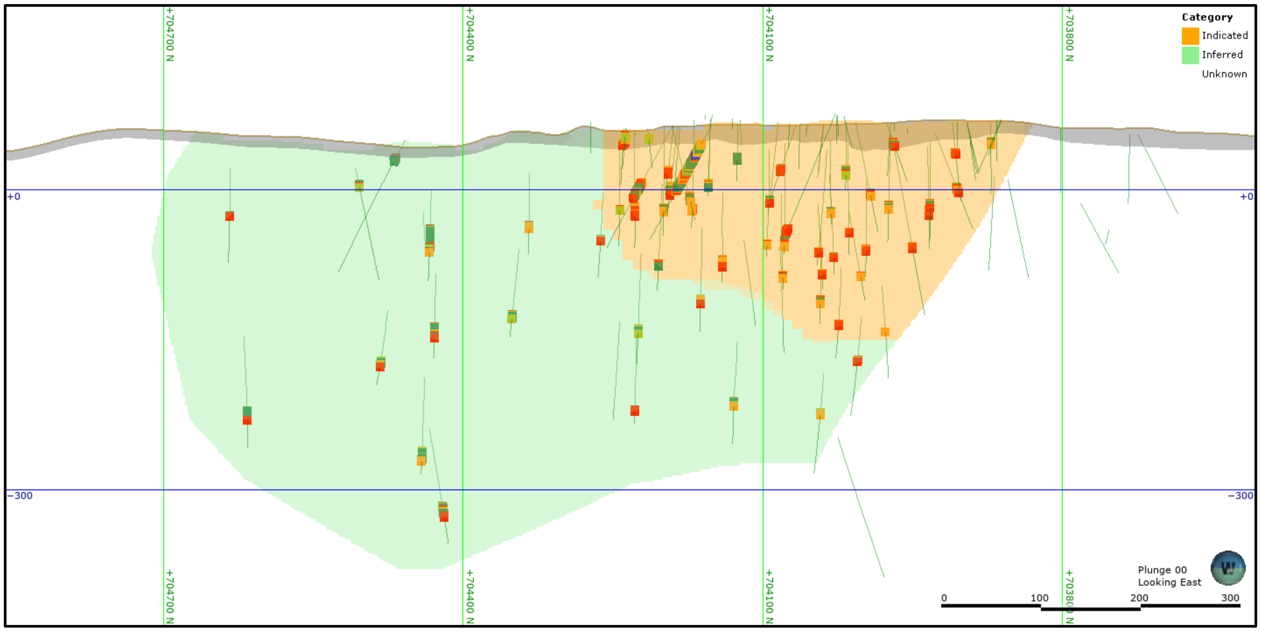


Figure 1.8
Longitudinal Vertical Section for Shear 4 with Composites and Interpolated Au (g/t) Values

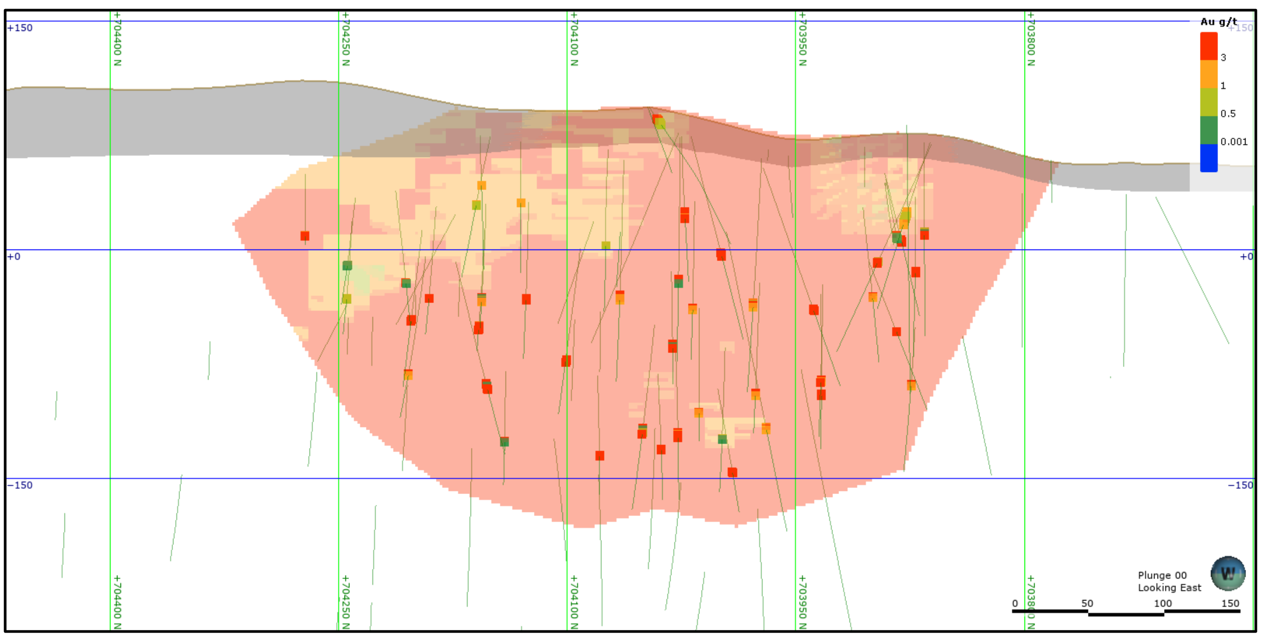
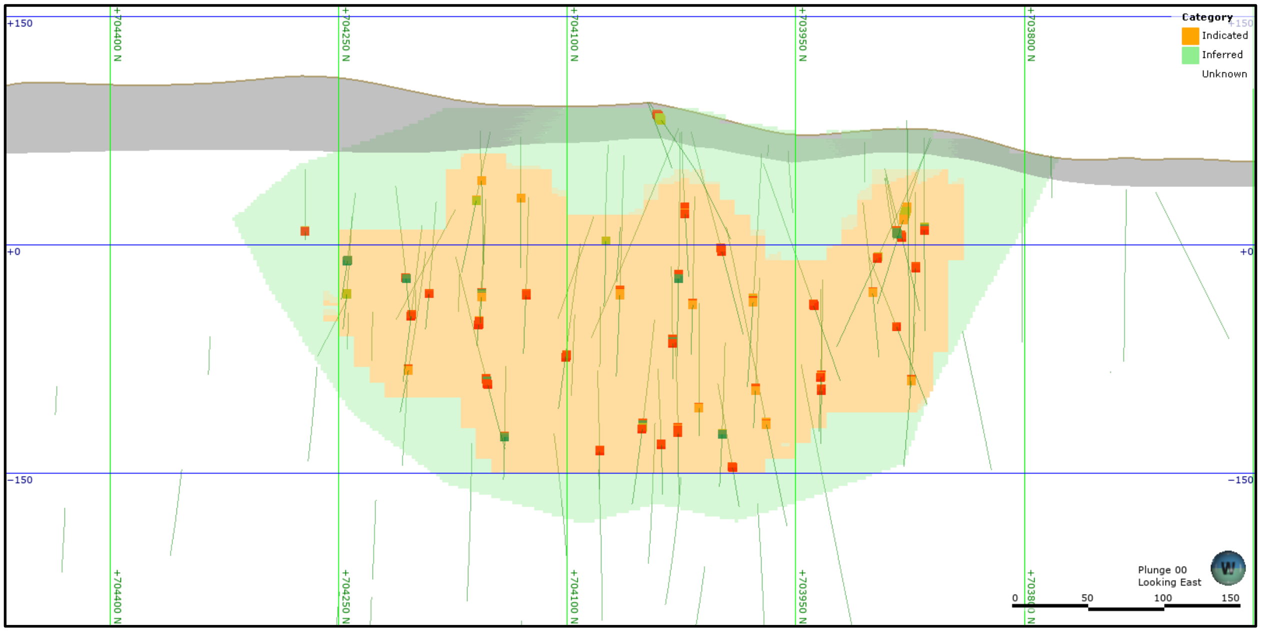
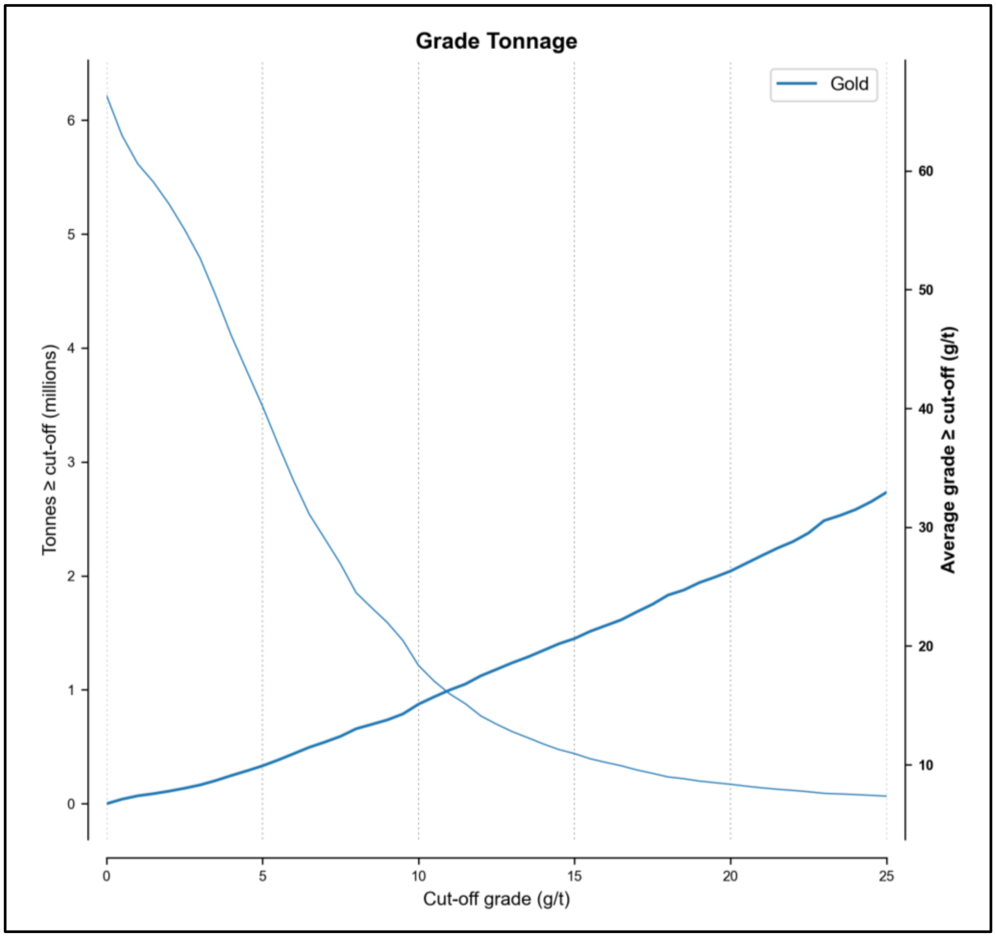


Figure 1.9
Longitudinal Vertical Section for Shear 4 with Resource Categories



As part of its update of G2G 2021 mineral resource estimate, Micon examined the sensitivity of the mineral resource to a higher and lower gold cut-off. Figure 1.10 is a sensitivity graph which demonstrates the variation in tonnage and grade for the resource at different gold cut-offs for zones S3, S4 and S5.

Figure 1.10
Oko Main Zone Project Grade Tonnage Curve



The updated mineral resource estimated discussed in this Technical Report has been prepared by Tania Ilieva, Ph.D., P.Geo., and Ing. Alan J. San Martin, MAusIMM(CP) of Micon. Both Dr. Ilieva and Mr. San Martin are independent of G2G and are "Qualified Persons" within the meaning of NI 43-101.

In validating the block model and the resource estimate, Micon conducted a statistical comparison of the input 1 m composites, against output interpolated data in the block model. Table 1.12 shows the comparison of global means of gold, and Figure 1.11 to Figure 1.13 show the swath plots of gold for the major zones, S3, S4 and S5. All comparisons show good agreement between the input data and the output estimates.

The statistical comparison of the shear zones shows reasonable agreement of the input data versus output estimated blocks, however, it's noticeable that zones S4 and S5 have significant difference in average grade values due to the fact of dealing with extreme high-grade values, S4 has a conservative restriction including indicated resources and S5 a more relaxed all inferred resource and smearing of high-grade values.

Table 1.12
Oko Main Zone Statistical Comparison: Composites (Input) vs Blocks (Output)

Zone	1 m Composites		Block Model	
	Count	Mean	Block Count	Mean
S1	210	1.47	457,310	1.42
S2	144	0.85	309,366	0.78
S3	452	4.23	717,433	4.61
S3S	19	1.23	114,753	1.29
S4	143	8.72	139,035	6.30
S5	187	7.81	384,066	8.57

In addition, the block model validation was performed using swath plots. Figure 1.11 to Figure 1.13 illustrate the swath plots along strike (North-South) respectively for shear zones S3, S4 and S5.

Figure 1.11
S3 Zone – Au Swath Plot

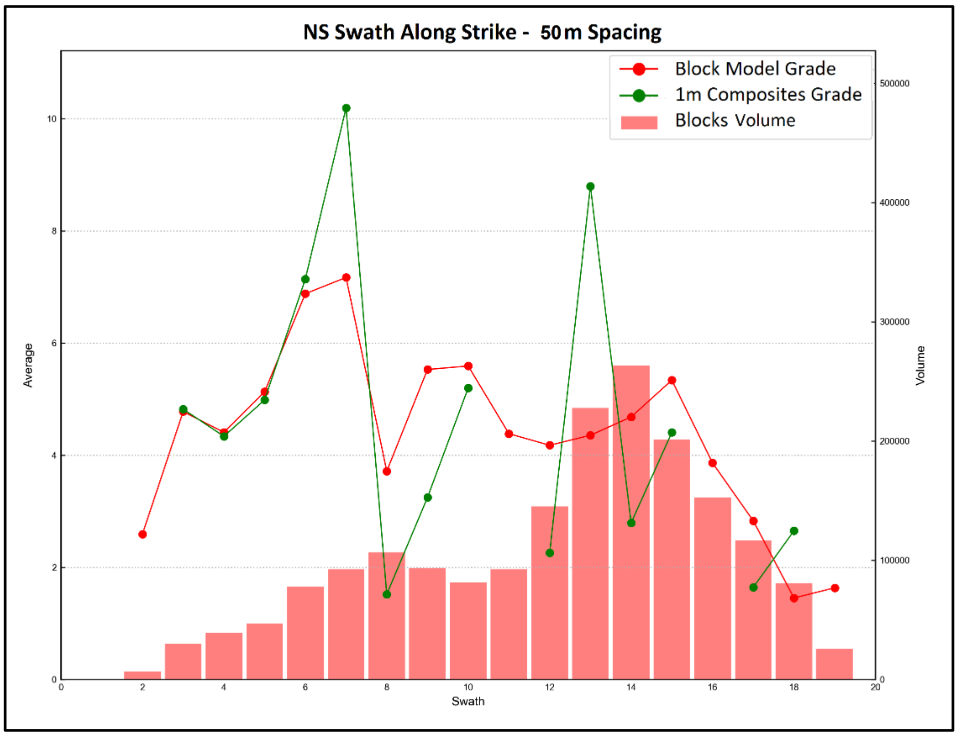


Figure 1.12
S4 Zone – Au Swath Plot

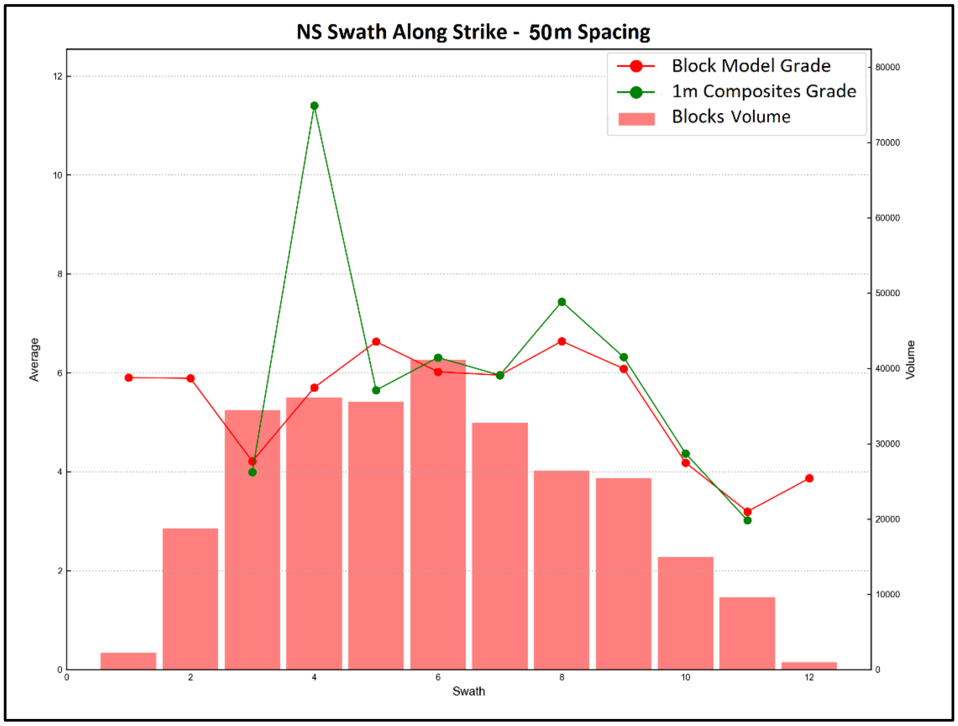
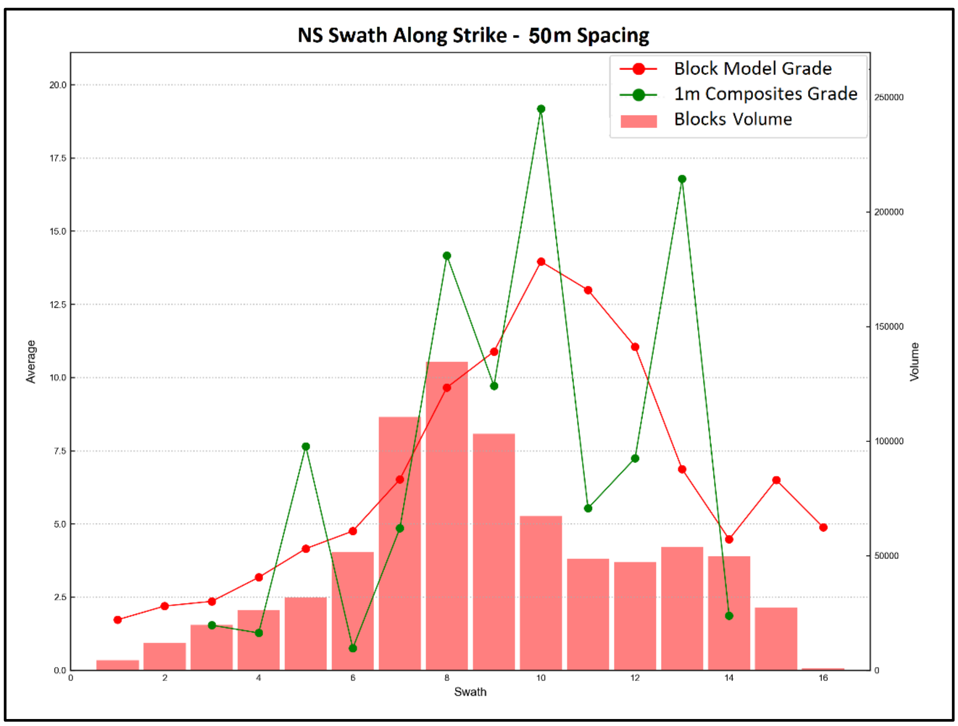


Figure 1.13
S5 Zone – Au Swath Plot



1.14 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The regional geological setting of the Aremu-Oko area is favourable for orogenic (greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein) gold deposits. The historical and ongoing small-scale mining of the gold mineralization in the saprolite zone in underground workings and in small open pits proves the excellent exploration potential of the property.

The gold bearing mineralization formed in shear zones, fold and faults within the metasediments of the Barama-Mazaruni Super Group, metamorphosed to greenschist facies or at the contact between Aremu Batholith and the metasediments and metavolcanics of the Cuyuni Formation. The mineralization is interpreted to be of hydrothermal replacement origin related to a nearby Trans-Amazonian Younger Granitoids. The metasediments have quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration, with subsequent deformation and silicification. The gold mineralization consists of multiple quartz veins, veinlets and stringers that form low grade mineralized zones with high grade quartz-carbonate veins, lenses and ore shoots, hosted in shear zones.

The mineralized zones have two parts, an upper saprolite with free gold formed by oxidation of the sulphides, and the main body of unaltered sulphides which also contains high grade gold veins and low grade disseminated gold mineralization. The 2019-2022 drilling program identified the exact location of the favourable structures Shear 1, Shear 2, Shear 3, Shear 4 and Shear 5 and the continuity of the mineralized zones.

The mineral resource estimate for the Oko main zone is based on the geological and assay information from 116 diamond drill hole, provided by G2G on 19th March, 2022.

1.14.1 Micon's Comment

G2G successfully discovered potentially economic gold mineralization in 4 shear zones, Shear1, Shear 3, Shear 4 and Shear 5 so far. Additional gold mineralization may be outlined along the lateral extensions of the Oko 1 and Oko 2 north-south and west-northwest structures, exposed in the open pits and underground workings. There is potential for down dip and lateral extension of the known high grade gold mineralization in the Shear 1 to Shear 5, along lithological contacts and in the hinges of the fold structures. It is reasonably expected that part of the inferred mineral resources could be upgraded to indicated mineral resources with continued exploration. This will require additional geophysical surveys and drilling.

It should be noted that, despite the identified potential, which is based on data from the 2019 to 2022 drilling program and the current small-scale mining on the property, the Oko property is at an early stage of exploration.

1.15 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Oko Gold Project has an ongoing drilling program. The encouraging assay results from the latest drill holes confirms that the Oko Project is underexplored and merits additional drilling and engineering studies such as metallurgical test work and geotechnical studies. It is anticipated that the exploration program will continue in 2022 and 2023.

1.15.1 Proposed Exploration Work

In order to achieve the best results, and obtain reliable information that will support the estimation of mineral resources and other engineering studies in accordance with the reporting requirements of NI 43-101, Micon recommends the following:

- A senior geologist, with both surface and underground exploration experience should be employed for the duration of the program. This geologist will manage the exploration program and ensure that all procedures and protocols are fully in accordance with the reporting requirements of NI 43-101.
- New surface topographic surveys and an underground survey should be completed by a surveying contractor who has both surface and underground experience. The precise drill collar location and shaft and tunnel locations with accuracy less than 0.25 m will facilitate the resource estimation and potential future mine development.
- Composite samples representing the gold mineralization in each geological domain should be sent for metallurgical testwork to determine the recovery of the gold.
- Additional downhole geophysical surveys, such as wireline downhole televiewer should be used to survey holes with insufficient downhole data and to collect more geophysical, geotechnical, hydrogeological and structural data.
- An additional 5,000-m step-out and in-fill diamond drilling program should be undertaken along the strike of Shear 1, Shear 3, Shear 4 and Shear 5.
- All accessible underground workings should be thoroughly surveyed, mapped and sampled. Sampling should be detailed where there is evidence of quartz veining and discordant silicified zones. A three-dimensional geological model of the deposit should be built based on surface and underground data.
- Additional density data should be collected for each shear zone and for the saprolite and the host rock.

1.15.2 Budget

The results from the prospecting, trenching and 2019-2022 drill programs encouraged G2G to continue with additional drilling and engineering studies. The Oko Main zone merits additional exploration to verify the lateral extensions of the known mineralized shear zones. The South and North extensions should be tested with surface diamond drilling totalling 5,000 to 6,000 m.

Phase 2 would be contingent on the success of the Phase 1 work and would include in-fill and step-out diamond drilling totaling 35,000 m to 40,000 m.The proposed budget is provided in Table 1.13.

Table 1.13
Budget for Future Exploration Work
(2021-2023)

	Field Activity	Units	Amount	Budget (US$)
	Phase 1			
1	Additional topographic survey	survey	1	10,000
2	Geotechnical survey	survey	1	50,000
3	Downhole geophysical surveys	survey	1	25,000
4	Metallurgical test program	test	1	50,000
5	Equipment Rentals	project	1	30,000
6	Travel, meals and accommodation	ongoing		20,000
7	Ongoing data processing	ongoing	1	15,000
8	Drilling, logging, sampling	m	5000	600,000
9	Assay and geochemical analyses	samples	4000	240,000
10	Data processing and report preparation	project		50,000
11	Contingency (10%)	project		109,000
	Sub-total			***1,199,000***
	Phase 2			
1	Surveys and Maps (incl underground survey)	survey	1	40,000
2	Equipment Rentals	project	1	80,000
3	Travel, meals and accommodation	ongoing		125,000
4	Ongoing data processing	ongoing		75,000
5	In-fill drilling, logging, sampling	m	40,000	4,800,000
6	Assay and geochemical analyses (incl QA/QC)	samples	30,000	1,800,000
7	Local report preparation	project		50,000
9	Baseline environmental study and ESG	project		100,000
10	Contingency (10%)	project		707,000
	Sub-total			***7,777,000***
	Total			***8,976,000***

Micon believes that the proposed budget is reasonable and recommends that G2G implement the program as proposed, subject to either funding or other matters which may cause the proposed program to be altered in the normal course of its business activities, or alterations which may affect the program as a result of the activities themselves.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

G2 Goldfields Inc. (G2G), a Toronto-based exploration company has retained Micon International Limited (Micon) to prepare an independent Technical Report in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) on the Aremu-Oko gold property (Oko Project, the Project) located in Cuyuni-Mazaruni Region (Region 7) of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, South America. G2 Goldfields Inc. is a junior exploration company with exploration projects in the Guiana Sheield in Guyana, South America.

The Oko blocks of prospecting and mining permits are owned by Bartica Investments Inc. (G2G) under the name of Mrs. Violet Smith, who is a company representative and a country manager for G2G in Guyana. G2G and its management and consultants have been actively exploring in Guyana since 2011 and have been working in the Aremu-Quartzstone-Peters Mine area since 2015. This report documents and summarizes the historic production and exploration completed to date. The qualified persons for the report are Dr. Tania Ilieva, P.Geo., Senior Geologist, Ing. Alan San Martin, MAusIMM(CP), Mineral Resource Specialist and Mr. Richard Gowans, P.Eng ,Metallurgical Engineer. All Qualified Persons (QPs) are full-time employees of Micon.

2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report documents and summarizes the historic operations and exploration, completed to date including data from the reconnaissance mapping, prospecting and drilling and sampling, conducted from 2011 to 2022. This report follows the format and guidelines of Form 43-101F1, Technical Report for National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101), Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, and its Companion Policy NI 43-101CP, as amended by the Canadian Securities Administrators in 2014. Micon's QPs, Tania Ilieva, Ph.D., P.Geo. and Ing. Alan San Martin, MAusIMM(CP) are independent of G2G under Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. . Richard Gowans P.Eng., a Principal Metallurgist and Qualified Person (QP) of has reviewed the the results from Bulk Leach Extractable Gold (BLEG) tests undertaken on drill core samples from the 2019-2022 drilling program.

The QPs do not have, nor have they previously had, any material interest in G2G, or related entities. The relationship with G2G is solely a professional association between client and independent consultant. This report is prepared in return for fees based upon agreed commercial rates and the payment of these fees is in no way contingent on the results of this report.

The term Oko gold property or Oko gold Project, in this report, refers to the entire area of eighteen (18) medium scale prospecting (PPMS) and mining permits (MSMP), issued by the Guyana Geology and Mining Commission (GGMC) and listed in Table 1.1. The term Oko property, Oko Project or Oko Block includes the fourteen contiguous MSMP permits and four PPMS around the Oko pit. More information and maps, showing the outlines of the Oko property and a description of the land tenure are provided in Section 4 of this report.

Dr. Ilieva travelled to Guyana and visited the Oko gold property from the 10th to 12th of August, 2018. She examined local geology and historic mine workings, collected GPS data from outcrops and access roads, and collected rock samples from Oko shear zones. During her second visit from 9th to 10th November, 2021 she reviewed the core from the 2019-2021 drilling program and visited the offices of

G2G, located at 7 North Road, Lacytown, Georgetown, Guyana. Mr. Boaz Wade, a VP Exploration, discussed the geology and accompanied Dr. Ilieva during the field work. This was Micon's second visit to the project site although Dr. Ilieva has worked in Guyana on other projects in the area and visited the nearby Peters Mine. Dr. Ilieva is registered with the Association of the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario.

Micon is pleased to acknowledge the helpful cooperation of G2G's management and field staff, all of whom made any and all data requested available and responded openly and helpfully to all questions, queries and requests for material.

This report includes technical information which requires subsequent calculations or estimates to derive sub-totals, totals and weighted averages. Such calculations or estimations inherently involve a degree of rounding and consequently introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, Micon does not consider them to be material.

This report is intended to be used by G2G subject to the terms and conditions of its agreement with Micon. That agreement permits G2G to file this report as an NI 43-101 Technical Report with the Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities pursuant to provincial securities legislation. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any other use of this report, by any third party, is at that party's sole risk.

The conclusions and recommendations in this report reflect the authors' best independent judgment in light of the information available to them at the time of writing. The authors and Micon reserve the right, but will not be obliged, to revise this report and conclusions if additional information becomes known to them subsequent to the date of this report. Use of this report acknowledges acceptance of the foregoing conditions.

2.2 Sources of Information

The principal sources of information for this report are:

- Data and transcripts supplied by G2G.
- Reports, maps and digital data sets from the Ministry of Natural Resources (www.nre.gov.gy) and Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC) (www.ggmc.gov.gy).
- Golden Star Resources' reports and production data.
- Observations made during the site visit by Micon, represented by Tania Ilieva, P.Geo.
- Review of various technical reports and maps produced by G2G staff and/or consultants, and review of technical papers produced in various journals.
- Discussions with G2G management and staff familiar with the property.
- Personal knowledge about gold deposits in similar geological environments.

In the preparation of this report, Micon has used a variety of unpublished company data, as well as corporate news releases, geological reports, geological maps and mineral claim maps, sourced from government agencies. The principal sources of technical information have been the reports, provided by the company. Valuable site-specific information was provided by the employees and consulting geologists of G2G.

It should be noted that historical documents use the term “ore” and “reserves”. Where appropriate, these are retained in this report in quotes. However, these terms should be understood within the historical context and do not denote economic mineralization or mineral reserves as set out in NI 43-101 or the Definition Standards of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum.

2.3 UNITS AND CURRENCY

In this report currency amounts are stated in US dollars (US$). Quantities are generally stated in Système International d’Unités (SI) metric units, the standard Canadian and international practice, including metric tons (tonnes, t) and kilograms (kg) for weight, kilometres (km) or metres (m) for distance, hectares (ha) for area, grams (g) and grams per tonne (g/t) for precious metal grades. Precious metal grades may also be reported in parts per million (ppm) or parts per billion (ppb), and quantities may be reported in troy ounces (oz).

Historic data may be reported in Imperial units, including short tons (tons) for weight, feet (ft) for distance and ounces per short ton (oz/ton) for precious metal grades.

Units of measure and abbreviations used are provided in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1
List of Abbreviations

Term	Abbreviation	Term	Abbreviation
Acre(s)	ac	Metres above sea level	masl
Activation Laboratories Ltd.	ActLabs	Medium Scale Prospecting Permit	PPMS
Acme Analytical Laboratories S.A.	Acme	Medium Scale Mining Permit	MSMP
Artisanal and small-scale mining	ASM	Millimetre(s)	mm
Atomic absorption	AA	Millimetres per year	mm/y
Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.	Bureau Veritas	Million	M
Canadian National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101	Million ounces	Moz
Cubic metre(s)	m^3	Million pounds	Mlb
Degree(s)	°	Million tonnes	Mt
Degrees Celsius	°C	Million years old	Ma
Detection limit	DL	Minute(s)	min
Diamond drill hole	DDH	Net smelter return	NSR
Fire assay	FA	Not Available	NA
Foot, feet	ft	Not Sampled	NS
Environmental Impact Statement	EISA	Oko gold property	Oko Project, the Project
G2 Goldfields Inc.	G2G	Ounce(s) (troy ounce)	oz
Geographic Information System	GIS	Ounces per tonne	oz/t
Global Positioning System	GPS	Ounces per short ton	oz/T, opt
Gram(s)	g	Parts per billion	ppb
Grams per cubic centimetre	g/cm^3	Parts per million	ppm
Grams per litre	g/L	Percent	%

Term	Abbreviation	Term	Abbreviation
Grams per tonne	g/t	Pound(s)	lb
Grams per tonne of gold	g/t Au	Reverse Circulation drilling	RC
Greater than	>	Quality assurance/quality control	QA/QC
Gold	Au	Qualified persons	QP
Guyana Geology and Mines Commission	GGMC	Second	s
Hectare(s)	ha	Silver	Ag
Inch(es)	in	Short ton(s), 2,000 pounds	T, ton(s)
Induced polarization	IP	Square metre(s)	m^2
Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry	ICP-AES	Square kilometre(s)	km^2
Instrumental neutron activation analysis	INAA	Tonne(s)	t
Kilogram(s)	kg	United States dollars	US$
Kilometre(s)	km	Universal Transverse Mercator	UTM
Less than	<	Weight	Wt.
Loss on ignition	LOI	Year	y
Metre(s)	m		

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Micon has relied on G2G's public statements regarding its acquisition of the property, the validity and currency of the G2G's title to surface and/or mineral interests in the property.

The existing environmental conditions, liabilities and remediation have been described under the relevant section as per NI 43-101 requirements. However, the statements made are for information purposes only and Micon offers no opinion in this regard.

Micon is pleased to acknowledge the helpful cooperation of G2G's management and consulting field staff, all of whom made any and all data requested available and responded openly and helpfully to all questions, queries and requests for material.

Some of the figures and tables for this report were reproduced or derived from historical reports written on the property by various individuals and/or supplied to Micon by G2G. Most of the photographs were taken by the authors of this report during their respective site visits. In the cases where photographs, figures or tables were supplied by other individuals they are referenced below the inserted item.

Micon has not reviewed any of the documents or agreements under which G2G holds title to the Aremu-Oko gold property or the underlying exploration and mining permits and Micon offers no opinion as to the validity of the mineral titles claimed. A description of the properties, and ownership thereof, is provided for general information purposes only. The existing environmental conditions, liabilities and remediation have been described where required by NI 43-101 regulations. These statements also are provided for information purposes only and Micon offers no opinion in this regard.

The requirements of electronic document filing usually necessitate the submission of this report as an unlocked, editable pdf (portable document format) file. Micon accepts no responsibility for any changes made to the file after it leaves its control.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 MINERAL TITLE IN GUYANA

This subsection is based on information provided by the web page of the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC) (http://www.ggmc.gov.gy/main/?q=divisions/land-management#ampl).

Mineral exploration and mining in Guyana is managed by the GGMC in agreement with the Mining Act of 1989. Under the act the State is the owner of all subsurface mineral rights in Guyana and authorises the GGMC to manage these resources. The GGMC is a semi-autonomous state agency which reports to a board of directors and a Minister of Mines (Minister of Natural Resources and the Environment).

Mining in Guyana is administered via the six established mining districts: Berbice, Potaro, Mazaruni, Cuyuni, North West and Rupununi. The Aremu-Oko property is located in the Cuyuni Mining District.

In Guyana mineral properties are managed and assessed by the scale of the operations. The Mining Act of 1989 allows for four scales of operation:

- Small Scale License: A land claim which covers an area of 1,500 feet by 800 feet (457.2 m by 243.84 m) or a river claim which covers one mile (1,609 m) of a navigable river. The applicant must be a Guyanese citizen, or a business entity registered in Guyana and must purchase a prospecting permit (small scale) which is valid for one year. The prospecting permit costs $500 Guyana dollars (as of 2011) and can be purchased from the GGMC or any of its mine's offices or officers. Once the owner has located a claim, he/she must mark all four corners with claim boards which state: the name of the claim holder, the date of claiming the location, the license number, the name of the creek, flat or hill where the claim is located. GGMC must be informed within 60 days and a notice of location must be filled up and signed.
- Medium Scale Prospecting and Mining Permit: These permits cover an area between 150 and 1,200 acres each. The applicant must be a Guyanese citizen, or a business entity (partnerships/associations, companies or cooperatives) registered in Guyana. Foreigners can enter into joint-venture arrangements whereby the two parties jointly develop the property. This partnership is arranged strictly by private contracts. Medium scale operations can apply for a mining permit or a special mining permit once they have successfully concluded prospecting. To get a mining permit an Environmental Management Agreement must be submitted along with an approved mercury report. Medium scale operators who want to mine using the prospecting permit must submit a closure plan, a contingency and emergency plan and lodge an environmental bond in addition to the other requirements. The use of the prospecting permit to mine is being phased out.
- Large Scale Prospecting Licences cover an area between 500 and 12,800 acres. Foreign companies may apply for Prospecting Licences and conduct exploration and different survey types.
- Large Scale Reconnaissance Permission is granted for reconnaissance surveys, (geological and geophysical) over large areas for the purpose of applying for a prospecting licence based on the results of the survey. Foreign companies may apply for permission for reconnaissance surveys. Application for permission is based on some new or special concepts that need to be tested on

a Reconnaissance level. The objectives can be based on geological hypotheses, the need to obtain regionalised information, etc. There is no fixed format for these Permissions, however, an application will have to contain some fundamental elements such as an elaboration of the geological objectives and program, the area(s) of interest, proposed fees and scheduling. The applicant must demonstrate technical and financial capability to complete the surveys mentioned in the proposed work program.

These are frequently abbreviated to SSL (river claim licence), PL (Prospecting Licences), PPMS (Prospecting Permit Medium Scale) and MP (Mining Permits).

The concessions are map staked; therefore, no survey of borders is done, and no claim posts exist.

In addition, the scale of the operation is also defined by the output of materials, including overburden in a 24-hour period. According to the 2005 Mining Regulations a small scale mine excavates or processes 20-200 m^3 of material, a medium scale mine 200-1,000 m^3 of materials and a large scale mine more than 1,000 m^3 of material per 24-hour day.

The steps for applying for a medium or large-scale prospecting licence are:

- Fill out the prescribed form (Form 5D).
- Pay application fee (US$100).
- Submit a work program and budget for the first year.
- Submit a map on Terra Survey 1:50,000 sheet.
- Submit a cartographic description of the area.
- Submit proof of financial and technical capability.
- Submit a schedule of activities.

The term of the Prospecting Licence is for three years, with two rights of renewal of one year each. The Mining Act of 1989 requires that three months prior to each anniversary date of the licence, a Work Program and Budget for the following year must be presented for approval for the work that will be carried out during the following year. The fee for a mining permit is US$1.00/acre for the life of the permit and for a prospecting permit the rate is US$0.25/acre for the first year with increments of US$0.10/acre for each additional year (e.g., US$0.35 for the second year and US$0.45 for the third year).

There are no annual work commitments or expenditures required to keep a prospecting permit in good standing, however the licensee has to submit quarterly technical reports on its activities and an audited financial statement for the ear's expenditure. If the licensee decides to abandon part or all of the Prospecting Licence area, then he is required to submit an evaluation report on the work undertaken therein. Prospecting Licence properties are subject to ad hoc monitoring visits by technical staff of the GGMC. It is the applicant's responsibility to select the area of interest, and it is based, on availability and promising geological settings.

At any time during the Prospecting Licence, and for any part or all of the Prospecting Licence area, the licensee may apply for a Mining Licence. This application will consist of a Positive Feasibility Study, Mine

Plan, an Environmental Impact Statement and an Environmental Management Plan. Rental for a Mining Licence is currently fixed at US$5.00 per acre per year and the licence is usually granted for twenty years or the life of the deposit, whichever is shorter; renewals are possible.

4.2 LOCATION

The Aremu-Oko Project is located in Cuyuni-Mazarumi Region (Region 7) of north-central Guyana in South America (See Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.2).

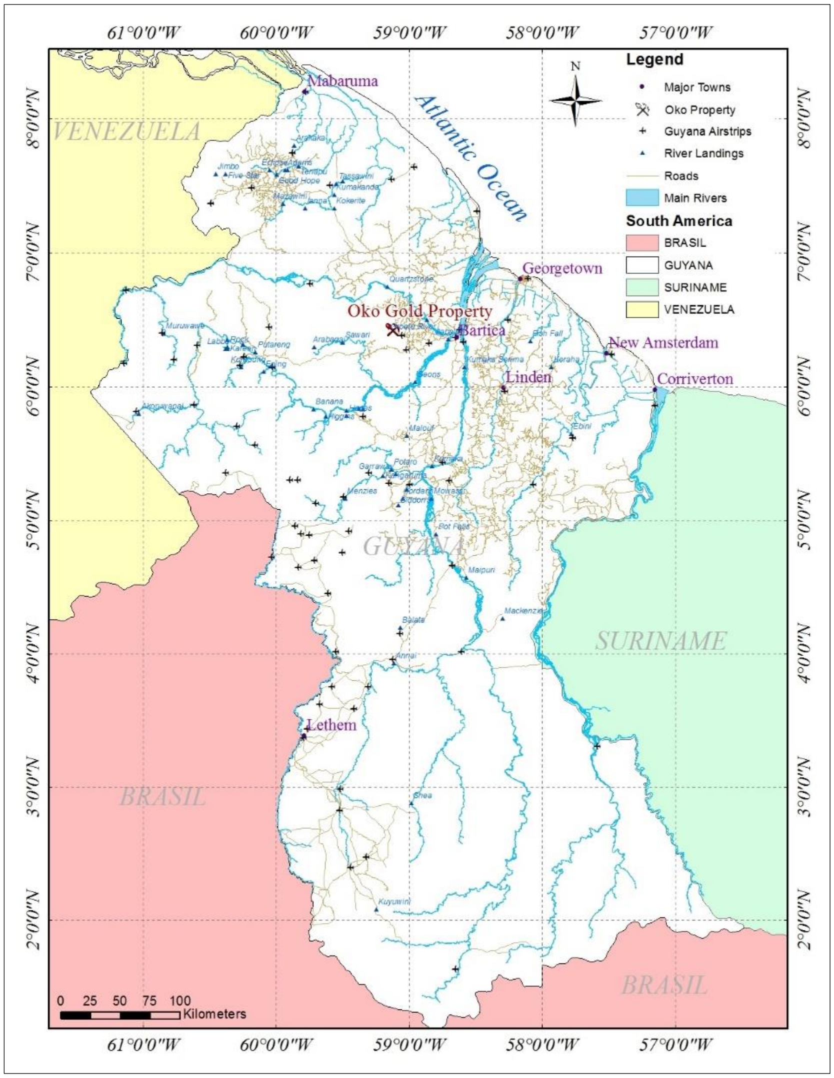
The Project is centered around geographic coordinates 6° 26' 20" N and 59° 09' 35" W, which correspond to 712,000 m N and 262,000 m E in the UTM coordinate system, Provisional South American Datum 1956 (PSAD56), zone 21N.

It is approximately 120 km west of Georgetown, the capital city (see Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.2) of Guyana. The international airport close to Georgetown has daily commercial flights from London (UK), Toronto (Canada), Miami (USA), Bridgetown (Barbados) or Port of Spain (Trinidad). Ogle international airport has flights to Bartica and many exploration and mining camps in the interior of the country.

The closest town to the Project is Bartica, the capital of Region 7, which can be reached from Georgetown via a short flight or a drive on paved highway. The town has a population of approximately 20,000 people. Bartica and the adjacent Itabali Landing are known as the gateway to many gold, diamond and timber projects in the interior of the country. The Oko Project is accessed by a combination of boat and truck, using rivers and logging roads, from the town of Barica and the Itaballi crossing on the Essequibo River.

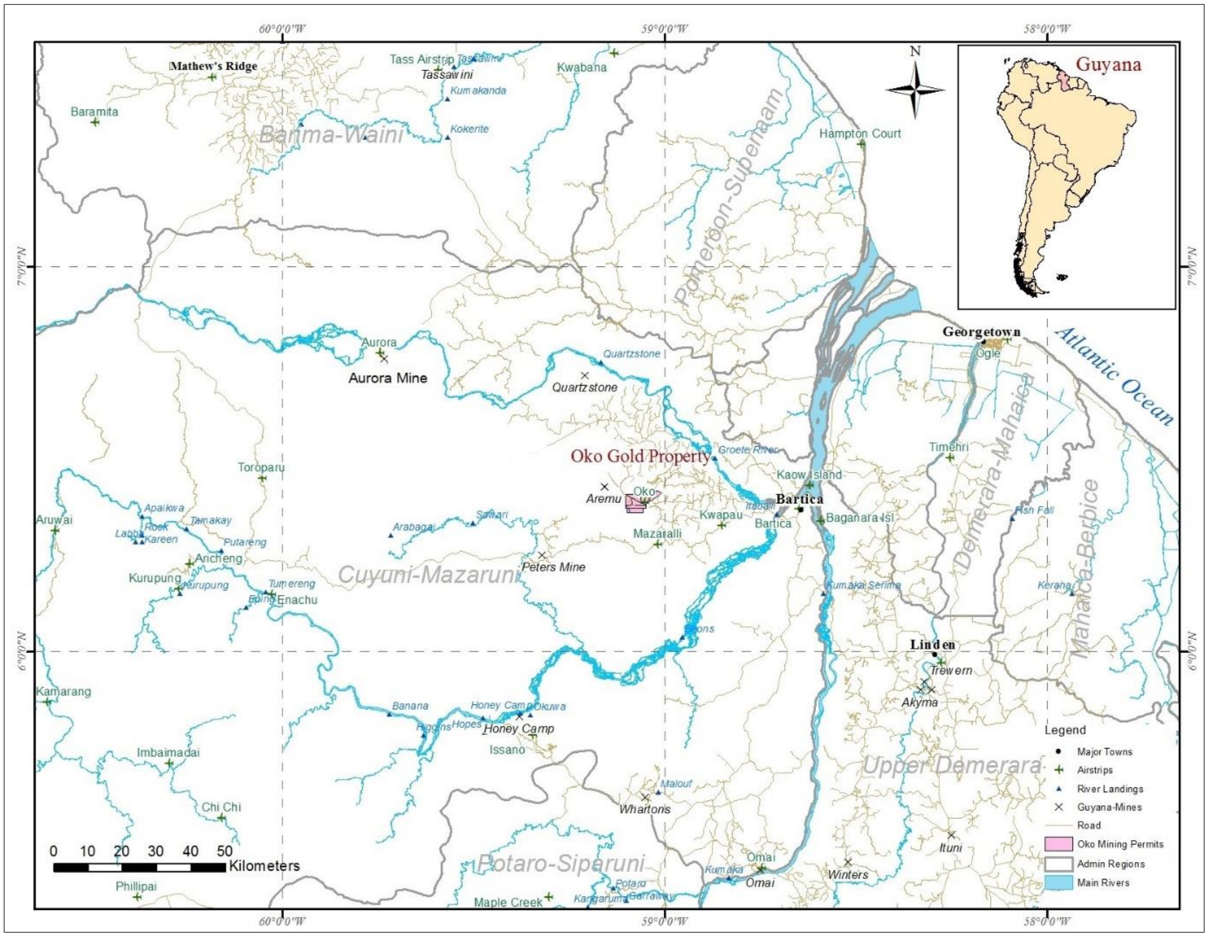
The Oko gold property is located in a relatively remote area in the interior of the country. Artisanal alluvial mining and logging takes place near the deposit, but the infrastructure is very limited, mainly logging roads, Oko landing strip and some small shops.

Figure 4.1
Location of the Aremu-Oko Gold Property



Source: Prepared by Micon in May, 2018 with datasets from GGMC (2016)

Figure 4.2
Access to Oko Gold Property, Guyana



4.3 LAND TENURE

The mineral concessions of the Oko Project consist of 18 medium scale prospecting (PPMS) and mining permits (MSMP), held in the name of G2G's country manager Mrs. Violet Smith.

The Oko permits cover 18,837 acres (7,623.22 ha) around the Oko gold deposit and currently has 2 small scale mining operations. The MSMP numbers and the geographic coordinates of the corner points are provided in Table 4.1.

The total area of the Project is 7,623 ha, or approximately 76.23 km^2. G2G has a 100% interest in the property which is subject to 5% net smelter return royalty to the GGMC.

No surveys of the property boundaries have been performed. The property boundaries are defined by standard geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) using the PSAD 56 Datum. The boundaries of the MSMPs are shown on Figure 4.3 and a list of the permits with the rental fees and renewal date is provided in Table 4.2.

Table 4.1
Geographic Coordinates for Oko Gold Project

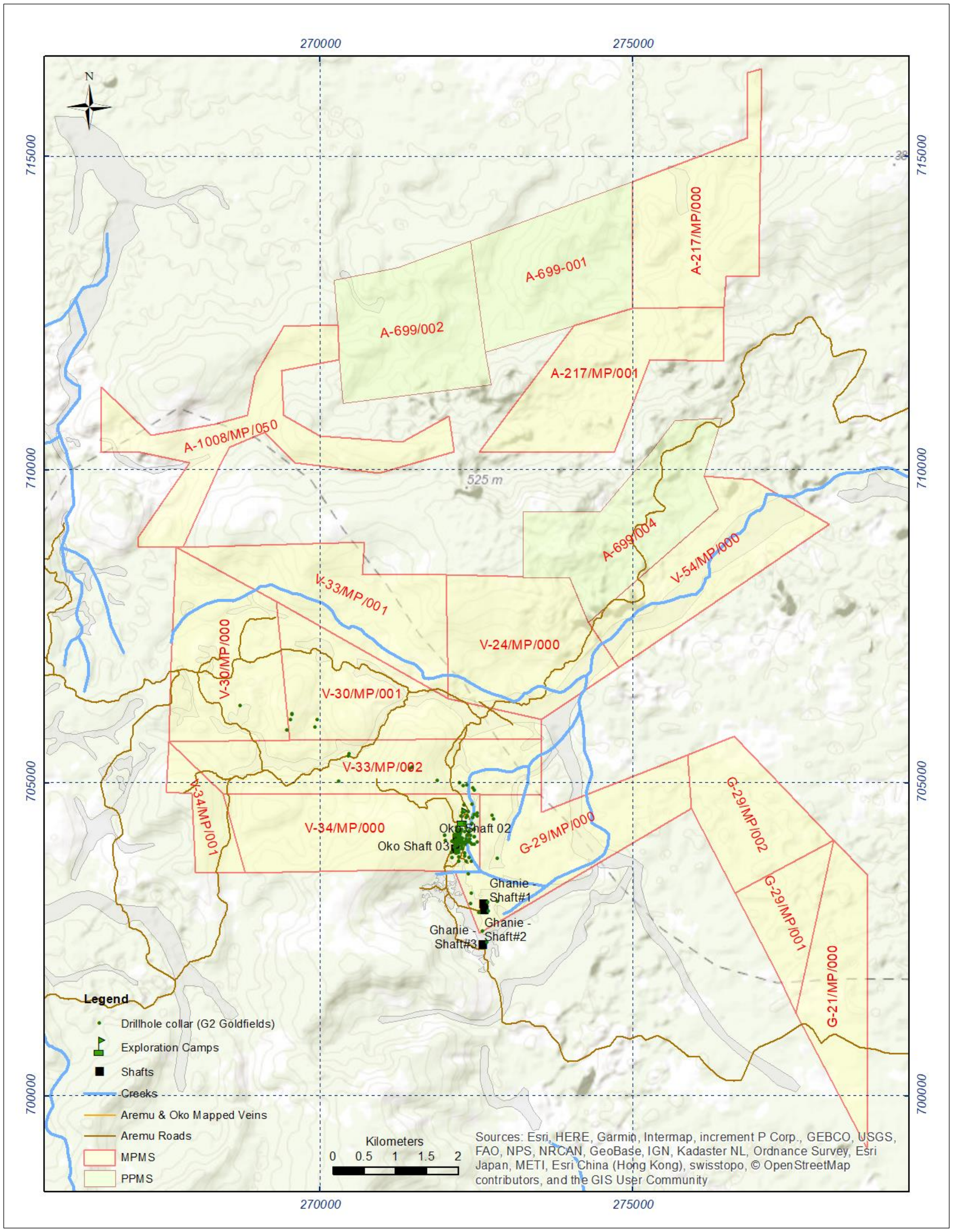
GGMC File Number	Permit Number	Sheet Num	Point	Longitude (Deg Min Sec)	Latitude (Deg Min Sec)	Area (Ac)	Area (Ha)
V-24/MP/000	MP 002/2010	26NE	A	59° 03' 40" W	6° 24' 14" N	1,195.564	483.83
			B	59° 02' 36" W	6° 24' 13" N		
			C	59° 02' 26" W	6° 23' 50" N		
			D	59° 02' 10" W	6° 23' 26" N		
			E	59° 02' 50" W	6° 22' 59" N		
			F	59° 03' 39" W	6° 23' 10" N		
V-30/MP/000	MP 106/2011	26NE	A	59° 05' 09" W	6° 23' 59" N	1,167.588	472.51
			B	59° 05' 01" W	6° 22' 48" N		
			C	59° 06' 04" W	6° 22' 47" N		
			D	59° 06' 03" W	6° 23' 28" N		
			E	59° 06' 02" W	6° 24' 28" N		
V-30/MP/001	MP 107/2011	26NE	A	59° 05' 09" W	6° 23' 59" N	1,084.034	438.69
			B	59° 03' 39" W	6° 23' 10" N		
			C	59° 02' 50" W	6° 22' 59" N		
			D	59° 02' 50" W	6° 22' 49" N		
			E	59° 05' 01" W	6° 22' 48" N		
V-33/MP/001	MP 242/2010	26NE	A	59° 6' 2" W	6° 24' 28" N	1,173.178	474.77
			B	59° 4' 24" W	6° 24' 13" N		
			C	59° 4' 24" W	6° 24' 14" N		
			D	59° 3' 40" W	6° 24' 14" N		
			E	59° 3' 39" W	6° 23' 10" N		
V-33/MP/002	MP 243/2010	26NE	A	59° 2' 50" W	6° 22' 49" N	1,195.928	483.97
			B	59° 2' 50" W	6° 22' 20" N		
			C	59° 5' 36" W	6° 22' 20" N		
			D	59° 6' 4" W	6° 22' 47" N		
V-34/MP/000	MP 244/2010	26NE	A	59° 3' 22" W	6° 22' 19" N	1,195.441	483.78
			B	59° 3' 22" W	6° 22' 20" N		
			C	59° 5' 24" W	6° 21' 39" N		
			D	59° 5' 39" W	6° 22' 20" N		
V-34/MP/001	MP 053/2011	26NE	A	59° 6' 4" W	6° 22' 47" N	287.035	116.16
			B	59° 5' 36" W	6° 22' 20" N		
			C	59° 5' 36" W	6° 22' 20" N		
			D	59° 5' 24" W	6° 21' 39" N		
			E	59° 5' 50" W	6° 21' 39" N		
			F	59° 5' 52" W	6° 22' 20" N		
			H	59° 6' 5" W	6° 22' 25" N		
V-54/MP/000	MP 208/2013	26NE	A	59° 2' 26" W	6° 23' 50" N	1,078.236	436.35
			B	59° 1' 19" W	6° 24' 49" N		
			C	59° 1' 26" W	6° 25' 6" N		
			D	59° 1' 1" W	6° 25' 4" N		
			E	59° 0' 21" W	6° 24' 41" N		
			F	59° 1' 37" W	6° 23' 26" N		
			H	59° 2' 10" W	6° 23' 26" N		
G-29/MP/000	MP 269/2011	26NE	A	59° 2' 50" W	6° 22' 11" N	1,178.00	476.72
			B	59° 1' 34" W	6° 22' 41" N		

GGMC File Number	Permit Number	Sheet Num	Point	Longitude (Deg Min Sec)	Latitude (Deg Min Sec)	Area (Ac)	Area (Ha)
			C	59° 1' 32" W	6° 22' 13" N		
			D	59° 3' 0" W	6° 21' 21" N		
			E	59° 3' 22" W	6° 21' 8" N		
			F	59° 3' 35" W	6° 21' 40" N		
			H	59° 3' 22" W	6° 21' 40" N		
G-29/MP/001	MP 180/2011	26NE	A	59° 0' 18" W	6° 21' 57" N	480.00	194.25
			B	59° 0' 37" W	6° 20' 27" N		
			C	59° 0' 46" W	6° 20' 46" N		
			D	59° 1' 9" W	6° 21' 29" N		
G-29/MP/002	MP 181/2011	26NE	A	59° 1' 34" W	6° 22' 41" N	786.00	318.10
			B	59° 1' 11" W	6° 22' 50" N		
			C	59° 1' 10" W	6° 22' 51" N		
			D	59° 0' 18" W	6° 21' 57" N		
			E	59° 1' 9" W	6° 21' 29" N		
			F	59° 1' 32" W	6° 22' 13" N		
G-21/MP/000	MP 073/2011	26NE	A	59° 0' 18" W	6° 21' 57" N	836.00	338.32
			B	58° 60' 00" W	6° 21' 39" N		
			C	58° 60' 00" W	6° 21' 39" N		
			D	59° 0' 37" W	6° 20' 27" N		
A-699/001	PP 1067/2014	26NE	A	59° 3' 28" W	6° 27' 8" N	1198	484.83
			B	59° 2' 4" W	6° 27' 39" N		
			C	59° 2' 4" W	6° 26' 33" N		
			D	59° 3' 20" W	6° 26' 10" N		
A-699/002	PP 1068/2014	26NE	A	59° 4' 39" W	6° 26' 47" N	1200	485.64
			B	59° 4' 6" W	6° 26' 54" N		
			C	59° 3' 28" W	6° 27' 8" N		
			D	59° 3' 17" W	6° 25' 53" N		
			E	59° 4' 34" W	6° 25' 43" N		
A-699/004	PP 1070/2014	26NE	A	59° 3' 0" W	6° 24' 47" N	1200	485.64
			B	59° 2' 20" W	6° 24' 47" N		
			C	59° 1' 41" W	6° 25' 35" N		
			D	59° 1' 17" W	6° 25' 36" N		
			E	59° 1' 17" W	6° 26' 5" N		
			F	59° 1' 26" W	6° 25' 6" N		
			G	59° 1' 19" W	6° 24' 49" N		
			H	59° 2' 26" W	6° 23' 50" N		
			I	59° 2' 36" W	6° 24' 13" N		
			J	59° 3' 0" W	6° 24' 13" N		

GGMC File Number	Permit Number	Sheet Num	Point	Longitude (Deg Min Sec)	Latitude (Deg Min Sec)	Area (Ac)	Area (Ha)
A-1008/MP/050	PP 1071/2014	26NE	A	59° 6' 40" W	6° 25' 51" N	1200	485.64
			B	59° 6' 14" W	6° 25' 26" N		
			C	59° 5' 41" W	6° 25' 32" N		
			D	59° 5' 24" W	6° 25' 37" N		
			E	59° 5' 20" W	6° 25' 57" N		
			F	59° 5' 5" W	6° 26' 23" N		
			G	59° 4' 37" W	6° 26' 24" N		
			H	59° 4' 36" W	6° 26' 6" N		
			I	59° 5' 6" W	6° 26' 0" N		
			J	59° 5' 5" W	6° 25' 37" N		
			K	59° 4' 46" W	6° 25' 26" N		
			L	59° 4' 3" W	6° 25' 23" N		
			M	59° 3' 39" W	6° 25' 37" N		
			N	59° 3' 36" W	6° 25' 18" N		
			O	59° 4' 15" W	6° 25' 7" N		
			P	59° 4' 59" W	6° 25' 12" N		
			Q	59° 4' 36" W	6° 26' 6" N		
			R	59° 5' 33" W	6° 25' 20" N		
			S	59° 5' 38" W	6° 25' 11" N		
			T	59° 5' 57" W	6° 24' 28" N		
			U	59° 6' 20" W	6° 24' 28" N		
			V	59° 6' 20" W	6° 24' 33" N		
			W	59° 5' 54" W	6° 25' 12" N		
			X	59° 6' 40" W	6° 25' 17" N		
			Y	59° 6' 40" W	6° 25' 17" N		
A-217/MP/000	MP 160/2015	26 NE	A	59° 2' 4" W	6° 27' 39" N	1199	485.24
			B	59° 1' 4" W	6° 28' 2" N		
			C	59° 1' 4" W	6° 28' 36" N		
			D	59° 0' 57" W	6° 28' 38" N		
			E	59° 0' 58" W	6° 26' 50" N		
			F	59° 1' 15" W	6° 26' 50" N		
			G	59° 1' 16" W	6° 26' 34" N		
			H	59° 2' 4" W	6° 26' 33" N		
A-217/MP/001	MP 161/2015	26 NE	A	59° 2' 34" W	6° 26' 24" N	1183	478.76
			B	59° 2' 4" W	6° 26' 33" N		
			C	59° 1' 16" W	6° 26' 34" N		
			D	59° 1' 16" W	6° 26' 6" N		
			E	59° 1' 54" W	6° 25' 18" N		
			F	59° 2' 13" W	6° 25' 18" N		
			G	59° 3' 23" W	6° 25' 18" N		
Total						**18,837.0**	**7,623.22**

Note: The coordinates are copied from the Annex1 of the mining permit, issued by GGMC.

Figure 4.3
Land Tenure Map of the Oko Gold Project, Guyana, South America



Source: Prepared by Micon (March 2022) with data from GGMC (2016), G2G

Table 4.2
List of the Mining and Prospecting Permits

GGMC File Number	Mining Permit Number	Area (Ac)	Registration Date	Renewed	Next Renewal Date	Environmental Bond (GYD per Year)	Annual Rental Fee (US$)
V-24/MP/000/09	MP No 002/2010	1,195.56	Jan 14, 2010	2022	Jan 14, 2020	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1,200.00
V-30/MP/000/10	MP No 106/2011	1,167.59	Jun 13, 2011	2022	Jun 13, 2021	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1,172.00
V-30/MP/001/10	MP No 107/2011	1,084.03	Jun 13, 2011	2022	Jun 13, 2021	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1,088.00
V-33/MP/001/10	MP No 242/2010	1,173.18	Nov 22, 2010	2021	Nov 22, 2020	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1,178.00
V-33/MP/002/10	MP No 243/2010	1,195.93	Nov 22, 2010	2021	Nov 22, 2020	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1,200.00
V-34/MP/000/10	MP No 244/2010	1,195.44	Nov 22, 2010	2021	Nov 22, 2020	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1,200.00
V-34/MP/001/10	MP No 053/2011	287.04	Mar 9, 2011	2022	Mar 9, 2021	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	288.00
V-54/MP/000/12	MP No 208/2013	1,078.24	Sep 9, 2013	2018	Sep 9, 2023	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1,082.00
G-29/MP/000/10	MP No 269/2011	1,178.00	Nov 22, 2011	2021	Nov 22, 2021	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1128.69
G-29/MP/001/10	MP No 180/2011	480.044	Aug 22, 2011	2021	Aug 22, 2026	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	459.91
G-29/MP/002/10	MP No 181/2011	786.00	Aug 22, 2011	2021	Aug 22, 2026	0	753.10
G-21/MP/000/10	MP No 073/2011	836.00	May 10, 2011	2021	May 10, 2026	0	801.00
A-699/001/2014	PPMS/1067/2014	1198.00	Aug 26, 2014	2021	Aug 25, 2022	0	1138.10
A-699/002 /2014	PPMS/1068/2014	1200.00	Aug 26, 2014	2021	Aug 25, 2022	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1140.00
A-699/004/2014	PPMS/1070/2014	1200.00	Aug 26, 2014	2021	Aug 25, 2022	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1140.00
A-1008/MP/050	PPMS/1071/2014	1200.00	Nov 18, 2016	2021	Nov 17, 2026	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1140.00
A-217/MP/000/2014	MP No 160/2015	1199.00	Apr 20, 2015	2022	Apr 20, 2025	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1199.00
A-217/MP/001/2014	MP No 161/2015	1183.00	Apr 20, 2015	2022	Apr 20, 2025	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1183.00
Total		**18,857.01**				**approx. 6,200 US$**	**18,490**

Note: Conversion rate is 208GYD=1US$ (24 November 2021, Source: www.bankofguyana.org.gy).

4.4 LAND ACQUISITION

On 22 December 2017 Mrs. Violet Smith ("Optionee") entered in an option agreement with Michael Vieira (Lot "C" Houston Estate Street, East Bank Demerara, Guyana) ("Owner") to acquire eight MSMP, listed in Table 4.2. Violet Smith was acting as an agent for G2G and is part of the management of the company. The Optionee has paid

an initial US$50,000.

US$100,000 first anniversary payment.

US$200,000 2nd anniversary payment.

US$200,000 3rd anniversary payment.

US$200,000 4th anniversary payment.

and the ongoing annual rental fee to the GGMC. For these payments the Optionees acquired the sole and exclusive right to explore and evaluate the mineral resources on the property.

Once the Optionee has notified the Owner of the determination of an NI 43-101 compliant resource of at least 250,000 ounces of gold, the Optionee can make a

US$1,000,000 advance NSR Payment to acquire 100% ownership of the MSMP.

After the payment of the advance NSR, the Optionee will have the sole and exclusive right to explore, evaluate and develop the mineral reserves on the Oko property.

The Owner shall retain a 2.5% NSR which can be acquired by the Optionee for US$4,000,000.

During the continuance of this agreement the Owner will not deal or attempt to deal with his rights, title and interests in the Permits, or the Property in any way that would or might affect the right of the Optionee to acquire a 100% interest in and to the Property free and clear from any liens, charges and encumbrances. The Owner has the right to exercise his mining rights prior to the final payment of the advanced NSR (US$1,000,000).

Additionally, on November 22, 2021, Mrs. Violet Smith, a Country Manager for G2G ("Optionee") and an owner of Ontario Inc. has entered into an option agreement to acquire 100% interests in four claims (the "Ghanie claims"), totaling 3,280 acres, which are contiguous to the southeastern extent of the Oko claims. The Company may earn a 100% interest in the Ghanie claims by making payments totaling $US 315,000 over a 4-year period ending November 22, 2023, with the vendor retaining a 2% Net Smelter Return ("NSR"). The Company has the option to acquire the NSR for $US 2 million. To date 8 diamond drill holes have been completed on the Ghanie claims.

Furthermore, on November 19, 2021, G2G indirectly entered into an option agreement in respect of the 7,154 acre "Amsterdam properties". The property is northeast of the Oko main blocks and covers the NE extension of a poly-deformed greenstone belt that contains the high-grade Oko main discovery. The equivalent of US$100,000 was paid upon signing the option agreement on November 19, 2021, for the Amsterdam properties and a 100% interest in such properties may be acquired by making additional payments totaling US$1,075,000 on or before November 19, 2025, and having a reputable third party determine that the properties have a mineral resource of more than 150,000 ounces of gold. The vendor retains a 2.5% net smelter royalty, which can be acquired for US$3 million. The option agreement terminates if the option is not exercised before November 19, 2028.

Neither G2G, nor any of its vendors, hold any surface or forestry rights on the Oko property, but they have the right to build a camp and to cut trees for building bridges and buildings for the camp. G2G pays annual fee of US$11,550.00 for the Oko block to GGMC.

The property is not part of any Amerindian reserves. G2G has a legal access to the property as long as they keep paying the annual fee to the GGMC.

The Oko Gold property is not a subject of any environmental liability. Mr. Vierra, who has artisanal and small-scale mining operations on the property, is responsible for payments of the environmental fees and for the closing of the small-scale mining operations.

Permission for geological, geophysical and other surveys is granted by the Minister of Mines if he believes that they are relevant for mineral exploration and mining. The terms and conditions may include the fees, duration of the survey, the requirement for the results of the survey to be shared with the Minister and the restriction of the dissemination of the information. Usually, the permission is received within 2-3 months.

4.5 MICON'S COMMENT

Micon has reviewed the option agreements under which G2G holds title to the Oko gold property or the underlying exploration and mining permits, however Micon offers no legal opinion as to the validity of the mineral titles claimed. A description of the properties, and ownership thereof, is provided for general information purposes only.

Micon is unaware of any other outstanding environmental liabilities at the Oko Gold Project, other than those normally associated with possessing a MSMP in Guyana. The existing environmental conditions, liabilities and remediation have been described where required by NI 43-101 regulations. These statements are provided for information purposes only and Micon offers no opinion in this regard.

Micon is unaware of any other significant factors or risks that may affect access, title or the right or ability of G2G to perform work on the Oko property.

Other than those discussed previously, Micon is not aware of any royalties, back-in rights, payments or other agreements and encumbrances which apply to the Oko property.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY AND HYDROLOGY

The Aremu-Oko property is within the Guyana Highlands moist forest ecoregion (Figure 5.1). The area has an Equatorial climate with very little variation of temperatures throughout the year. Annual rainfall varies considerably and is characterized by 4 seasons:

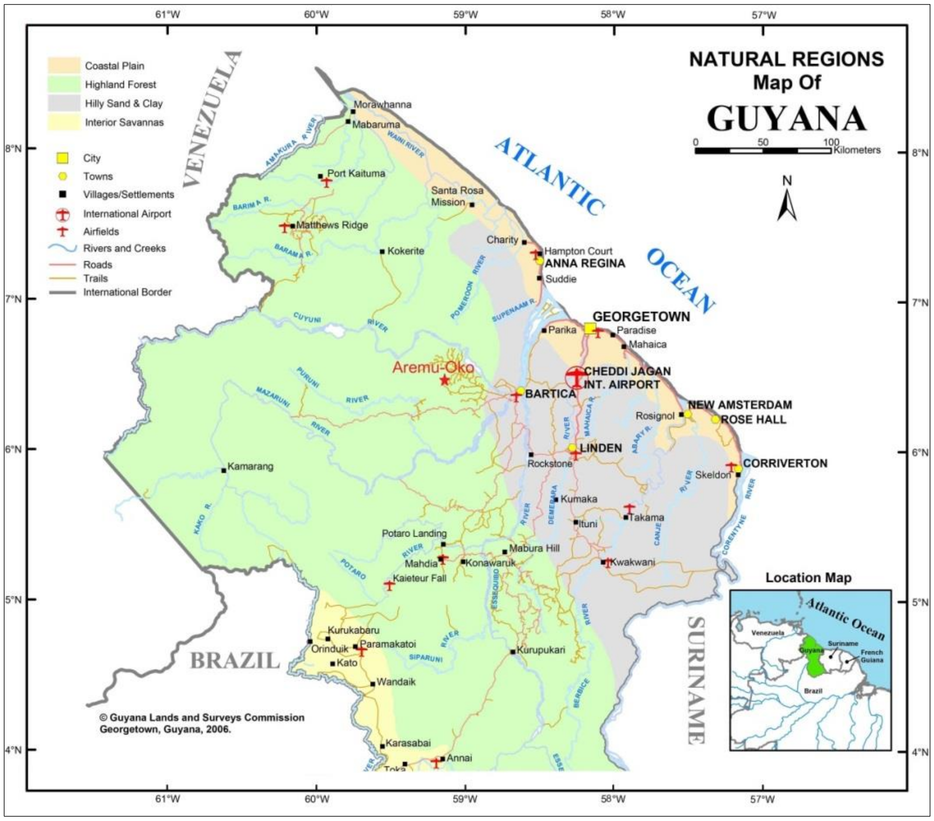
- Wet season, from December to February.
- Dry season, March to May.
- Wet season, from May to July.
- Dry season from August to late November.

The annual precipitation varies from 1,500 mm to 2,600 mm. The minimum and maximum temperatures are, respectively, 16°C and 38°C, which correspond to an annual average of 28°C. Exploration and mining activities can be conducted during the whole year.

The area of Aremu-Oko consists of rolling hills and some isolated high ridges with steep slopes. The elevation varies from 100 masl to 250 masl. The watershed between the Mazaruni and the Cuyuni Rivers passes through the property.

The main rivers on the property are Aremu River and Oko River and they belong to the basin of the Cuyuni River, which originates in the Guiana Highlands of Venezuela.

Figure 5.1
Ecoregions in North and Central Guyana



Source: Guyana Land and Survey Commission (http://www.glsc.gov.gy, dated 2006), modified by Micon.

5.2 ACCESSIBILITY

Georgetown, the capital of Guyana, can be reached by daily commercial flights from London (UK), Toronto (Canada), Miami (USA), Bridgetown (Barbados) or Port of Spain (Trinidad). The Port of Georgetown is an international seaport and can be used for the delivery of equipment and shipment of goods.

Bartica can be reached from Georgetown via a short flight from Ogle International Airport or by a drive on paved highway. The town is the capital of Region 7 and the gateway to the interior of the country. Located at the confluence of the Cuyuni and Mazarini Rivers with the Essequibo River, Bartica became a logistics hub for many exploration and timber projects. During the last few years Bartica has developed as a small commercial centre with a hospital, high schools, hotels and restaurants. The population is between 20,000 and 25,000 people and the local people can be hired for different exploration activities, administrative, logistics and general work.

The Oko Project is accessed by a combination of boat and truck, using rivers and logging roads, from the town of Bartica and the Itaballi crossing on the Cuyuni River.

The Oko gold property is located in a relatively remote area in the interior of the country. Artisanal alluvial mining and logging takes place near the deposit, but the infrastructure is very limited, mainly logging roads and some grocery shops.

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Project area is traversed by logging roads built by forestry companies and local access roads cut by the local miners to their various workings. The local miners' camps, and small shops that emerge, are mainly temporary wooden structures or even just fly-camps with tarpaulin covers. It is common practice for the local miners to move to other locations as their alluvial gold workings become depleted. The shops usually follow them.

There is no electrical power or phone service. Locally these are provided by a diesel generator for the camp. There are relatively few towns, and most are located on rivers which, historically, are the main form of transportation infrastructure. Local labour, that is familiar with bush camps and suitable for conducting field exploration, is readily available in Georgetown or the larger communities. Technical personnel such as geologists, other geoscientists, drilling contractors and mining personnel can be hired from Georgetown or the adjacent countries like Brazil, Suriname or Venezuela.

The local Guyanese population (Amerindians, descendants of African and East Indian settlers) is often engaged in artisanal gold mining and/or logging. Over the last decade the area has witnessed a notable influx of gold diggers from Brazil, Venezuela as well as Guyanese (legal and illegal ones).

Excavators and slurry pumps are very common equipment in the alluvial operations. All-wheel drive trucks and 4-wheel drive ATVs are used extensively to transport fuel, equipment and supplies from Bartica to the local miners' camps through the logging roads network.

In addition to the gold mining, this area is also the place for small-scale forest harvesting.

Big trees found in the area are used for construction purposes, production of wood, plywood and other building materials.

According to the Mining Act the licence holder of MSMP has the right to mine and conduct a mineral exploration on the property.

There is enough water for drilling and eventual mining in the area.

6.0 HISTORY

The documented exploration history in the area is mainly from the Aremu Prospecting License Final report, filed in the GGMC by Golden Star Resources in 1993.

6.1 GOLDEN STAR AND CAMBIOR JOINT VENTURE (1991-1993)

Reconnaissance stream sediment sampling was conducted in the early stages of the program, but the widespread presence of mercury in the drainage made it difficult to quantify the gold content of the samples. However, old pork-knocker workings confirmed the presence of gold mineralization in the area.

From 1991 to 1992 the joint venture completed an intensive soil sampling program, which started with a line spacing of 800 m and sample spacing of 100 m on the grid. By the end of 1991, more than 50% of the area was covered with this grid. The identified geochemical anomalies (mainly the Tracy structure area) were sampled with 200 x 100 m grids.

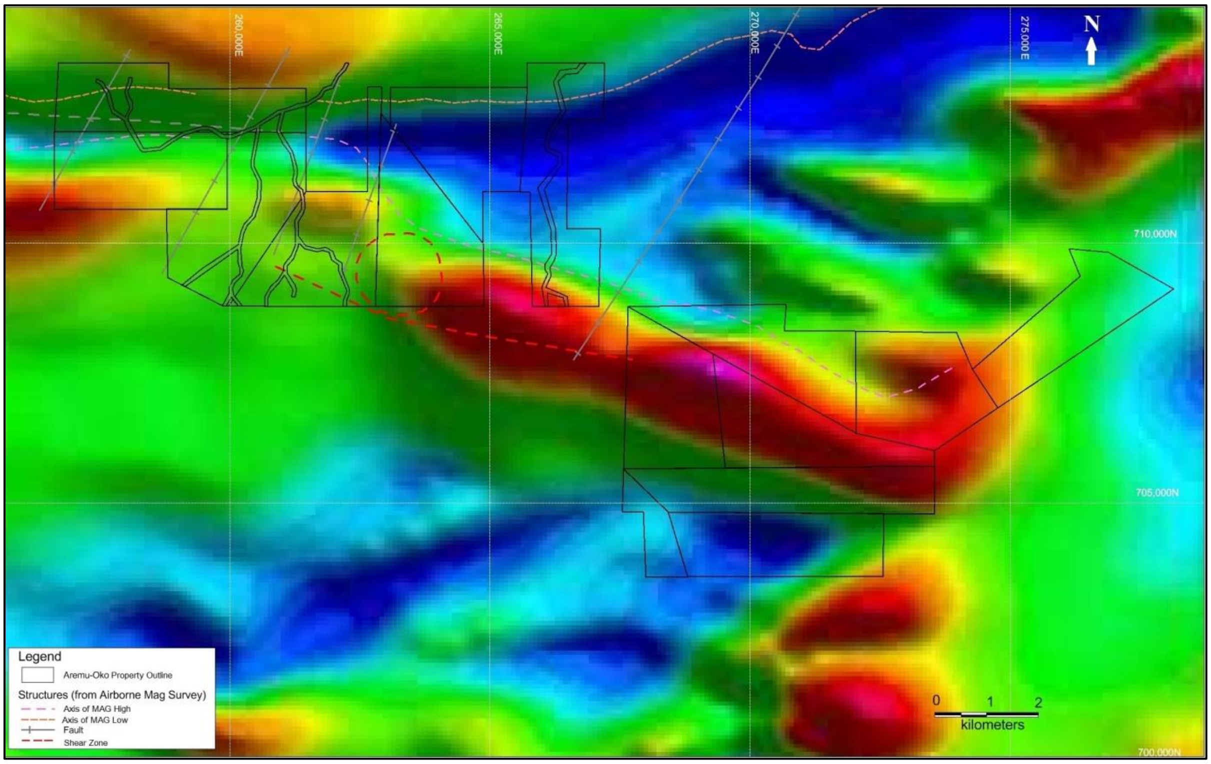
A total of 1,266 soil samples were collected and panned. The number of gold flakes in the pan samples were counted and the rest of the sample was sent for geochemical analyses. The PL boundaries were extended to the southern portion of the area toward the Aremu-Oko shear zone area.

Along with the soil sampling, prospecting and reconnaissance outcrop sampling started in all the areas with indications of the presence of gold. The pork-knocker's "Cave" was found during this phase which confirmed the presence of gold in the Tracy structure area. A shallow auger drilling program identified mineralized lithological units in the anomalous areas and the exploration team proceeded with a trenching program. Ten trenches were dug in the Tracy structure area and one in the Silver Cup Creek headwaters' area. The presence of gold was confirmed in two of the trenches (TTl and TS1).

Golden Star and Cambior completed an airborne magnetic survey in 1993 (See Figure 6.1). The results from the Residual Magnetic Field survey were used to outline the different lithological units and some of the geological structures, such as contacts, shear and fault zones.

G2G has no reliable information about the name of the geophysical company or the type of the aircraft, the instruments used and the linespacing (200 m or 400 m). The data was provided to the company as a grid image in GIS format.

Figure 6.1
Map of the Residual Magnetic Field for the Aremu-Oko Area



6.2 Exploration Brex Inc. (1995-1997)

In 1995 Exploration Brex Inc., a junior exploration company, based in Val-d'Or, Quebec, Canada acquired the Aremu Project. In 1996 the company reported assay results from grab and surface channel samples in trenches from the Aremu vein and Aremu-Oko shear.

In 1997 Exploration Brex Inc. completed a total of 58.1-line km of magnetics and VLF electromagnetics and a 58.9-line km horizontal loop (MaxMin) survey (Exploration Brex Inc., News release, May 23, 1997).

Exploration Brex Inc. reported that the Aremu-Oko shear zone has been traced for 1.0 km in length and up to 300 m in width. Grab samples and samples from trenching from the Oko shear returned up to17.05 g/t gold (equivalent to 0.55 oz/t).

In August, 1997 the company sold the alluvial mining rights on the Aremu property to Michael Vieira for US$100,000 (Exploration Brex Inc., News release, Aug 5, 1997).

6.3 Michael Vierra Small Scale Mining (2011-present)

Prior to 2011, the development focused solely on the alluvial and free gold in quartz veins and saprolite in the Aremu Mine area and around the Cusher Pit, Oko property. Later, the upper parts of the gold-bearing quartz vein zones, were exploited by pork knocker groups and several abandoned shafts have been identified on the property. Currently two artisanal miners are mining alluvial gold. The miners did not disclose their daily or monthly gold production.

The Oko block has ongoing small scale mining operations. In 2017-2022, small scale mining, close to the Crusher open pit, is being carried out on gold-bearing sand and the weathering crust of mafic volcanics and metasediments with a gold-bearing quartz vein system, known as the Aremu trend.

6.3.1 Guyana Precious Metals Inc. (2011-2013)

The company conducted reconnaissance prospecting and sampling in 2011. A team of 6 people visited the area around the old Aremu mine site and took pan and grab samples from the Aremu vein zone and from the Aremu-Oko shear zone. The main objective of this program was to confirm the presence of gold-bearing mineralization, take structural measurements and locate the old workings. Nine rock samples were collected and sent to the ACME laboratory in Geogretown for assaying. In addition, the exploration team panned sand and gravel and counted the gold flakes. The results from this reconnaissance program were very encouraging. A list of the assay results and the descriptions of the samples is provided in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1
Results from 2011 Reconnaissance Mapping Program

<table>
<tr><th>Sample Number</th><th>Year</th><th>Easting (m)</th><th>Northing (m)</th><th>Elevation (m)</th><th>Au (g/t)</th><th>Type</th><th>Descriptions</th></tr>
<tr><td>RMR-1</td><td>2011</td><td>258290</td><td>712265</td><td>268</td><td>51.01</td><td>Grab</td><td>Grab sample from boulder pile at Vieira abandoned shaft, quartz with py clusters</td></tr>
<tr><td>RMR-2</td><td>2011</td><td>258234</td><td>712286</td><td>198</td><td>0.41</td><td>Grab</td><td>Grab sample from crusher boulder pile, 30 counts in pan</td></tr>
<tr><td>RMR-3</td><td>2011</td><td>257820</td><td>712576</td><td>224</td><td>0.46</td><td>Grab</td><td>Grab sample from 3 quartz veins in shear zone in porcknockers workings in metasediments</td></tr>
<tr><td>RMR-4</td><td>2011</td><td>260,714</td><td>712,231</td><td>235</td><td>0.34</td><td>Channel</td><td rowspan="3">2 m channel sample across sugary quartz and 50 cm graphitic vein. More than100 fines count from mixed quartz and graphitic material (more than 150 gold points from white material and more than 40 counts from graphitic shist)</td></tr>
<tr><td>RMR-5</td><td>2011</td><td>260,714</td><td>712,231</td><td>235</td><td>12.61</td><td>Channel</td></tr>
<tr><td>RMR-6</td><td>2011</td><td>260,714</td><td>712,231</td><td>235</td><td>5.73</td><td>Channel</td></tr>
<tr><td>RMR-7</td><td>2011</td><td>261,204</td><td>710,479</td><td>424</td><td>0.42</td><td>Channel</td><td>2 m channel in 8 m wide shear in saprolite within a porcknocker pit with minimal quartz veining</td></tr>
<tr><td>RMR-8</td><td>2011</td><td>262,925</td><td>708,897</td><td>321</td><td>0.05</td><td>Grab</td><td>Grab sample from 10 m schistose metasediments or metavolcanics (shear zone 285/80)</td></tr>
<tr><td>RMR-9</td><td>2011</td><td>260,738</td><td>712,228</td><td>236</td><td>4.92</td><td>Channel</td><td>Sample taken across 1.5 m vein zone</td></tr>
</table>

Source: GIS database, provided by G2G in May, 2018.

6.4 MICON'S COMMENT

The relationship between sample length and the true thickness of the mineralization during the historical drilling and trenching programs is unknown. There were no historical mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates, published in technical reports or any other document, but the historical exploration and production confirms the presence of gold mineralization in the Aremu-Oko area.

The results from the historical airborne geophysical survey, soil sampling, reconnaissance mapping and the ongoing small scale and alluvial mining operations in the whole Aremu-Oko mine district demonstrate the presence of gold mineralization within the high-grade auriferous quartz veins and “ore shoots” located in shear zones, faults and adjacent host rock.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The Aremu-Oko trend and the surrounding area have been mined for over 100 years by artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM). In the 1990's Golden Star and Cambior started some systematic exploration, but the area is underexplored.

The geology of the Aremu-Oko area is based on information from a 1:1,000,000 Geological Map of Guyana (Heesterman (2005) updated by Nadeau (2010)) and published by the GGMC. The geological map includes the results from the 1999-2005 GGMC field surveys and historical maps examined during the compilation of the project reports.

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

7.1.1 Guiana Shield

The Guiana Shield is one of the three cratons of the South American Plate and includes parts of Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana and Brazil. A simplified geological sketch of the Guiana Shield, showing the location of the Aremu-Oko Project is shown on Figure 7.1.

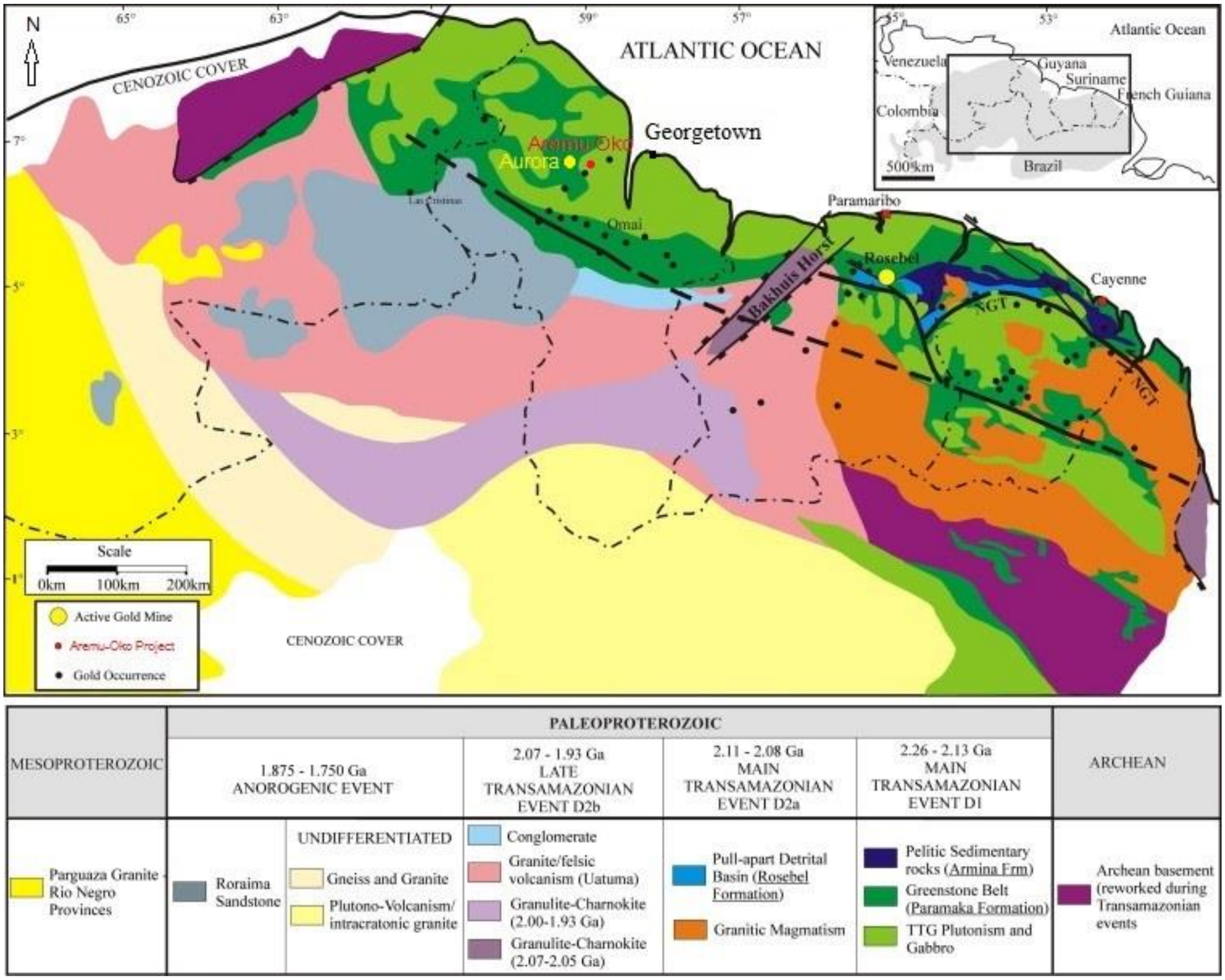
The oldest rocks in the Shield are the Imataca Complex basement rocks which are composed of Archean-age formations of high-grade metamorphic rocks (amphibolite facies schists, high grade gneiss, granulites and charnockites) and dispersed granitoid plutons, all older than 3.0 Ga.

The Lower Proterozoic Supracrustal rocks of the Guiana Shield consist of metasediments and mainly folded acid and intermediate metavolcanics (greenstones). They are overlain by sub-horizontal layers of sandstones, quartzites, shales and conglomerates intruded by sills or dykes of younger mafic intrusive rocks such as gabbro dykes. The age of the younger granitic and volcano-sedimentary supracrustal complex is assumed to range from 2.2 to 2.0 Ga. The supracrustal rocks are overlain in the western part of the shield by the Early to Middle Proterozoic Roraima Supergroup.

The Roraima Supergroup consists mainly of continental sedimentary rocks, interbedded with volcanics, and intruded by sills and dykes. These Precambrian sediments include quartz sandstones, quartzites, and conglomerates presumed to be 1.78 to 1.95 Ga in age.

Different intrusive bodies occur within the folded strata.

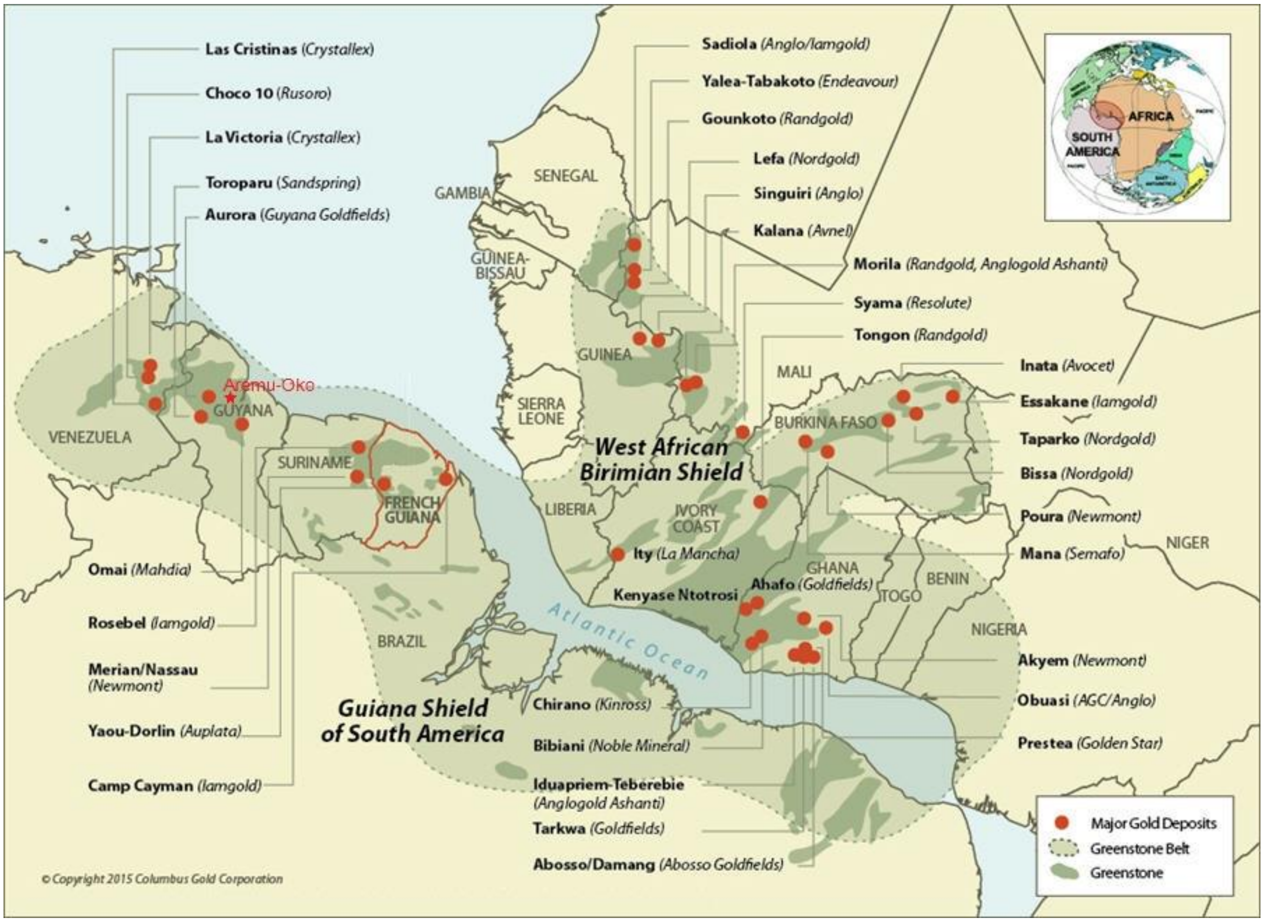
Figure 7.1
Simplified Geological Map of the Guiana Shield



Source: Daoust, C., G. Voicu, H. Brisson, and M. Gauthier (2011).

Based on tectonic and geochronological data, it is assumed that the Amazonian and West African Craton were part of the Gondwana continent and were joined before the opening of the Atlantic Ocean during the Mesozoic Era (See Figure 7.2).

Figure 7.2
Pre-drift Reconstruction of Western Gondwana Continent and Major Gold Deposits



Source: Columbia Gold Corporation (2015), modified by Micon (2018).

The West African Craton is known for multiple gold deposits, hosted in the lower Proterozoic volcano-sedimentary sequences. Some of the gold deposits that are currently in production are the Obuassi, Ashafo and Boguso gold deposits in Ghana; the Sadiola, Fecola, and Tabakoto deposits in Mali; the Sabodala deposit in Senegal; the Essakane, Taparko-Borum, Mana and Youga deposits in Burkina Faso.

A big part of the Guiana Shield is still underexplored, due to its sparse population, limited rock outcrops, and the dense tropical forest. The gold discoveries in Venezuela (Las Christinas, El Callao and others in the Kilometre 88 district), Guyana (Omai Mine and Aurora Mine, Toroparu gold Project), and Suriname (Gros Rosebel Mine) and the numerous small scale and alluvial mining and exploration activities have demonstrated the excellent gold potential of the Guiana Shield.

7.1.2 Geology of North Guyana

The bedrock of Guyana can be broadly subdivided into six groups on the basis of their ages.

7.1.2.1 Lower Proterozoic Supracrustal Rocks

In the northern and northwestern parts of Guyana, the supracrustal sequences form the Barama-Mazaruni Supergroup (BMS).

The rocks of the Barama Group are mainly sericite-chlorite schists, phyllites, metavolcanics and quartzites. The igneous rocks of this group are represented by different metamorphosed varieties of mafic and ultramafic igneous rocks such as metagabbros, pyroxenites and serpentinites. The overlying rocks (phyllites, metarhyolites, siliceous schists and quartzites) form the Mazaruni Group.

Three curved, northwest-southeast oriented sub-parallel belts, with similar regional lithostratigraphy are identified within the BMS. Limited field information indicates that each of the belts is comprised at the base of mafic tholeiitic basalts and minor ultramafic rocks, overlain by volcanic rocks of intermediate composition alternating with terrigeneous sediments. These sequences are interpreted to have formed as successive back-arc closure and extensional oceanic-arc systems between 2,200 and 2,100 Ma.

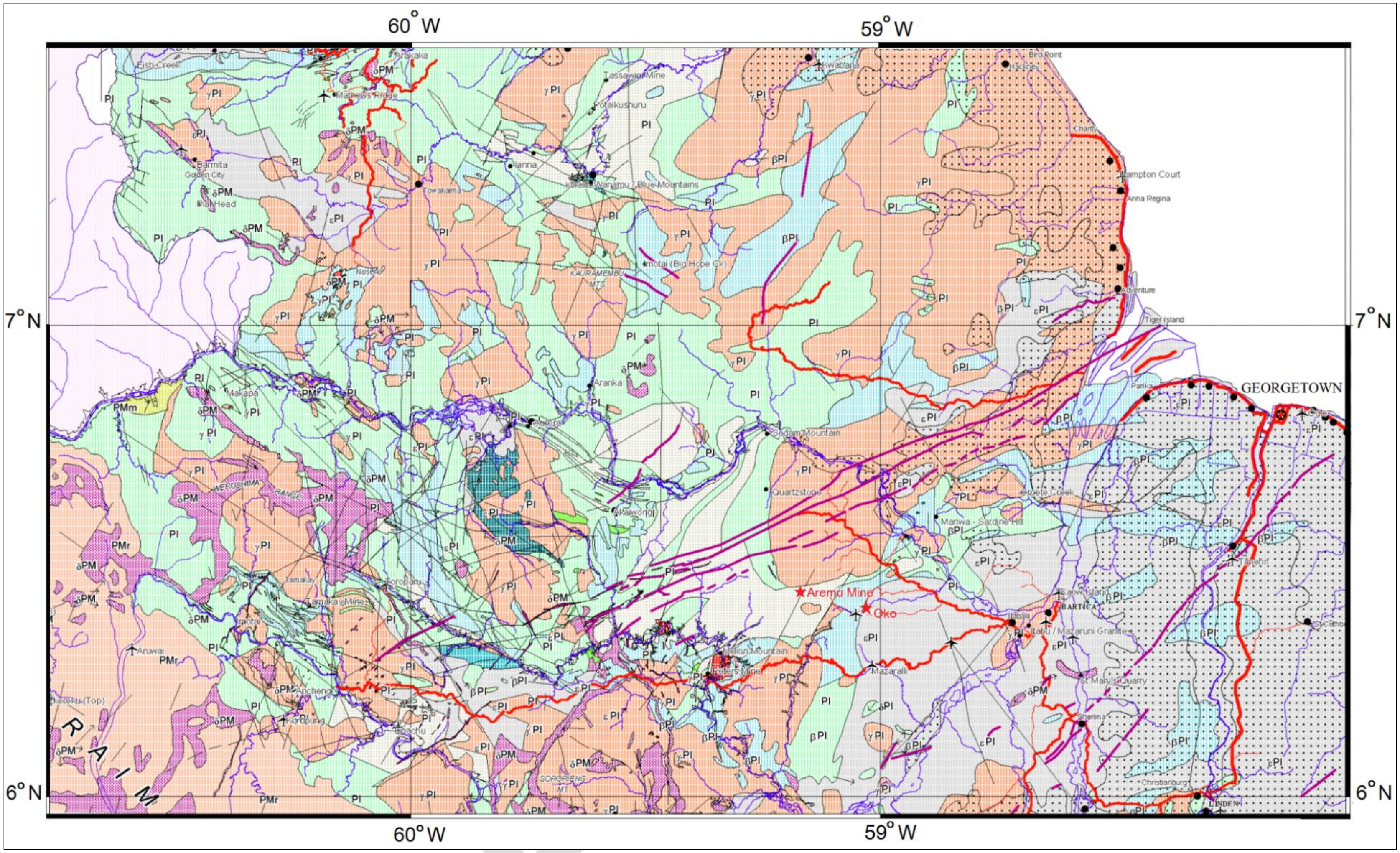
Crustal shortening is reflected by several deformation events, which resulted in shear zone dominated strain and tight folding, arranging the volcano-sedimentary sequences in more or less elongated belts. (Voicu et al., 2001). The above described supracrustal sequences are intruded by numerous, large and small calcalkaline, felsic to intermediate granitoid intrusions, called the “granitoid complex”, with ages ranging from 2,140 to 2,080 Ma (Voicu, et al., 2001). These plutons form large batholithic zones in between the volcano-sedimentary belts, and as small plutons within the belts.

7.1.2.2 Trans-Amazonian Tectono-Thermal Event

Intrusive rocks, volcanic rocks and folded metasedimentary rocks comprise the Guiana bedrock south of the Takutu Basin. Mylonitised zones within high grade metamorphic rocks in the region have been related to an Upper Proterozoic tectonic thermal event (Wojcik, 2008).

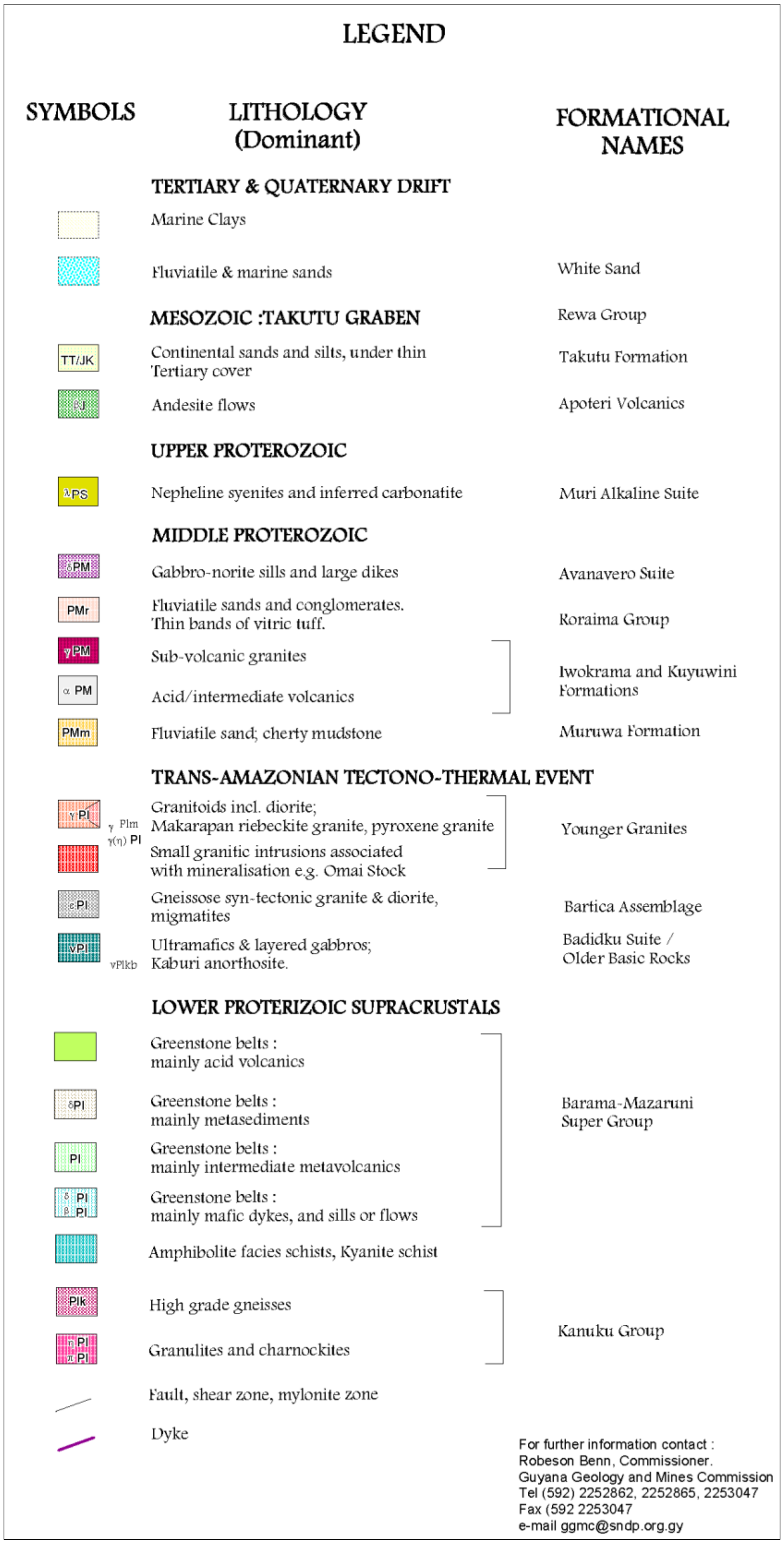
The region is marked by several large-scale shear zones. The most prominent of these structural corridors stretches over several hundreds of kilometers in a west-northwesterly direction across most of the Guyana Shield. In Guyana this feature is known as the Makapa-Kuribrong Shear Zone (MKSZ; G. Voicu, et al., 2001). Primary and alluvial type gold mineralisation is confined to the Paleoproterozoic sediments forming the greenstone belt and the majority of the known gold mineralization systems are located in the vicinity of these regional tectonic features (See Figure 7.3).

Figure 7.3
Regional Geology and Location of the Oko Project in Northeast Guyana, South America



Source: Geological Map of Guyana, GGMC (Heesterman and Nadeau, 2010).

Legend to the Guyana Geological Map



7.1.2.3 Middle Proterozoic Rock Units

The rocks forming the Middle Proterozoic units are commonly known as the Roraima Group (or Roraima Supergroup). This lithostratigraphic unit consists of slightly metamorphosed sandstones, greywackes, clay schists, jaspers and tuffs, which are intruded by 1,700-million-year-old sills of greenstones and dolerites. The rocks are mostly flat-lying, sometimes horizontal. The basalt conglomerates of this formation are considered to be the main source of alluvial diamonds.

7.1.2.4 Upper Proterozoic Rocks Suites

The Upper Proterozoic suites are represented as gabbro-norite sills and large dykes, intersecting the Roraima Group and the alkaline intrusive of nepheline syenites with inferred carbonatites, known as Muri Alkaline Suite. The Mazaruni greenstones may underlie these rocks at depth.

7.1.2.5 Mesozoic Rocks

Cretaceous, Paleogene and Neogene sediments filling graben-like depressions, including the Takuto rift trough, are represented by continental and shallow-marine sediments (conglomerates, sandstones, clays).

7.1.3 Tertiary and Quaternary Sediments

Alluvial and marine sand, gravel and clay are very common in the river valleys and on the Atlantic shoreline. Most of the small-scale artisanal gold and diamond operations are mining free gold and diamonds from the rivers.

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

This section is based on information provided on the Map of Groete Creek-Aremu-Peters Mine Division, Geological Survey of Guyana, Department of Geology and Mines at 1:200,000 scale (J.R. Macdonald, 1965). The information was compiled and modified by Micon with the assistance of the G2G's exploration team, based on their field observations during the site visits, prospecting and sampling programs.

7.2.1 Lithology

7.2.1.1 Weathered Rocks

All rocks on the surface are weathered to saprolite and it is very difficult to identify the protolith. Goldstar's geologists (Goldstar, 1993) have identified the following basic types of saprolite, exposed on the property in tranches and artisanal pits:

- The **felsic saprolite** is a cream-colored, fine to medium-grained, sandy and clayey weathered rock, locally showing fractured texture (breccia?) and mottling. It often shows quartz and quartz-carbonate veinlets in low density. Some places show fine intercalations of ferruginous schist 10-20 cm wide. Contacts between the felsic saprolite and other rock types are often transitional.

- The **mafic saprolite (or Ferruginous schist)** is the most common rock in the trenches and throughout the area. It is a purplish-red fine grained foliated weathered rock, but less weathered portions show a typical schistose texture with abundant chlorite. Contacts with the alteration zone and felsic saprolite are gradual, but sometimes abrupt. Locally it can show quartz veinlets with pyrite crystals with a maximum size around 1 cm. Inside alteration zones it tends to be more massive and hard, the original texture being completely masked.
- **Grey saprolite** is very characteristic with strong foliation. It is considered to be part of the alteration zone. They grey saprolite is generally parallel to the foliation. Sometimes it is almost massive and spotted. The schistosity is observed as up to 4 cm wide darker and lighter bands. The carbonaceous bands are more common close to the sharp contact with mafic saprolite. Quartz veinlets and quartz-carbonate veinlets are observed generally within the carbonaceous zone with several directions, along the foliation or obliquely and are discontinuous. These veinlets are characterized by rusty red hematite-limonite spots (probably weathered pyrite), a sandy sugary texture and locally black spots (tourmaline?).

7.2.1.2 Fresh Bedrock

The Aramu-Oko gold property is located in the Cuyuni greenstone belt, which is part of the Barama-Mazaruni Supergroup (Figure 7.4). According to Gibbs (1979) the rocks of the Barama-Mazaruni Supergroup, identified at the Aramu-Oko gold property can be subdivided into three units:

- Mafic metavolcanics rocks (also known as Metabasic rocks).
- Cayuni Formation – interbedded metasedimentary (mica schist and quartz-felspar-mica schist) and metavolcanics rocks (acid to intermediate tuffs, pyroclastics, and flow; sediments and subvolcanic intrusives).
- Metasediments (clastic sediments derived from the erosion of the other two units).

The bedrock in the region is underlain by metavolcanics and metasediments of the late Proterozoic Cuyuni Formation, including sandstones, conglomerates and volcanics, intruded by several granitoid plutons. The area is bounded by the Aremu granitic batholith to the north, the Puruary batholith to the south and the Bartica gneisses to the east-southeast.

Intrusive rocks on the property are part of the Northern Guyana Granite Complex and include the granites of the Bartica Assemblage plus the Younger Granites. They are represented by small granitic intrusions of granite and granodiorite to diorite, which intrude the Barama-Mazaruni greenstone. Outcrops of the Aremu granitoid batholith are found to the north and south of the Aremu Mine gold bearing vein system. The granitoids have zircon, little heavy minerals and coarse angular quartz grains. Data from the previous exploration shows that small granitic plutons are associated with the gold mineralization. Multiple gold-bearing quartz veins are found close to the contact between the greenstones and the Younger granite.

Geomorphologically, the greenstone sequence is easily distinguished from the granitic batholiths by supporting higher average topographic elevation and extensive lateritic peneplain surfaces. These two lithological units are easily identified from the magnetometric data: Granitic masses give large areas of little magnetic response (mag “lows”), while the volcanics and sediments give a mixture of “highs” and “lows”.

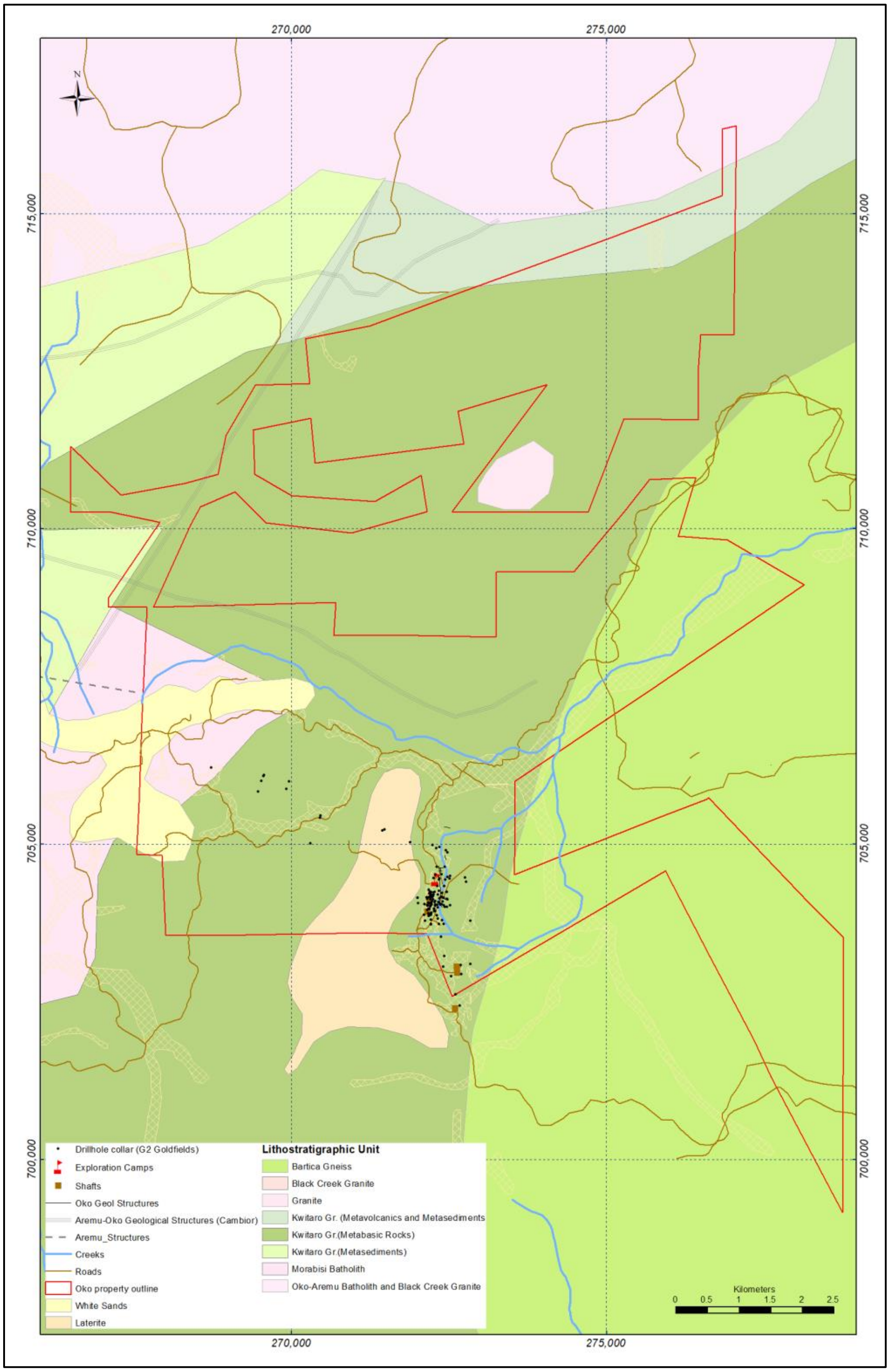
Tertiary to Quaternary sediments are divided into 3 lithological units: Berbice Formation white sands, lateritic duricrusts and modern alluvial deposits.

White sands are restricted to the southern part of the area, occupying flat-topped plateaus with elevations between 130 masl and 150 masl. The sand deposits are highly dissected by a dense network of streams. The unit is represented by well-sorted medium-to fine-grained quartz sands, with local fine gravel deposits and heavy mineral concentrations.

The area has partially and fully developed lateritic profiles with extensive **duricrust** surfaces. The Gold Star trenches have intersected mottled zone and stone horizon with lateritic duricrust colluvial on the top. At least two different phases of lateritic duricrust formation were observed in the Tracy structure trenching area. The first type is relatively thick (above 1 m) and occurs at the top of the hills. A second type is located at a lower elevation and has a thickness of about 30 cm (observed in float).

The **alluvial sediments** in the river terraces of the Black Water Creek and the Little Aremu River in the Aremu PL area have fairly wide alluvial terraces (“flats”). The old and current porkknockers workings in both valleys confirm the presence of gold-bearing gravel.

Figure 7.4
Property Geological Map for the Oko Gold Property, Guyana, South America



Source: Prepared by Micon with data from G2G and GGMC (May, 2018).

7.2.2 Geological Structures

The structural setting of the Aremu-Oko property is a result of a long geological history, and the gold bearing mineralization is related to complex and multiphase deformation events.

The relationship between the gold mineralization and the geological structures is still a subject of additional data collection and interpretation, but the historical exploration and mining confirmed that the gold mineralization is mainly in structurally controlled mineralized trends, composed of high-grade quartz-carbonate veins and low-grade disseminated quartz stringers.

Not all quartz veins in the property returned elevated gold values, but Grantham (1936) in his “Report on the Geology and Gold Deposits of the Wairiri-Aremu-Quartzstone section of the Cuyuni District” reported the presence 14 “reefs” with gold-bearing quartz. The “quartz reefs” (possibly ore shoots) were known in the vicinity of the Aremu and Powerhouse vein and their thickness ranges from 0.5 m (18 inches) to 2.4 m (8 ft). Most of the gold-bearing veins are white to bluish grey, coarse grained or fine-grained quartz veins with ± stringers of sulphides or hematite staining. They occur dispersed throughout the metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks, some of them are folded and their hinges are observed in the outcrops in the pits from alluvial mining. If there were detailed geological or structural geology maps and plans of the Aremu vein system and Aremu-Oko mineralized trend from the historical exploration, these documents are not available. The description of the geological structures below and the conclusions about the relationships with the gold mineralization on the Aremu-Oko gold property is based on the data from the historical reports and the observations and discussions with G2G consulting geologists during the site visit and during the business meetings.

7.2.2.1 Brittle-Ductile Structures in the Aremu-Oko Property

Gibbs (1981) mapped the area and identified brittle faults trending north-northwest or north-northeast. Some of the faults were intruded by mafic dikes and north-northeast faults displaced mineralized zones.

Interpretation of air photographs and aeromagnetic data showed the presence of several structures of interest. The most important geological structures on the Aremu-Oko property are the Tracy Structures, Aremu-Oko shear zone (Aremu Trend) and Aremu vein systems.

Golden Star’s 1992 field work confirmed the existence of a southeast-striking shear zone and recognised that it is coincident with an iron-rich mudstone unit (“ferruginous schists”) noted by Grantham (1935).

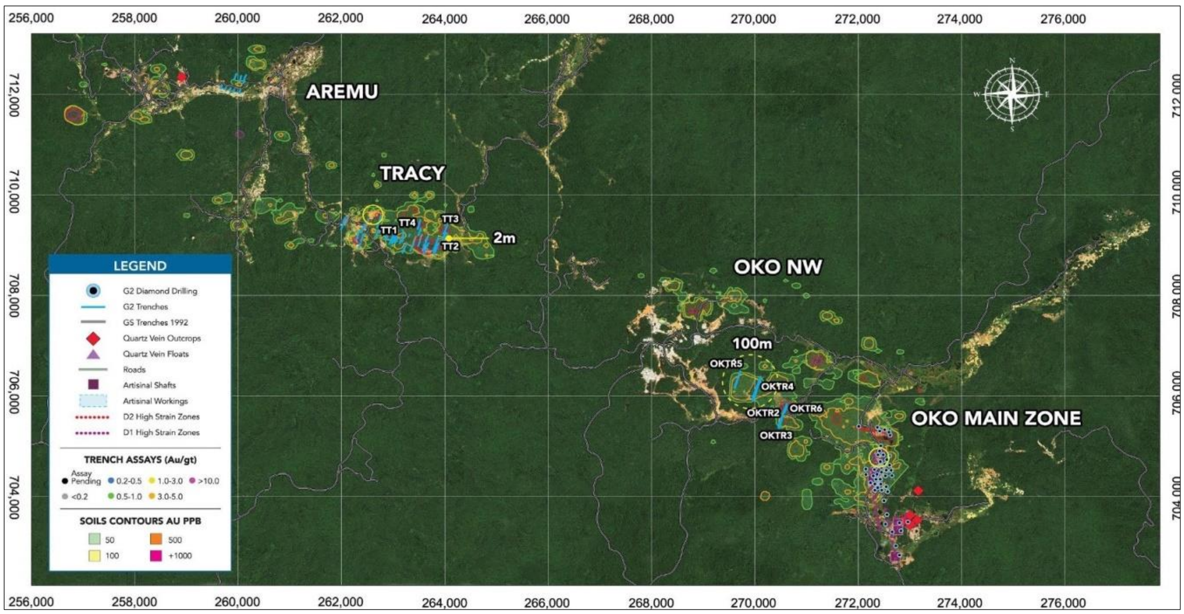
Sampson (1966) noted "red purple schists" southeast from the Aremu mine and suggested the existence of two mudstone bands, one striking east-west, and the other extending southeast from the Aremu mine. This southeastern band coincides with the Silver Cup structure and was called “Aremu-Oko shear” by Mendez and Alvarez (1987), but without any field confirmation.

Golden Star (1993) defined the Aremu-Oko shear zone as a major linear structure along Silver Cup Creek, striking at about 115° and extending from the Bartica gneiss contact to the vicinity of the Aremu mine (Figure 7.4). This shear zone is parallel to the axis of a linear magnetic “high” anomaly extending much further to the Northwest past the Aremu mine. The magnetic anomaly suggests a strike distance up to

30 km. The structure is not very evident as a topographical feature to the northwest of the Silver Cup Creek headwaters because of a deeper erosional level in that area.

Figure 7.5 shows the 17 km long Aremu-Oko shear zone, confirmed by G2G exploration, including diamond drilling.

Figure 7.5
Main Mineralized Zones Along the Geological Structures in Aremu-Oko Shear Zone

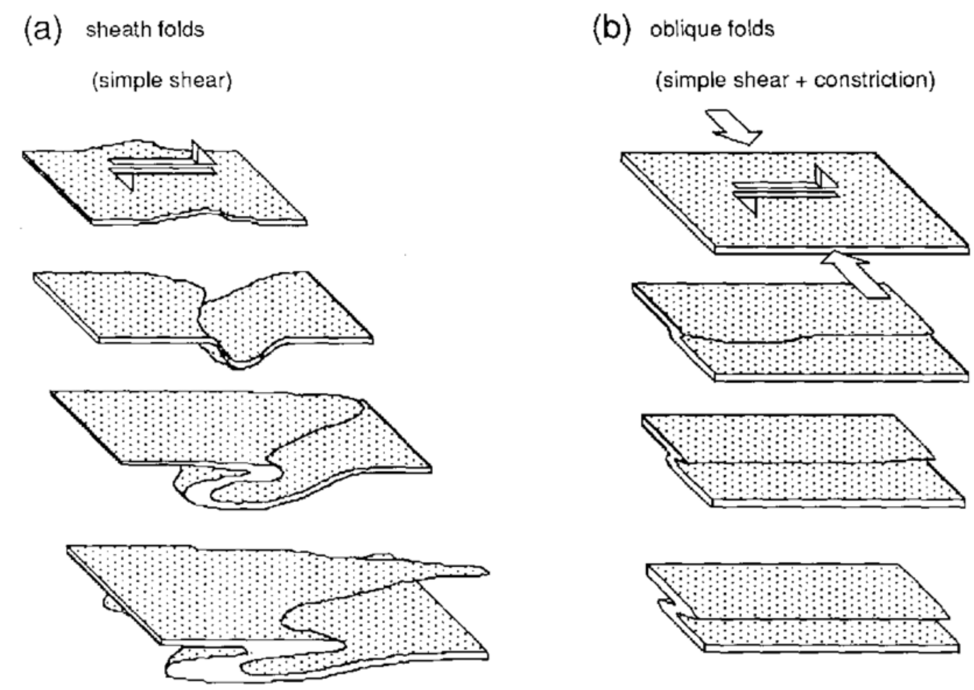


Source: G2G Corporate Presentation October 2021 (https://g2goldfields.com/investors/#corporate-presentation).

7.2.2.2 Geological Folds

Shear zones are observed on the surface as black graphite schist interbedded with "bleached" ferruginous schist and multiple brecciated or folded white to grey quartz veins and stringers. Usually, the development of the shear zone involves a deformation of the adjacent rocks and forming of a series of sheath and/or oblique folds (See Figure 7.6).

Figure 7.6
Some Very Common Folds Structures in Shear Zones



Source: Field Geology of High-Grade Gneiss Terranes (Passishier, C., A. Kroner and J. Myers, 1990)

Gratham (1935, 1936), Bishop (1937), Simpson (1964), GGS Annual Report (1965 and 1966) have described and the key structural features on the property identifying the close relationship of the gold bearing mineralized quartz veins with the shear zones. Sampson (1964) reported that "*airborne magnetometry over the Aremu has clarified the major structural features of the region"*. The same author wrote: *"The greywackes and quartzites are the oldest rocks of the area: these are overlain by the finer grained sediments which have given rize to phyllites. The have been folded about WNW axes and appears to be a syncline running through the area covered by the survey. Refolding appears to have taken place at least at the vicinity of the mine and about ENE axes"*.

In the 1967 Annual Report of the GGS a big synclinal structure was described for the first time. Sampson (1966) reported: "*The area stretching from the headwaters of the Big Aremu through the Upper Mara-Mara and further South to the Puriary headwaters is underlain almost entirely by metasediments, forming a large-scale synclinal structure; the presumed axial region of the syncline has been intruded by basic porphyrite. Predominantly arenaceous metasediments appear structurally below schists, phyllites, of the Aremu-Mara-Mara watershed. On the northern limb of the syncline (in the Big Aremy Area) [sic] the meta-arenites appear to overlie a unique sequence of coarse conglomerates, greywackes tuffs rather typical of the Central Cuyuni Formation. Reconnaissance mapping suggests that the sandstones and conglomerates strike roughly north-south, parallel to nearly western margin of the Aremu Granite. The reason for this discordance is unknown*".

A geological reconnaissance mapping program from 2011 to 2016 conducted by Guyana Precious Metals Inc. documented the presence of the following structures in the area of the Aremu – Oko gold property:

- Initial bedding, lithological contacts and foliation.
- Steeply dipping faults and shear zones with dilational jogs.
- Fold structures.
- Gold-bearing quartz veins, hi-grade ore shoots.

The pre-deformation structures such as bedding and lithological contacts between the different rock formations can be observed in the saprolite in the open pit mines or in the alluvial workings. The alternating felsic cream-colored saprolite and mafic dark brown-red to purple-red saprolite represent compositional layering within the metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the greenstones. The width of the layers varies from 10-20 cm to several meters, and locally forms larger units of metavolcanics, interbedded with layers of metasedimentary rocks. Larger zones of dominantly mafic (ferruginous) schist locally contain greyish white, quartz veins, which are usually associated with sulphide (pyrite-sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite) mineralization and in many cases host high grade gold mineralization.

The D_1, D_2 and possibly D_3 deformations are represented by developed foliation S_1 and irregular C-shaped, S-shaped and Z-shaped folds (F_1 and possibly F_2) within the metavolcanic rocks (mafic ferruginous saprolite) and metasedimentary rocks (felsic saprolite). The foliation and the axes of the folds were measured during the mapping program in 2015 and 2016 in the Old Aremu Mine, close to the remains of the Hopkinson Crusher (Oliva, 2015).

The area underwent additional brittle deformation. Very narrow quartz veins, crosscutting the mafic saprolite can be observed in fresh outcrops or in pit walls (See Figure 7.7).

Figure 7.7
Narrow Quartz Vein Cross-cutting the Mafic Saprolite in Oko 2 Open Pit

Picture taken during the Micon site visit on 12 August, 2018.

Close to the quartz vein a dilational jog structure (Figure 7.8) was observed, filled with white sugary quartz. This dilational jog was sampled during the Micon's site visit and the sample returned 1.22 g/t gold.

Figure 7.8
Dilational Jog Structure with White Sugary Quartz in Oko 2 Pit

Picture taken during the Micon's site visit on 12 August, 2018.

7.2.3 Wallrock Alterations

The host rocks for the gold mineralization such as greenstones (metasediments and metavolcanics) are subject to hydrothermal alteration with abundant silicification, carbonatization and sericitization (Figure 7.9). In the areas with strong hydrothermal phyllic alteration (quartz, sericite, pyrite, hematite and carbonate) or argillic (sericite, clay, opal) the original rock is weakly to moderately altered and the width of the alteration halo can range from several cm to several meters. There are some sections with very strong argillic alteration that totally overprint the original protolith and the rocks look “bleached” with multiple brecciated quartz-carbonate veins and gravel, rusty oxidized veinlets and possible gold enrichment. In addition to the initial hydrothermal alteration the rocks have been weathered and oxidized.

Close to the surface the rocks are weathered and oxidized.

Figure 7.9
North-South Mineralized Zone Close to Crusher Hill (Pit 1), Oko Block

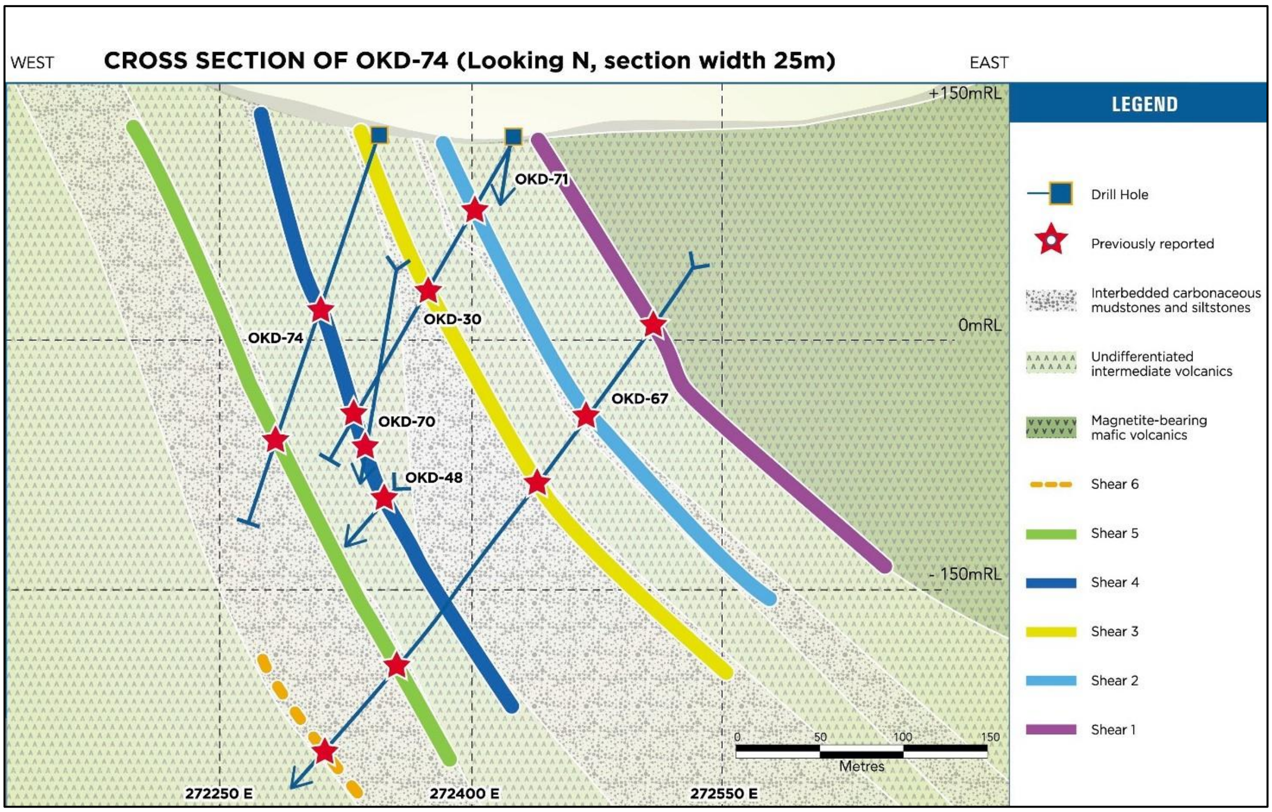
Picture taken by Micon on 11 August, 2018.

7.3 MINERALIZATION

The Aremu-Oko Shear is located approximately 5.0 kilometers from the Aremu vein in the historical Aremu Mine and continues in the Oko property.

There are at least 2 geological structures that host gold mineralization. The gold-bearing structure in the Oko Main Zone is a north-south trending mineralized zone with at least 6 shear zones and contains multiple gold-bearing quartz-carbonate veins and ore shoots, hosted in the strongly altered mafic saprolite, intermediate volcanics (andesite) and metasediments (Figure 7.10). The shear zones usually follow the contacts between the major lithological units.

Figure 7.10
Cross Section of the Gold-bearing Shear Structures in Oko Main Zone



Source: G2G Corporate Presentation October 2021 (https://g2goldfields.com/investors/#corporate-presentation).

Most of the current and historical surface and underground workings follow parallel quartz veins in the north-south trend. At the time of the site visit in 2018 high grade quartz veins were mined in an open pit and in 2 shafts and underground tunnels with north-south orientation (See Figure 7.12).

The second structure has a west-northwest direction and there is one known historical shaft. The mineralized zone is exposed on the surface as an approximately 3 m wide brecciated quartz veins with 0.5 m to 1.0 m graphite schist within the zone. A grab sample from this zone returned 1.20 g/t gold.

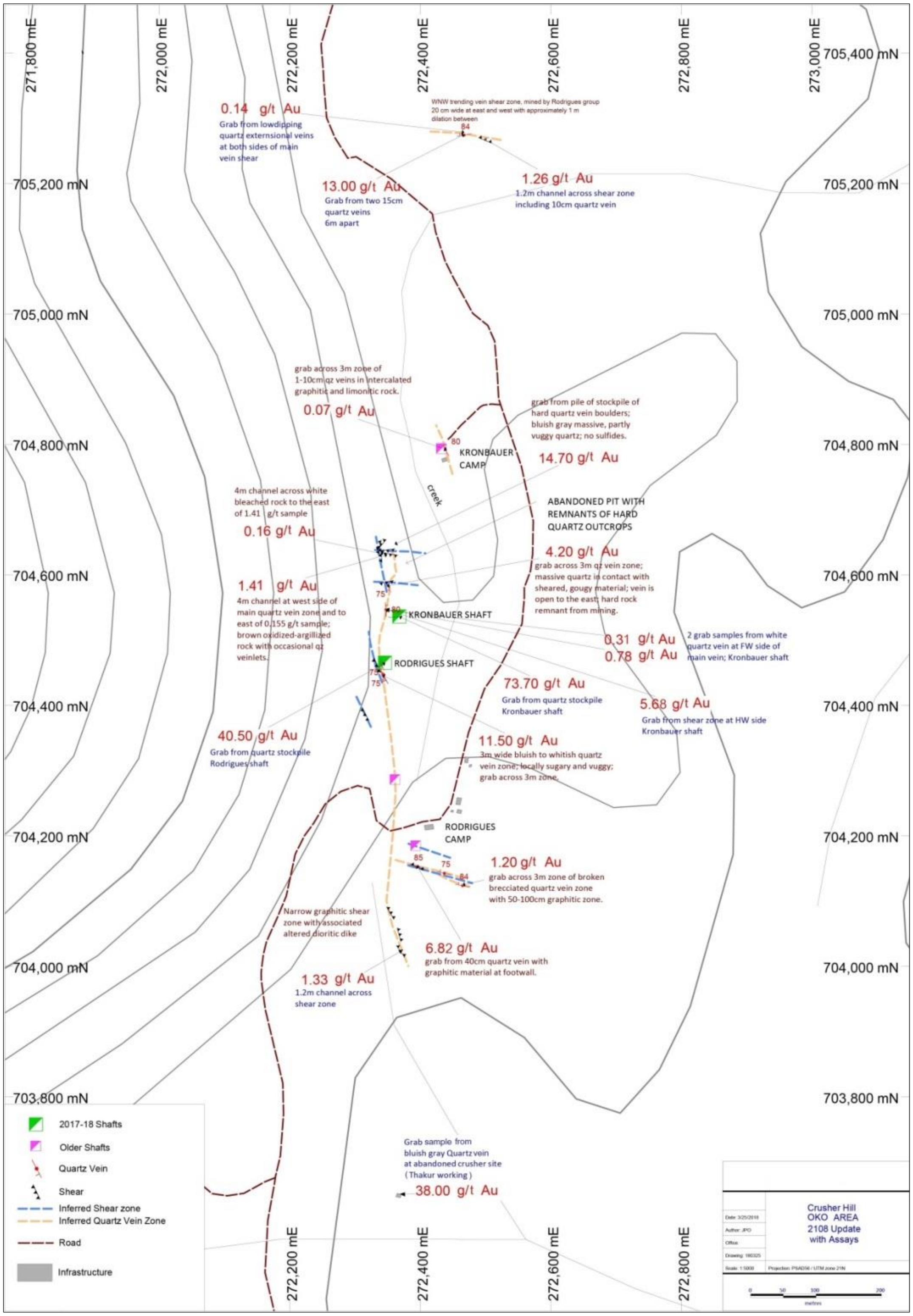
The field observations and the results from the limited sampling show that in the Oko block, gold is associated with disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite and quartz in narrow shear zones with high grade veins and mineralized shoots, cutting an assemblage of finely bedded/foliated metavolcanic flows, tuffs, and associated sediments. The high-grade gold mineralization is hosted in white to bluish grey quartz veins and lenses with hematite staining and rare pyrite and chalcopyrite crystals. Grab sample number 84303 (Figure 7.11), collected from a stockpile from Kronbauer shaft during the Micon's site visit returned 18.50 g/t gold.

Figure 7.11
Quartz Vein with Hematite Staining from Kronbauer Shaft, Oko Block

The picture was taken during the site visit on 12 August, 2018.

Oliva (2018) reported that the gold-bearing quartz veins are up to 3.0 m wide on surface, but they pinch and swell. In some places in the underground workings, they are less than 1.0 m wide. The small-scale miners follow the north-south trending gold mineralization, hosted in dark grey graphitic saprolite (shear zone) and mine the high-grade massive quartz veins and fine-grained sugary quartz-carbonate lenses underground. Very often the quartz lenses are dilational jogs or ore shoots with high-grade, fine-grained gold mineralization. G2G sampled different parts of the north-south trending mineralized zone in 2016 and 2018. The assay results from grab samples from Kronbauer shaft returned from 0.31 g/t to 73.70 g/t gold and the samples from quartz stockpile from Rodrigues shaft returned 11.50 g/t and 40.50 g/t gold.

Figure 7.12
Gold-bearing Veins and Shear Zones in Crusher Hill, Oko Block

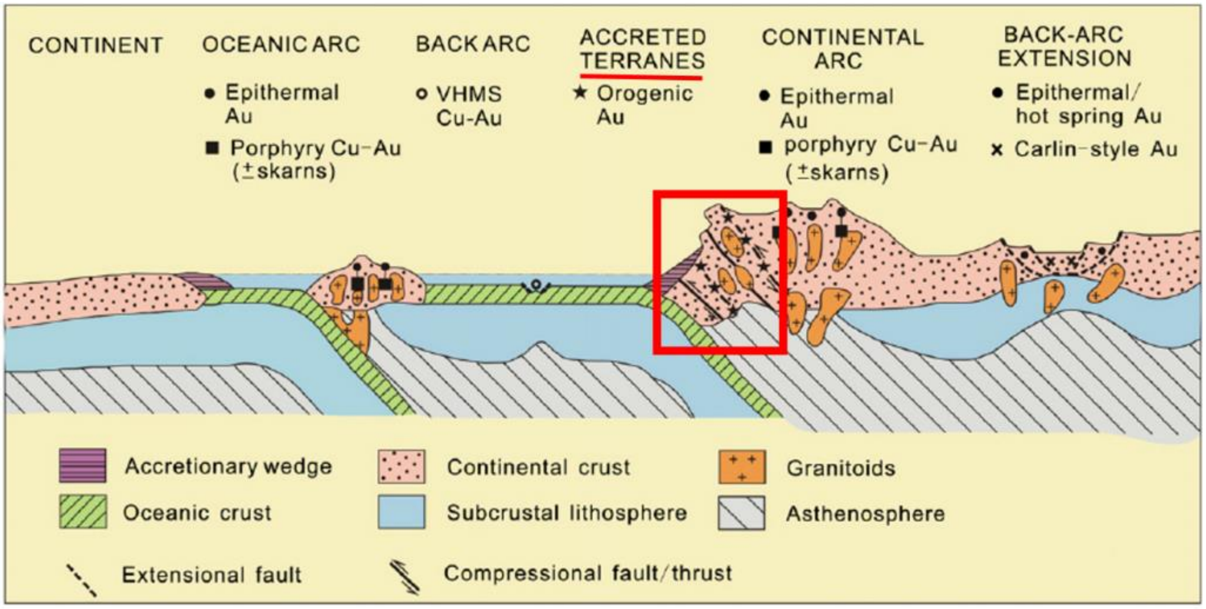


Source: The map was provided by G2G (Oliva, 2018).

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The geochemical results and the structural interpretations suggest that the in-situ gold mineralization can be categorized as an orogenic gold deposit type (also known as mesothermal gold deposit type). The generalized model of the geological settings for the most common gold deposits is shown on Figure 8.1.

Figure 8.1
Tectonic Settings for the Most Common Gold Deposit Types



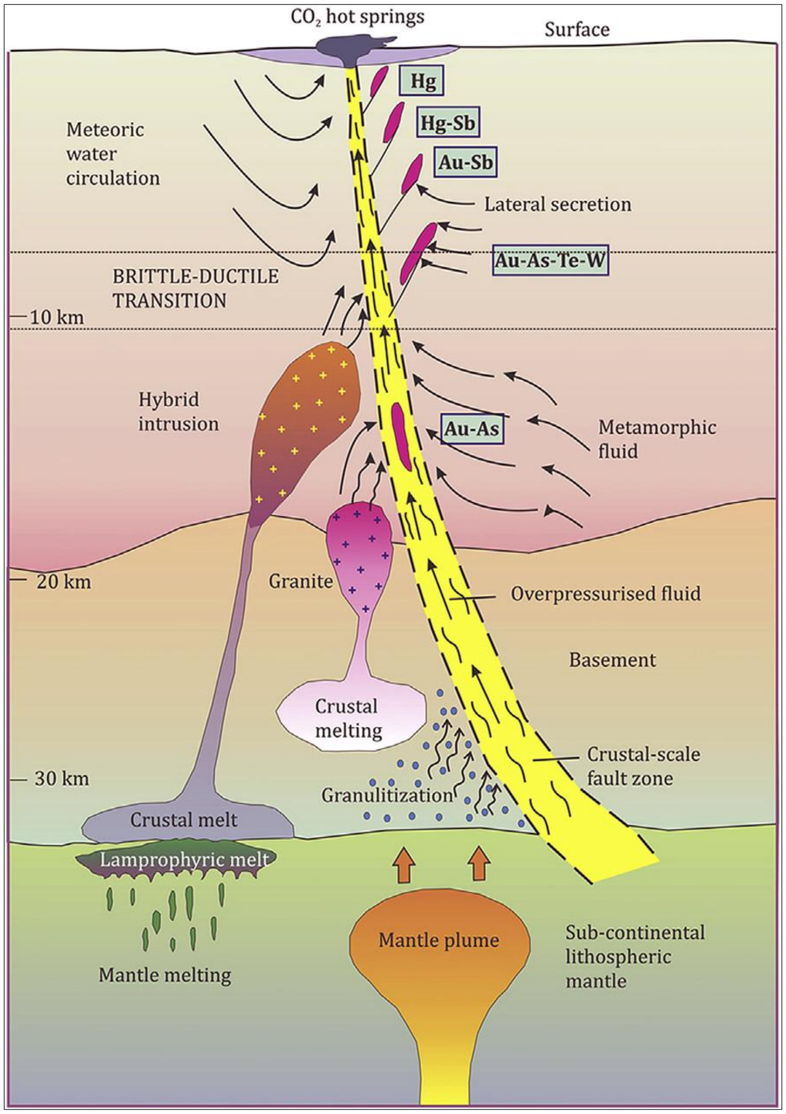
Source: After Groves et al, 1998.

The so-called orogenic gold deposits are emplaced during compressional to transgressional regimes and throughout much of the upper crust, in deformed accretionary belts adjacent to continental magmatic arcs (Groves et al, 1998).

Orogenic gold deposits are formed as a result of circulation and disposition of hydrothermal fluids, other than magmatic solutions. These deposits are associated with magmatism and the intrusions are only the heat source, but the gold-bearing solutions are formed with the participation of metamorphic fluids, meteoritic or sea water in the crust.

Figure 8.2 illustrates the understanding about tectonic settings and most common gold deposit types as well as the location of the orogenic or shear-hosted gold deposits.

Figure 8.2
Schematic Diagram of a Mineral System of an Orogenic Gold Deposit



Source: Groves and Santosh (2016).

8.1 MICON'S COMMENT

Micon has conducted a number of discussions with G2G management and personnel during its site visit to the Project and notes that the exploration program at the Aremu-Oko gold Project is planned and executed on the basis of the deposit models discussed above.

The Aremu-Oko Project is a very early-stage exploration project. G2G has sampled gold-bearing quartz veins and successfully confirmed the presence of gold mineralization. It is Micon's opinion that the orogenic gold geological model on the basis of which the exploration program is planned and executed is suitable for the geological settings of the Oko gold Project.

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 Reconnaissance Mapping and Prospecting

G2G has conducted reconnaissance and prospecting programs in 2016 and 2018, mainly in the Oko block.

During the reconnaissance mapping the G2G exploration team, led by a Mr. J. Oliva, a Senior Consulting Geologist visited the open pits, the Kronbauer and Rodrigues shafts and took measurements of the orientation of the quartz veins, fault and shear zones, foliation, contacts with the food and hanging walls. A total of 19 samples were collected and sent to for fire asssay (FA) analyses to Bureau Veritas Minerals in East Coast, Demerara, Guyana. The results and the field descriptions of the samples are provided in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1
Samples Collected During the Reconnaissance Exploration

Sample Number	Year	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Au (g/t)	Type	Descriptions
VR-01	2016	272342	704446	87	11.50	Channel	3 m wide bluish to whitish qz vein zone; locally sugary and vuggy; grab/channel 3 m
VR-02	2016	272349	704583	86	4.20	Channel	HW side of massive qz vein in contact with sheared/gougy material; vn is 3 m wide, open to the east/FW side due to pit water; grab/channel sample across 3 m
VR-03	2016	272361	704647	85	14.70	Grab	grab from pile of qz boulders; bluish massive qz; no sulfides
VR-04	2016	272395	704154	87	6.82	Grab	40 cm qz vn with graphitic material at FW; grab from qz vein
VR-05	2016	272465	704125	82	1.20	Channel	broken, brecciated qz vn zone with 50-100 cm graphitic zone; 3 m grab/channel
VR-06	2016	272440	704792	84	0.07	Channel	3 m zone of 1-10 cm qz veins in intercalated graphitic and limonitic material; 3 m grab/channel along 10 azi; also, location of old vertical shaft according to Ranger Rocky
VR-07	2016	272343	704632	90	0.16	Channel	4 m channel across white, bleached rock at west side of qz vein, west of VR-08
VR-08	2016	272349	704631	90	1.41	Grab	quartz vein
K-01	2018	272349	704546	70	0.31	Grab	Grab, main quartz vein 75 cm
K-02	2018	272349	704547	70	0.78	Grab	Grab, main quartz vein 75 cm
K-03	2018	272347	704547	70	5.68	Grab	Grab, shear zone, HW of main vein
K-04	2018	272368	704536	99	73.70	Grab	Grab, crushed ore from Shaft K-1. Quartz vein material, milky white and bluish gray; no observed sulfides.
K-05	2018	272346	704465	99	40.50	Grab	White and bluish gray crushed quartz vein from Shaft S-1. Bluish gray is more auriferous. Sulfides (arsenopyrite) and visible gold noted on bluish gray with pinkish stain.
K-06	2018	272373	703651	57	38.00	Grab	Two pieces of bluish gray quartz in crusher area. Pit and crusher are abandoned.
K-07	2018	272500	705267	73	1.26	Channel	1.2 m channel across vein shear zone consisting of sheared sediments and 10 cm quartz vein. Possible

Sample Number	Year	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Au (g/t)	Type	Descriptions
							contact zone between sediments to the north and dioritic rock (or sandstone) to the south.
K-08	2018	272467	705275	70	13.00	Grab	Grab, two quartz veins 6 m apart consisting of:20cm thick, at possible contact between sediments and dioritic rock or volcanics, 15 cm thick, in the brown volcanics or diorite
K-09	2018	272467	705278	70	0.14	Grab	Grab, quartz low dip extensional veins, 3 to 5 cm thick at both sides of main shear zone: North side - 3 veins, South side-1 vein.
K-10	2018	272371	704024	85	1.33	Grab	Channel, 1.2 m, across 2 m shear zone with 10 cm quartz vein; South extension of main zone; horsetailed?

Source: Data provided by G2G as GIS dataset and assay certificates.

9.2 SOIL SAMPLING

In 2018 and 2019 G2G completed a geochemical survey. It included soil sampling that covered an exploration grid with 30 lines, 200 m apart. The distance between the auger samples along the exploration lines was 100 m or less. The samples were taken, using an auger at approximately 50 cm depth.

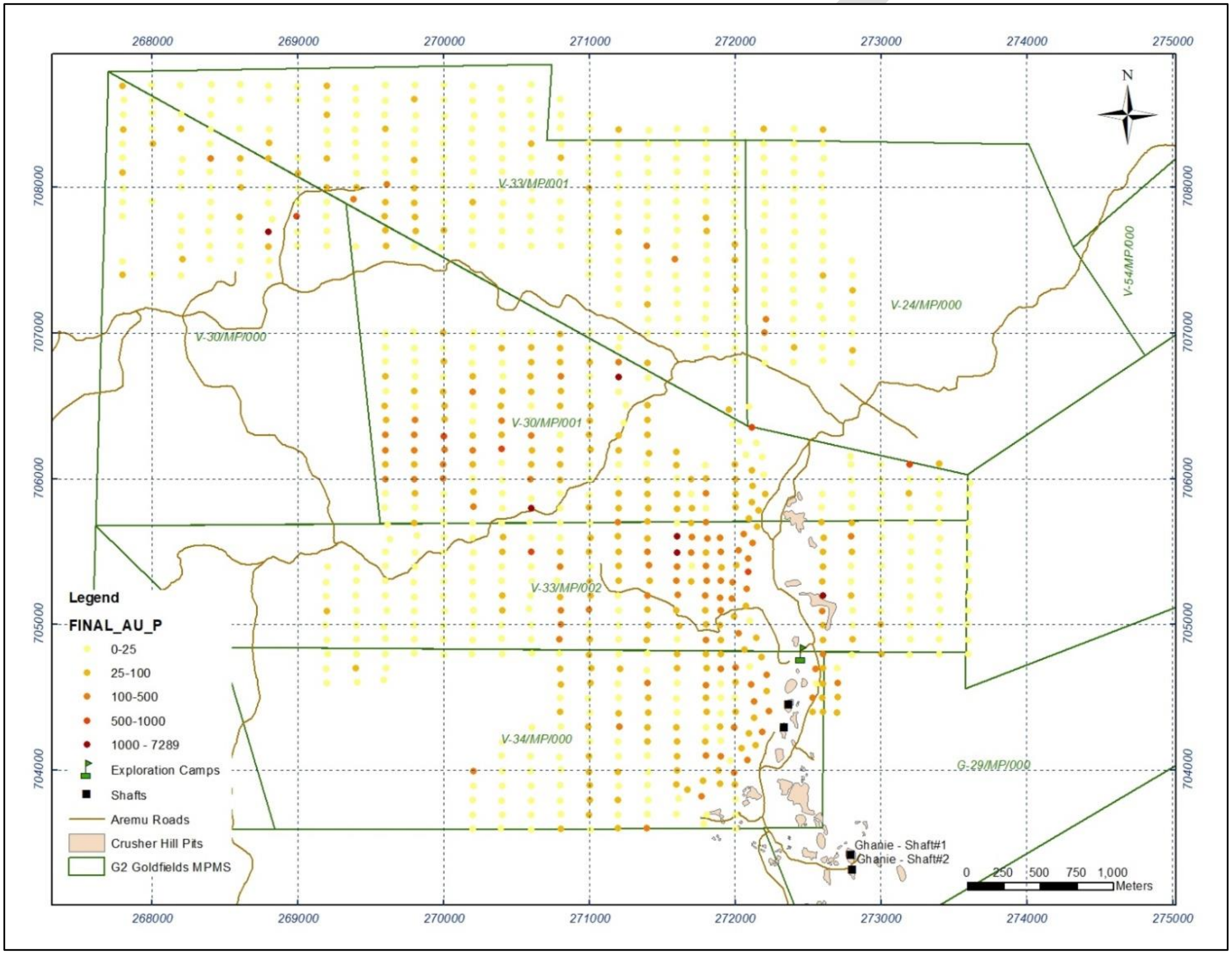
The samples were processed in MSALabs and the analyses included Au (ppb) and trace elements (Table 9.2).

The results from the soil sampling are used for outlining soil anomalies and drill hole targeting. The main lithological units in the area are strongly altered and the geochemical analyses of trace elements distribution are used to differentiate between the major lithological units (Figure 9.1).

Table 9.2
Basic Statistics for Au (ppb) in Soils

Parameter	Value
Count:	871
Minimum:	0
Mean	60
Median	16
Maximum:	7289
Standard Deviation:	280.52
Coefficient of Variation	4.68

Figure 9.1
Oko Project- Au (ppb) Distribution in Soils



Source: Prepared by Micon with data provided by G2G in November 2021.

10.0 DRILLING

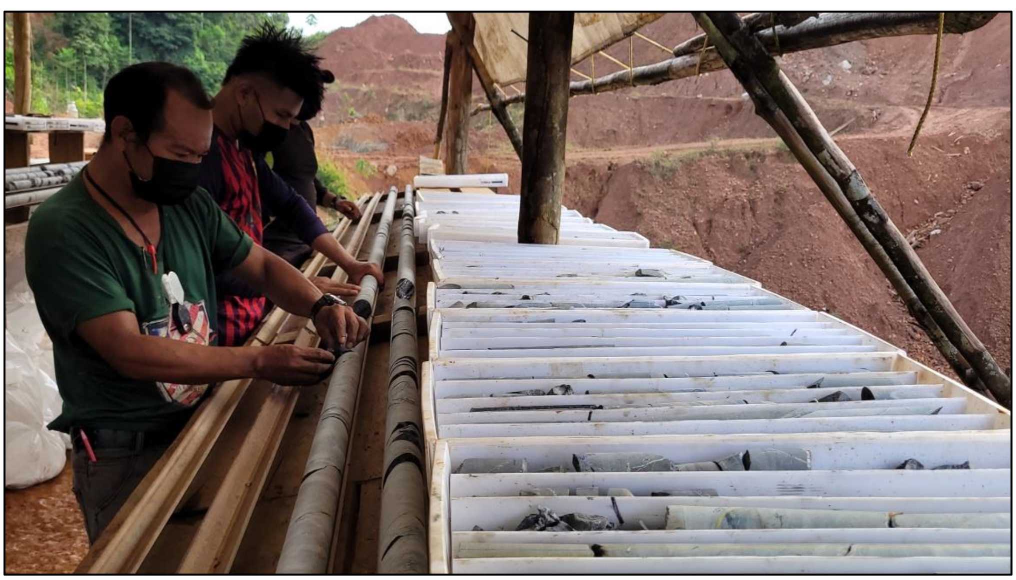
The objective of this program was to identify the gold-bearing geological structures, outline the potentially economic mineralization, collect samples for assay and metallurgical testing, and collect enough information for the preparation of an initial mineral resource estimate. From September, 2019 to March, 2022 G2G has carried out a diamond drill program on the Oko property, targeting the areas with known soil anomaly and small scale mining operations.

The diamond drill holes are drilled using HQ-size drill rods for the first 20 to 30 m until the end of the saprolite and the transitional zone and then they were switched to NQ size. From 10th September, 2019 to 7th March 2022 G2G drilled 116 surface drill holes numbered from OKD-01 to OKD-116 for a total of 28,809 m diamond drilling. The drill holes are located in 3 areas, called Oko Main zone, Oko Northwest and Oko South (Ghani zone). Songela Guyana Inc., of Georgetown, Guyana was the drilling contractor for the 2019-2021 programs. The drill holes were spotted by a geologist, using a compass and a handheld GPS unit with ± 5 m accuracy.

Drill hole orientation for the inclined holes was done by the drillers and confirmed by the project geologist. Down-hole survey information was captured using a Reflex Ez-Trac ACT-III (core orientation) survey tool. The readings for the downhole survey were every 30 to 90 m, except for the holes OKD-76, OKD-77 and OKD-78.

The drilling program is still ongoing (Figure 11.1) and the information provided in this report is based on the data collected from holes OKD-01 to OKD-116, totaling 28,809 m.

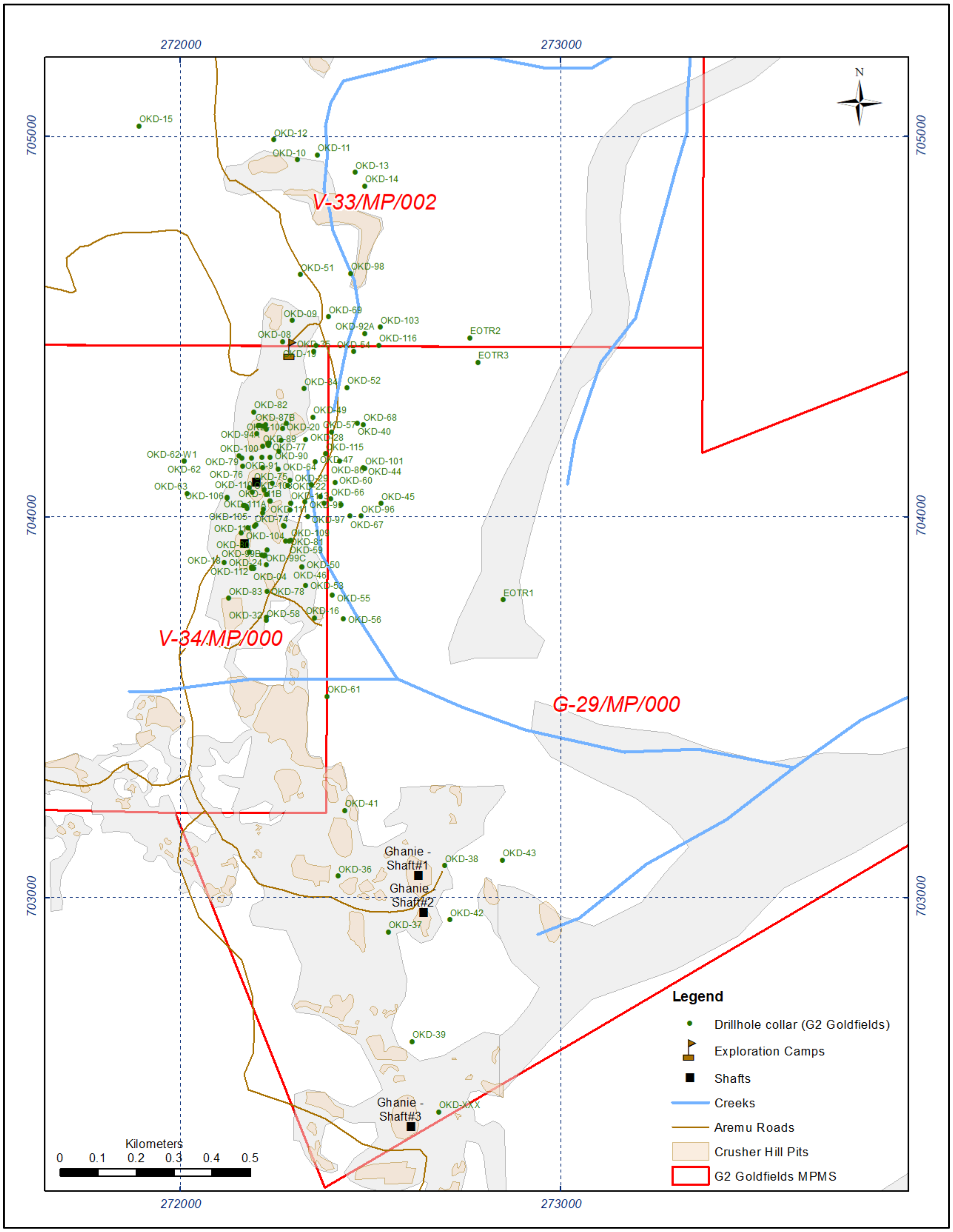
Figure 10.1
Oko Coreshak and Geological Technicians Measuring Core from Hole OKD-98



Source: Picture taken during Micon's site visit on 9th November 2021.

Figure 10.2 shows the location of the drill holes OKD-01 to OKD-116 the location of the underground workings and the artisanal and small-scale pits.

Figure 10.2
Diamond Drilling Program 2019-2022, Oko Project, Cuyuni-Mazarumi Region, Guyana



After the overburden, saprolite and transition zone the bedrock is well consolidated, and the core recovery is between 75% and 99 % (average 88%). Additional geotechnical information such as rock quality designation (RQD) and number and type of fractures and breaks was collected.

The drilling intersected the main lithological units – regolith, saprolite, saprock, metasediments (mudstone, sandstone, siltstone), quartz veins, metavolcanics (metabasalt and intermediate volcanics), undifferentiated mafic rocks, diorite and granodiorite. The drilling intersected multiple shear zones, faults and quartz veins. Within the mineralized intercepts were found high grade intervals with visible gold. The significant intercepts from the 2019-2021 drilling programs are listed in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1
Selected High-grade Intersections from 2019-2022 Drilling Programs

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Min Zone	Au (g/t)	Core Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Vertical length (m)	Horizontal length (m)
OKD-01	66.00	69.00	Shear 3	27.89	3.00	340	60	2.61	0.39
including	*66.00*	*67.00*	*Shear 3*	*52.71*	*1.00*	*340*	*60*	*0.87*	*0.13*
OKD-03	51.30	54.00	Shear 3	60.05	2.70	307	60	2.35	0.35
including	***51.30***	***52.55***	***Shear 3***	***106.43***	***1.25***	***307***	***60***	***1.09***	***0.16***
OKD-05	48.46	49.6	Shear 4	14.89	1.14	269	67	1.05	0.09
OKD-28	176.8	179.00	Shear 3	30.79	2.20	271	67	2.02	0.18
including	*176.8*	*177.6*	*Shear 3*	*54.34*	*0.80*	*271*	*67*	*0.74*	*0.06*
OKD-29	206.38	207.72	Shear 3	96.85	1.34	270	60	1.17	0.17
including	*206.38*	*207.00*	*Shear 3*	*85.61*	*0.62*	*270*	*60*	*0.54*	*0.08*
including	***207.00***	***207.72***	***Shear 3***	***106.53***	***0.72***	***270***	***60***	***0.63***	***0.09***
OKD-29	267.50	268.65	Shear 4	29.67	1.15	270	60	1.00	0.15
including	*267.50*	*268.05*	*Shear 4*	*31.20*	*0.55*	*270*	*60*	*0.48*	*0.07*
OKD-30	189.20	191.20	Shear 4	20.27	2.00	272	60	1.74	0.26
including	*189.20*	*190.20*	*Shear 4*	*26.95*	*1.00*	*272*	*60*	*0.87*	*0.13*
OKD-32	81.47	82.47	Shear 3	20.09	1.00	272	61	0.87	0.13
OKD-33	181.80	182.80	Shear 4	13.01	1.00	272	49	0.75	0.25
OKD-35	171.46	173.00	Shear 3	31.50	1.54	270	53	1.23	0.31
including	*172.25*	*173.00*	*Shear 3*	*51.57*	*0.75*	*270*	*53*	*0.60*	*0.15*
OKD-46	186.53	187.57	Shear 4	40.03	1.04	275	54	0.84	0.20
OKD-59	189.02	190.08	Shear 4	29.10	1.06	270	56	0.88	0.18
including	*189.55*	*190.08*	*Shear 4*	*35.80*	*0.53*	*270*	*56*	*0.44*	*0.09*
OKD-60	416.37	417.47	Shear 5	15.70	1.10	266	61	0.96	0.14
OKD-65	216.99	218.40	Shear 3	66.30	1.41	266	55	1.16	0.25
including	*216.99*	*217.70*	*Shear 3*	*24.80*	*0.71*	*266*	*55*	*0.58*	*0.13*
including	***217.7***	***218.40***	***Shear 3***	***108.4***	***0.70***	***266***	***55***	***0.57***	***0.13***
OKD-66	242.76	244.47	Shear 3	33.25	1.71	267	58	1.45	0.26
including	*243.56*	*244.47*	*Shear 3*	*44.30*	*0.91*	*267*	*58*	*0.77*	*0.14*
OKD-66	382.39	383.95	Shear 5	36.34	1.56	267	58	1.33	0.23
including	*382.39*	*383.00*	*Shear 5*	*56.80*	*0.61*	*267*	*58*	*0.52*	*0.09*
OKD-66	386.1	387.22	Shear 5	22.67	1.12	267	58	0.95	0.17
including	*386.1*	*386.76*	*Shear 5*	*25.50*	*0.66*	*267*	*58*	*0.56*	*0.10*
OKD-74	194.1	195.25	Shear 5	60.76	1.15	280	70	1.08	0.07
including	*194.1*	*194.46*	*Shear 5*	*49.80*	*0.36*	*280*	*70*	*0.34*	*0.02*
including	***194.85***	***195.25***	***Shear 5***	***117.00***	***0.40***	***280***	***70***	***0.38***	***0.02***
OKD-74	196.88	199.87	Shear 5	69.31	2.99	280	70	2.81	0.18

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Min Zone	Au (g/t)	Core Length (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Vertical length (m)	Horizontal length (m)
including	***199.10***	***199.87***	***Shear 5***	***99.20***	***0.77***	***280***	***70***	***0.72***	***0.26***
OKD-75	118.66	119.93	Shear 4	23.00	1.27	272	56	1.05	0.22
OKD-77	**133.08**	**134.10**	**Shear 4**	**630.80**	**1.02**	**280**	**55**	**0.84**	**0.18**
OKD-81	94.22	95.22	Shear 3	33.30	1.00	241	49	0.75	0.25
OKD-85	172.92	174.00	Shear 4	22.00	1.08	238	65	0.98	0.10
OKD-89	37.60	40.80	Shear 3	31.64	3.20	269	56	1.67	2.73
including	39.00	39.80	*Shear 3*	*70.30*	*0.80*	*269*	*56*	*0.42*	*0.68*
OKD-92A	319.36	323.49	Shear 5	8.64	4.13	267	58	4.10	3.52
including	322.68	323.49	*Shear 5*	*39.60*	*0.81*	*267*	*58*	*0.80*	*0.69*
OKD-97	306.40	312.40	Shear 5	18.12	5.93	267	58	5.89	5.06
including	308.00	309.00	*Shear 5*	*36.80*	*1.00*	*267*	*58*	*0.99*	*0.85*
OKD-109	111.90	115.54	Shear 3	10.36	3.64	267	58.7	3.04	3.11
including	115.11	115.54	*Shear 3*	*50.30*	*0.43*	*267*	*58*	*0.43*	*0.37*
OKD-109	197.40	199.32	Shear 4	25.02	1.92	267	58	1.91	1.64
including	198.17	199.32	*Shear 4*	*40.70*	*1.15*	*267*	*58*	*1.14*	*0.98*
OKD-109	252.00	261.50	Shear 5	14.62	9.51	267	58	9.44	8.11
including	256.38	257.00	*Shear 5*	*44.50*	*0.62*	*267*	*58*	*0.62*	*0.53*
including	260.82	261.51	***Shear 5***	***139.00***	***0.69***	***267***	***58***	***0.69***	***0.59***
OKD-110	101.00	106.00	Shear 4	16.38	5.00	280	68	4.49	4.27
including	101.49	102.50	*Shear 4*	*60.50*	*1.01*	*280*	*68*	*0.91*	*0.86*
OKD-110	193.00	199.40	Shear 5	74.80	6.35	280	68	5.70	5.42
including	193.74	195.00	***Shear 5***	***215.50***	***1.26***	***280***	***68***	***1.13***	***1.08***
OKD-113	150.25	153.70	Shear 3	10.10	3.45	284	61	3.33	2.94
OKD-113	297.32	304.69	Shear 5	52.70	7.40	284	61	7.15	6.31
including	304.20	304.69	***Shear 5***	***684.30***	***0.49***	***284***	***61***	***0.47***	***0.42***
OKD-114	19.70	22.00	Shear 3	9.30	2.30	227	64	2.12	1.96
OKD-114	116.80	119.40	Shear 4	64.70	2.60	227	64	2.39	2.22
including	116.76	118.00	*Shear 4*	*78.90*	*1.24*	*227*	*64*	*1.14*	*1.06*
OKD-115	421.30	425.50	Shear 5	37.22	4.15	267	60	1.26	3.54
including	421.28	422.01	***Shear 5***	***201.30***	***0.73***	***267***	***60***	***0.22***	***0.62***
OKD-116	256.00	257.00	Shear 2	7.20	1.00	268	62	0.74	0.85

10.1 MICON'S COMMENT

The 2019-2022 drilling programs successfully identified and outlined gold-bearing geological structures and outlined possible economic mineralization. The exploration team followed the CIM Mineral Exploration Best Practice Guidelines (the Exploration Guidelines) (CIM, 2018). The geological information for the preparation of an initial mineral resource estimate was collected following standard industry procedures and practices and can be used for mineral resource estimation purposes.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Before the 2011 reconnaissance mapping program an unknown number of samples were sent to a small uncertified laboratory for sample preparation and assaying. There is no information about the sampling procedures and the accuracy of the assay results.

11.1 Sample Preparation and Analyses From Prospecting and Mapping Programs

In 2011 Guyana Precious Metals submitted 16 samples for fire assay analysis to ActLabs Guyana Inc. (ActLabs), located at 7 North Road, Georgetown, Guyana. ActLabs is a certified commercial laboratory and is independent from G2G.

In the 2015-2018 period, Guyana Precious Metals used two facilities of Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (Acme), one in Georgetown, Guyana and one in Santiago, Chile as their primary preparation and assaying laboratories. In 2015 Acme was acquired by Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd. (Bureau Veritas) (www.bureauveritas.com), a certified laboratory, based in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The program submitted 74 samples for FA, 8 for FA with AAS finish and gravity finish on 10 samples. The samples from the 2016 to 2018 reconnaissance and mapping programs were sent to Bureau Veritas for sample preparation and Fire Assay Fusion – AAS Finish (code FA450). The management system of both laboratories is ISO 9001:2000 accredited and both laboratories are independent from G2G. A short summary of the sample processing is tabulated in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1
Laboratories Used for the Sample Preparation and Analyses from 2011 to 2018

Year	Number samples	Operator	Laboratory	Analyses
2011	16	GPM	ActLabs	Fire Assay Fusion – AAS Finish (50 g sample)
2015	74	GPM	Bureau Veritas	Fire Assay Fusion – AAS Finish (50 g sample)
2016	8	GPM		
2018	10	G2G		

Samples were shipped to the sample preparation laboratory in East Coast Demerara, Guyana. The assay samples were dried at 60°C followed by crushing to 85% passing a 2 mm screen. An 800 g split was then pulverized to 95% passing a 106-micron screen. A 150 g subsample was taken, placed in a paper envelope and transferred to the ActLabs or Bureau Veritas fire assay analytical laboratory in East Cost Demerara, Guyana. The remainder of the sample was stored in a plastic bag and returned to the client.

Samples were assayed for gold on 50 g sub-samples using standard fire assay procedures with an atomic absorption finish (FA/AAS). Samples assaying more than 3.0 g/t Au were re-assayed using gravimetric finishing methods.

Additional readings for copper, zinc, lead, arsenic and other elements are taken with NYTON handheld XRF analyser.

11.2 Sample Preparation and Analyses From 2019-2022 Drilling Programs

Drill core is logged and sampled in a secure core storage facility located on the Oko Project site, Guyana.

Core samples from the program are cut in half, using a diamond cutting saw (as seen in Figure 11.1), put in plastic sample bags and are sent to MSALabs Guyana, in East Demerara Coast, Georgetown. MSALabs is an accredited geochemical laboratory for gold fire assay analysis. Samples from sections of core with obvious gold mineralization were analyzed for total gold using an industry standard 500 g metallic screen fire assay (MSALabs method MSC 550). All other samples were analysed for gold using standard Fire Assay-AA with atomic absorption finish (MSALabs method; FAS-121). Samples returning over 10.0 g/t gold were analyzed utilizing standard fire assay gravimetric methods (MSALabs method; FAS-425).

Figure 11.1
Geologcal Assistant Splitting Drill Core from Hole OKD-97

Picture taken during the Micon's site visit on 9 Nov, 2021

11.3 QA/QC Monitoring

Certified reference materials ("CRM" or "standards") for gold, blanks and field duplicates are routinely inserted into the sample stream, as part of G2G's quality control/quality assurance program (QA/QC). A total of 15,919 (13,564 core samples and 2,355 QA/QC samples) were analysed for gold (Table 11.2). The QA/QC samples are 15% of the total amount of samples sent to MSALabs. G2G has selected check samples to send them to a second laboratory for verification.

Table 11.2
QA/QC Samples Used in the Diamon Drilling Program (2019-2022)

CRM	Number samples	Certified Value	StDev	95% CL Low	95% CL High	CertValue -3StDev	CertValue +3StDev	Failed
OREAS 15d	12	1.56	0.042	1.434	1.686	1.54	1.58	0
OREAS 15g	47	0.527	0.023	0.458	0.596	0.516	0.538	0
OREAS 19a	88	5.49	0.1	5.19	5.79	5.45	5.54	3
OREAS 65a	6	0.52	0.017	0.469	0.571	0.513	0.528	1
OREAS 217	123	0.338	0.01	0.308	0.368	0.334	0.341	1
OREAS 218	50	0.531	0.017	0.48	0.582	0.526	0.536	0
OREAS 221	170	1.06	0.036	0.952	1.168	1.05	1.07	1
OREAS 222	45	1.22	0.033	1.121	1.319	1.21	1.23	3
OREAS 237	71	2.21	0.054	2.10	2.32	2.048	2.372	4
Sub-total	612							13
Blanks	624							2
Duplicates	507							2
Check Samples	pending							
TOTAL	**2,355**							**15**

*StDev-Stabdard Deviation, provided in the CRM certificate.
CL-confidence level, provided in the CRM certificate.

11.3.1 Certified Reference Materials

All CRMs were produced by OREAS Pty Ltd (www.ore.com.au), a leading provider of CRMs for the mining industry. Approximately 98% of the inserted CRMs are within the acceptable limits. A total of 392 CRMs returned gold values within the acceptable limits (CertValue-3*StDev to CertValue+3*StDev) and 9 standard assay values were outside of the acceptable limits.

A list of the QA/QC samples and the results from the G2G QA/QC monitoring are listed in Table 11.2. Figure 11.2 to Figure 11.11 illustrate the performance of the CRM, used to check for assay results bias and accuracy.

Figure 11.2
Performance of OREAS 15d Standard

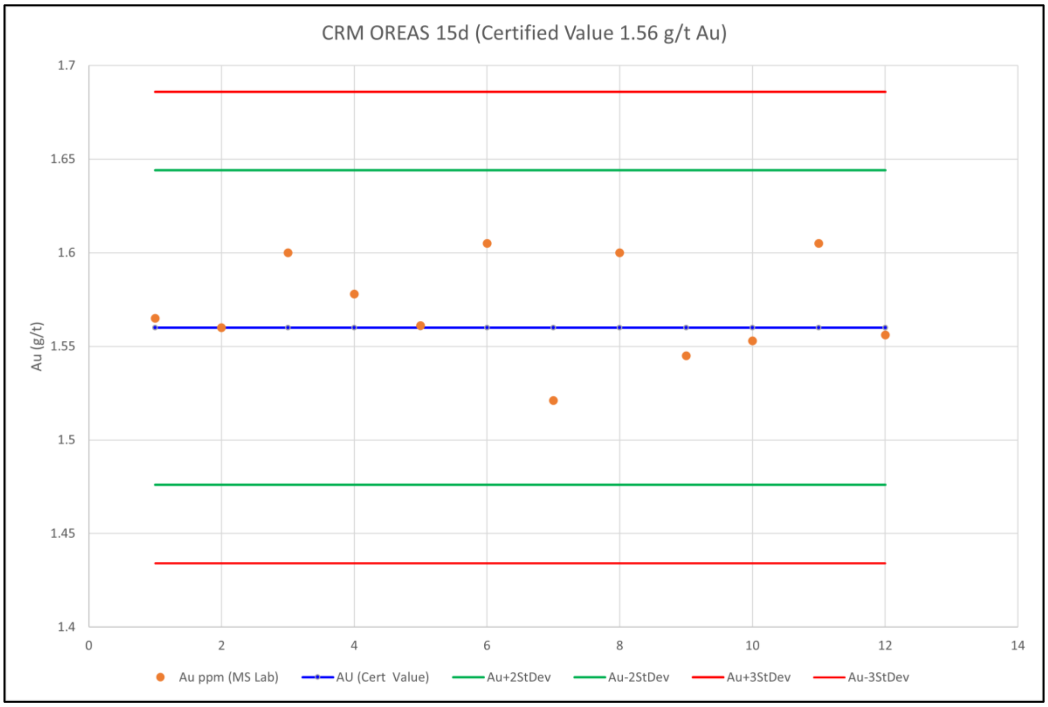


Figure 11.3
Performance of OREAS 15g Standard

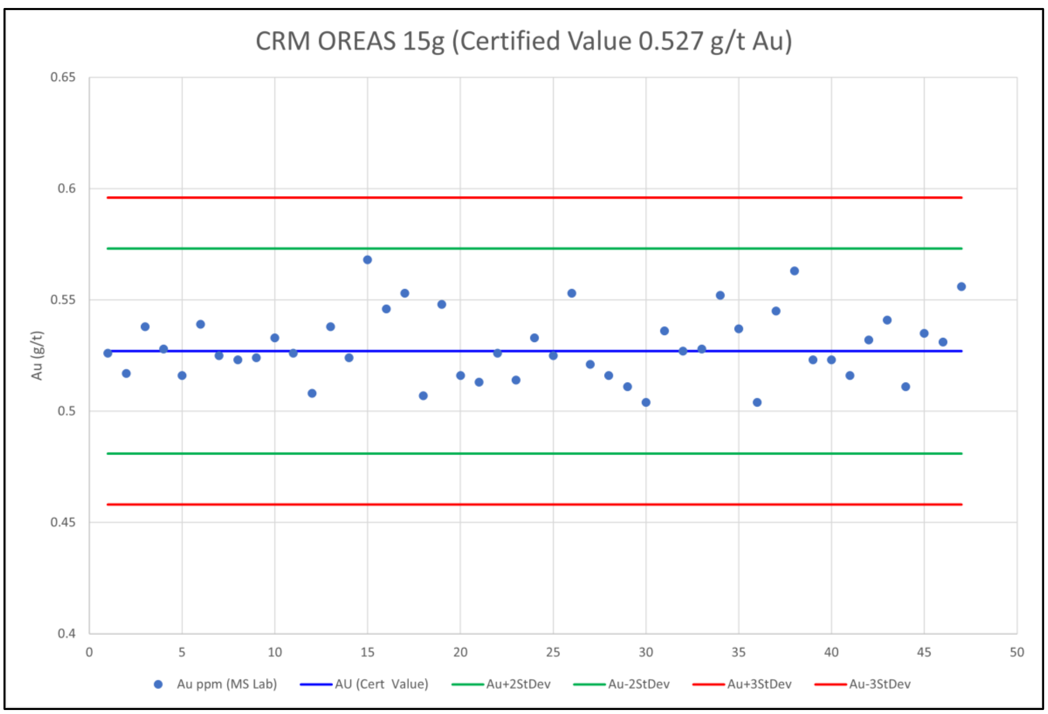


Figure 11.4
Performance of OREAS 19a Standard (High Grade)

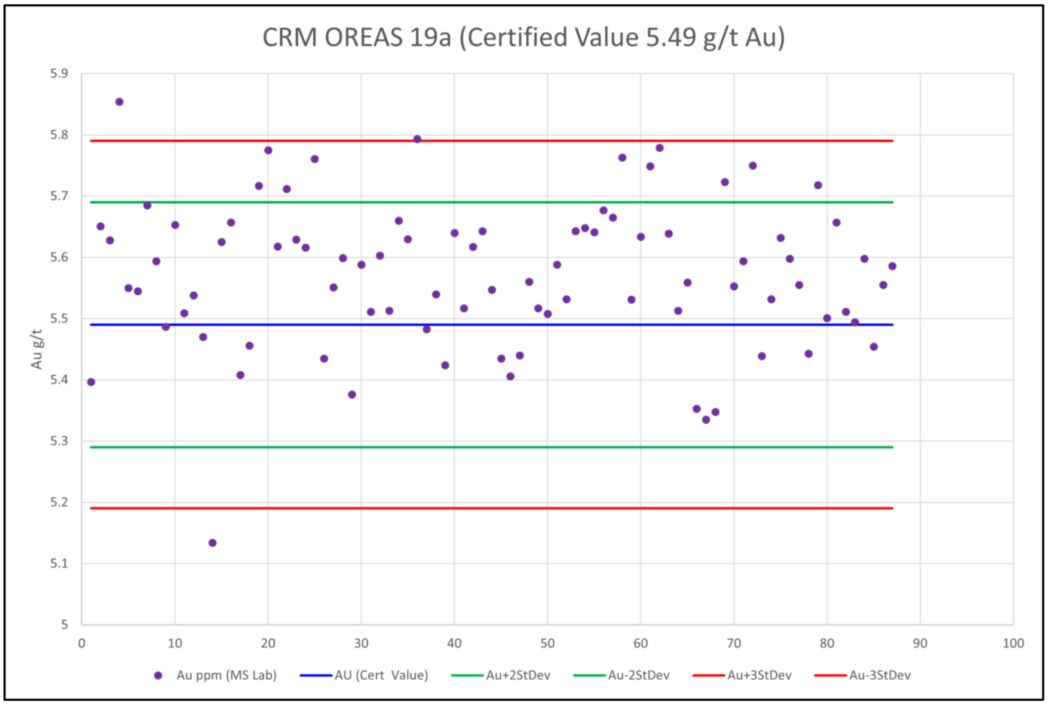


Figure 11.5
Performance of OREAS 65a Low Grade Standard

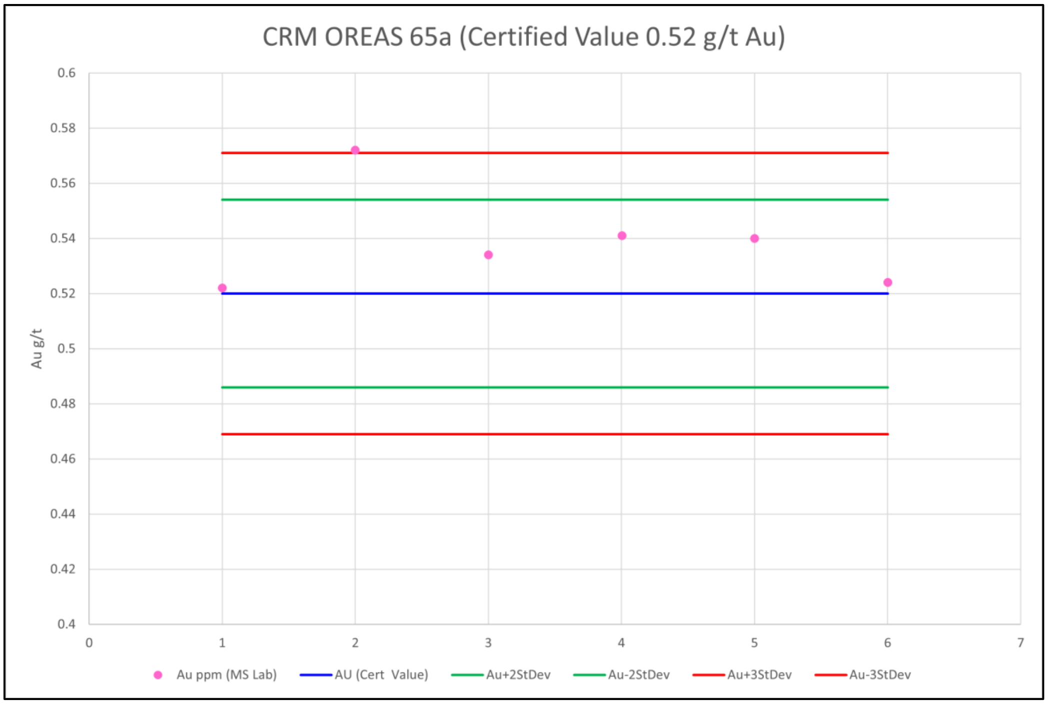


Figure 11.6
Performance of the OREAS 217 Low Grade Standard

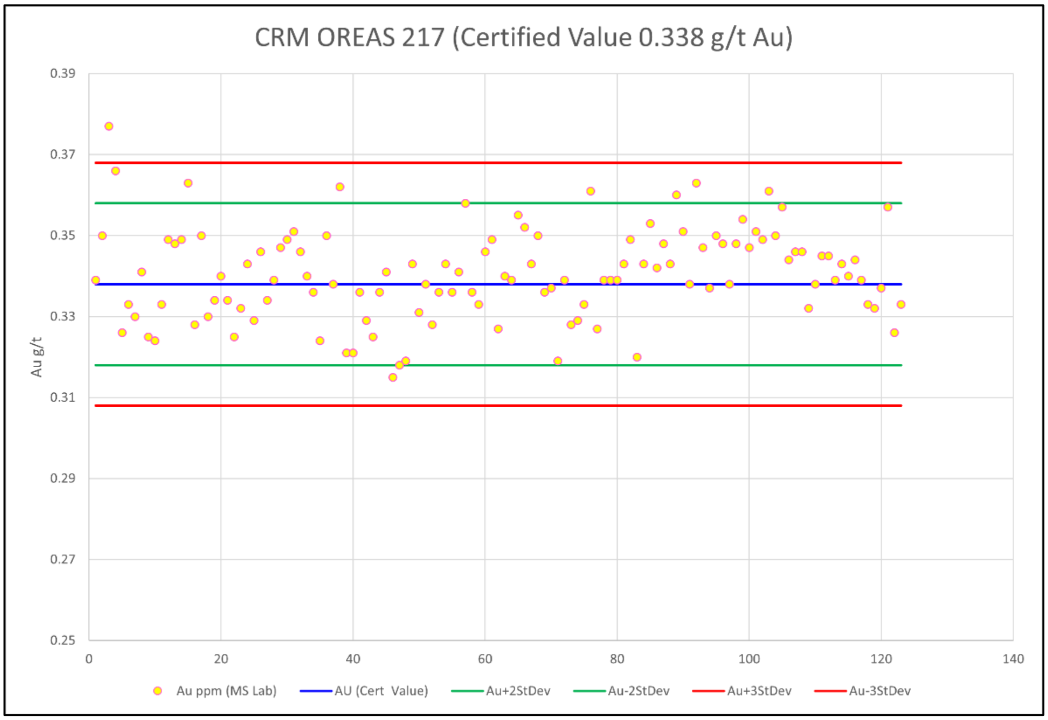


Figure 11.7
Performance of the OREAS 218 Low Grade Standard

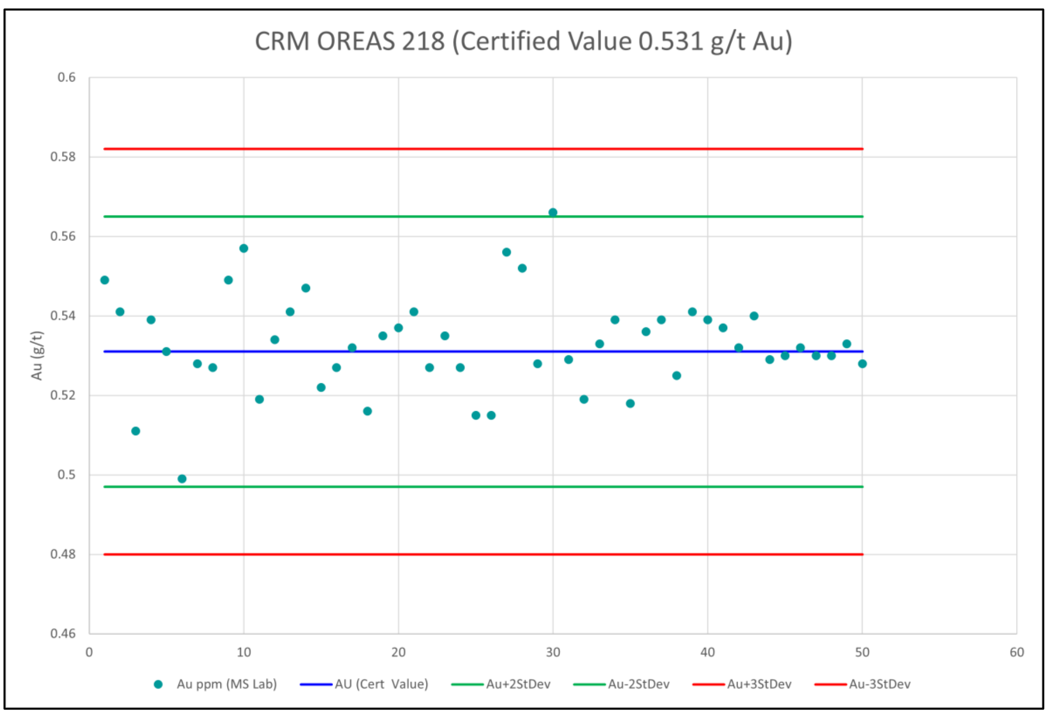


Figure 11.8
Performance of the ORES 221 Medium Grade Standard

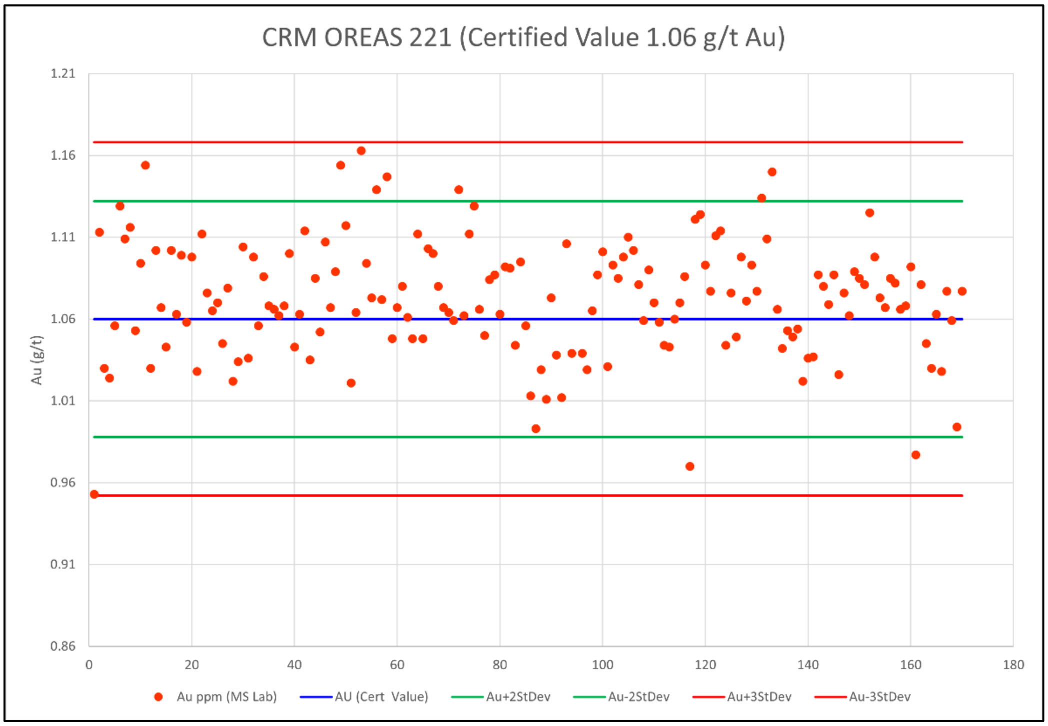


Figure 11.9
Performance of the OREAS 222 Medium Grade Standard

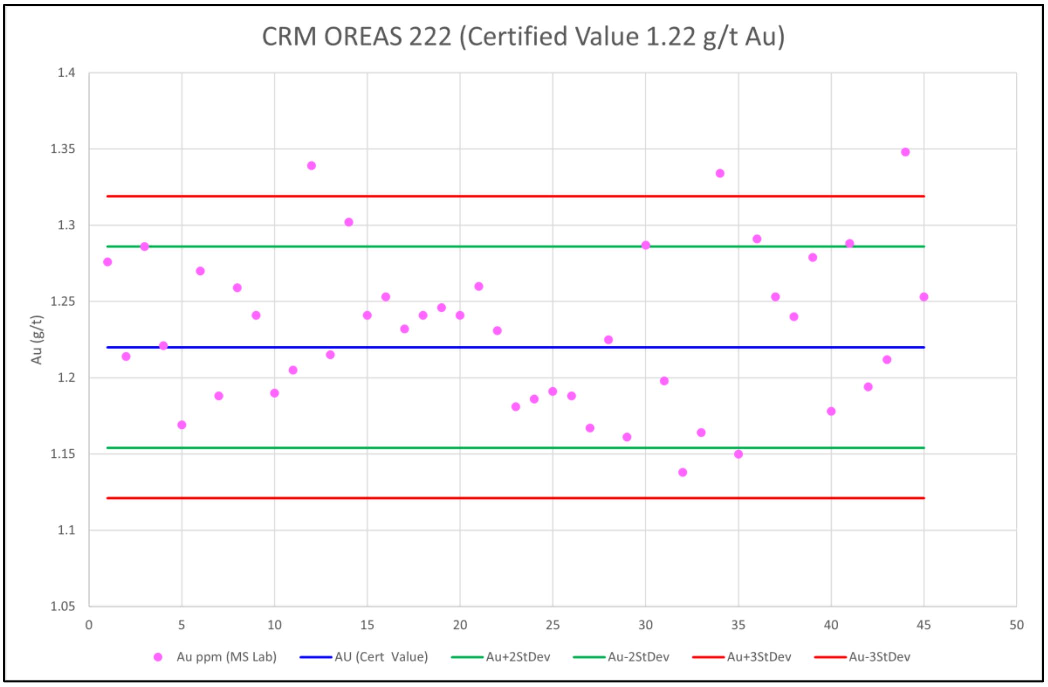


Figure 11.10
Performance of the OREAS 237 Medium Grade Standard

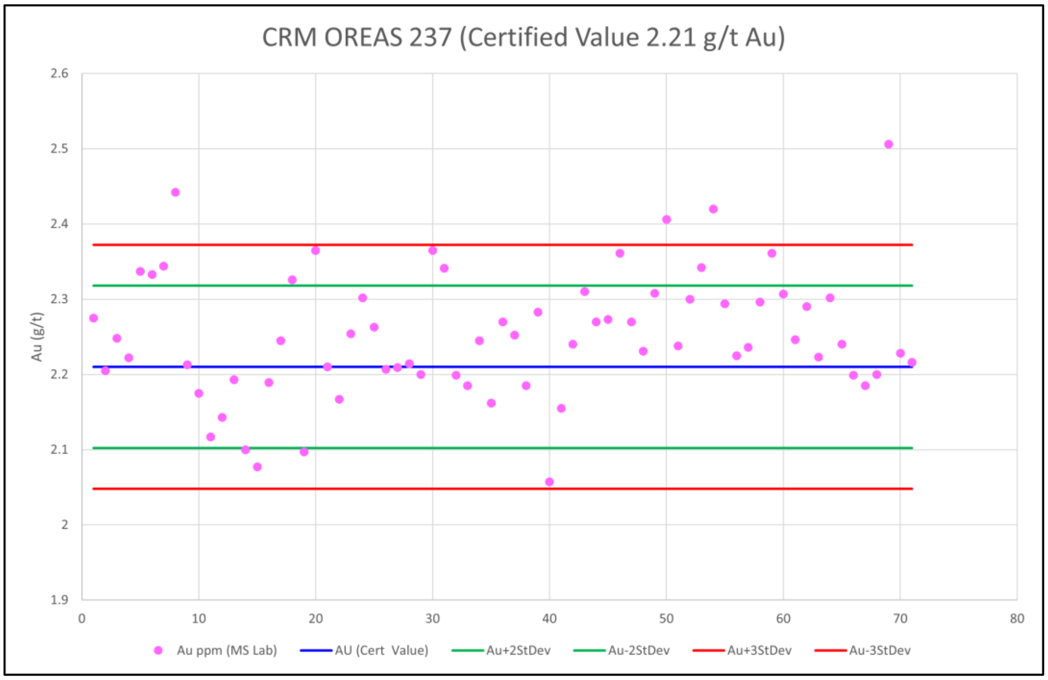
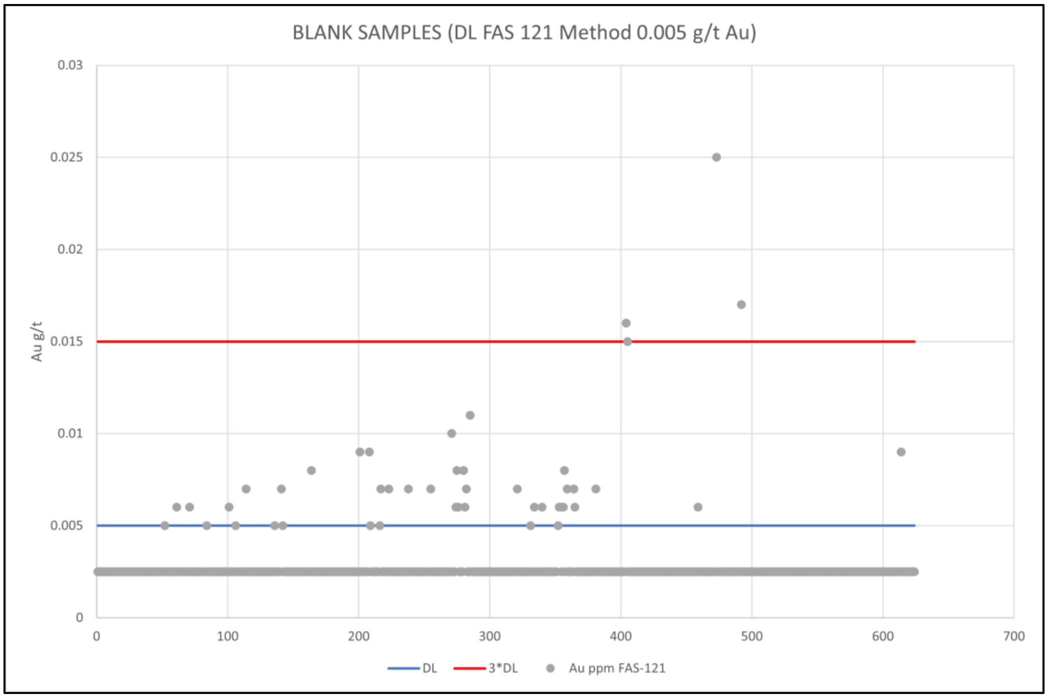


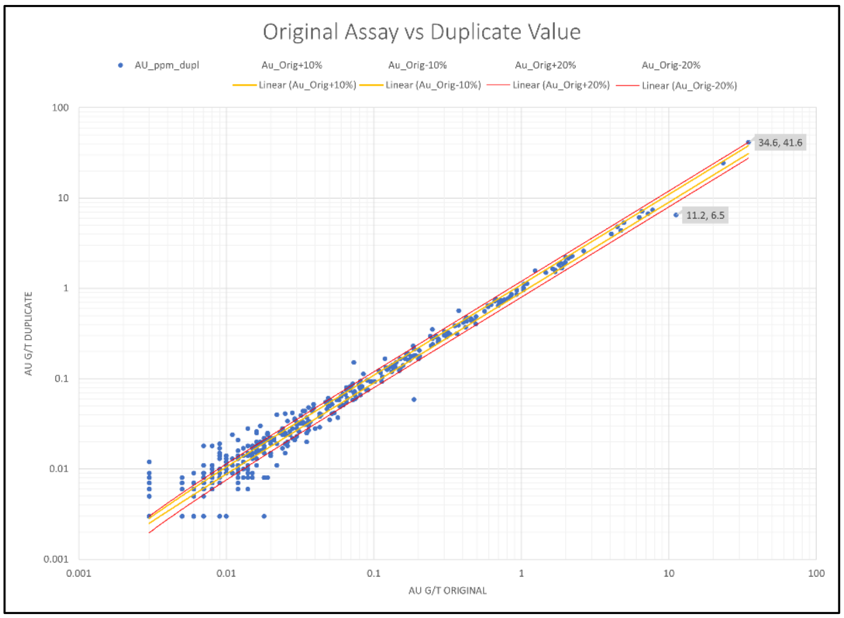
Figure 11.11
Performance of the Blank Samples



11.3.2 Duplicates

G2G completed internal and external re-analysis of duplicates. At the beginning the exploration team decided to send ¼ core, but Oko has high grade nuggety mineralization and the original FA is completed using ½ core. The exploration team decided that the quartered core would not represent the sample interval properly, therefore G2G decided to use pulp duplicates to track the repeatability of the assay results. A total of 507 pulp duplicates were re-assayed as part of the sampling procedure. The repeatability of the assay results from the duplicates is very good. The total number of pulp duplicates that failed is 144, but only 3 failed duplicates returned values, above 0.5 g/t Au, and have more than 20% difference from the original result.

Figure 11.12
Scattered Plot of the Original Assay Results and the Pulp Duplicate Results



Only 2 of the failed duplicates have values above the mineralization threshold (2 g/t Au), used for outlining the solids of the potentially economic mineralization. Figure 11.12 is a logarithmic scattered plot and shows the result of the comparison between the original assay results and the results for the pulp duplicates. Most of the failed duplicates are close to the detection limit or are at least 10 times below the gold mineralization limit.

11.3.3 Check Samples

G2G re-asayed 73 check samples in Actlabs Guyana Inc. The coarse rejects from the primary samples were shipped directly to the second laboratory in Georgetown. Actlabs is a commertial laboratory, independent from G2G.

All samples were subsequently prepared and assayed in an identical way, using 50 g fire assay (64 samples) and screen fire assay (9 samples).

Figure 11.13
Scattered Plot of the Original Assay Results and the Check Samples Results

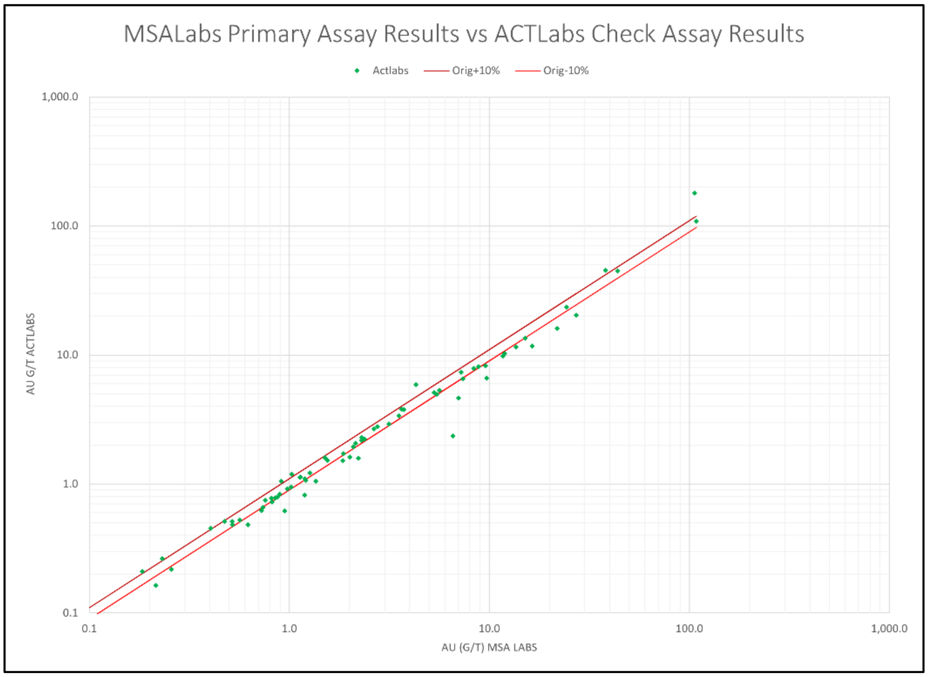


Table 11.3
Comparison between the results from the Primary and Second Laboratory

Parameter	MSA Labs (Au ppm)	ACT Labs (Au ppm)	Difference (%)
Minimum	0.02	0.015	1.08
Maximum	108.40	180.06	67.95
Mean	8.07	8.63	6.8

The ActLabs rigorous laboratory protocol and QA/QC indicates that errors within the laboratory were at a minimum. Therefore, the remaining variability relates to the coarse-grained mineralization and nugget effect.

11.3.4 Micon's Comment

G2G sampling and QA/QC monitoring is conducted according to the CIM Best Exploration Practices. The failed standards and duplicates most likely are due to the nature of the high-grade gold mineralization, and the nugget effect. The company measures to improve the accuracy, precision, and repeatabilityin clude more duplicates and more metal screening analyses for the high-grade samples.

Micon recommends more often reviews of the QA/QC results and more communications with the laboratory. Despite some issues, the assay results from the 2019-2022 drilling program are reliable and can be used for resource estimation purposes. The variability and the presence of failure of a small number of QA/QC samples is reflected in the resource category.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The Oko Gold Project visited by Tania Ilieva, Ph.D., P. Geo., Senior Geologist with Micon, in 2018 and 2021. During her first site visit she was accompanied by Mr. Jesus Oliva, a Senior Geologist and consultant for the Aremu and Oko Project and Mr. Dexter Felix. During the second visit Micon's QP was assisted by project geologists and G2G VP Exploration.

12.1 First Site Visit (2018)

The first site visit to the small-scale operations on the Oko property was conducted on 11th August, 2018.

The property is accessible by 4-wheel drive vehicles. After the meeting with Mr. Leon Roberts, the General Manager for the Oko operations, the Micon geologist and the accompanying team members got permission to enter the Oko 1 mine.

In addition to two open pits, the current operator has developed 2 shafts, (the Rodrigues and Kronbauer shafts), located close to the crusher. The current operator started underground development (Figure 12.1), but at the time of the site visit the shafts were filled with water and the underground operation had been halted.

Figure 12.1
Rodrigues Shaft, North-South Shear Zone, Close to Crusher Hill Pit

Picture taken by Micon on 11th August, 2018.

The gold mineralization is contained within white to bluish quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets. The gold is represented by fine grained free gold and is associated with pyrite. The General Manager mentioned that the fine grained soft sugary quartz veins have much better grades than the massive white quartz vein material.

The Crusher Hill (Oko 1) mineralized zone is located within N-S shear zone. Thickness of mineralized zone varies from 3 to 5 m, with the dip of the zone from 75° to 85°.

Four grab samples (84301, 84302, 84303 and 84304) were collected from the stockpile, next to the crusher at Crusher Hill (Oko 1 mine site). Sample 84303 returned 18.50 g/t gold and confirmed the presence of high-grade gold mineralization.

The second mining operations are 700 m north of the Oko 1 mine site in the Oko 2 open pit. The gold is located in ESE-WNW trending mineralized zone ("shear zone") with narrow high-grade white to bluish grey quartz veins and disseminated low grade mineralization (See Figure 12.2).

Figure 12.2
Rodrigues Operations in Oko 2 Mineralized Zone (E-W Trending Zone)

Picture taken by Micon on 11th Aug, 2018.

The gold is contained within the white quartz-carbonate veins and quartz stringers in highly altered yellow-to white-grey saprolite.

The strike direction of the mineralized zone is approximately 100° and it is dipping 75° to 80° to the north. The Oko shear zone contains several generations of a quartz veins and dilation jogs between them. Two samples (84305 and 84306) were taken from the quartz veins in the open pit. Sample 84306 was collected from white sugary quartz in the dilation jog in the open pit and returned 1.22 g/t gold.

The samples from the site visit were delivered by the QP, Tania Ilieva, to Actlabs Guyana Inc., East Coast Demerara, Georgetown.

12.2 SECOND SITE VISIT (2021)

Micon's QP Tania Ilieva, P.Geo. visited the Oko Gold Project from 9th November 2021 to 10 November, 2021. The objective of the 2021 site visit was to review drill core from the 2019-2021 drilling program, to observe the core logging, core cutting and the sample preparation. Dr. Ilieva visited an outcrop of Shear 1, stopped at several drill pads and took pictures and GPS coordinates of drill hole collars.

On 10th November 2021 Mr. Wade, VP Exploration for G2G had a presentation about the the Oko geological model and structural analyses of the oriented core from the directional drilling. Additional discussions with the local exploration team contributed to the understanding of the Oko Project.

On 11th August Tania Ilieva visited the MSALabs in East Coast Demerara, Georgetown, Guyana. After the tour in the laboratory, she requested the coarse rejects for 16 samples from holes OKD-77 and OKD-86. The reject material was picked directly from the MSALabs and delivered to Actlabs Guyana Inc. in East Coast Demerara, Georgetown, Guyana by Micon's QP.

The data verification conducted by Micon involved:

1. Site visit to the Oko Project for field observations.
2. Independent sampling and collecting GPS data from the areas of mining activities on the Oko property.
3. Verification of some field data including drill hole location, current and historical open pit and underground workings and outcrops.
4. Download of the assay certificates directly from the MSALabs server and comparison with the assay results in the geological database, provided by G2G.
5. Review and verification of the drill hole database for Oko Project (holes OKD-01 to OKD-86).
6. Visited the MSALabs facilities in Guyana and requested the rejects for 16 verification samples. The results from the fire assay analyses for gold Au (g/t) are compared with the original fire assay results that are used in the resource estimate.

The results from the fire assay analyses from verification sampling of the coarse rejects show repeatability of the high-grade interval in holes OFD-77 and OKD-86 (See Table 12.1 and Figure 12.3).

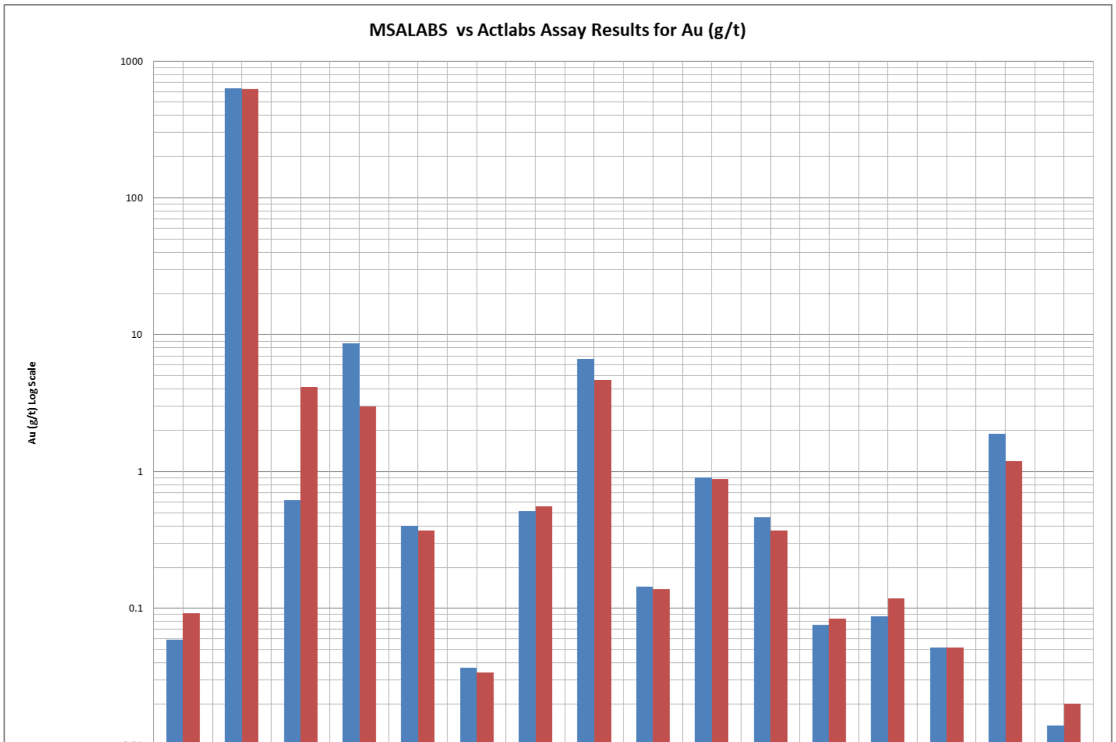
In some cases, the difference between the gold values in the original sample and the coarse reject duplicate have more than 20% difference and this confirms the presence of nugget effect.

All information, requested during the site visit was provided by the G2G consultants and management. The observations during the site visit confirm that the drilling program in the Oko Gold Project is conducted, following the standard industry procedures and the CIM Mineral Exploration Best Practice Guidelines (2018).

Table 12.1
Assay Results from Original Core Sample and Coarse Rejects

Hole ID	Sample ID	Au (g/t) Orig	Au (g/t) Reject	Delta (Orig Au – Reject Au)	Difference %
OKD-77	21077057	0.059	0.092	0.033	55.93
OKD-77	21077058	630.8	621.737	-9.063	-1.44
OKD-77	21077059	0.622	4.175	3.553	571.22
OKD-77	21077095	8.703	2.973	-5.730	-65.84
OKD-77	21077096	0.401	0.370	-0.031	-7.73
OKD-77	21077097	0.037	0.034	-0.003	-8.11
OKD-77	21077098	0.515	0.557	0.042	8.16
OKD-86	21086057	6.64	4.670	-1.970	-29.67
OKD-86	21086074	0.144	0.139	-0.005	-3.47
OKD-86	21086075	0.903	0.884	-0.019	-2.10
OKD-86	21086076	0.463	0.371	-0.092	-19.87
OKD-86	21086078	0.076	0.084	0.008	10.53
OKD-86	21086079	0.087	0.119	0.032	36.78
OKD-86	21086082	0.052	0.052	0.000	0.00
OKD-86	21086084	1.891	1.197	-0.694	-36.70
OKD-86	21086085	0.014	0.020	0.006	42.86

Figure 12.3
Original Assay Results (MSALabs Au g/t) vs Coarse Rejects Assay Results (Actlabs Au g/t)



	21077057	21077058	21077059	21077095	21077096	21077097	21077098	21086057	21086074	21086075	21086076	21086078	21086079	21086082	21086084	21086085
Au (g/t) Orig MSALABS	0.059	630.8	0.622	8.703	0.401	0.037	0.515	6.64	0.144	0.903	0.463	0.076	0.087	0.052	1.891	0.014
Au (g/t) Reject Actlabs	0.092	621.737	4.175	2.973	0.370	0.034	0.557	4.670	0.139	0.884	0.371	0.084	0.119	0.052	1.197	0.020

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 BULK LEACH EXTRACTABLE GOLD TEST

In 2021 G2G completed Bulk Leach Extractable Gold (BLEG) tests undertaken on drill core samples from the Oko Project, Guyana. The tests were completed by MSALabs in Guyana and results have been reviewed by Richard Gowans P.Eng., a Principal Metallurgist and QP.

A total of seven samples from four different drill holes were selected by G2G for BLEG tests. Each 1 kg sample was ground to approximately 85% passing 75 microns and leached for 12 hours in a 1% sodium cyanide solution. The pH was maintained above 9 throughout the test period using sodium hydroxide.

A description of the samples and the test results are presented in the table below.

Table 13.1
Results from the 2121 BLEG Test

Test No.	Hole ID	From	To	Sample Assay[1]	CN Test Calc. Head[2]	CN Soluble Au
		(m)		(Au-g/t)		%
1	OKD-72	96.9	97.9	9.5	7.6	99.5%
2	OKD-72	97.9	98.3	3.6	5.1	98.4%
3	OKD-77	57.7	58.5	32.1	29.5	99.5%
4	OKD-77	133.1	134.1	680.7	714.5	99.1%
5	OKD-81	90.8	92.0	2.5	2.2	93.9%
6	OKD-28	176.8	177.6	53.7	51.1	99.7%
7	OKD-46	256.6	257.91	5.2	6.1	98.4%
All samples				112.5	116.6	
Average						98.4%

[1] Standard fire assay (FA) with gravimetric finish of feed sample.
[2] Calculated head combining atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) for the leach solution and FA for the leach residue.

The average difference between the feed assays and the calculated head assays is less than 4% which suggests that the tests are reliable and nugget effects, sampling and assay errors, are not significant.

13.2 MICON'S COMMENT

The BLEG averaged 98.4% and varied between 93.9% and 99.5%. These results demonstrate that there is no refractory gold component in the OKO drill core samples and high gold recoveries (>95%) would be expected using conventional agitation leach technology, such as carbon-in-pulp (CIP).

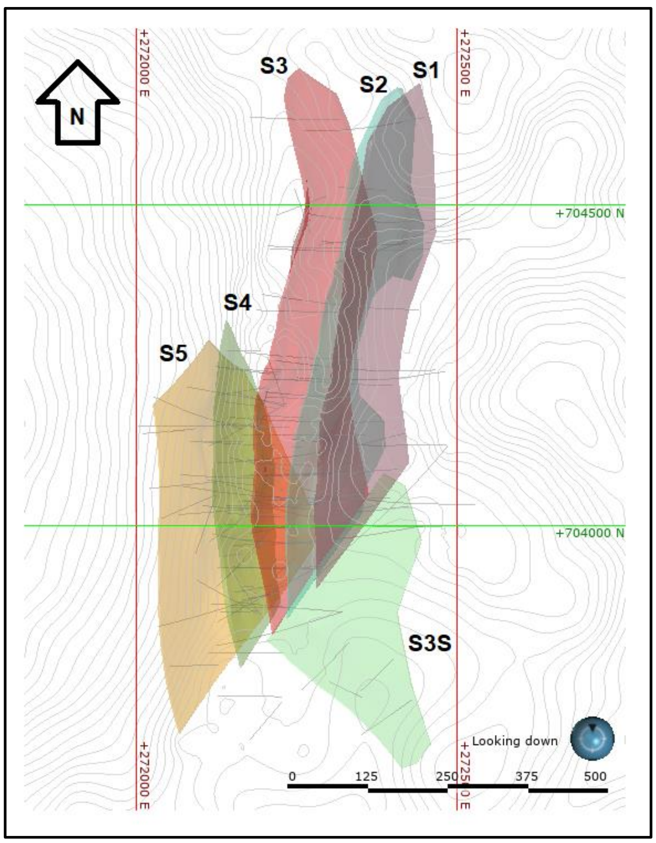
14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 INTRODUCTION

This section discusses the new mineral resource estimate for G2G's Oko Gold Project in Cuyuni-Mazaruni Region, Guyana. The mineral resource estimate is based upon G2G's drilling database, which includes G2G's drilling results from 2019 to October, 2021. Micon's QPs have conducted the mineral resource estimate following the NI 43-101 Guidelines for Technical Reports.

Oko mineral resources have been estimated using multiple shear zone interpretations in the Main Zone only. The gold mineralization is defined in five mineralization zones: Shear 1 (S1), Shear 2 (S2), Shear 3 (S3), Shear 4 (S4), Shear 5 (S5). The five zones contain steep parallel, contiguous vein-type structures, disposed next to each other with similar bearings and dips. Primarily S2 and S3 are cut by a local axial plain in the South end of the deposit, which appears to be acting as a bounding structure of the high-grade gold mineralization (Au.5 g/t). Figure 14.1 shows a plan view of the five interpreted zones defined by G2G and constructed by Micon. The mineral resources for the Oko Main Zone have been estimated assuming an underground mining scenario.

Figure 14.1
Plan View – Oko Main Zone with the Mineralized Shear Structures



Source: Micon, 2022.

14.2 CIM Mineral Resource Definitions and Classifications

If a company is a reporting Canadian entity, all resources and reserves presented in a Technical Report should follow the current CIM definitions and standards for mineral resources and reserves. The latest edition of the CIM definitions and standards was adopted by the CIM council on May 10, 2014, and includes the resource definitions reproduced below:

Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than an Inferred Mineral Resource but has a lower level of confidence than a Measured Mineral Resource.

A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.

Material of economic interest refers to diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized organic material including base and precious metals, coal, and industrial minerals.

The term Mineral Resource covers mineralization and natural material of intrinsic economic interest which has been identified and estimated through exploration and sampling and within which Mineral Reserves may subsequently be defined by the consideration and application of Modifying Factors.

Inferred Mineral Resource

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity.

An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

An Inferred Mineral Resource is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate sampling techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. Inferred Mineral Resources must not be included in the economic analysis, production schedules, or estimated mine life in publicly disclosed Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Studies, or in the Life of Mine plans and cash flow models of developed mines. Inferred Mineral Resources can only be used in economic studies as provided under NI 43-101.

Indicated Mineral Resource

An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence *to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.*

Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Mineralization may be classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such as to allow confident interpretation of the geological framework and to reasonably assume the continuity of mineralization. The Qualified Person must recognize the importance of the Indicated Mineral Resource category to the advancement of the feasibility of the project. An Indicated Mineral Resource estimate is of sufficient quality to support a Pre-Feasibility Study which can serve as the basis for major development decisions.

Measured Mineral Resource

A Measured Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proven Mineral Reserve or to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Mineralization or other natural material of economic interest may be classified as a Measured Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such that the tonnage and grade or quality of the mineralization can be estimated to within close limits and that variation from the estimate would not significantly affect potential economic viability of the deposit. This category requires a high level of confidence in, and understanding of, the geology and controls of the mineral deposit.

14.3 CIM ESTIMATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES BEST PRACTICE GUIDELINES

Micon and its QPs have used the CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines which were adopted by the CIM Council on November 29, 2019, in estimating the mineral resources contained within of the Oko Main Zone Project. The November, 2019 guidelines supersede the 2003 CIM Best Practice Guidelines which were followed by Micon and its QPs when completing the previous resource estimations and audits for the Project.

14.4 MINERAL RESOURCE DATABASE AND WIREFRAMES

14.4.1 Supporting Data

The basis for the mineral resource estimate was a drill hole database provided by G2G. The database and underlying QA/QC data were validated by G2G prior to being used in the modelling and estimation. Table 14.1 summarizes the types and amount of data in the database and the portion of the data used for the mineral resource estimate.

Table 14.1
Oko Main Zone Project Database

Data Type	In Database	Used For 2022 Resource Estimate
Drill Collar	128	98
Assay Samples	13,042	1,279
Core Metreage	28,808	1,140*

*Actual metres used within the resource wireframes.

14.4.1.1 Topography

The Project topography was provided by G2G as a digital terrain model (DTM) in DXF format and some additional survey data for recent excavations. The DTM was of sufficient quality, although, being as this resource estimate uses an underground extraction assumption, the topography was used to clip the wireframes projection to surface.

14.4.2 Wireframes

G2G and Micon jointly defined, five mineralized domains. These were constructed using Leapfrog Version 2021.2.4.

Wireframes were generated based on a set of mineralized intercepts defined by G2G and validated by Micon. The wireframes for each of the five domains were validated against drill hole data and found to reasonably represent the mineralization.

All diamond drill holes are properly snapped to the 3D wireframes to ensure that the volume to be estimated matches both the drilling and logging data collected on the deposit.

14.5 COMPOSITING AND VARIOGRAPHY

14.5.1 Compositing

The selected intercepts for the Oko Main Zone Project were composited into 1.0 m equal length intervals, with the composite length selected based on the most common original sample length. Table 14.2 summarizes basic statistics for the composited data.

Table 14.2
Summary of the Basic Statistics for the 1.0 m Composites

Dataset	Zone	Count	Length	Mean	SD	CoV	Var	Min	Q1	Median	Q3	Max
Uncapped	All	1,155	1,146	6.60	26.02	3.95	677.21	-	0.34	1.14	4.02	630.80
	S1	210	210	1.59	2.30	1.45	5.31	0.01	0.30	0.74	2.13	20.82
	S2	144	142	1.01	1.38	1.37	1.91	0.00	0.19	0.55	1.25	7.55
	S3	452	448	4.81	10.97	2.28	120.42	-	0.29	1.12	4.19	106.43
	S3S*	19	18	2.17	2.39	1.10	5.72	0.07	0.50	1.14	2.80	8.15
	S4	143	140	16.36	56.78	3.47	3,224.36	0.02	0.97	3.85	10.59	630.80
	S5	187	188	13.85	35.62	2.57	1,268.55	0.02	0.61	2.76	8.77	341.30
Capped	All	1,155	1,146	4.39	9.49	2.16	90.15	-	0.34	1.14	3.76	70.00
	S1	210	210	1.47	1.71	1.16	2.93	0.01	0.30	0.74	2.13	7.00
	S2	144	142	0.85	0.85	1.01	0.73	0.00	0.19	0.55	1.25	3.00
	S3	452	448	4.23	7.75	1.83	59.99	-	0.29	1.12	4.19	35.00
	S3S*	19	18	1.23	0.72	0.59	0.52	0.07	0.50	1.14	2.00	2.00
	S4	143	140	8.72	15.21	1.74	231.26	0.02	0.97	3.85	10.59	70.00
	S5	187	188	7.81	13.68	1.75	187.15	0.02	0.61	2.76	8.77	60.00

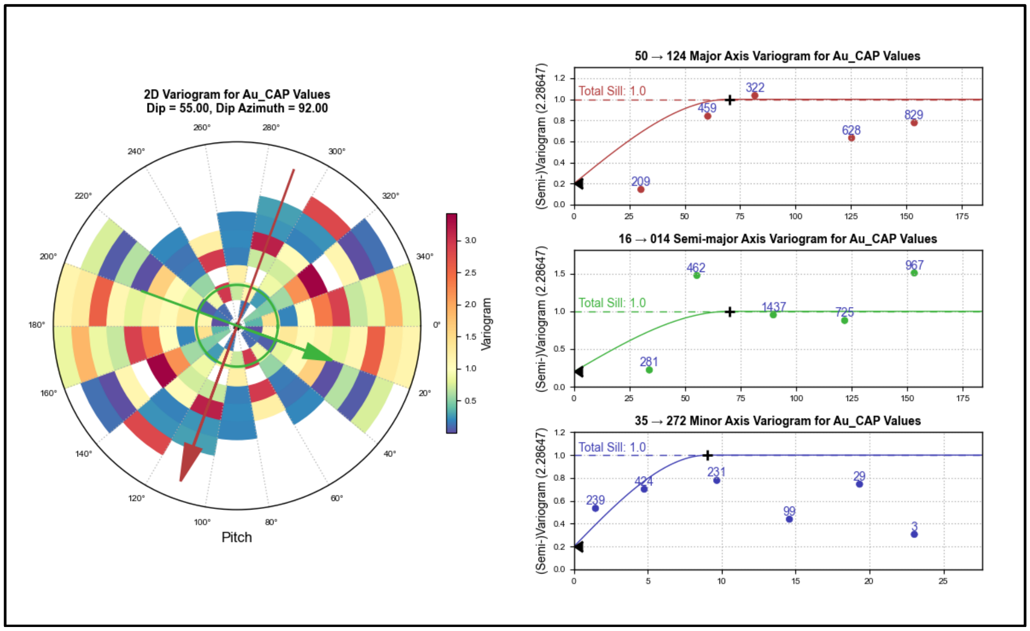
Note: *S3S is the south portion of the S3 shear zone cut by axial plane, considered the same mineralization zone.

14.5.2 Variography

Variography is the analysis of the spatial continuity of grade for the commodity of interest. In the case of the Oko Main Zone, the analysis was done on each individual zone using down-the-hole variograms and 3D variographic analysis, in order to define the directions of maximum continuity of grade and, therefore, the best parameters to interpolate the grades of each of the five zones.

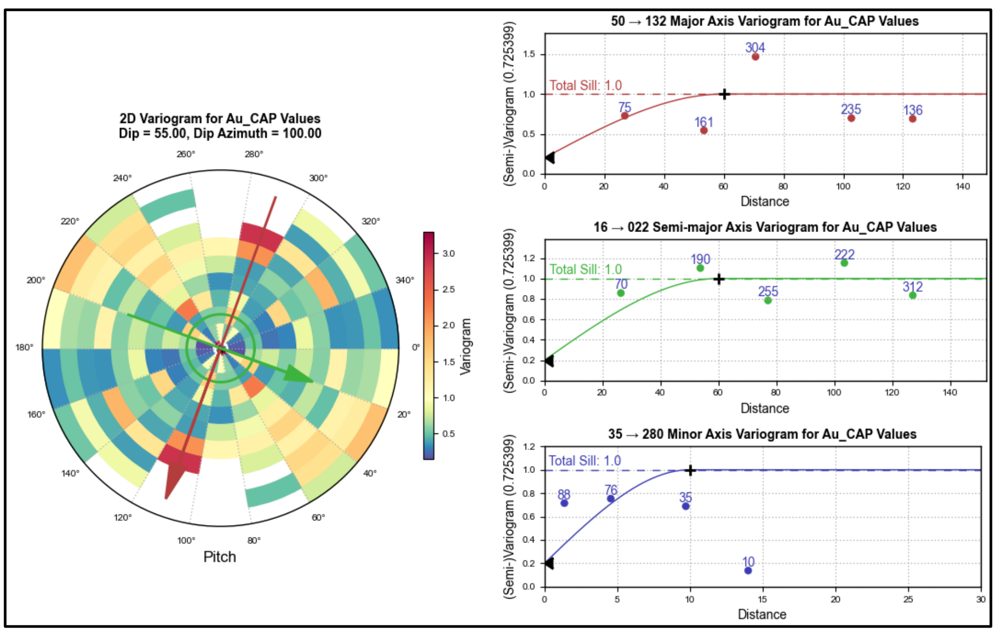
Variography must be performed on regular coherent shapes with geological continuity support. First, down-the-hole variograms were constructed for each vein, to establish the nugget effect to be used in the modelling of the 3D variograms. Figure 14.2 to Figure 14.6 show the variograms for the five zones.

Figure 14.2
Shear 1 – 3D Variogram Summary for Gold



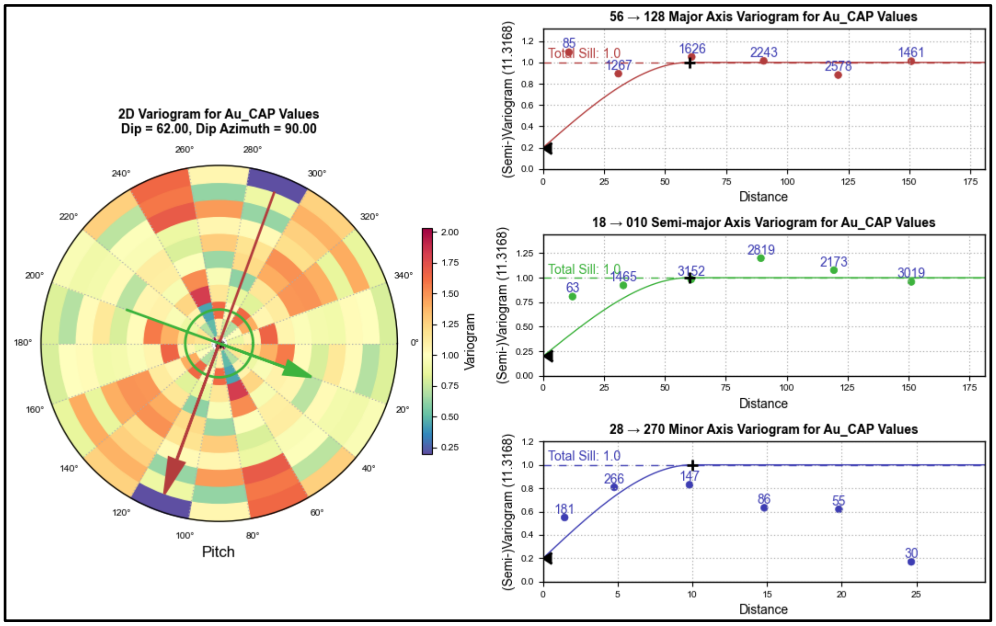
Source: Micon, 2022.

Figure 14.3
Shear 2 – 3D Variogram Summary for Gold



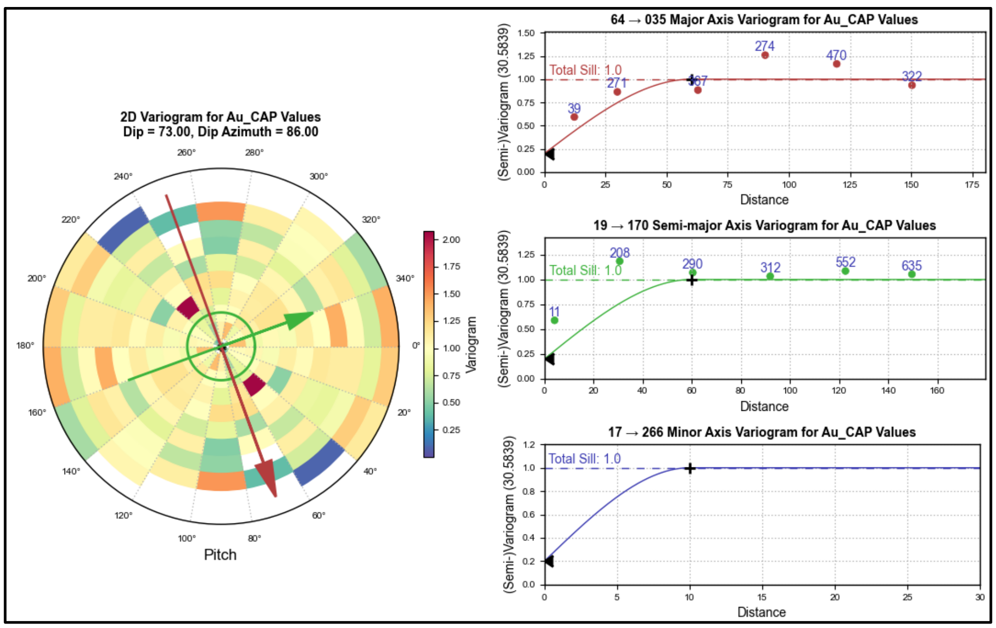
Source: Micon, 2022.

Figure 14.4
Shear 3 – 3D Variogram Summary for Gold



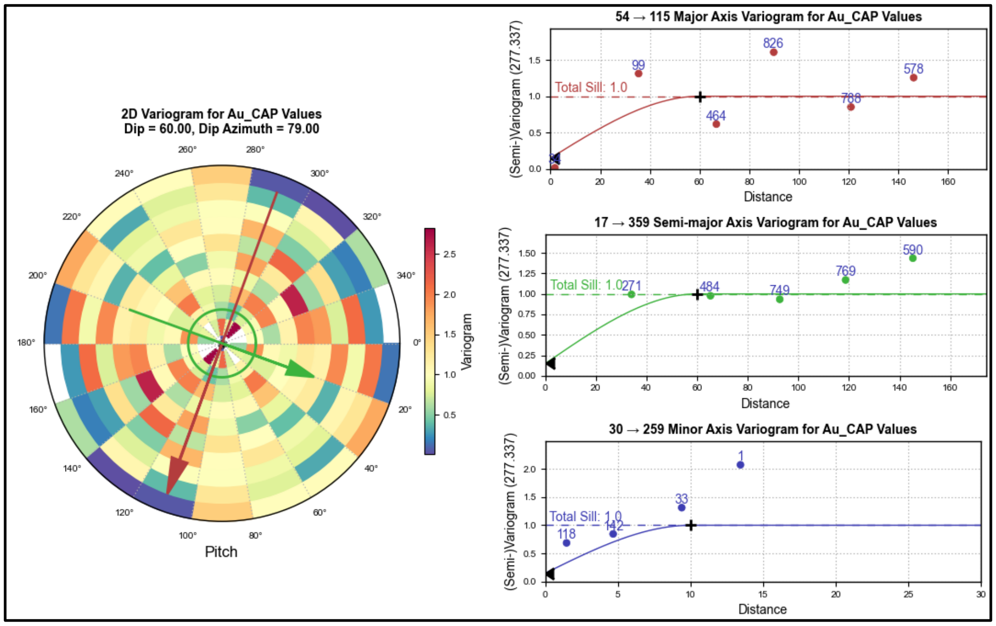
Source: Micon, 2022.

Figure 14.5
Shear 4 – 3D Variogram Summary for Gold



Source: Micon, 2022.

Figure 14.6
Shear 5 – 3D Variogram Summary for Gold



Source: Micon, 2022.

Micon obtained good variogram models for all the five zones. They were sufficiently reliable to support the use of the Ordinary Kriging interpolation method. Major variogram ranges between 60 m and 70 m were modelled. The variography results were used to support the search ranges and anisotropy directions.

14.5.2.1 Continuity and Trends

The Oko Main Zone shears have similar strike and dip directions, with very mild variations. For the most part, both of the S3 and the S4 zones are cut by a bounding fault structure that appears to affect the grades and strike direction towards the south. Continuity of the zones is generally not only supported by geology but also by mineralization, with the regular drill hole intercepts giving sufficient confidence to the continuity of grade, both along strike and down dip. The general deposit bearings and dips are 0° strike direction and -55° dip, for the most part in the north and with a change in strike of approximately 320° and no appreciable plunge.

14.6 GRADE CAPPING

All outlier assay values for gold were analyzed individually, by zone, using log probability plots and histograms. It was decided to cap outlier assays based on the data grouped by zone.

In order to identify true outliers, and reduce the effect of short sample bias, the data were reviewed after compositing to a constant length of 1.0 m. Table 14.3 summarizes the capping grades used.

In addition to the grade capping practice, Micon also performed an special interpolation run called Pass Zero*, to restrict very high grade assay results and honour their values in the block model, this run was also capped at 75.0 g/t Au.

Table 14.3
Selected Capping Grades on 1 m Composites

Zone	Max. Grade	Capping Grade	Capped Composites	Total Composites
(S1, S3, S4, S5)*	630.8	75.00	10	N/A
S1	20.82	7.00	6	210
S2	7.55	3.00	9	144
S3	106.43	35.00	12	452
S3S	8.15	2.00	6	19
S4*	630.80	15.0/70.00	17/7	143
S5*	341.30	16.0/60.00	24/10	187

Note: *These zones have double capping due to distinct population of high grade.

14.7 Rock Density

A total of 99 density measurements were delivered to Micon, from which average densities were calculated for each lithology at the Oko Main Zone Project. The overall average density value used for all the mineralized shear zones is 2.84 g/cm^3. Table 14.4 summarizes the density measurement data for the Oko Main Zone Project.

Table 14.4
Summary of the Density Measurements by Zone

Lithology	Count	Density Mean (g/cm^3)	Minimum	Median	Maximum
Mafic Undifferentiated	27	2.84	1.84	2.87	3.35
Mudstone	23	2.78	2.65	2.79	2.86
Qtz Vein	16	2.79	2.66	2.8	2.92
Shear Zone (S1 – S5)	5	2.84	2.77	2.83	2.92
Siltstone/Sandstone	28	2.92	2.76	2.82	5.42

14.8 Mineral Resource Estimate

The commodity of economic interest at the Oko Main Zone Project is gold; no other commodities have been assessed at this time. The estimation of the deposit tonnage and grade was performed using Leapfrog Geo/EDGE software.

14.8.1 Block Model

A block model was constructed to represent the volumes and attributes of rock, density and grade within the five shear zones. A summary of the block model definitions is provided in Table 14.5.

Table 14.5
Block Model Information Summary

Description	Values Used
Model Dimension X (m)	612
Model Dimension Y (m)	1,200
Model Dimension Z (m)	580
Origin* X (Easting)	271,950
Origin* Y (Northing)	703,600
Origin* Z (Upper Elev.)	190
Clockwise Rotation (°)	0.0
Parent Block Size X (m) - Along Strike	10.0
Parent Block Size Y (m) - Across Strike	3.0
Parent Block Size Z (m) - Down Dip	10.0
Child Block Size X (m) - Along Strike	2.0
Child Block Size Y (m) - Across Strike	0.5
Child Block Size Z (m) - Down Dip	2.0

Note: *Origin is the centroid of the block in the top left corner.

The drill hole intercepts used to model the wireframes were flagged into the mineral envelope to which they belonged. Each zone was interpolated using only the composites within that zone.

14.8.1.1 Search Strategy and Interpolation

A set of parameters were derived from variographic analysis to interpolate the composite grades into the blocks. A summary of the Oko Main Zone Project Project Ordinary Kriging (OK) interpolation parameters is provided in Table 14.6.

Table 14.6
Summary of Ordinary Kriging Interpolation Parameter for Gold

Zone	Pass	Orientation			Search Parameters					
		Dip (°)	Dip Az (°)	Pitch (°)	Range Major Axis (m)	Range Semi-Major Axis (m)	Range Minor Axis (m)	Minimum Samples	Maximum Samples	Maximum Samples per Hole
S1	0	Dynamic Anisotropy			10	10	10	3	9	3
S3	0				10	10	10	3	9	3
S4	0				10	10	10	3	9	3
S5	0				10	10	10	3	9	3
S1	1				70	70	10	9	20	3
S2	1				70	70	10	9	20	3
S3	1				70	70	10	9	20	3
S4	1				60	60	10	9	20	3
S5	1				60	60	10	9	20	3
All	2	Same as Pass 1			120	120	20	6	12	3
All	3	Same as Pass 1			180	180	30	2	9	3

14.8.2 Prospects for Economic Extraction

The CIM Standards require that a mineral resource must have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The mineral resource discussed herein has been constrained by reasonable mining shapes, using economic assumptions appropriate for an underground mining scenario. The potential mining shapes are conceptual in nature, not stope designs, and are based on a 2.00 g/t Au cut-off value.

The metal prices and operating costs were provided by G2G and accepted by Micon's QP are considered appropriate to be used as the economic parameters for the mineral resource estimate.

Table 14.7 summarizes the underground economic assumptions upon which the resource estimate for the Oko Main Zone Project is based.

Table 14.7
Summary of Economic Assumptions for the Mineral Resource Estimate

Description	Units	Value Used
Gold Price	US$/oz	$1,700
Mining Underground Cost	US$/t	$75.00
Processing Cost	US$/t	$15.00
G&A Cost	US$/t	$2.50
Gold Met. Recovery	%	85.0

The economic parameters were used to calculate the breakeven gold cut-off grade of 2.0 g/t Au, however, due to the hig-grade nature of the shear zones, the potential underground mining shapes were done at 4.0 g/t Au cut-off.

Also mined out voids were discounted for S3, S4 and S5 zones, the shapes were estimated from limited underground workings data

14.8.3 Mineral Resource Classification

Micon has classified the mineral resources at the Oko Main Zone Project in the Indicated and Inferred category. No Measured resources are declared at this time.

The Indicated resources were classified for those blocks within 50 m distance informed by at least four drillholes with good coverage along strike and down dip of each shear zone, only S3 and S4 contained reasoble areas of Indicated resources.

Micon has categorized most of the resources as Inferred mainly due to some uncertainties regarding the underground mined out volumes, poor topographic survey and low drill core recoveries.

14.8.4 Mineral Resource Estimate

The updated mineral resource estimate discussed herein is summarized in Table 14.8. The effective date of this mineral resource is April 14, 2022, and the resource is reported using a cut-off grade of 4.0 g/t gold.

Table 14.8
Mineral Resources for the Oko Main Zone, Reported at a 4.0 g/t Gold Cut-off

Category	Zone	Mass (Kt)	Average Grades Au (g/t)	Contained Metal Au (koz)
Indicated	S3	469	8.66	131
	S4	323	8.59	89
	Total	**793**	**8.63**	**220**
Inferred	S3	1,776	7.67	438
	S4	122	6.37	25
	S5	1,375	11.55	511
	Total	**3,274**	**9.25**	**974**

Notes:

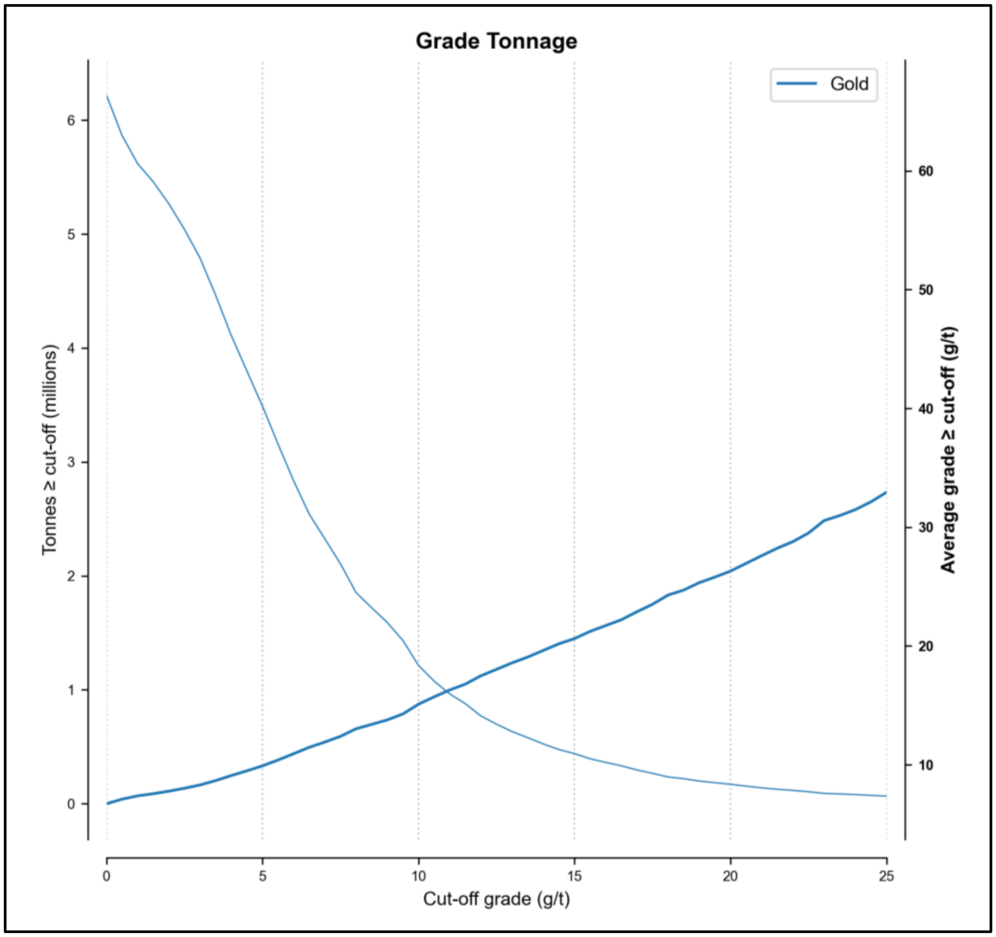
1. Effective date April 14, 2022; CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. The mineralization wireframes were constructed based on shear zone lithology combined with a cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t gold. The wireframes are snapped to the drill hole traces and have been model to a minimum horizontal width of 1.5 m.
3. The mineral resource is estimated using 1,155 composites of 1 m equal length, selected from 98 intersecting diamond drill holes.
4. A combination of restricted search ellipse and grade capping after compositing have been applied on each shear zone to mitigate the influence of outliers. Capping grade are S1 = 7.0 g/t Au, S2 = 3.0 g/t Au, S3 = 35.0 g/t Au, S4 = 70.0 g/t Au, S5 = 60.0 g/t Au and S3S = 2.0 g/t Au
5. The economic underground mining cut-off is calculated to be 2.0 g/t Au derived from a gold price of US$1,700/oz with a metallurgical recovery of 85%, mining cost of US$75.0/t, processing cost of US$15.0/t, and a G&A cost of US$2.5/t.
6. G2G decided to report this mineral resource at a higher cut-off grade of 4.0 g/t Au.
7. Rock density average was used for the shear zones based on measurements taken from core specimens, with an average value of 2.84 g/cm^3.

8. The resource estimate has been done using a sub-block model with parent block size of 10 m along strike and down dip and 3 m across strike, with a child block size of 0.5 m across strike and 2 m along strike and down dip.
9. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
10. The block model grades were estimated using the Ordinary Kriging interpolation method, with search parameters derived from geostatistical analysis performed within the mineralization wireframes. Variogram ranges are from 60 m to 70 m for Au in the major axis.
11. Mined out volumes have been discounted from the mineral resource for zones S3, S4 and S5 based on limited underground workings survey and available local reports.
12. Preliminary underground constrains were also applied to report mineral resource including a 10 m span crown pillar and the elimination of isolated or scattered blocks above cut-off grade.
13. Micon has not identified any legal, political, environmental, or other factors that could materially affect the potential development of the mineral resource estimate.
14. The mineral resource estimates are classified according to the CIM Standards which define a Mineral Resource as "a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other characteristics of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge including sampling."
15. The mineral resource was categorized based on geological confidence into the Indicated and Inferred categories. An inferred mineral resource has the lowest level of confidence. It is reasonably expected that part of the inferred mineral resources could be upgraded to indicated mineral resources with additional infill drilling.

14.8.5 Sensitivity Analysis

As part of its update of G2G's 2021 mineral resource estimate, Micon examined the sensitivity of the mineral resource to a higher and lower gold cut-off. Figure 14.7 is a sensitivity graph which demonstrates the variation in tonnage and grade for the resource at different gold cut-offs for zones S3, S4 and S5.

Figure 14.7
Oko Main Zone Project Grade Tonnage Curve



14.8.6 Responsibility for Estimation

The updated mineral resource estimation discussed in this Technical Report has been prepared by Tania Ilieva, P.Geo., and Alan J. San Martin, MAusIMM(CP) of Micon. Both Dr. Ilieva and Mr. San Martin are independent of G2G and are "Qualified Persons" within the meaning of NI 43-101.

14.9 Block Model Validation

In validating the block model and the resource estimate, Micon conducted a statistical comparison of the input 1 m composites, against output interpolated data in the block model. Table 14.10 shows the comparison of global means of gold, and Figure 14.12 to Figure 14.14 show the swath plots of gold for the major zones, S3, S4 and S5. All comparisons show good agreement between the input data and the output estimates.

Table 14.9
Oko Main Zone Statistical Comparison: Composites (Input) vs Blocks (Output)

Zone	1 m Composites		Block Model	
	Count	Mean	Block Count	Mean
S1	210	1.47	457,310	1.42
S2	144	0.85	309,366	0.78
S3	452	4.23	717,433	4.61
S3S	19	1.23	114,753	1.29
S4	143	8.72	139,035	6.30
S5	187	7.81	384,066	8.57

The statistical comparison of the shear zones shows reasonable agreement of the input data versus output estimated blocks; however, it's observed that zones S4 and S5 have significant difference in average grade values due to the fact of dealing with extreme high-grade values, S4 has a conservative restriction including indicated resources and S5 a more relaxed all inferred resource and smearing of high-grade values.

The block model was validated using visual comparison of the composite values and the block model values. Longitudinal sections for Shear 3 and Shear 4 with the distribution of the gold grade in the block model and the drill holes composites and the resource categories are shown respectively on Figure 14.8 to Figure 14.11.

Figure 14.8
Longitudinal Vertical Section for Shear 3 with Composites and Interpolated Au (g/t) Values

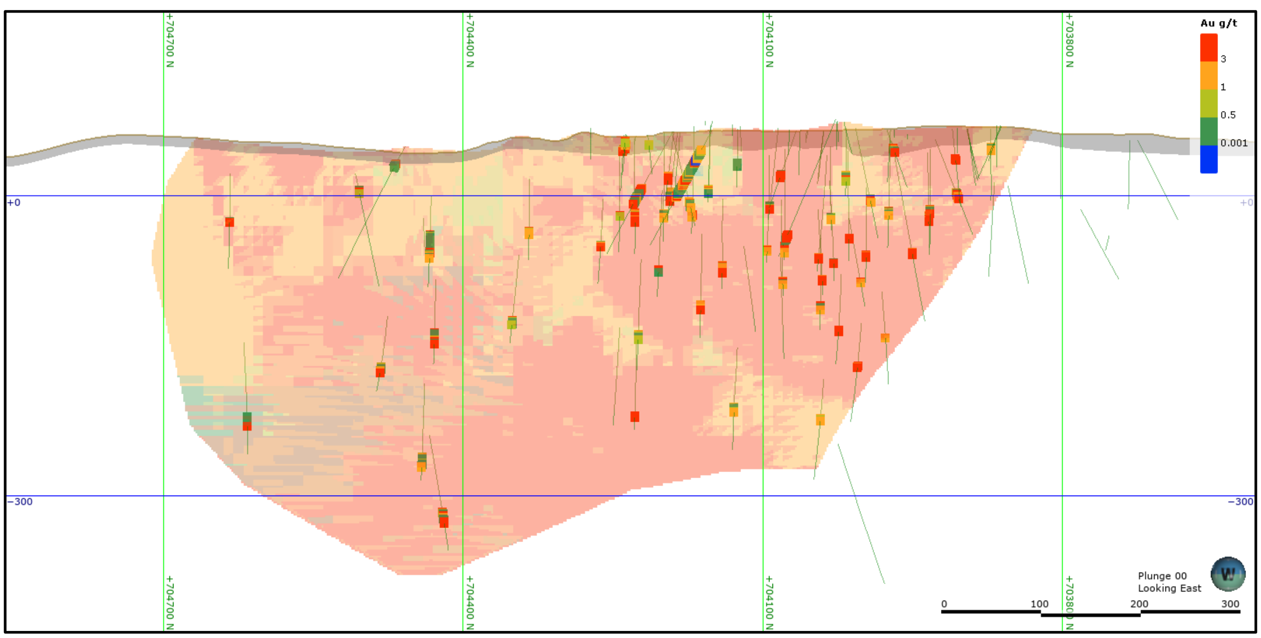


Figure 14.9
Longitudinal Vertical Section for Shear 3 with Resource Categories

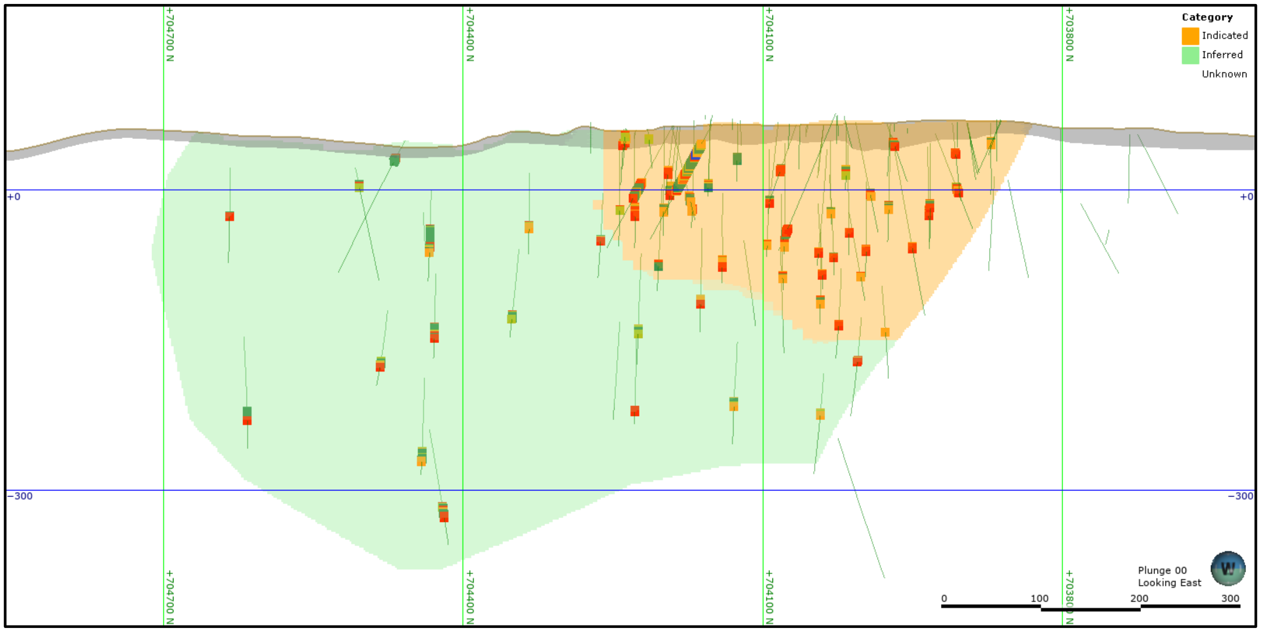


Figure 14.10
Longitudinal Vertical Section for Shear 4 with Composites and Interpolated Au (g/t) Values

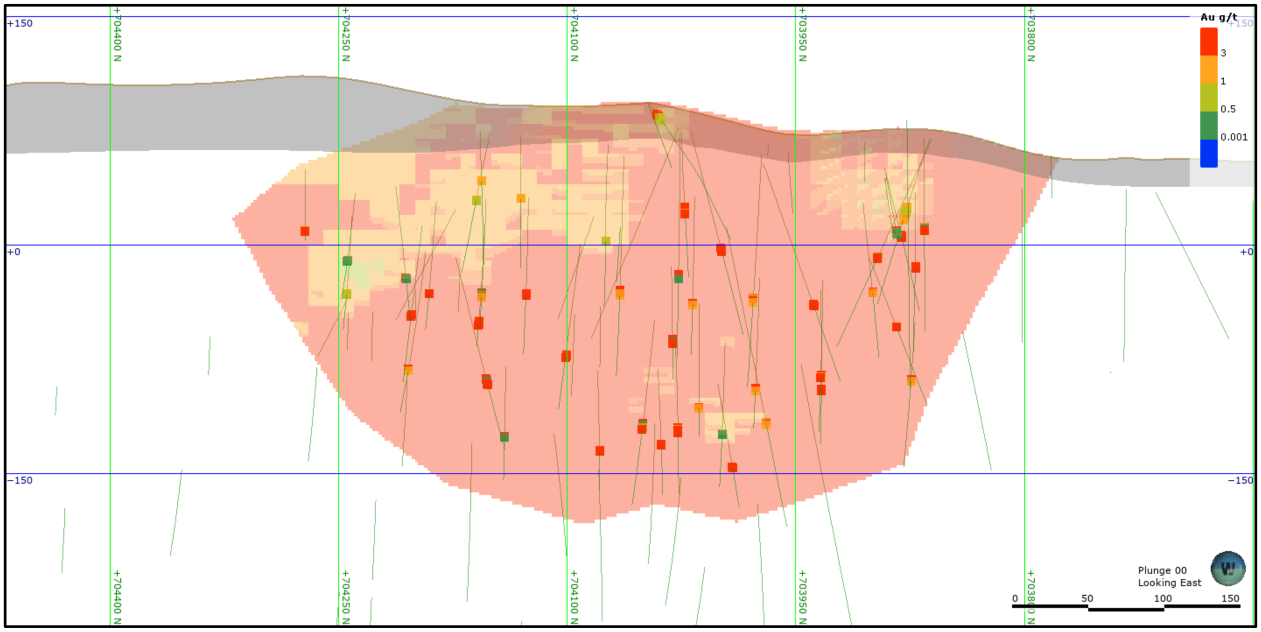
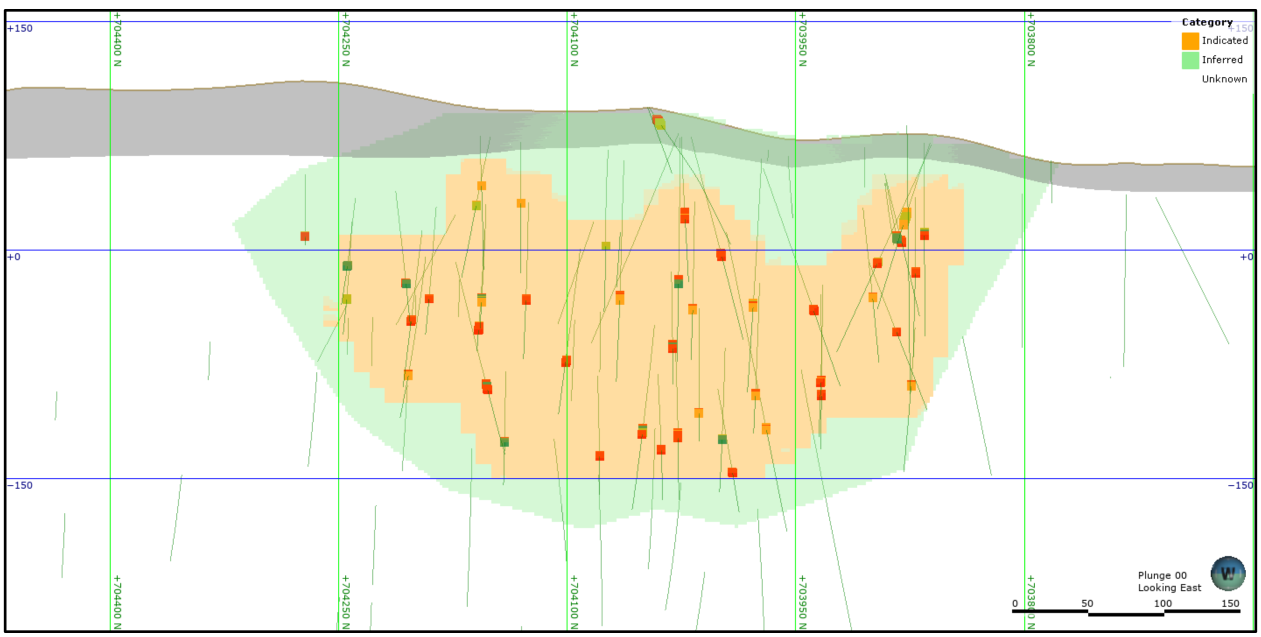


Figure 14.11
Longitudinal Vertical Section for Shear 4 with Resource Categories



In addition, the block model validation was performed using swath plots. Figure 14.12 to Figure 14.14 illustrate the swath plots along strike (North-South) respectively for shear zones S3, S4 and S5.

Figure 14.12
S3 Zone – Au Swath Plot

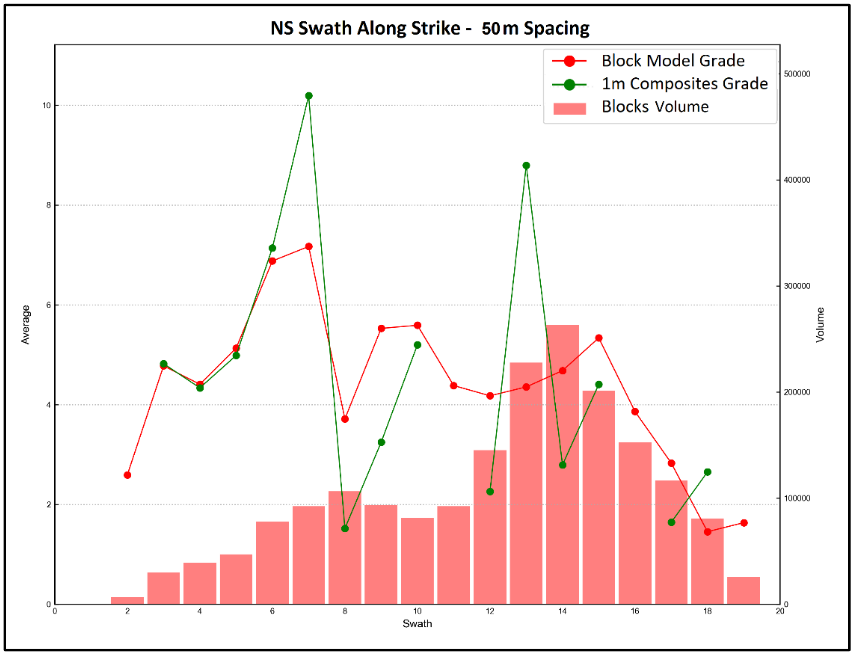


Figure 14.13
S4 Zone – Au Swath Plot

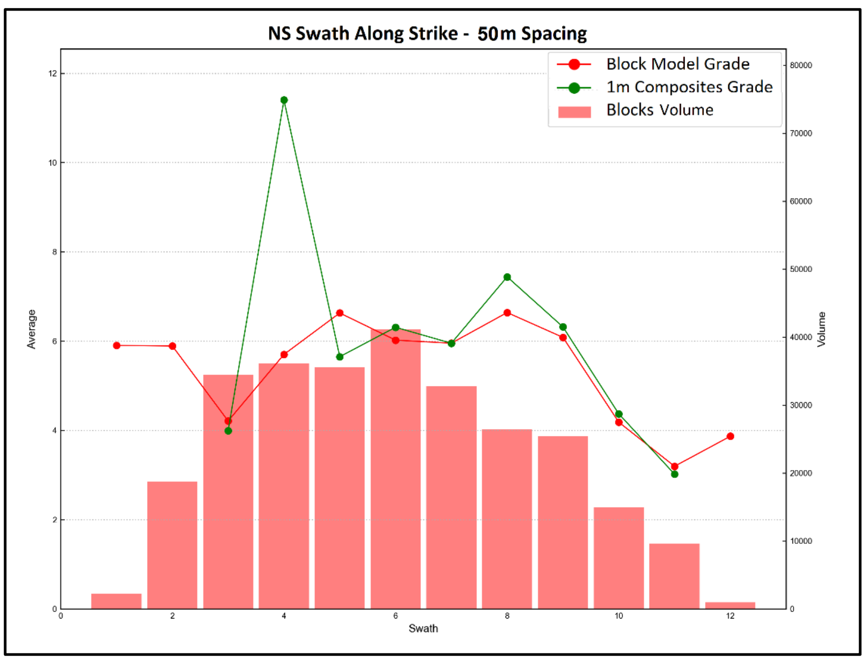
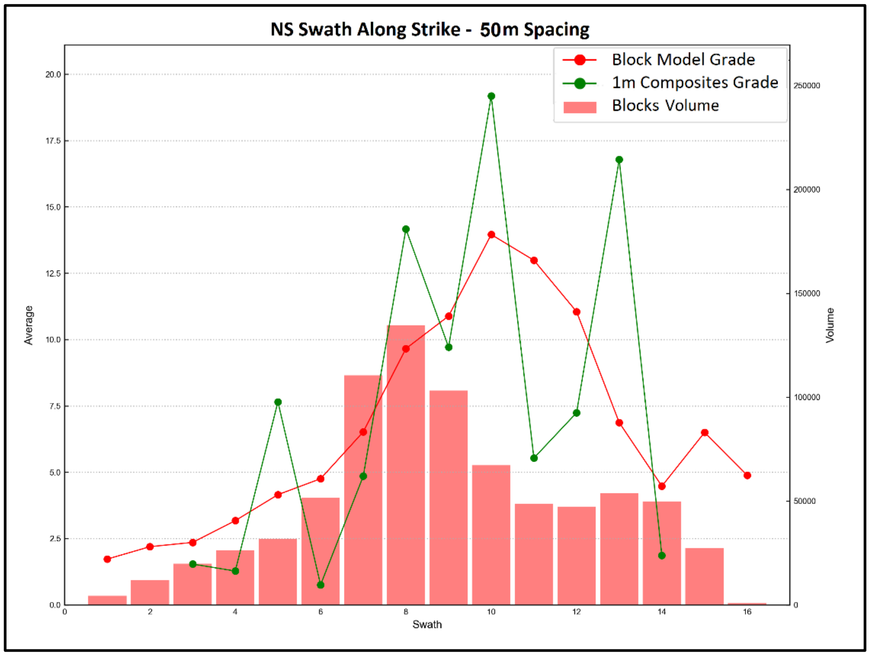


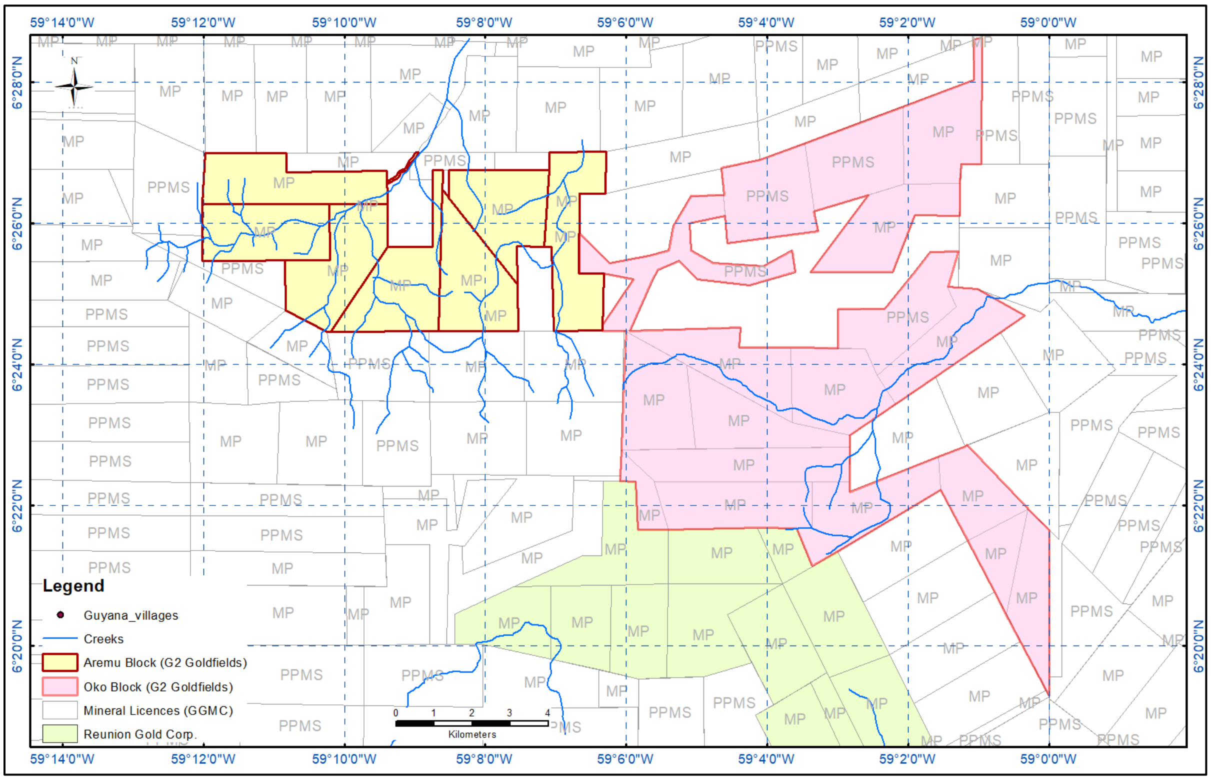
Figure 14.14
S5 Zone – Au Swath Plot



15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Oko Gold Project is surrounded by mining and exploration permits (See Figure 15.1), but information about the exploration and mining activities is not publicly disclosed by the owners or small and medium scale mining operators of the surrounding areas.

Figure 15.1
G2G's Oko Property and the Surrounding Mining and Exploration Permits

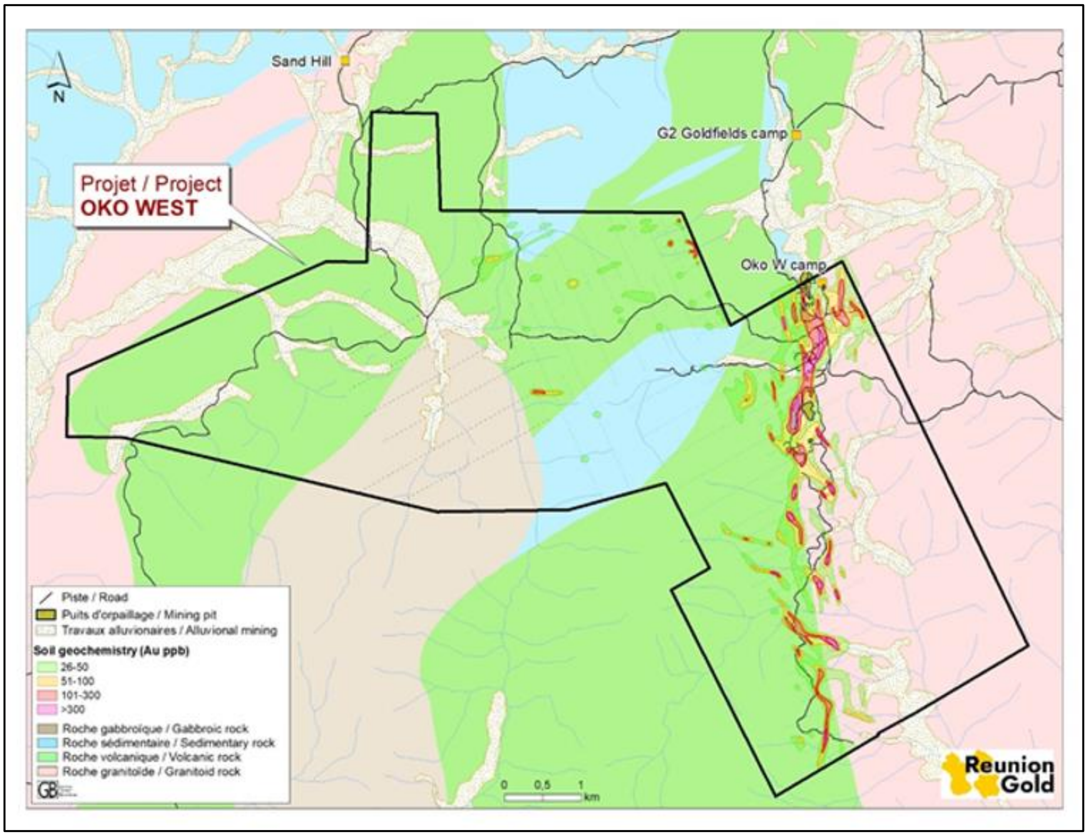


Source: The data was provided by G2G and was acquired from GGMC.

Reunion Gold Corporation (TSX-V: RGD) is a Canadian public company that owns the mining permits south of the G2G's Oko gold Project.

The Oko West Project is located along the Aremu-Oko shear zone. Reunion Gold has conducted systematic soil sampling, trenching and drilling and has discovered gold mineralization in shear zones coinciding with gold-in-soil anomalies and geological structures identified from airborne geophysical surveys (See Figure 15.2).

Figure 15.2
Reunion Gold's Oko West Property with Geology and Soil Anomalies

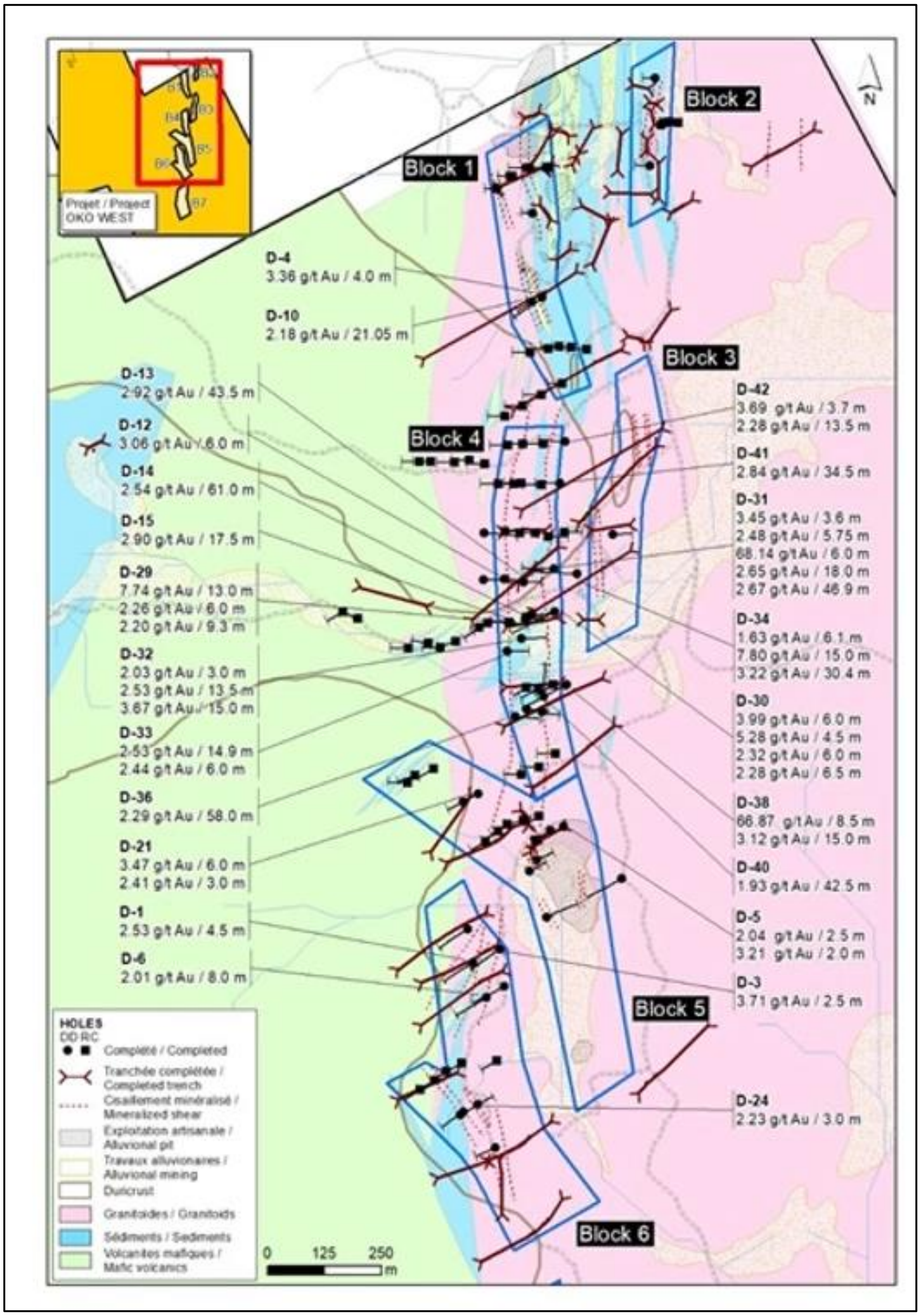


Source: Reunion Gold web page (https://www.reuniongold.com/oko-west-project)

The positive results from the trenching and drilling programs confirm the on-strike extension of mineralized zones, identified as regional structures on the G2G's Aremu and Oko Project. The drilling program is ongoing and a map and some assay results from Reunion Gold's drilling program are shown on Figure 15.3.

More information about the drilling and trenching programs on the Reunion Gold's Oko West Gold Project are provided on the company website.

Figure 15.3
Reunion Gold Oko West Project (Eastern Area) Trenching and Drilling Program



Source: Reunion Gold web page (https://www.reuniongold.com/oko-west-project)

The QP has been unable to verify the information. The information about the mineralization on adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the-G2G's Oko property.

16.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

All relevant data and information regarding the Aremu-Oko Project is included in other sections of this report.

17.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The regional geological setting of the Aremu-Oko area is favourable for orogenic (greenstone-hosted quartz-carbonate vein) gold deposits. The historical and ongoing small-scale mining of the gold mineralization in the saprolite zone in underground workings and in small open pits proves the excellent exploration potential of the property.

The gold bearing mineralization formed in shear zones, folds and faults within the metasediments of the Barama-Mazaruni Super Group, metamorphosed to greenschist facies or at the contact between Aremu Batholith and the metasediments and metavolcanics of the Cuyuni Formation. The mineralization is interpreted to be of hydrothermal replacement origin related to a nearby Trans-Amazonian Younger Granitoids. The metasediments have quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration, with subsequent deformation and silicification. The gold mineralization consists of multiple quartz veins, veinlets and stringers that form low grade mineralized zones with high grade quartz-carbonate veins, lenses and ore shoots, hosted in shear zones.

The mineralized zones have two parts, an upper saprolite with free gold formed by oxidation of the sulphides, and the main body of unaltered sulphides which also contains high grade gold veins and low grade disseminated gold mineralization. The 2019-2022 drilling program successfully identified the location of the favourable structures Shear 1, Shear 3, Shear 4 and Shear 5 and the continuity of the mineralized zones.

The mineral resource estimate for the Oko Main zone is based on topographic surface, historical mining data and geological information from the 2019-2022 diamond drilling, provided by G2G on 19th March, 2022.

17.1 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The mineral resource estimate for the Oko Main zone is based on the geological and assay information from 116 diamond drill hole, provided by G2G on 19th March, 2022. A topographic surface and meshes for the main lithological units and mineralized zones (Shear 1 to Shear 5) and some structural surfaces were provided by G2G and verified by Micon. Micon has assigned the top ten (10) meters containing mainly saprolite and rocks from the transitional zone as a crown pillar.

The mineral resource has been constrained by reasonable mining shapes, using economic assumptions appropriate for an underground mining scenario. The potential mining shapes are conceptual in nature, not stope designs, and are based on a 2.00 g/t Au cut-off value.

The metal prices and operating costs were provided by G2G and accepted by Micon's QP are considered appropriate to be used as the economic parameters for the mineral resource estimate. Table 17.1 summarizes the underground economic assumptions upon which the resource estimate for the Oko Main Zone is based.

Table 17.1
Summary of Economic Assumptions for the Mineral Resource Estimate

Description	Units	Value Used
Gold Price	US$/oz	$1,700
Mining Underground Cost	US$/t	$75.00
Processing Cost	US$/t	$15.00
G&A Cost	US$/t	$2.50
Gold Met. Recovery	%	85.0

The economic parameters are used to calculate the gold cut-off grade of 2.0 g/t Au for potential underground development.

Micon has classified the mineral resources at the Oko Main Zone in the Indicated and Inferred categories. Micon categorized some of the resources with close drill spacing as Inferred mainly due to some uncertainties regarding the underground mined out volumes, poor topographic survey and low drill core recoveries.

17.1.1 Mineral Resource Estimate

The mineral resource estimate for Oko Main Zone discussed herein is summarized in Table 17.2. The effective date of this mineral resource is April 14, 2022, and the resource is reported using a cut-off grade of 4.0 g/t gold.

Table 17.2
Mineral Resources for the Oko Main Zone, Reported at a 4.0 g/t gold cut-off

Category	Zone	Mass (Kt)	Average Grades	Contained Metal
			Au (g/t)	Au (koz)
Indicated	S3	469	8.66	131
	S4	323	8.59	89
	Total	**793**	**8.63**	**220**
Inferred	S3	1,776	7.67	438
	S4	122	6.37	25
	S5	1,375	11.55	511
	Total	**3,274**	**9.25**	**974**

Notes:
1. Effective date April 14, 2022; CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. The wireframes are based on shear zone lithology and a base cut-off grade of 1.0 g/t gold. The wireframes are snapped to the drill hole traces and have been model to a minimum horizontal width of 1.5 m.
3. The mineral resource is estimated using 1,155 composites of 1 m equal length, selected from 98 intersecting diamond drill holes.
4. A combination of restricted search ellipse and grade capping after compositing have been applied on each shear zone to mitigate the influence of outliers. Capping grade are S1 = 7.0 g/t Au, S2 = 3.0 g/t Au, S3 = 35.0 g/t Au, S4 = 70.0 g/t Au, S5 = 60.0 g/t Au and S3S = 2.0 g/t Au.
5. The economic underground mining cut-off is calculated to be 2.0 g/t Au derived from a gold price of US$1,700/oz with a metallurgical recovery of 85%, mining cost of US$75.0/t, processing cost of US$15.0/t, and a G&A cost of US$2.5/t.

6. G2G decided to report this mineral resource at a higher cut-off grade of 4.0 g/t Au, given the high-grade nature of the deposit.
7. Rock density average was used for the shear zones based on measurements taken from core specimens, with an average value of 2.84 g/cm^3.
8. The resource estimate has been done using a sub-block model with parent block size of 10 m along strike and down dip and 3 m across strike, with a child block size of 0.5 m across strike and 2 m along strike and down dip.
9. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
10. The block model grades were estimated using the Ordinary Kriging interpolation method, with search parameters derived from geostatistical analysis performed within the mineralization wireframes. Variogram ranges are from 60 m to 70 m for Au in the major axis.
11. Mined out volumes have been discounted from the mineral resource for zones S3, S4 and S5 based on limited underground workings survey and available local reports.
12. Preliminary underground constrains were also applied to report mineral resource including a 10 m span crown pillar and the elimination of isolated or scattered blocks above cut-off grade.
13. Micon has not identified any legal, political, environmental, or other factors that could materially affect the potential development of the mineral resource estimate.
14. The mineral resource estimates are classified according to the CIM Standards which define a Mineral Resource as "a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other characteristics of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge including sampling."
15. The mineral resource was categorized based on geological confidence into the Indicated and Inferred categories. Indicated blocks are within 50 m apart and regular drilling coverage with at least 4 drillholes along strike and down dip. An inferred mineral resource has the lowest level of confidence. It is reasonably expected that part of the inferred mineral resources could be upgraded to indicated mineral resources with additional infill drilling.

17.1.1.1 Micon's Comment

G2G successfully discovered potentially economic gold mineralization in 4 shear zones Shear1, Shear 3, Shear 4 and Shear 5 so far. Additional gold mineralization may be outlined along the lateral extensions of the Oko 1 and Oko 2 north-south and west-northwest structures, exposed in the open pits and underground workings. There is potential for down dip and lateral extension of the known high grade gold mineralization in the Shear 1 to Shear 5, along lithological contacts and in the hinges of the fold structures. Additional in-fill drilling may upgrade some of the mineral resources to higher category. This will require additional geophysical surveys, trenching and drilling.

It should be noted that, despite the identified potential, which is based on data from the 2019 to 2021 drilling program and the current small-scale mining on the property, the Oko property is at an early stage of exploration and there is no guarantee that the additional drilling will increase the current mineral resource or will convert the inferred resources in higher resource category.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Oko gold Project has an ongoing drilling program. The encouraging assay results from the latest drill holes confirms that the Oko Project is underexplored and merits additional drilling and engineering studies such as metallurgical test work, geotechnical studies and additional drilling. It is anticipated that the exploration program will continue in 2022 and 2023.

18.1.1 Proposed Exploration Work

In order to achieve the best results, and obtain reliable information that will support estimation of mineral resources and other engineering studies in accordance with the reporting requirements of NI 43-101, Micon recommends the following:

- New surface topographic surveys and underground surveys should be completed by a surveying contractor who has both surface and underground experience. The precise drill collar location and shaft and tunnel location with accuracy less than 0.25 m will facilitate the resource estimation and potential future mine development.
- Composite samples from the gold mineralization should be sent for metallurgical testwork to determine the recovery of the gold in each geological domain.
- Additional downhole geophysical surveys, such as wireline downhole televiewer should be used to survey holes with insufficient downhole data and to collect more geophysical, geotechnical, hydrogeological and structural data.
- An additional 5,000-m step-out and in-fill diamond drilling program should be undertaken along the strike of Shear 1, Shear 3, Shear 4 and Shear 5.
- All accessible underground workings should be thoroughly surveyed, mapped and sampled. Sampling should be detailed where there is evidence of quartz veining and discordant silicified zones. A three-dimensional geological model of the deposit should be built based on surface and underground data.
- Additional density data should be collected for each shear zone and for the saprolite and the host rock.

18.1.2 Budget

The results from the prospecting, trenching and 2019-2021 drill programs have encouraged G2G to continue with step-out and in-fill drilling. The Oko Main zone merits additional exploration to verify the lateral extensions of the known mineralized shear zones. The South and North extensions should be tested with surface diamond drilling totalling 5,000 to 6,000 m.

Phase 2 would be contingent on the success of the Phase 1 work and would include in-fill and step-out diamond drilling totaling 35,000 m to 40,000 m.The proposed budget is provided in Table 18.1.

Table 18.1
Budget for Future Exploration Work (2021-2023)

	Field Activity	Units	Amount	Budget (US$)
	Phase 1			
1	Additional topographic survey	survey	1	10,000
2	Geotechnical survey	survey	1	50,000
3	Downhole geophysical surveys	survey	1	25,000
4	Metallurgical test program	test	1	50,000
5	Equipment Rentals	project	1	30,000
6	Travel, meals and accommodation	ongoing		20,000
7	Ongoing data processing	ongoing	1	15,000
8	Drilling, logging, sampling	m	5,000	600,000
9	Assay and geochemical analyses	samples	4,000	240,000
10	Data processing and report preparation	project		50,000
11	Contingency (10%)	project		109,000
	Sub-total			***1,199,000***
	Phase 2			
1	Surveys and Maps (incl underground survey)	survey	1	40,000
2	Equipment Rentals	project	1	80,000
3	Travel, meals and accommodation	ongoing		125,000
4	Ongoing data processing	ongoing		75,000
5	In-fill drilling, logging, sampling	m	40,000	4,800,000
6	Assay and geochemical analyses (incl QA/QC)	samples	30,000	1,800,000
7	Local report preparation	project		50,000
9	Baseline environmental study and ESG	project		100,000
10	Contingency (10%)	project		707,000
	Sub-total			***7,777,000***
	Total			***8,976,000***

Micon believes that the proposed budget is reasonable and recommends that G2G implement the program as proposed, subject to either funding or other matters which may cause the proposed program to be altered in the normal course of its business activities, or alterations which may affect the program as a result of the activities themselves.

19.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

"Tania Ilieva" {signed as of the report date}

Tania Ilieva, Ph.D., P.Geo.
Senior Geologist

Report Date: April 30, 2022
Effective Date: April 14, 2022

"Alan J. San Martin" {signed as of the report date}

Ing. Alan J. San Martin, MAusIMM (CP)
Mineral Resource Specialist

Report Date: April 30, 2022
Effective Date: April 14, 2022

"Richard Gowans", {signed as of the report date}

Richard Gowans, B.Sc., P.Eng.
Principal Metallurgical Engineer

Report Date: April 30, 2022
Effective Date: April 14, 2022

20.0 REFERENCES

Berezovsky, M., (2015) Some Background Notes on the Aremu Mine Area, Guyana, p.5.

Daoust, C., G. Voicu, H. Brisson, and M. Gauthier, (2011). Geological setting of the Paleoproterozoic Rosebel Gold district, Guiana Shield, Suriname, Journal of South American Earth Sciences, V. 32, Issue 3, Oct. 2011, p. 222-245.

Flores, A. and J. Oliva, (2015), Report on Aremu-Purini Field Inspection, Internal Report for Guyana Goldfields Inc., p. 11.

Heesterman, L. (2005) Geological Map of Guyana, 1:1,000,000, Guyana Geology and Mines Commission, updated by S. Nadeau in Feb 2010.

Government of Guyana, (1989) Mining Act 1989, Act No. 20 of 1989.

Kroonenberg, S. & E. de Doever, (2010). Geological Evolution of the Amazonian Craton. Amazonia: Landscape and Species Evolution: A Look into the Past. p. 7 - 28.

Macdonald, J. (1965), Map of Groete Creek-Aremu-Peter's Mine Division, Geological Survey of Guyana, Department of Geology and Mines in scale 1:200,000.

Oliva, J. (2018). Re-inspection Vieira Block, Oko 2018, Internal Report for Guyana Goldfields Inc., p. 16.

Oliva, J. and A. Flores, (2011). Report on Aremu Road Recon, Internal report for Guyana Precious Metals, p.10.

Oliva, J. and A. Flores, (2016). Field Inspection Vieira Claim, Oko. Internal Report for Guyana Goldfields Inc., p. 16.

Walrond, G. and K. Persaud, (1993) Recent trends in gold exploration in Guyana. J. Geol. Soc. Jamaica, v. 29, p. 27-31.

Wojcik, J., (Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited), (2008) A Technical Review of the Upper Mowasi Gold Project in Central Guyana for Upper Mowasi Gold Corp.

Voicu, G., et al, (1999) Structural, Mineralogical and Geochemical Studies of the Palezoic Omai Gold Deposit, Guyana in Economic Geology, v. 94, 1999, p. 1277-1304

Internet Sources:

G2 Goldfields web page https://g2goldfields.com/oko-aremu-district/

Reunion Gold Corporation web page https://www.reuniongold.com/oko-west-project

21.0 CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR
TANIA ILIEVA

As the author of this report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the Oko Gold Property, Cooperative Republic of Guyana, South America" I, Tania Ilieva, do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as a Senior Geologist by, and carried out this assignment for, Micon International Limited, Suite 900, 390 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario M5H 2Y2, tel. (416) 362-5135, e-mail tilieva@micon-international.com;
2. I hold the following academic qualifications:
   - B.Sc. (Geology) Institute of Mining and Geology, Sofia, Bulgaria 1986
   - Ph. D (Geology) University of Mining and Geology, Sofia, Bulgaria 2000
3. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (membership # 1259); as well, I am a member in good standing of several other technical associations and societies, including:
   - The Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (Member # 149800)
   - Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (Membership # 85810)
4. I have worked as a geologist in the mining and minerals industry for 30 years;
5. I am familiar with NI 43-101 and, by reason of education, experience and professional registration I fulfill the requirements of a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101. My work experience includes 6 years as an exploration geologist looking for gold and base metal deposits, more than 10 years as a research scientist and 15 years as a consulting geologist.
6. As of the date of this certificate to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this report not misleading;
7. I am independent of the parties involved in the property for which this report is required, other than providing consulting services;
8. I have read the NI 43-101 Instrument and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument.
9. I have visited the property from 09th to 10th of November, 2021.
10. I am responsible for sections 1 (sub-sections 1.1 to 1.11), 2 to 12, 15 to 20 of this Technical Report dated April 30, 2022 with an effective date of April 14th, 2022 and entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the Oko Gold Property, Cooperative Republic of Guyana, South America".

Dated this 30th day April, 2022, Effective date 14th April, 2022.

"Tania Ilieva"

Tania Ilieva, Ph.D., P.Geo.
Senior Geologist

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR
ALAN SAN MARTIN

As the author of this report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the Oko Gold Property, Cooperative Republic of Guyana, South America" I, Alan J. San Martin, do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as a Mineral Resource Specialist by, and carried out this assignment for, Micon International Limited, Suite 900, 390 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario M5H 2Y2, tel. (416) 362-5135, e-mail asanmartin@micon-international.com;
2. I hold the following academic qualifications:
   - Bachelor's degree in Mining Engineering (equivalent to B.Sc.) from the National University of Piura, Peru, 1999
3. I am a registered Chartered Professional (Geology) with The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Membership #301778; as well, I am a member in good standing of several other technical associations and societies, including:
   - The Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (Member # 151724)
   - Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (Membership # 92612)
   - Colegio de Ingenieros del Perú (CIP), Membership # 79184
4. I have worked as a mining engineer in the mineral industry for 23 years;
5. I am familiar with NI 43-101 and, by reason of education, experience and professional registration I fulfill the requirements of a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101. My work experience includes 8 years in mineral exploration for precious and base metals deposits in Peru and Ecuador and 15 years as a mining consultant in Canada.
6. As of the date of this certificate to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this report not misleading;
7. I am independent of the parties involved in the property for which this report is required, other than providing consulting services;
8. I have read the NI 43-101 Instrument and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument.
9. I have not visited the property.
10. I am responsible for section 14 of this Technical Report dated April 30, 2022 with an effective date of April 14th, 2022 and entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the Oko Gold Property, Cooperative Republic of Guyana, South America".

Dated this 30th day April, 2022, Effective date 14th April, 2022.

"Alan J. San Martin"

Alan J. San Martin MAusIMM(CP)
Mineral Resource Specialist

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR
RICHARD GOWANS

As the author of this report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the Oko Gold Property, Cooperative Republic of Guyana, South America", I, Richard Gowans, do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as the Principal Metallurgist, and carried out this assignment for Micon International Limited, 900 – 390 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 2Y2 tel. +1 416 362-5135; e-mail: rgowans@micon-international.com.
2. I hold the following academic qualifications:
   - B.Sc. (Hons.) Minerals Engineering, The University of Birmingham, U.K., 1980
3. I am a registered Professional Engineer in the province of Ontario (membership number 90529389); as well, I am a member in good standing of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum.
4. I have worked as an extractive metallurgist in the minerals industry for over 40 years.
5. I do, by reason of education, experience and professional registration, fulfill the requirements of a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101. My work experience includes the management of technical studies and design of numerous metallurgical testwork programs and metallurgical processing plants.
6. I have not visited the Project.
7. I am responsible for the preparation of Section 13 of this report.
8. I am independent of the parties involved in the Project as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I have had no prior involvement with the Property.
10. I have read NI 43-101 and the portions of this report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with the instrument.
11. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the sections of this Technical Report for which I am responsible contain all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this report not misleading.

Dated this 30th day April, 2022, Effective date 14th April, 2022.

"Richard Gowans" {signed and sealed}

Richard Gowans, P.Eng.

APPENDIX 1
GLOSSARY OF MINING TERMS

The following is a glossary of certain mining terms that may be used in this Technical Report.

A

Assay A chemical test performed on a sample of ores or minerals to determine the amount of valuable metals contained.

B

Base metal Any non-precious metal (e.g., copper, lead, zinc, nickel, etc.).

Bulk mining Any large-scale, mechanized method of mining involving many thousands of tonnes of ore being brought to surface per day.

Bulk sample A large sample of mineralized rock, frequently hundreds of tonnes, selected in such a manner as to be representative of the potential orebody being sampled. The sample is usually used to determine metallurgical characteristics.

By-product A secondary metal or mineral product recovered in the milling process.

C

Channel sample A sample composed of pieces of vein or mineral deposit that have been cut out of a small trench or channel, usually about 10 cm wide and 2 cm deep.

Chip sample A method of sampling a rock exposure whereby a regular series of small chips of rock is broken off along a line across the face.

CIM Standards The CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by CIM Council from time to time. The most recent update adopted by the CIM Council is effective as of May 10, 2014.

CIM The Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum.

Concentrate A fine, powdery product of the milling process containing a high percentage of valuable metal.

Contact A geological term used to describe the line or plane along which two different rock formations meet.

Core The long cylindrical piece of rock, about an inch in diameter, brought to surface by diamond drilling.

Core sample One or several pieces of whole or split parts of core selected as a sample for analysis or assay.

Cross-cut A horizontal opening driven from a shaft and (or near) right angles to the strike of a vein or other orebody. The term is also used to signify that a drill hole is crossing the mineralization at or near right angles to it.

Cut-off grade The lowest grade of mineralized rock that qualifies as ore grade in a given deposit, and is also used as the lowest grade below which the mineralized rock currently cannot be profitably exploited. Cut-off grades vary between deposits depending upon the amenability of ore to gold extraction and upon costs of production.

D

Deposit An informal term for an accumulation of mineralization or other valuable earth material of any origin.

Development drilling

Drilling to establish accurate estimates of mineral resources or reserves usually in an operating mine or advanced project.

Dilution Rock that is, by necessity, removed along with the ore in the mining process, subsequently lowering the grade of the ore.

Dip The angle at which a vein, structure or rock bed is inclined from the horizontal as measured at right angles to the strike.

E

Epithermal Hydrothermal mineral deposit formed within one kilometre of the earth's surface, in the temperature range of 50 to 200°C.

Epithermal deposit

A mineral deposit consisting of veins and replacement bodies, usually in volcanic or sedimentary rocks, containing precious metals or, more rarely, base metals.

Exploration Prospecting, sampling, mapping, diamond drilling and other work involved in searching for ore.

F

Face The end of a drift, cross-cut or stope in which work is taking place.

Fault A break in the Earth's crust caused by tectonic forces which have moved the rock on one side with respect to the other.

Flotation A milling process in which valuable mineral particles are induced to become attached to bubbles and float as others sink.

Fold Any bending or wrinkling of rock strata.

Footwall The rock on the underside of a vein or mineralized structure or deposit.

Foran Foran Mining Corporation, including, unless the context otherwise requires, the Company's subsidiaries.

Fracture A break in the rock, the opening of which allows mineral-bearing solutions to enter. A "cross-fracture" is a minor break extending at more-or-less right angles to the direction of the principal fractures.

G

Grade Term used to indicate the concentration of an economically desirable mineral or element in its host rock as a function of its relative mass. With gold, this term may be expressed as grams per tonne (g/t) or ounces per tonne (opt).

H

Hangingwall The rock on the upper side of a vein or mineral deposit.

High grade Rich mineralization or ore. As a verb, it refers to selective mining of the best ore in a deposit.

Host rock The rock surrounding an ore deposit.

Hydrothermal Processes associated with heated or superheated water, especially mineralization or alteration.

I

Indicated Mineral Resource

An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Inferred Mineral Resource

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

Intrusive A body of igneous rock formed by the consolidation of magma intruded into other

K

km Abbreviation for kilometre(s). One kilometre is equal to 0.62 miles.

L

Leaching The separation, selective removal or dissolving-out of soluble constituents from a rock or ore body by the natural actions of percolating solutions.

Level The horizontal openings on a working horizon in a mine; it is customary to work mines from a shaft, establishing levels at regular intervals, generally about 50 m or more apart.

M

m Abbreviation for metre(s). One metre is equal to 3.28 feet.

Massive Sulphide Deposit

Any mass of unusually abundant metallic sulphide minerals, e.g. a Kuroko deposit

Measured Mineral Resource

A Measured Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proven Mineral Reserve or to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Metallurgy The science and art of separating metals and metallic minerals from their ores by mechanical and chemical processes.

Metamorphic Affected by physical, chemical, and structural processes imposed by depth in the earth's crust.

Mill A plant in which ore is treated and metals are recovered or prepared for smelting also, a revolving drum used for the grinding of ores in preparation for treatment.

Mine An excavation beneath the surface of the ground from which mineral matter of value is extracted.

Mineral A naturally occurring homogeneous substance having definite physical properties and chemical composition and, if formed under favourable conditions, a definite crystal form.

Mineral Claim/Permit

That portion of public mineral lands which a party has staked or marked out in accordance with federal or state mining laws to acquire the right to explore for and exploit the minerals under the surface.

Mineralization The process or processes by which mineral or minerals are introduced into a rock, resulting in a valuable or potentially valuable deposit.

Mineral Resource

A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling. Material of economic interest refers to diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized organic material including base and precious metals, coal, and industrial minerals. The term mineral resource used in this report is a Canadian mining term as defined in accordance with NI 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects under the guidelines set out in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the CIM), Standards on Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserves Definitions and guidelines adopted by the CIM Council on December 11, 2005 and recently updated as of May 10, 2014 (the CIM Standards).

Mineral Reserve

A Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of a Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility level as appropriate that include application of Modifying Factors. Such studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified. The reference point at which Mineral Reserves are defined, usually the point where the ore is delivered to the processing plant, must be stated. It is important that, in all situations where the reference point is different, such as for a saleable product, a clarifying statement is included to ensure that the reader is fully informed as to what is being reported. The public disclosure of a Mineral Reserve must be demonstrated by a Pre-Feasibility Study or Feasibility Study.

N

Net Smelter Return

A payment made by a producer of metals based on the value of the gross metal production from the property, less deduction of certain limited costs including smelting, refining, transportation and insurance costs.

NI 43-101

National Instrument 43-101 is a national instrument for the Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects within Canada. The Instrument is a codified set of rules and guidelines for reporting and displaying information related to mineral properties owned by, or explored by, companies which report these results on stock exchanges within Canada. This includes foreign-owned mining entities who trade on stock exchanges overseen by the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA), even if they only trade on Over-The-Counter (OTC) derivatives or other instrumented securities. The NI 43-101 rules and guidelines were updated as of June 30, 2011.

O

Open Pit/Cut A form of mining operation designed to extract minerals that lie near the surface. Waste or overburden is first removed, and the mineral is broken and loaded for processing. The mining of metalliferous ores by surface-mining methods is commonly designated as open-pit mining as distinguished from strip mining of coal and the quarrying of other non-metallic materials, such as limestone and building stone.

Outcrop An exposure of rock or mineral deposit that can be seen on surface, that is, not covered by soil or water.

Oxidation A chemical reaction caused by exposure to oxygen that results in a change in the chemical composition of a mineral.

P

Plant A building or group of buildings in which a process or function is carried out; at a mine site it will include warehouses, hoisting equipment, compressors, maintenance shops, offices and the mill or concentrator.

Probable Reserve

A Probable Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of an Indicated, and in some circumstances, a Measured Mineral Resource. The confidence in the Modifying Factors applying to a Probable Mineral Reserve is lower than that applying to a Proven Mineral Reserve.

Proven Reserve

A Proven Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of a Measured Mineral Resource. A Proven Mineral Reserve implies a high degree of confidence in the Modifying Factors.

Pyrite A common, pale-bronze or brass-yellow, mineral composed of iron and sulphur. Pyrite has a brilliant metallic luster and has been mistaken for gold. Pyrite is the most wide-spread and abundant of the sulfide minerals and occurs in all kinds of rocks.

Q

Qualified Person

Conforms to that definition under NI 43-101 for an individual: (a) to be an engineer or geoscientist with a university degree, or equivalent accreditation, in an area of geoscience, or engineering, related to mineral exploration or mining; (b) has at least five years' experience in mineral exploration, mine development or operation or mineral project assessment, or any combination of these, that is relevant to his or her professional degree or area of practice; (c) to have experience relevant to the subject matter of the mineral project and the technical report; (d) is in good standing with a professional association; and (e) in the case of a professional association in a foreign jurisdiction, has a membership designation that (i) requires attainment of a position of responsibility in their profession that requires the exercise of independent judgement; and (ii) requires (A.) a favourable confidential peer evaluation of the individual's character, professional judgement, experience, and ethical fitness; or (B.) a recommendation for membership by at least two peers, and demonstrated prominence or expertise in the field of mineral exploration or mining.

R

Reclamation The restoration of a site after mining or exploration activity is completed.

S

Shoot A concentration of mineral values; that part of a vein or zone carrying values of ore grade.

Stockpile Broken ore heaped on surface, pending treatment or shipment.

Strike The direction, or bearing from true north, of a vein or rock formation measure on a horizontal surface.

Stringer A narrow vein or irregular filament of a mineral or minerals traversing a rock mass.

T

Terrain A terrain in geology, in full a tectonostratigraphic terrain, is a fragment of crustal material formed on, or broken off from, one tectonic plate and accreted or "sutured" to crust lying on another plate.

Tonne A metric ton of 1,000 kilograms (2,205 pounds).

U

Underground Mining Is the process of extracting rock from underground using a network of tunnels and openings, often called stopes. This mining is generally more expensive with lower production rates due to the use of smaller equipment than open pit/ open cast mining at the surface.

V

Vein A fissure, fault or crack in a rock filled by minerals that have travelled upwards from some deep source.

Volcanogenic Formed by processes directly connected with volcanism: specif., said of mineral deposits (massive sulphides, exhalites, banded iron formations) considered to have been produced through volcanic agencies and demonstrably associated with volcanic phenomena.

W

Wall rocks Rock units on either side of an orebody. The hanging wall and footwall rocks of a mineral deposit or orebody.

Waste Unmineralized, or sometimes mineralized, rock that is not minable at a profit.

Working(s) May be a shaft, quarry, level, open-cut, open pit, or stope etc. Usually noted in the plural.

Z

Zone An area of distinct mineralization.