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NI 43-101 Technical Report for the 2025 Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Oko Gold Property in the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, South America

Effective Date: March 1, 2025
Report Date: April 24, 2025

Prepared By:
William J. Lewis, P.Geo.
Chitrali Sarkar, P.Geo.
Alan J. San Martin, P.Eng.
Richard Gowans, P.Eng.

G2Goldfields Inc.
WHERE GRADE MATTERS

G2 GOLDFIELDS INC.
Suite 1101 - 141 Adelaide Street, West
Toronto, Ontario
Canada, M5H 3L5
Tel: 1.416.628.5904

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1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Micon International Limited (Micon) has been retained by G2 Goldfields Inc. (G2 Goldfields or Company) to prepare an updated 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Oko Gold Property (Oko Project, the Project) located in the Cuyuni-Mazaruni Region (Region 7) of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, South America and to compile and disclose the results of the updated 2025 MRE in an NI 43-101 Technical Report.

The MRE was completed by Micon's Senior Mining Engineer Alan J. San Martin, P.Eng. with assistance from Micon's Senior Geologist, Chitrali Sarkar, P.Geo. and oversight and peer review by William Lewis, P.Geo. a Principal Geologist with Micon.

A site visit was conducted from December 1st to December 3rd 2024, by Ms. Sarkar with the primary objective of the visit being to gain an understanding of the ongoing mineral exploration activities and to review the progress at the Oko Project.

When conducting, reviewing and validating the MRE, G2 Goldfields and Micon's QPs used the following guidelines, published by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM):

1. The CIM Definitions and Standards for Mineral Resources and Reserves, adopted by the CIM council on May 10, 2014.

2. The CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines, adopted by the CIM Council on November 29, 2019.

This report discloses technical information, the presentation of which requires the QPs to derive sub-totals, totals and weighted averages that inherently involve a degree of rounding and, consequently, introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, the QPs do not consider them to be material.

The conclusions and recommendations of this report reflect the QPs' best independent judgment in light of the information available to them at the time of writing. Micon and the QPs 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.

This report is intended to be used by G2 Goldfields subject to the terms and conditions of its agreement with Micon. That agreement permits G2 Goldfields to file this report as a Technical Report on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) pursuant to provincial securities legislation, or with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in the United States.

Neither Micon nor the individual QPs have, nor have they previously had, any material interest in G2 Goldfields or related entities. The relationship with G2 Goldfields is solely a professional association between the client and the independent consultants. 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.

Micon and the QPs are pleased to acknowledge the helpful cooperation of G2 Goldfields management, personnel and geologists on site, 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 supersedes and replaces all prior Technical Reports written for the Oko Project.

1.2 Location, Property Description and Ownership

The Oko Project is located in the Cuyuni-Mazaruni Region (Region 7) of north-central Guyana. The Project is centred around the 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.

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 Eugene F. Correia Airport or a drive on a paved highway and laterite roads which are well maintained.

The mineral concessions of the Oko Project consist of 12 Medium Scale Mining Permits (MSMP), previously held in the name of two (2) title holders namely, M. Viera and A. Ghanie. The eight MSMP permits originally held by M. Viera are currently in the process of being converted to a large-scale Prospecting Licence. Three of the four A. Ghanie permits have been transferred to G2 Goldfields' country manager and trustee Ms. Violet Smith and is also in the process of being converted to a large-scale Prospecting Licence. The Ghanie deposit is completely within these three MSMP properties. The fourth A. Ghanie MSMP does not contain any mineral resources to date and is currently not considered a high priority for conversion to a large-scale permit. It is currently pending transfer to Ms. Violet Smith pursuant to the underlying option agreement with A. Ghanie. The Oko property permits cover 11,657 acres (4,717.45 ha).

The Oko properties contain 100% of the Company's flagship gold resources the includes the OMZ, Ghanie and NW Oko gold deposits. G2 Goldfields has a 100% interest in the property, which is subject to a royalty by the Government of Guyana. Precedence for this royalty rate from multiple large scale mining agreements in Guyana indicates a rate of 8% for open pit gold production and 3% for underground gold production. G2 Goldfields has not negotiated any large-scale mineral agreements to date with the Government of Guyana, of which the Oko properties are the subject.

The Company has an additional 84,343 acres within Guyana under option agreements or directly held by subsidiary companies. These properties do not contain any of the mineral resources estimated or reported to date by G2 Goldfields and are currently considered non-core assets that will be the subject of the proposed G3 spinout (approved at G2's annual general meeting on January 28, 2025).

Surveys of the property boundaries are currently being performed. The property boundaries are defined by standard geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) using the PSAD56 Datum.

1.3 Infrastructure, Climate and Topography

The Project area is traversed by logging roads built by forestry companies and local roads cut by the local miners to access 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 the local miners once the working become depleted.

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 throughout the year but might get hampered periodically by the high rainfall.

The area of the Aremu-Oko property consists of rolling hills. The elevation varies from 100 metres above sea level (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[1]", 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 Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC) (Golden Star Resources, 1993).

The United Nations (1965 to 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 to 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.

[1] Pork-knockers are freelance Guyanese prospectors who mine for diamonds and gold in the alluvial plains of the Guyanese interior. Pork-knockers have been responsible for discovering large deposits of gold and diamonds. The name "pork-knockers" refers to their regular diet of pickled pork of wild pig that is often eaten at the end of the day. Caribbean author A. R. F. Webber suggested that the term may have originated as "pork-barrel knocker".

Guyana Precious Metals Inc. (2011 to 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 Au to 51.01 g/t Au.

1.5 GEOLOGICAL SETTINGS AND MINERALIZATION

1.5.1 Regional Geology

The Oko Property is located in the Guiana Shield which includes parts of Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana and Brazil.

The oldest rocks in the Guiana Shield are the Imataca Complex basement rocks which are composed of Archean-age formations of high-grade metamorphic rocks 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. They are overlain by variably oriented layers of sandstones, quartzites, shales and conglomerates. Together, these supracrustal rocks from the lower volcano-sedimentary groups and the upper sedimentary groups are intruded by a suite of intrusive rocks that occur as batholiths and vary in equivalent composition from diorite to granite. The supracrustal rocks and these batholith intrusions 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 Ga to 1.95 Ga in age. All the units above are then intruded by sills or dykes of younger mafic intrusive rocks with compositions equivalent to dolerite or gabbro. The age of the younger granitic and volcano-sedimentary supracrustal complex that hosts most of the gold mineralization within the Guiana Shield is assumed to range from 2.2 Ga to 2.0 Ga.

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.

The West African Craton is known for multiple gold deposits, hosted in the lower Proterozoic volcano-sedimentary sequences.

A large 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, Aurora Toroparu, Eagle Mountain, Oko West and Oko Ghanie), and Suriname (Gros Rosebel, Merian and Antino) and the numerous small scale and alluvial mining and exploration activities have demonstrated the gold potential of the Guiana Shield.

1.5.2 Property Geology

The property geology is based on field data collected by the G2 Goldfields exploration team, and on three internal unpublished reports compiled by Dr. Brett Davis summarizing the geology and structural features of the OMZ, Ghanie and NW Oko deposits.

1.5.2.1 Regolith Domains

The classification of regolith domains within the Oko Project are as follows:

1. Backfill.

   This is usually a thin layer of material that may be present due to earth movement required for drill pad preparation. It is usually up to 4 m in thickness and comprises of a weakly consolidated mix of whatever material is close by at surface, typically saprolite.

2. Saprolite.

   This domain represents weathered bedrock that is now in the form of oxide and clay minerals that can be amenable to free digging. It is typically between 15 m to 75 m thick, and the thickness can be dependent on the host rock composition and other factors. The upper portion of the saprolite domain is sometimes a texture-less mass of clay and oxide minerals, which can be sub-classified as the upper saprolite. Below this, some in-situ rock textures and geological structures may be preserved and mappable in the lower saprolite domain. Although there is sometimes a transition zone where there is a mix of the underlying bedrock and free-dig oxide material, in many instances this domain is less than 5 m thick. Due to this reason, it was not included in a separate regolith domain and was instead included as part of the saprolite domain.

3. Fresh Rock

   The fresh rock domains consist mainly of the volcano-sedimentary rocks of the lower Barama Group rocks, and the upper Cuyuni basin sediments. This regolith domain represents the unweathered rocks and typically lies between 35 m to 75 m vertical.

1.5.2.2 Lithology

The main rock types that were identified across the property belong to:

1. The lower volcano-sedimentary Barama Group.

   The greenstone supracrustal rocks that comprise the lower volcano-sedimentary Barama Group are a group of metamorphosed mafic to intermediate chlorite bearing volcanic rocks, and thinly bedded chloritic mudstones and siltstones (uncommon) that were derived from them. The volcanic rocks have sub-units that vary in texture and composition. A magnetite-bearing phaneritic textured mafic unit from this group, identified in the field as the magnetite-diorite, is the main host rock at the Ghanie deposit. A finer grained, mostly aphanitic rock with similar mafic constituents is the main host rock to Shear 1 at the OMZ deposit, which occurs at its footwall contact with various units.

2. The Cuyuni basin sediments.

   The Cuyuni basin sediments consist of interbeds of carbonaceous shales, arenaceous siltstones and sandstones, and polymictic clast supported conglomerates. The conglomerate unit, which was seen only at the western section of the NW Oko deposit, has clasts consisting of protoliths from only the Cuyuni sedimentary group and is therefore interpreted to be an intra-basin conglomerate. The carbonaceous mudstones and arenaceous siltstones are the host rocks at NW Oko, OMZ and to the southern end of the Ghanie deposit.

3. Younger granite intrusions (Batholiths and Dykes).

1.5.3 Geological Structures

The principal structure that occurs at the property scale is the shear zone which hosts the OMZ and Ghanie deposits. The shear structure which hosts the economic mineralization for these two deposits is mineralized over a strike length of at least 2.4 km. However, the same structure continues further south beyond the G2 property boundary also hosts G Mining Ventures Corp's. (G Mining) Oko West gold deposit, thereby giving the shear zone a total metal inventory of over 9 million ounces of gold in all resource categories over approximately a strike length of 5.5 km. This shear zone has a dip angle of between 60 to 65 degrees and a dip direction of between 82 to 95 degrees at the deposit-scale. The kinematics on the shear zone has been documented by Davis et.al. (2023 and 2024) as being east side up - sinistral slip, making this an oblique shear zone that is recorded as the 3rd identifiable deformation event in the drill core of both the OMZ and Ghanie gold deposits.

Recent diamond drilling a further 3 km north of the OMZ deposit has confirmed that the structure continues further north with the similar kinematics, strain intensity and affecting similar host rocks to the OMZ and Ghanie deposits. Although economic grades of mineralization are yet to be intersected by drilling, this confirms that the targeted shear structures are within a deformation corridor that continues for tens of kilometres.

1.5.4 Structural Geology and Mineralization

The OMZ gold deposit contains six mineralized shear zones which occur mainly on lithological contacts. It is to be noted that this is simply a function of the host rock contacts being subparallel to the shear zones at the OMZ deposit area, as to the north and south of the deposit these shear zones have been observed to cross-cut multiple lithologies. These shear zones are the principal controlling feature to gold mineralization within the deposit. They are all subparallel to each other, and on average have an orientation of dip direction of 090 degrees, and a dip angle of 65 degrees. These are both variable though, especially to the south of the deposit where the structures and host rocks rotate to a different orientation that averages a dip direction of 045 degrees and dip angle of 60 degrees. These mineralized shears in the OMZ deposit have variable widths. Shear zones 3, 4 and 5 which accounts for most of the high-grade mineralization in laminated quartz reefs generally have a width range of 5 m to 10 m. Most of the quartz reefs within these three shears vary between 1.5 m and 3 m in width.

The Ghanie deposit consists of a principal shear structure on the eastern contact of the Ghanie diorite and any rock type that is in contact with it. This principal structure, the Ghanie main shear zone has an average orientation of dip direction of 081 degrees, and dip angle of 63 degrees. The Ghanie main shear generally varies in width from 10 m to 35 m. Within this structure, there is usually a zone of more intense strain accumulation approaching the footwall contact with the shear zone which is adjacent to the rigid body Ghanie diorite. This intense zone of straining is the host of generally higher-grade mineralization, and has an average width of 5 m, but can dilate to be up to 10 m width in some areas.

The NW Oko deposit is controlled by two main structure sets. A secondary set with an average dip direction of 005 degrees, and dip angle of 62 degrees (S2) and a principal shear set oriented with an average dip direction of 057 degrees and a dip angle of 55 degrees (S3). The mineralization is associated with 0.5 m to 5 m wide quartz reefs in carbonaceous mudstones within these shear zones, and with <0.3 m wide quartz vein arrays and breccia zones in the more competent lithologies adjacent to these mudstones. Broader widths of mineralization up to 50 m in width down hole occur where these two structure sets intersect each other. The mineralized intervals generally vary between 10 m to 50 m.

1.6 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 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.

1.7 General Exploration Programs

1.7.1 General Discussion

The following exploration activities have been completed and in some cases are still ongoing by G2 Goldfields on the Oko properties:

1. Field Mapping, Channel and Grab Sampling.
2. Soil Sampling.
3. Trenching.
4. Drilling.

1.7.2 Channel and Grab Sampling

A total of 431 grab samples and 330 channel samples have been completed at the Oko Project from 2016 to 2025. The majority of the sampling work has been focused on the target areas that eventually became the OMZ, Ghanie and NW Oko gold deposit discoveries.

A portion of the grab samples taken were focused on targets adjacent to the gold deposits discovered to date. Some of the grab sampling conducted in areas adjacent to the OMZ and Ghanie deposits have returned significant results. A total of 105 grab samples, or 24% of the sampling completed to date, have returned values over 1 g/t Au. Most of these values are related to the OMZ, Ghanie and NW Oko discoveries, with a peak value of 73.7 g/t Au.

Channel sampling was much more focused and almost exclusively related to the OMZ, OMZ North and NW Oko target areas. A total of 39 channel samples or 12% of the sampling completed to date have returned values over 1 g/t Au, with a peak value of 12.6 g/t Au.

Field mapping is conducted at the same time as channel and grab samples are being conducted on the property and the mapping along with the sampling has been used to identify not only the primary but secondary zones on mineralization at the Oko Project.

1.7.3 Soil Sampling

To date a total of 3,839 soil samples have been completed on the Oko Properties between 2019 and 2025 in multiple programs.

The results from the soil sampling are used for outlining soil anomalies for further follow up work, including trenching and drill hole targeting. G2 Goldfields is in the process of cataloguing pulp samples from this work and executing a portable XRF scanning program on the pulp samples to assist with litho-geochemical mapping and target delineation.

The spacing of sampling varies from 200 m x 100 m spacing across most of the property, to infill samples at 25 m x 25 m spacing in selected areas. The sampling to date has clearly highlighted the NW Oko deposit, and parts of the OMZ and Ghanie deposits as anomalous zones. Other under-explored soil anomalies that were confirmed in the field include the OMZ north area and shear zones to the east of the OMZ and Ghanie deposits.

1.7.4 Trenching

A total of 150 trenches were completed on the property to date for 12,361 m. The trenches were dug with either a Doosan 225 or Doosan 300 excavator, owned by G2 Goldfields. The ground was cleared of vegetation, and topsoil removed in the upper bench to expose the upper saprolite layer. A 1.5 m deep excavation was then made into the saprolite to expose the underlying geology. The trenches were then mapped, and areas of potential mineralization were identified. Those areas were sampled in horizontal channels which are typically 1.5 m in length.

The trenches focused on following up soil anomalies, and anomalies of grab and channel samples in the Ghanie area, NW Oko deposit and to the north of the OMZ deposit. The assay results have assisted in confirming the mineralization within the interpreted shear zones and outside of the known deposits and assisted in delineating the mineral resources on the property.

1.7.5 Drilling

Drilling is a critical and integral part of any advanced exploration program and as such it will be discussed separately from the general field mapping and sampling programs noted here.

1.8 Drilling Programs

The drilling programs at the Oko Project totals 663 drill holes totalling 166,362 m. The drilling programs continued to focus on delineating the OMZ, Ghanie and NW Oko deposits. In each of these deposits, mineralized shear zones were intersected and successfully delineated to various vertical depths along the strike length. The host rocks mainly included carbonaceous mudstones, arenaceous siltstones and magnetite bearing mafic volcanics.

The drilling operations were conducted by two drilling contractors that employ mostly Guyanese staff (Songela and Orbit Drilling). The rigs used were a combination of mechanical and hydraulic driven rigs of various models. The drill holes are drilled to HQ size up to a few drill runs past the top of fresh rock interface, after which a conversion to NQ sized core drilling is undertaken.

Any drilling in the secondary mineralized zones on the Oko Project has the objective to identify new gold-bearing geological structures which may eventually be converted to secondary deposits which could potentially be included in future MREs.

Micon's QP notes that the 2024 to 2025 drilling program continued to successfully identify mineralization at the Oko Project in the primary deposits and mineralized secondary zones. The continued success of the drilling program has expanded the extent of the potentially economic mineralization and should allow G2 Goldfields to undertake a preliminary economic assessment of the Project, should it choose to do so.

1.9 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

In 2023, G2 Goldfields selected thirty-six (36) coarse assay reject samples for scoping level gold leaching Bulk Leach Extractable Gold (BLEG) tests at Activation Laboratories Ltd. (ActLabs), Ancaster, Ontario. The samples were selected to cover a range of gold grades and the known types of ore types and lithologies within the potential mineral resources. Each sample was analyzed for gold using fire assay and submitted for whole rock analysis using borate fusion and Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES).

The BLEG tests comprised bottle roll leaching of 500 g samples in 0.5 litres of 0.5% NaCN solution. A pH of 10 or greater was maintained during leaching with the addition of NaOH solution. Each sample was tested using 24 h, 48 h and 72 h of leaching time.

A review of the test results showed no significant difference between the average 24 h, 48 h and 72 h gold leach extractions. Also, there was no grade recovery relationship and no meaningful trend in gold extraction with sample depth. Table 1.1 tabulates the average 2023 BLEG test results per regolith domain.

Table 1.1
Average 2023 BLEG Test Results per Regolith Domian

Regolith Domain	Average Feed (g/t Au)	Average Gold Rec. (Au %)	No. Tests
Total (All Samples)	5.55	85%	36
Ghanie Fresh Rock HG	18.02	77%	7
Ghanie Fresh Rock LG	1.02	79%	4
Ghanie Saprolite	1.20	86%	6
OMZ HG	4.15	89%	16
OMZ LG	1.06	87%	7
OMZ Saprolite	5.01	90%	6

The results from this series of tests suggest a lower gold extraction for Ghanie fresh rock mineralization compared to Ghanie saprolite and OMZ mineralization. The overall average gold extraction for all the 36 samples tested was around 85%.

1.10 Updated 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate

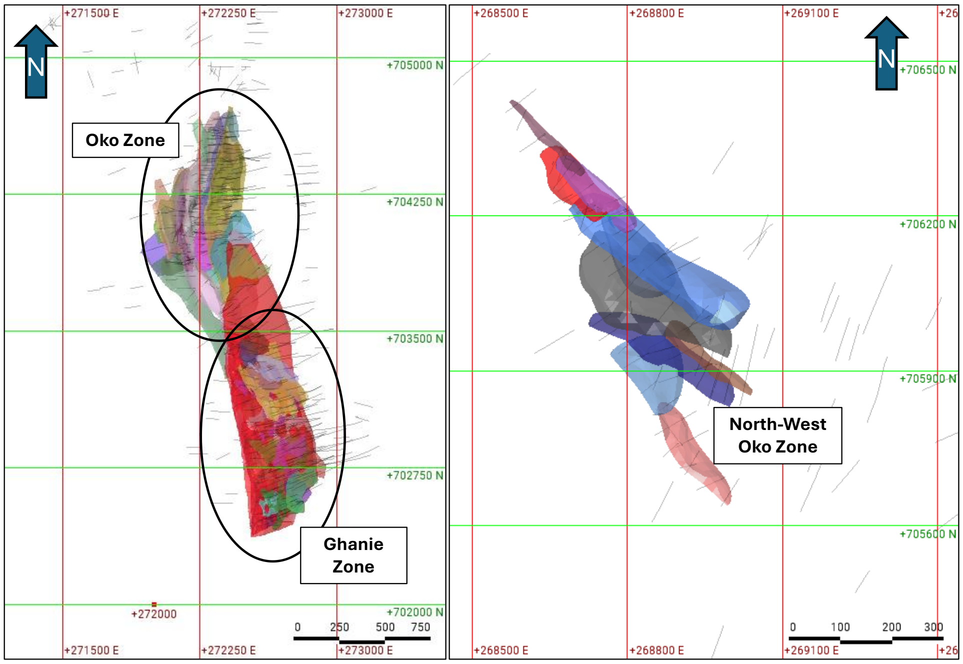
1.10.1 General Information

The updated MRE is based on G2 Goldfields current drilling database, which includes the results from the 2019 to early 2025 drilling programs.

The Oko Gold Project updated MRE includes multiple shear zone interpretations in the Oko Main Zone (OMZ), North-West Oko Zone (NWOZ) and Ghanie Zone (GZ). The recent drilling and exploration revealed that the mineralization continues from the Ghanie Zone at the south to the Oko Zone at the north. Additionally, another deposit, named north-west Oko at the north-west has been added to the Project for this updated MRE. While the OMZ and GZ mineralization trends NNW to SSE, the NWOZ exhibits a NW-SE trend. Micon's QPs have updated the interpretation of the project area based on recent exploration and structural study. The current interpretation is as follows:

The Oko Main Zone (OMZ) gold mineralization area is defined by six mineralized shear structures (S1 to S6) with five high-grade zones which are embedded within shear structures S1 to S5. The Ghanie Zone (GZ) gold mineralization area is defined by a single main zone with 15 splay structures at the hanging wall side and three high-grade zones embedded within the main Ghanie zone. The North-West Oko Zone (NWOZ) also exhibits splay structures containing 10 small lenses. No high-grade zones have interpreted in this area. Figure 1.1 shows a plan view of the OMZ, GZ and NWOZ. The mineral resources for the OMZ, GZ and NWOZ have been estimated assuming both surface and underground mining scenarios.

Figure 1.1
Plan View - Oko Main Zone and Ghanie Zone with the New Structural Interpretation (Left) and the North-West Oko Zone (Right)



Source: Micon, 2025.

1.10.2 CIM Standards

The MRE in this Technical Report follows the current "CIM Definitions and Standards for Mineral Resources and Reserves" which were was adopted by the CIM Council on May 10, 2014.

In estimating the mineral resources contained within the Oko Project, 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.

1.10.3 Methodology

The 2025 updated MRE discussed herein covers the Oko Ghanie area and the north-west Oko area. For this MRE, Micon's QPs have followed the below steps:

- Compilation of previous database with the updated information and validation.
- Compilation of drill hole data with channel data and a consolidated database for the entire Oko Project.
- Interpretation of the mineralized domain, based on lithological and assay information.
- Capping outlier values and compositing the database, for the purpose of geostatistical analysis and performing variography.
- Generating the block model and grade interpolation.
- Validating the criteria for mineral resource classification.

- Assessing the mineral resources with "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" by selecting appropriate cut-off grades and a producing a reasonable "resource-level" optimized pit-shell.
- Generating a MRE statement.
- Assessing and identifying the factors that could affect the MRE.

1.10.4 Mineral Resource Database and Wireframes.

1.10.4.1 Supporting Data

The basis for the MRE presented herein was a drill hole database provided by G2 Goldfields. The database and underlying QA/QC data were validated by G2 Goldfields and Micon's QP, prior to being used in the modelling and estimation process. Table 1.2 summarizes the types and amount of data in the database and the portion of the data used for the MRE.

Table 1.2
Oko Project Database

Data Type	In Database	Used For the Updated 2025 Resource Estimate
Drill Collar Count	727	511
Trench Count	273	22
Assay Sample Count	66,409	17,053
Core Metreage	166,345	20,350.5

Note: Actual metres used within the resource wireframes, includes 698 m of trenching in the entire project area.

1.10.4.2 Topography

The Project topography was provided by G2 Goldfields as a digital terrain model (DTM) in DXF format. The DTM for this 2025 resource update used the previous 2024 high-quality Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) survey which allowed for the assessment of both surface and underground extraction assumptions. The topography was used to clip the wireframes projection to surface.

1.10.4.3 Differences Between Previous and Current Geological Structural Interpretation and Mineralization

The primary differences between the current interpretation of the OMZ and Ghanie mineralization compared to previous interpretations is the inference that the shear zones are much more continuous bodies. In the area between the OMZ and Ghanie deposits, the D3 shear zones are deflected from a dip direction of almost 090 degrees to a dip direction of approximately 045 degrees. This orientation change represents a late-stage deformation that affects the D3 shears, which would be consistent with a D5 deformation event and sinistral D5 shearing. These D5 shears are consistent with the D2 deformation document by Hainque, et. al (2025). It is unclear whether the formation of these structures is due to sinistral slip from the progressive strain caused by the same differential stresses responsible for the D3 and D4 shearing, or if this is due to a rotation in the stress field.

This shearing event was recognized in the previous model but was interpreted as being much more penetrative than the evidence in the drill core suggests. While these D5 sinistral shear structures are inferred to affect the D3 shears of the OMZ and Ghanie deposits, this late structure set was only seen in drill core to the south of the OMZ deposit, and in general it was recognized to not be as repetitive and closely spaced in the OMZ and Ghanie deposits in comparison to the previous model interpretation. The implication of this is the D3 shear zones with a 090-degree dip direction is much more continuous along strike than the volume truncations that were initially modelled. This had an impact on the tonnages estimated within the OMZ and Ghanie shear zones.

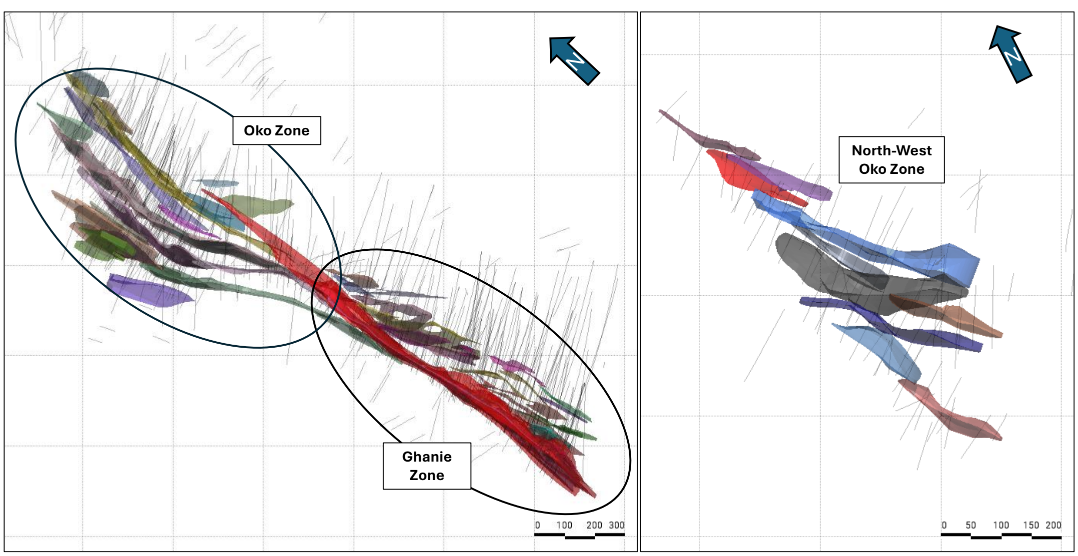
1.10.4.4 Mineralization Wireframes

G2 Goldfields and Micon's QPs jointly defined the mineralized domains for OMZ, GZ and NWOZ. These were constructed using Leapfrog Software Version 2023.2.4. Wireframes were generated based on a set of mineralized intercepts defined by Micon's QPs and been validated with the field observations by G2 geologists. As an addition from the last MRE project, it was decided to construct high-grade (HG) wireframes within the main vein structures to minimize the effect of grade smearing.

All diamond drill holes were snapped to the 3D wireframes to ensure that the volume to be estimated matches both the drilling data collected. The channel samples were also considered to capture the surface signature of gold grades within those mineralized domains.

The recent structural study and analysis revealed that the mineralization in OMZ area does not get offset by the shear planes, rather the shear structures are mineralized and manifest splay of associated vein type structures merging with the main vein type structure. Figure 1.2 shows the 3D perspective of the splay structure of OMZ, GZ and NWOZ.

Figure 1.2
3D Perspective View – OMZ, GZ and NWOZ with the New Structural Interpretation



1.10.5 Compositing and Variography

1.10.5.1 Compositing

The selected intercepts for the Oko Project were composited into 1.0 m equal length intervals, with the composite length selected based on the most common original sample length.

1.10.5.2 Variography

Variography is the analysis of the spatial continuity of grade for the commodity of interest. In the case of the Oko Main Zone (OMZ), Ghanie Zone (GZ) and North-West Oko Zone. The analysis was completed for 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 zone. Supervisor 9.0 software has been used for this exercise.

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.

Micon's QP obtained good variogram models for all the zones. They were considered sufficiently reliable to support the use of the Ordinary Kriging grade interpolation method.

1.10.5.3 Continuity and Trends

All mineralized domains at the OMZ and GZ have similar strike and dip directions with mild variations between the main vein and splay structures. The broad trend is north-northwest to south-southeast for the OMZ and GZ, steeply dipping towards east and the trend for the NWOZ is northwest-southeast and steeply dipping towards northeast. The continuity of the zones is generally supported both by the geology and gold grades, with regularly spaced drill hole intercepts giving sufficient confidence to the continuity, both along strike and down dip.

1.10.6 Grade Capping and Rock Density

1.10.6.1 Grade Capping

All outlier assay values for gold were analyzed individually, by zone, using log probability plots and histograms. Based on the analysis, 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.

1.10.6.2 Rock Density

The density data used in this report is the same as used for the previous MRE, as no new density information has been provided to the QPs by G2 personnel. Micon's QPs have created an updated weathering model for OMZ, GZ and NWOZ based on the weathering information contained in the database. The average density for each weathering zone has been applied throughout the Project.

Micon's QPs suggest collecting further density information from all three zones as a part of any future update.

1.10.7 Mineral Resource Estimate

The only commodity of economic interest at the Oko 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.

1.10.7.1 Responsibility for the Estimate

The updated MRE discussed in this Technical Report has been prepared by Chitrali Sarkar, M.Sc., P.Geo., Alan J. San Martin, P.Eng., and William J. Lewis, P.Geo. of Micon. Ms. Sarkar, Mr. San Martin and Mr. Lewis are independent of G2 Goldfields and are Qualified Persons within the meaning of NI 43-101.

1.10.7.2 Block Model

Two block models were constructed to represent the volumes and attributes of rock density and gold grade. Since the new domain interpretation discloses the continuity of the Ghanie Zone from south to the Oko Main Zone in the north, a single block model has been constructed to represent OMZ and GZ. NWOZ has been represented by a separate block model.

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

1.10.7.3 Prospects for Economic Extraction

The CIM Standards require that an estimated 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 both open pit and underground mining scenarios. The potential mining shapes are preliminary and conceptual in nature. Stope Dimensions are based on corresponding gold cut-off values depending on the material and mining method. Micon's QPs considered a 10 m crown pillar in the OMZ due to the proximity to the saprolite cover, in the case of the Ghanie Zone, the crown pillar was not considered and stopes shapes immediately below the Ghanie pitshell were included in the underground resources assuming that, at the end of the mine life, the remaining crown pillars could be recovered.

The metal prices and operating costs were provided by G2 Goldfields and reviewed by Micon's QPs as being appropriate to be used for the resource estimate. Table 1.3 summarizes the open pit and underground economic assumptions upon which the resource estimate for the Oko Project is based.

The economic parameters were used to calculate a breakeven gold cut-off grade of 0.27 g/t Au for open pit mining in saprolite (SAP), 0.32 g/t Au for open pit mining in fresh rock (ROCK) and 1.48 g/t Au for underground mining. Mined out voids were discounted from the S3, S4 and S5 zones. The shapes of the voids were estimated from limited data for the underground workings.

Table 1.3
Summary of Economic Assumptions for the Mineral Resource Estimate

Description	Units	Value Used
Gold Price	US$/oz	2,281
Mining Cost OP - SAP	US$/t	2.5
Mining Cost OP - ROCK	US$/t	2.75
Mining Cost UG	US$/t	75
Processing Cost CIL SAP	US$/t	12
Processing Cost CIL ROCK	US$/t	15
General & Administrative Cost	US$/t	2.5
Metallurgical Recovery SAP and ROCK	%	85%
Total Cost OP - SAP	US$/t	17
Total Cost OP - ROCK	US$/t	20.25
Total Cost UG	US$/t	92.5
Slope Angle SAP	degrees	30
Slope Angle ROCK	degrees	45
UG Minimum Mining Width	m	1.5

1.10.7.4 Mineral Resource Classification

Micon's QP has classified the mineral resources at the Oko Project in the Indicated and Inferred categories. No resources have been currently classified as Measured.

The Indicated resources were classified on each shear zone for those blocks informed by at least four drill holes with even spatial distribution along strike and down dip using composites up to 60 m apart. Shear Zones S1 to S5 at OMZ and GMZ contained reasonable areas of Indicated resources.

Micon's QP has categorized almost 40% of the resources in the Indicated category, as new infill drilling has increased the confidence in the current interpretation of unifying the previous Oko-Ghanie geological models as a single model. However, it is important to note that there are still uncertainties regarding the underground volumes mined out within the Oko high-grade zones, Micon discounted these volumes as per the vertical map information provided by G2 Goldfields as of 2022.

All remaining blocks to the full extent of the interpreted wireframes on OMZ, Ghanie and NWO are categorized in the Inferred category.

1.10.8 Mineral Resource Estimate

The updated MRE discussed herein is summarized in Table 1.4. The effective date of this resource estimate is March 1, 2025, with the estimate reported using different cut-off grades depending on mining method and rock type.

Figure 1.3 shows a long section of the Oko and Ghanie deposits, illustrating the open pit and underground mining constraints. Figure 1.4 shows a vertical section of the Oko and Ghanie deposits, illustrating the open pit and underground mining constraints. Figure 1.5 shows the long section of the pit constraints for the North-West Oko deposit.

Table 1.4
Open Pit and Underground Updated Mineral Resources for the Oko Gold Project as of March 1, 2025

<table>
<tr><th>Deposit</th><th>Mining Method</th><th>Category</th><th>Tonnage (t)</th><th>Gold Average Grade (g/t Au)</th><th>Contained Gold (oz)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Oko Main Zone (OMZ)</td><td rowspan="2">Surface Open Pit (OP)</td><td>Indicated</td><td>418,000</td><td>2.32</td><td>31,400</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inferred</td><td>535,000</td><td>0.88</td><td>15,300</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Underground (UG)</td><td>Indicated</td><td>2,729,000</td><td>8.85</td><td>776,600</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inferred</td><td>2,938,000</td><td>5.27</td><td>498,200</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">OP + UG</td><td>Total Indicated</td><td>3,147,000</td><td>7.98</td><td>808,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Inferred</td><td>3,473,000</td><td>4.60</td><td>513,500</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">Ghanie Zone (GZ)</td><td rowspan="2">Surface (OP)</td><td>Indicated</td><td>10,190,000</td><td>1.97</td><td>644,900</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inferred</td><td>6,480,000</td><td>1.06</td><td>221,700</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Underground (UG)</td><td>Indicated</td><td>98,000</td><td>5.87</td><td>18,500</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inferred</td><td>5,582,000</td><td>4.47</td><td>802,800</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">OP + UG</td><td>Total Indicated</td><td>10,288,000</td><td>2.01</td><td>663,400</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Inferred</td><td>12,062,000</td><td>2.64</td><td>1,024,500</td></tr>
<tr><td>Northwest Oko (NWO)</td><td>Surface (OP)</td><td>Total Inferred</td><td>4,976,000</td><td>0.61</td><td>97,200</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Entire Oko Project</td><td rowspan="2">OP + UG</td><td>Total Indicated</td><td>13,435,000</td><td>3.40</td><td>1,471,400</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Inferred</td><td>20,511,000</td><td>2.48</td><td>1,635,200</td></tr>
</table>

Notes:

1. The effective date of this Mineral Resource Estimate is March 1, 2025.
2. The MRE presented above uses economic assumptions for both surface mining in saprolite and fresh rock and underground mining on fresh rock only.
3. The MRE has been classified in the Indicated and Inferred categories following spatial continuity analysis and geological confidence.
4. The calculated gold cut-off grades to report the MRE for surface mining are 0.27 g/t Au in saprolite, 0.32 g/t Au in fresh rock and for underground mining is 1.48 g/t Au in fresh rock.
5. The economic parameters used are a gold price of US$2,281/oz with single metallurgical recovery of 85%, a mining cost of US$2.5/t in saprolite, US$2.75/t in fresh rock and US$75.0/t in underground. Processing cost of US$12/t for saprolite and US$15/t for fresh rock and a General and Administration cost of US$2.5/t.
6. For surface mining the open pits at Oko and Ghanie use slope angles of 30° in saprolite and 50° in fresh rock.
7. Micon's QPs have considered that the transition between the OP mining and UG mining scenarios will result in the need for crown pillars. However, at this time, the crown pillars are considered to be recoverable, therefore Micon's QPs have considered them as part of the MRE.
8. The OMZ presently has had subcontracted mid-scale miners underground mining operations on the licence. G2 Goldfields has provided Micon's QPs with digitized vertical maps of the voids, as of 2022, and the current mineral resources have been discounted based upon this information. However, there are no updated surveys, maps or production records for the underground mining operations from 2022 to present. G2 Goldfields is of the belief that there are no subcontracted mid-scale miners currently present on the Oko claims.
9. The block models for Oko and Ghanie are orthogonal and use a parent block size of 10 m, along strike, 3 m across strike, and 5 m in height. The minimum child block is 2 m x 0.5 m x 1 m, respectively.
10. The open pit optimization uses a re-blocked size of 10 m x 9 m x 10 m and for the underground optimization uses mining shapes of 10 m long by 10 m high for Oko and 20 m long by 20 m high for Ghanie and a minimum mining width of 2 m.
11. The mineral resources described above have been prepared in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Standards and Practices.
12. Messrs. Alan J. San Martin, P.Eng. and William J. Lewis, P.Geo. from Micon International Limited are the Qualified Persons (QPs) for this MRE.
13. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest thousand tonnes and nearest hundred ounces. Differences may occur in totals due to rounding.

14. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves as they have not demonstrated economic viability. The quantity and grade of reported Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources in this news release are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define any Measured Resource; however, it is reasonably expected that a significant portion of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded into Indicated Mineral Resources with further exploration.
15. Micon's QPs have not identified any legal, political, environmental, or other factors that could materially affect the potential development of the MRE.

Figure 1.3
Oko Project Long Section: Oko and Ghanie Deposits Surface and Underground Mining Constraints

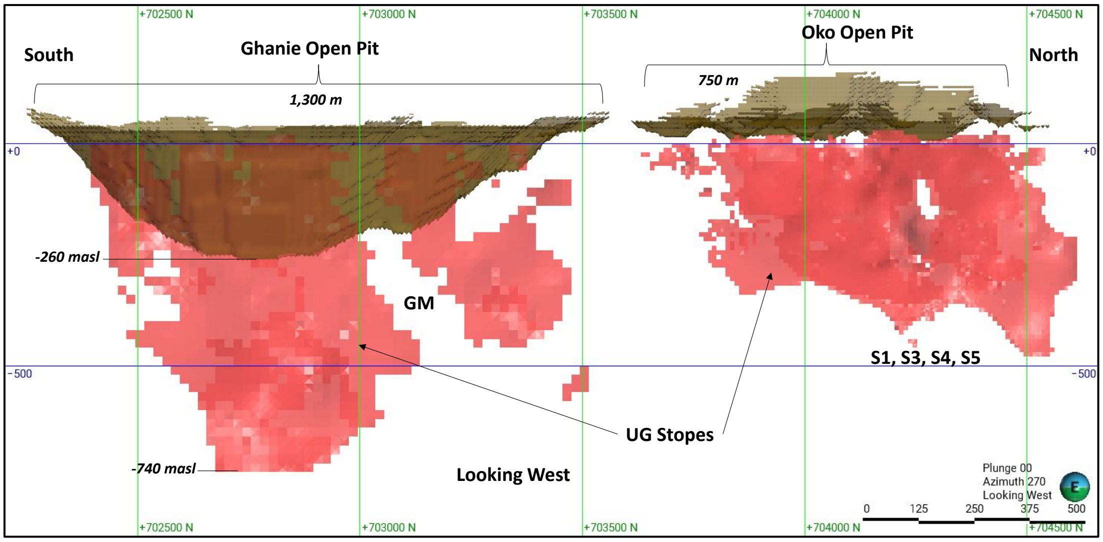


Figure 1.4
Oko Project Vertical Section: Oko & Ghanie Deposits Surface and Underground Mining Constraints

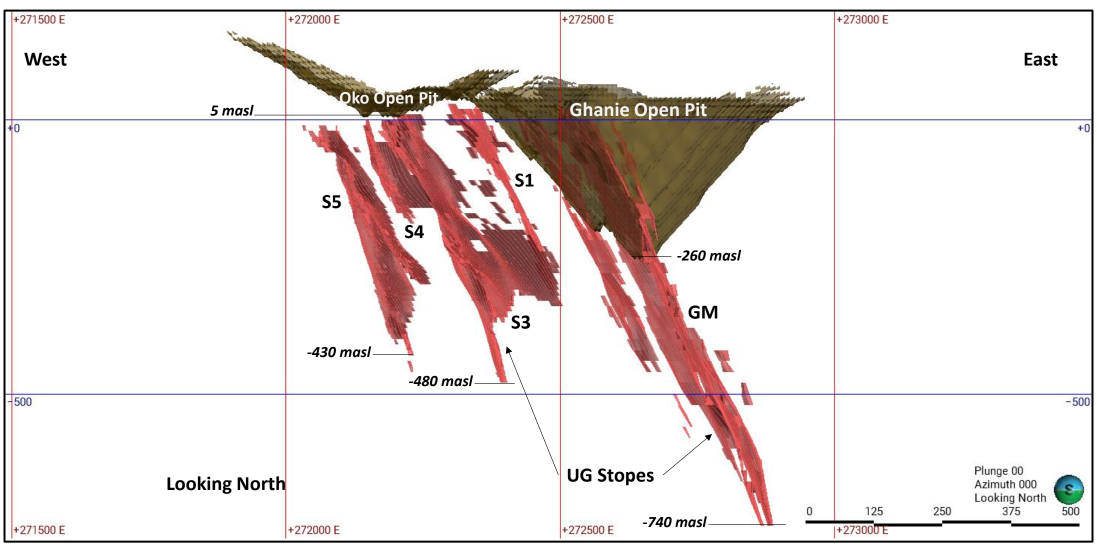
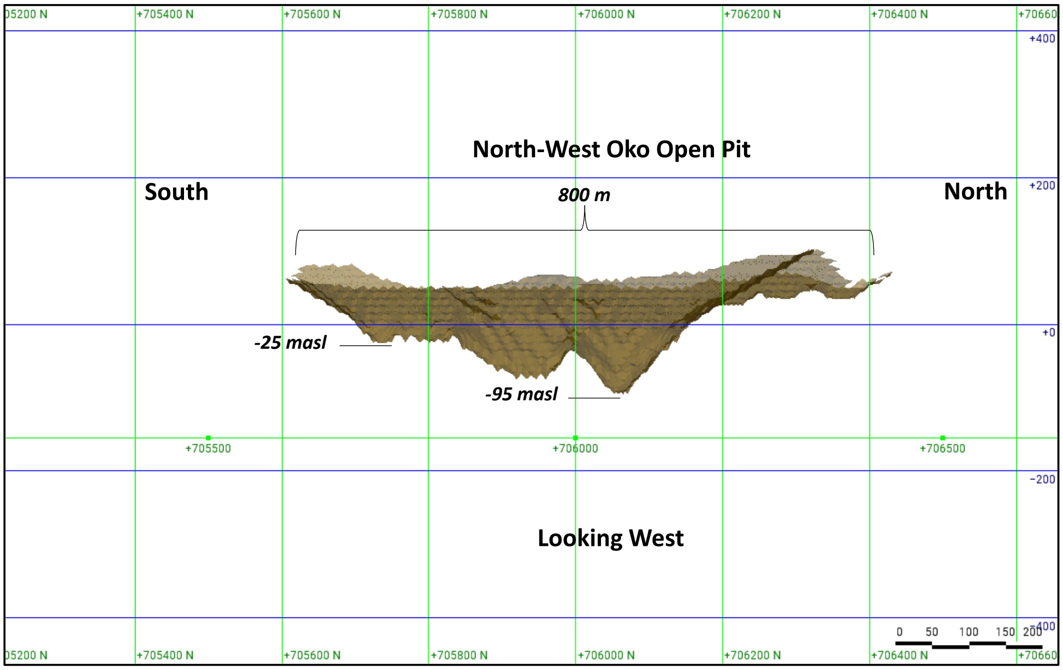


Figure 1.5
Long-Sectional view of the Open Pit Mining Constraints for the North-West Oko Deposit



1.10.9 Grade Sensitivity Analysis

Micon's QP examined the grade sensitivity of the open pit and underground mineral resources for OMZ, GZ and NWOZ at various gold cut-off grades. Micon's QP has reviewed the cut-off used in the sensitivity analysis, and it is the opinion of Micon's QP that they meet the test for reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction at varying metal prices or other underlying parameters. Figure 1.6 to Figure 1.10 show the resulting sensitivity grade/tonnage curve graphs.

Figure 1.6
OMZ Open Pit Grade-Tonnage Curve

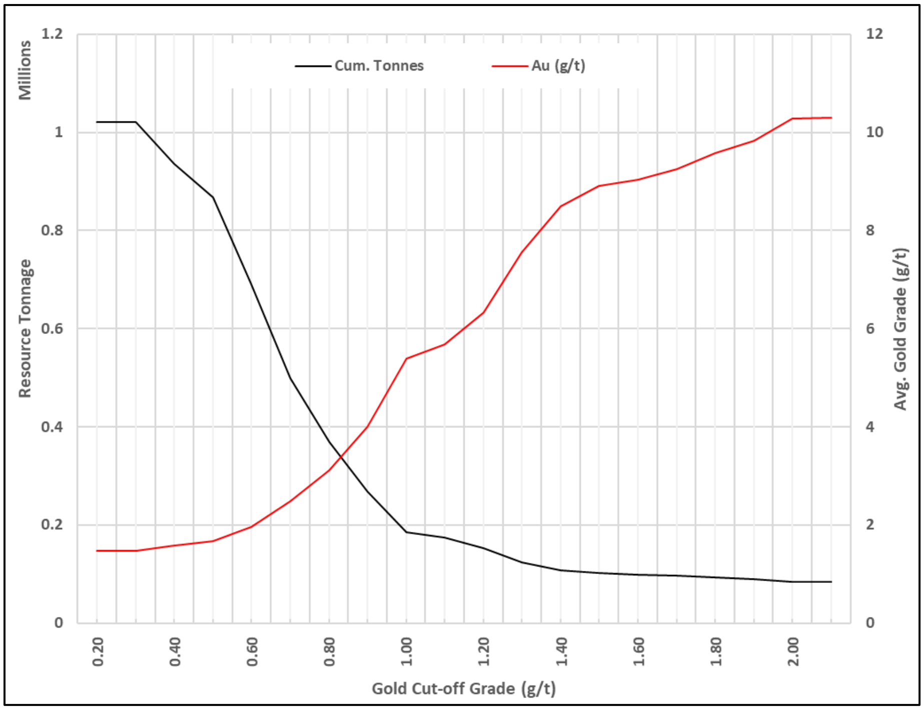


Figure 1.7
OMZ Underground Grade-Tonnage Curve

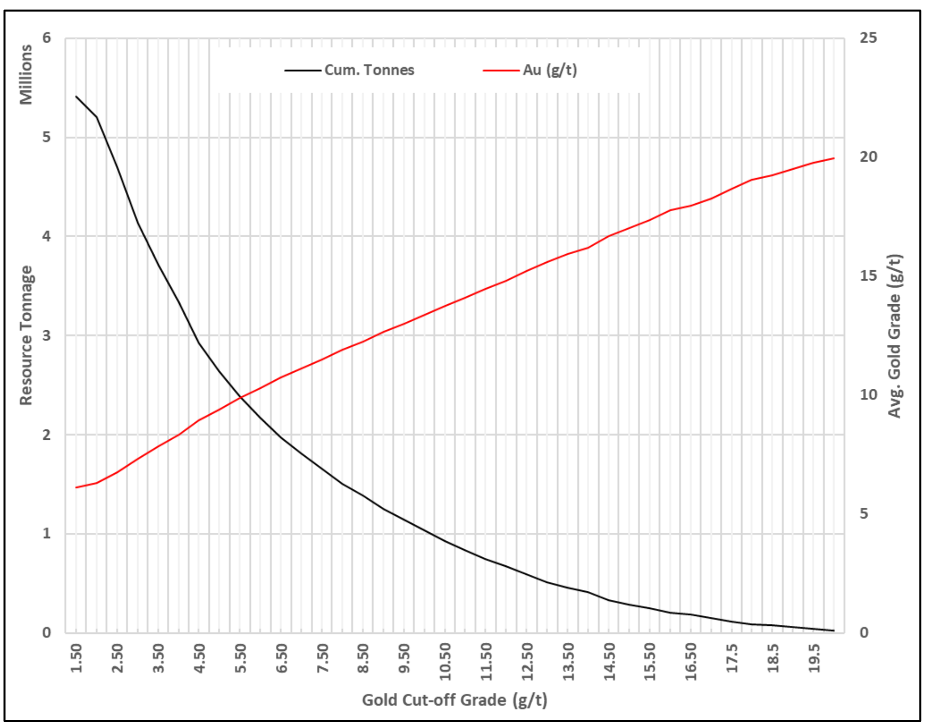


Figure 1.8
GZ Open Pit Grade-Tonnage Curve

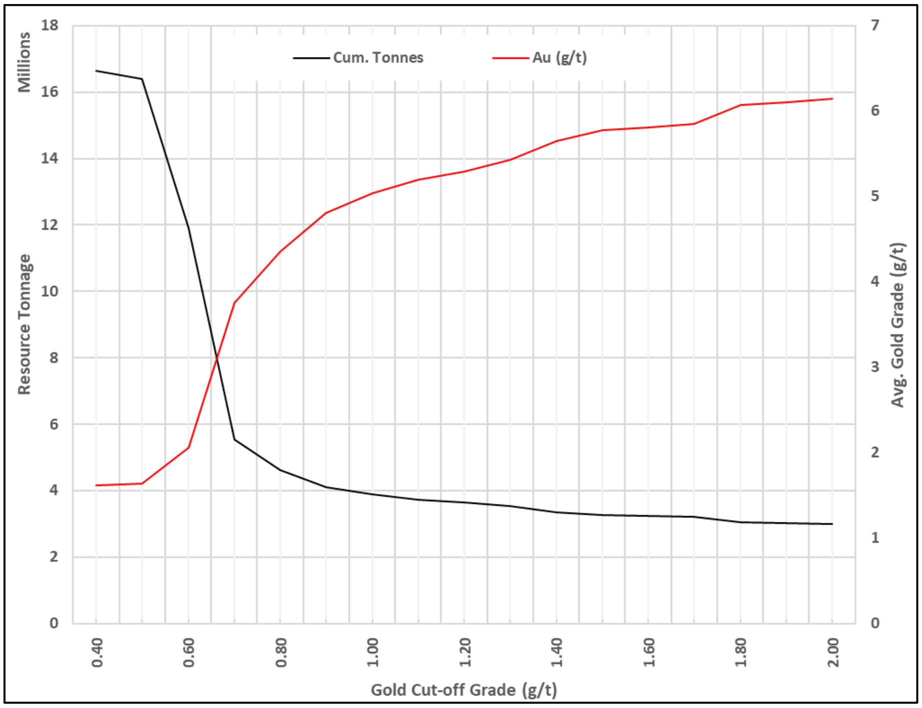


Figure 1.9
GZ Underground Grade-Tonnage Curve

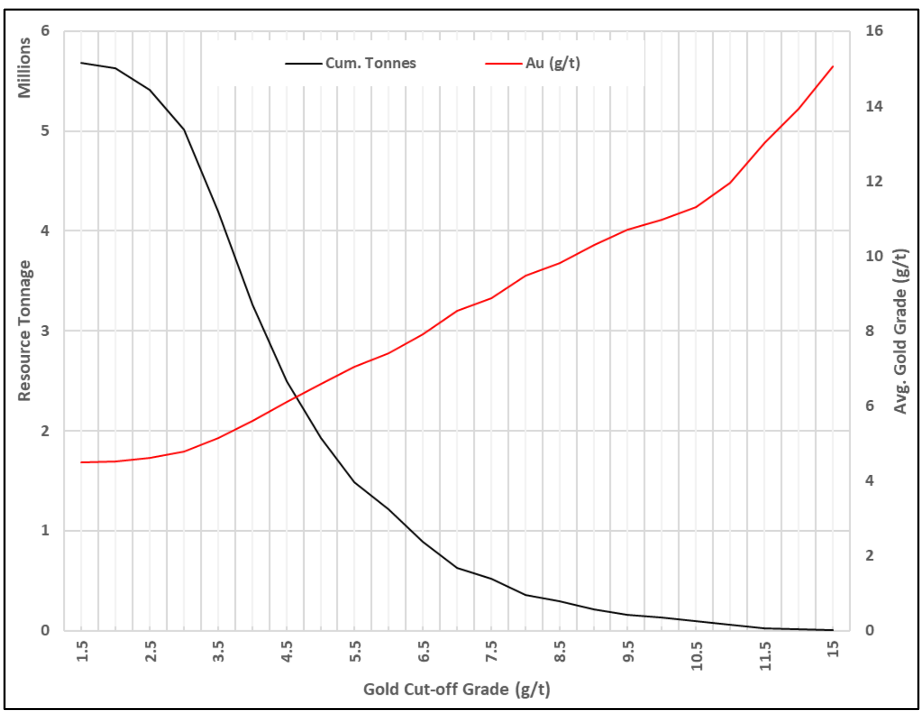
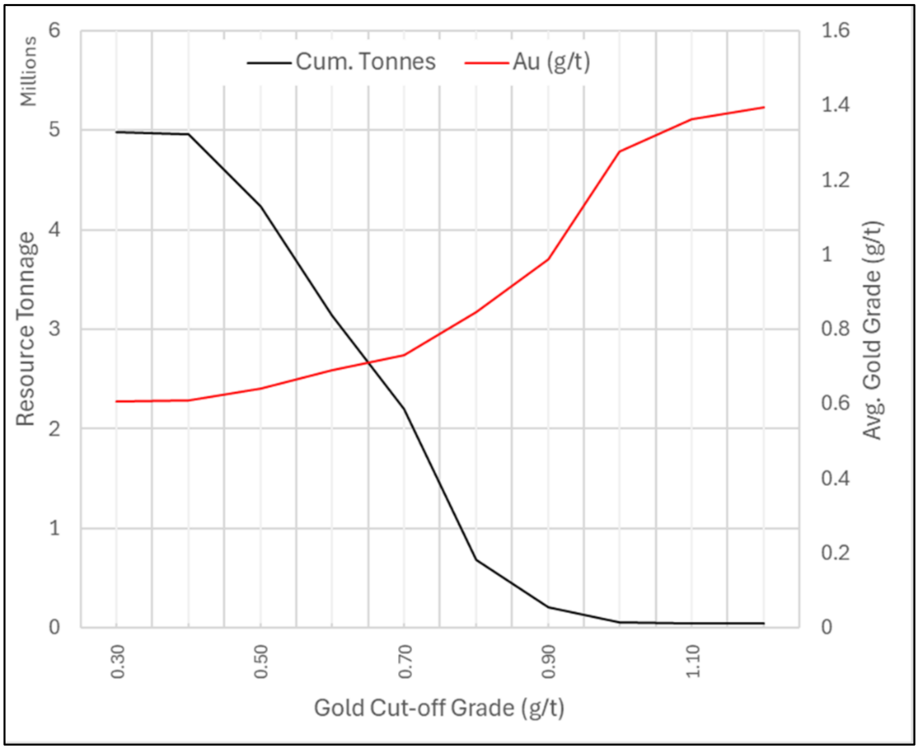


Figure 1.10
NWOZ Open Pit Grade-Tonnage Curve



1.10.10 Block Model Validation

In validating the block model and the resource estimate, Micon's QP conducted three different approaches.

1.10.10.1 Statistical Comparison

A statistical comparison of the input 1 m composites, against output interpolated data in the block model. All comparisons demonstrated a reasonable agreement between the input value and the output estimates.

1.10.10.2 Visual Comparison

The block model was validated using visual comparison of the composite values and the block model values. Longitudinal sections for the main Oko high grade zones HG-S3, HG-S4, HG-S5 and Ghanie Zone demonstrated a similar gold grade distribution in the block model, the drill hole composites as well as resource categories. The longitudinal sections for the NWOZ visually demonstrated a good correlation between when the comparing the input (composite value) and output data (block value).

1.10.10.3 Swath/Trend Plot

In addition, block model validation was performed using swath plots which again demonstrated a reasonable correlation along the strike direction (north-south) for OMZ HG shear zones S3, S4 and S5, all Ghanie HG zones combined together and one of the NWOZs.

1.11 CONCLUSIONS

G2 Goldfields has been conducting work on the Oko Project since 2019 and through its exploration programs has outlined a number of mineralized zones on the property. G2 Goldfields has primarily focused its exploration efforts to date on two zones, the OMZ and GZ, which are the subject of the 2025 updated MRE. The exploration of the OMZ and GZ while being the primary subject of the drilling campaigns since 2019 has benefited both from the structural geological study that was conducted in 2023/2024 and the infill drilling which has demonstrated that the OMZ and GZ are one continuous geological and mineralized zone. The deposits remain open along strike and at depth.

Micon QPs have reviewed the exploration programs conducted by G2 Goldfields which are the basis for the 2025 MRE, as well as conducting and validating the MRE itself. It is Micon's QPs opinion that the exploration programs have been conducted according to industry best practices as outlined by the CIM. Therefore, Micon's QPs believe that the MRE can be used as the basis for further exploration and development work to continue expanding the mineral resources and undertake further mining and economic studies on the Oko Project.

1.11.1 Risks and Opportunities

All mineral resource projects have a degree of uncertainty or risk associated with them which can be due to technical, environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing and political factors, among others. All mineral resource projects also present their own opportunities. Table 1.5 outlines some of the Oko Project risks, their potential impact and possible means of mitigation. Table 1.5 also outlines some of the Oko Project opportunities and potential benefits.

Table 1.5
Risks and Opportunities at the Oko Project

Risk	Description and Potential Impact	Possible Risk Mitigation
Local grade continuity.	Poor grade continuity	Further develop and extend the structural model to other areas on the Oko property. Use the structural model in designing the drilling programs.
Local density variability.	Misrepresentation of the in-situ tonnes, which also affects the in-situ metal content estimate.	It is recommended to develop a procedure of collecting density measurements spatially throughout the deposit at regular intervals and implement their use in future mineralization models.
Geologic Interpretation.	If geologic interpretation and assumptions (geometry and continuity) used are inaccurate, then there is a potential lack of gold grade or continuity.	Continue infill drilling to upgrade mineral inventory to the Measured and Indicated Categories.
Void Locations.	If technical knowledge of the historic mine infrastructure is incomplete, then this deficiency could lead to local inaccuracies of the mineral resources and potential safety exposures.	Conduct drilling and surveys to validate void locations and document intersected workings and refine void management plan.
Metallurgical recoveries might be overstated as they are based on limited testwork.	Gold recovery might be lower than what is currently being assumed. A lower recovery will increase the economic cut-off grade.	Conduct additional metallurgical tests.
Difficulty in attracting experienced professionals.	Technical work quality will be impacted and/or delayed.	Refine recruitment and retention planning and/or make use of consultants.
Conceptual mine plans are based on limited geotechnical testwork.	Mining methods and dimensions selected might be different than what is currently being assumed.	Incorporate more comprehensive geotechnical data from drilling. Conduct additional geotechnical assessment and analysis.
Opportunities	**Explanation**	**Potential Benefit**
Surface and underground exploration drilling.	Potential to identify additional prospects and resources.	Adding resources increases the economic value of the mining project.
Potential improvement in metallurgical recoveries.	Additional metallurgical testwork can be performed to determine if recovery can be improved through ore sorting, flotation or cyanidation.	Lower capital and operating costs.
Potential improvement in mining assumptions.	Geotechnical analysis may determine mining methods and dimensions can be improved.	Improved mining assumptions may lower costs and reduce the cut-off grade for mineral resource estimation.

1.12 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Oko Project has an ongoing exploration and drilling program. The recent 2024 and 2025 drilling programs and structural geological study have allowed for a better understanding of the mineralization at the Oko Project and have contributed to the increase in the mineral resources. This tends to confirm that the Oko Project continues to be somewhat underexplored and merits additional drilling and engineering studies such as further metallurgical testwork and geotechnical studies, to gain a better understanding of the extent of the mineralization located on the Oko property.

1.12.1 Exploration and Property Budget

G2 Goldfields is continuing with its exploration programs at the Oko Project and has summarized its budget of its expenditures on the property for the remainder of 2025 and into 2026, as shown in Table 1.6.

Table 1.6
Oko Project, 2025 to 2026 Budget for Further Work

Business Objective	Use of Available Funds	Estimated Cost (CAD)	Anticipated Timing
	General and Administrative costs.	$3,000,000	March, 2025 – November, 2026
Continue to define the mineral system at the Oko Project, including further expansion of the MRE.	OMZ, Ghanie, Birdcage, Oko North and Oko NW: Design or continue drill programs.	$1,200,000	March, 2025 – November, 2026
	Prepare technical reports for further mineral estimate.	$150,000	March, 2025 – November, 2026
	Complete metallurgical test program.	$100,000	March, 2025 – November, 2026
Complete ground geophysics over entire Aremu to Oko trend.	Complete geophysics program and airborne survey over New Aremu Oko to define target areas for follow up mapping and trenching programs.	$600,000	March, 2025 – November, 2026
Continue to define the mineral system at the New Aremu project	New Aremu Project: Design or continue drill programs.	$1,200,000	March, 2025 – November, 2026
Reconnaissance and drilling on green field targets.	Work programs including geophysics, soil sampling and trenching, with follow-up drilling campaign of shallow holes to test the best targets identified in the work program.	$600,000	March, 2025 – November, 2026
Other	Agreements and Payments	$400,000	March, 2025 – November, 2026
	Licenses and permits	$125,000	March, 2025 – November, 2026
	Field costs, logistics, temporary personnel, maintenance of roads, site G&A, etc.	$2,195,000	March, 2025 – November, 2026
Total:		**$9,570,000**	

Table Provided by G2 Goldfields, May, 2024.

Micon's QP believes that the proposed budget is reasonable and recommends that G2 Goldfields undertake the programs noted in Table 1.6, 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.

1.12.2 Further Recommendations

Based on the results of the MRE reported herein Micon's QPs recommend further exploration and development of Oko Project. It is recommended that G2 Goldfields continues with exploration drilling at the OMZ and GZ. In addition to exploration at the OMZ and GZ, it is recommended that G2 Goldfields continue its exploration program on the other mineral targets on the Oko property, with continued surface mapping and sampling, data compilation and surface drilling of the mineralized targets.

In summary, the following work program is recommended:

1. Exploration Recommendations

   It is recommended that further exploration programs be undertaken and that the exploration programs include the following:

   - Expand the structural geological study to include the surrounding secondary mineralized zones to gain a better understanding of the structural geology located at the Oko Project and its effect on or control of the mineralization.
   - Conduct further density testwork not only in the two primary mineralized zones (OMZ and GZ) but also in the secondary mineralized zones and the surrounding waste rock. This will allow future resource models to account for potential differences in the density measurements within the various zones and waste material.
   - Increase the sampling and density measurements of the saprolite and consolidated saprolite to accurately assess the open pit (OP) resources. G2 Goldfields has been previously focused primarily on the underground (UG) resource potential of the property and more emphasis needs to be on increasing the knowledge of the potential open pit resources.
   - Conduct variability testwork to see if what, if any, effect the geological host rock has on metallurgical recoveries at the various mineralized zones at the Oko Project.
   - Conduct rock specific metallurgical testwork for the weathering zones as recoveries can be different.
   - Conduct acid/base accounting testwork on samples from the various mineralized zones for the deposit.
   - Update and improve the existing survey of the UG workings which will be used to discount the mined material from the resource estimate.

2. Metallurgical Testwork

   It is recommended that further testing be undertaken at a metallurgical laboratory and that the test program include the following:

- Select samples to cover the mineral resources spatially, gold grade range, ore-type and lithology.
- Prepare composite samples based on ore-type and gold grade.
- Analyse each composite sample for gold, silver, total sulphur, sulphide sulphur and organic carbon.
- Complete multi-element analysis of each composite. As a minimum, analytes should include Cu, Zn, As, Sb, Hg, Ni and Bi to identify deleterious elements.
- Complete standard kinetic 48-hour bottle roll leaching tests at various grind sizes, pulp densities, cyanide concentrations. Monitor dissolved oxygen and redox potential throughout tests. All tests to analyse residues for gold and silver to ensure reasonable metallurgical balances and to check for potential nuggetty gold.
- Undertake standard tests to compare carbon in leach (CIL) and carbon in pulp (CIP).
- Consider viscosity / rheology tests for saprolitic mineralized composite samples.
- Consider scoping level gravity separation tests.
- Undertake preliminary hardness testing for each composite sample. As a minimum it is recommended to complete standard Bond abrasion and Bond ball mill index testing.

3. Preliminary Economic Assessment

It is recommended that G2 Goldfields undertake a Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Oko Project based on the current 2025 MRE. This will assist G2 Goldfields in focussing its exploration programs further to increase the mineral resource classification to Measured and Indicated material in key areas as the Project advances in further studies towards a production decision.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of Reference

Micon International Limited (Micon) has been retained by G2 Goldfields Inc. (G2 Goldfields or Company) to prepare an updated 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Oko Gold Property (Oko Project, the Project) located in the Cuyuni-Mazaruni Region (Region 7) of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, South America and to compile and disclose the results of the updated 2025 MRE in an NI 43-101 Technical Report.

The MRE was completed by Micon's Senior Engineer Alan J. San Martin, P.Eng. with assistance from Micon's Senior Geologist, Chitrali Sarkar, P.Geo. and oversight and peer review by William Lewis, P.Geo. a principal geologist with Micon.

A site visit was conducted from December1st to December 3rd 2024, by Ms. Sarkar with the primary objective of the visit being to gain an understanding of the ongoing mineral exploration activities and to review the progress at the Oko Project.

When conducting, reviewing and validating the MRE, G2 Goldfields and Micon's QPs used the following guidelines, published by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM):

1. The CIM Definitions and Standards for Mineral Resources and Reserves, adopted by the CIM council on May 10, 2014.

2. The CIM Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines, adopted by the CIM Council on November 29, 2019.

This report discloses technical information, the presentation of which requires the QPs to derive sub-totals, totals and weighted averages that inherently involve a degree of rounding and, consequently, introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, the QPs do not consider them to be material.

The conclusions and recommendations of this report reflect the QPs' best independent judgment in light of the information available to them at the time of writing. Micon and the QPs 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.

This report is intended to be used by G2 Goldfields subject to the terms and conditions of its agreement with Micon. That agreement permits G2 Goldfields to file this report as a Technical Report on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) pursuant to provincial securities legislation, or with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in the United States.

Neither Micon nor the individual QPs have, nor have they previously had, any material interest in G2 Goldfields or related entities. The relationship with G2 Goldfields is solely a professional association between the client and the independent consultants. 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.

Micon and the QPs are pleased to acknowledge the helpful cooperation of G2 Goldfields management, personnel 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.

This report supersedes and replaces all prior Technical Reports written for the Oko Project.

2.2 Discussions, Meetings, Site Visits and Qualified Persons

In order to undertake the MRE for the Oko Project, the QPs of this Technical Report held a number of discussions and meetings with G2 Goldfield's personnel, to discuss details relevant to the exploration programs, Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) programs, parameters used for the MRE and the MRE itself. The discussions were held via email chains and phone calls, as well as Microsoft Teams meetings. The discussions were open, frank and at no time was information withheld or not available to the QPs.

A site visit was conducted from December 1st to December 3rd 2024. The site visit was undertaken by Ms. Sarkar to independently verify the updated geological and structural interpretation, ongoing drilling programs and the overall progress at the Project. A number of verification samples have been collected during the current site visit.

Prior to the 2024 site visit, the objectives of that visit were discussed between G2 Goldfields' personnel and Ms. Sarkar. Ms. Sarkar visited the different areas of the property including the ongoing drilling program. All safety aspects have been observed during the visit. The independent structural study completed at the Oko Ghanie property was helpful to update the geological and mineralogical model of the property.

Micon's QPs responsible for the preparation of this report and their areas of responsibility and site visits are summarized in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1
Micon's Qualified Persons, Areas of Responsibility and Site Visits

Qualified Person	Title	Area of Responsibility	Site Visit
William J. Lewis, P.Geo.	Principal Geologist	Sections 1 (except 1.9), 2 to 6, 12.1, 12.4, 14.1 to14.3, and 24 to 27	None
Alan J. San Martin, P.Eng.	Senior Mining Engineer	Sections 12.2, and 14.4 to 14.10	September 11 to September 15, 2023
Chitrali Sarkar, P.Geo.	Senior Geologist	Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.3 and 23	December 1 to December 3, 2024
Richard Gowans, P.Eng.	Principal Metallurgist	Sections 1.9 and 13	None
NI 43-101 Sections not applicable to this report		15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22	

2.3 Sources of Information

Micon's QPs review of the Oko Project was based on published material researched by the QPs, as well as data, professional opinions and unpublished material submitted by the professional staff of G2

Goldfields or its consultants. Much of these data came from reports prepared and provided by G2 Goldfields. The information and reference sources for this report are identified in Section 27.0.

The descriptions of geology, mineralization and exploration used in this report are taken from reports prepared by various organizations and companies or their contracted consultants, as well as from various government and academic publications. The conclusions of this report use, in part, data available in published and unpublished reports supplied by the companies which have conducted exploration on the property, and information supplied by G2 Goldfields. The information provided to G2 Goldfields was supplied by reputable companies and the QPs have no reason to doubt its validity. Micon's QPs have used the information where it has been verified through its own review and discussions.

Some of the figures and tables for this report were reproduced or derived from reports on the property written by various individuals and/or supplied to the QPs by G2 Goldfields. A number of the photographs were taken by Ms. Sarkar during her December, 2024 site visit. In cases where photographs, figures or tables were supplied by other individuals or G2 Goldfields, the source is referenced below that item. Figures or tables generated by Micon's QPs are unreferenced.

2.4 Units and Currency

In this report, currency amounts are stated in Canadian (CAD) or 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).

Historical 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.

Abbreviations used in this report are identified in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2
List of Abbreviations

Term	Abbreviation
Acre(s)	ac
Activation Laboratories Ltd.	ActLabs
Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd.	Acme
ActLabs Guyana Inc.	ActLabs
Artisanal and small-scale mining	ASM
Atomic absorption	AA
Barama-Mazaruni Supergroup	BMS
Bulk Leach Extractable Gold	BLEG
Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd.	Bureau Veritas
Canadian Dollars	CAD
Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum	CIM
CIM Mineral Exploration Best Practice Guidelines	The Exploration Guidelines

Term	Abbreviation
Canadian National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101
Certified reference materials	CRM or standards
carbon in leach	CIL
carbon in pulp	CIP
Cubic metre(s)	m^3
Degree(s)	°
Degrees Celsius	°C
Detection limit	DL
Diamond drill hole	DDH
Digital Terrain Model	DTM
Environmental Impact Statement	EISA
Fire assay	FA
Foot, feet	ft
fresh rock	ROCK
G2 Goldfields Inc.	G2 Goldfields
Ga	Giga-annum
Geographic Information System	GIS
Ghanie Central	GC
Ghanie North	GN
Ghanie South	GS
Ghanie Zone	GZ
Global Positioning System	GPS
G Mining Ventures Corp.	G Mining
Gram(s)	g
Grams per cubic centimetre	g/cm^3
Grams per litre	g/L
Grams per tonne	g/t
Grams per tonne of gold	g/t Au
Greater than	>
Gold	Au
Guyana Geology and Mines Commission	GGMC
Guyanese dollar	GYD
Ghanie Zone	GZ
Hectare(s)	ha
high-grade	HG
Inch(es)	in
Induced polarization	IP
Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry	ICP-AES
Instrumental neutron activation analysis	INAA
International Union of Geological Sciences	IUGS
Kilogram(s)	kg
Kilometre(s)	km
Less than	<
Light Detection and Ranging	LiDAR
Little magnetic lows	Mag Lows
Loss on ignition	LOI
Metre(s)	m

Term	Abbreviation
Metres above sea level	masl
Makapa-Kuribrong Shear Zone	MKSZ
Metric tonnes	Tonnes, t
Medium Scale Prospecting Permit	PPMS
Medium Scale Mining Permit	MSMP
Micon International Limited	Micon
Millimetre(s)	mm
Millimetres per year	mm/y
Million	M
Million ounces	Moz
Million pounds	Mlb
Million tonnes	Mt
Million years old	Ma
Mineral Resource Estimate	MRE
Minister of Mines	Minister of Natural Resources and the Environment
Minute(s)	min
Not Applicable	N/A
Net smelter return	NSR
Not Available	NA
Not Sampled	NS
North-West Oko Zone	NWOZ
Oko Gold Property	Oko Project, the Project
Oko Main Zone	OMZ
Open pit	OP
Ounce(s) (troy ounce)	oz
Ounces per tonne	oz/t
Ounces per short ton	oz/T, opt
Parts per billion	ppb
Parts per million	ppm
Percent	%
Pound(s)	lb
Provisional South American Datum 1956	PSAD56
Reunion Gold Corporation	Reunion Gold
Reverse Circulation drilling	RC
Rock quality designation	RQD
Quality assurance/quality control	QA/QC
Qualified persons	QP
Second	s
saprolite	SAP
Securities and Exchange Commission	SEC
Shear 1	S1
Shear 2	S2
Shear 3	S3
Shear 4	S4
Shear 5	S5
Silver	Ag
Short ton(s), 2,000 pounds	T, ton(s)

Term	Abbreviation
Square metre(s)	m^2
Square kilometre(s)	km^2
SSL	River Claim License
Système International d'Unités	SI
Tonne(s)	t
Underground	UG
United States dollars	US$
Universal Transverse Mercator	UTM
Weight	Wt.
Year	y

2.5 Sources of Information

The principal sources of information for this report are:

- Data and transcripts supplied by G2 Goldfields.
- Reports, maps and digital data sets from the Ministry of Natural Resources (www.nre.gov.gy) and the 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's QP.
- Review of various technical reports and maps produced by G2 Goldfields personnel and/or consultants, and review of technical papers produced in various journals.
- Discussions with G2 Goldfields management and staff familiar with the property.
- Personal knowledge about gold deposits in similar geological environments.

In the preparation of this report, Micon's QP 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 G2 Goldfields. Valuable site-specific information was provided by the employees and consulting geologists of G2 Goldfields.

It should be noted that historical documents use the term "ore" and "reserves". Where appropriate, these are retained in this report in quotation marks. 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.

2.6 Previous Technical Reports

Previous Technical Reports have been published on the Oko Project. The previous Technical Reports are as follows:

- Ilieva, Tania, (2018), NI 43-101 Technical Report for the Aremu-Oko Gold Property, Co-operative Republic of Guyana, South America, Micon Technical Report for Sandy Lake Gold Inc., 108 p.

- Ilieva, Tania, San Martin, Alan J., and Gowans, Richard, (2022), NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the Oko Gold Property, Co-operative Republic of Guyana, South America, Micon Technical Report for G2 Goldfields Inc., 142 p.

- Lewis, William J., San Martin, Alan J. and Gowans, Richard, (2024), NI 43-101 Technical Report and Mineral Resource Estimate for the Oko Gold Property in the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, South America, Micon Technical Report for G2 Goldfields Inc.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

In this Technical Report, discussions in regarding royalties, permitting, taxation and environmental matters are based on material provided by G2 Goldfields. Micon's QPs are not qualified to comment on such matters and have relied on the representations and documentation provided by G2 Goldfields for such discussions.

All data used in this report were originally provided by G2 Goldfields. The QPs have reviewed and analysed these data and have drawn their own conclusions therefrom.

Micon's QPs offer no legal opinion as to the validity of the title to the mineral concessions claimed by G2 Goldfields and have relied on information provided by G2 Goldfields.

Information related to royalties, permitting, taxation and environmental matters has been updated by G2 Goldfields, through personal communication with the QPs. Previous NI 43-101 Technical Reports, as well as other references, which were used in the compilation of this report, are listed in Section 27.0.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Location

The Oko Project is located in the Cuyuni-Mazaruni Region (Region 7) of north-central Guyana in South America (see Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.2).

The Project is centred around the 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.

The property is approximately 120 km west of Georgetown, the capital city of Guyana. The Cheddi Jagan (formerly Timehri) international airport close to Georgetown has daily commercial flights from London (UK), Toronto (Canada), Miami (USA), Bridgetown (Barbados) or Port of Spain (Trinidad). The Eugene F. Correia (formerly Georgetown-Ogle) international airport has some international flights to the Caribbean, but mostly domestic 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 a paved highway and laterite roads which are well maintained. The town has a population of approximately 15,000 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 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, forestry camps and some small shops.

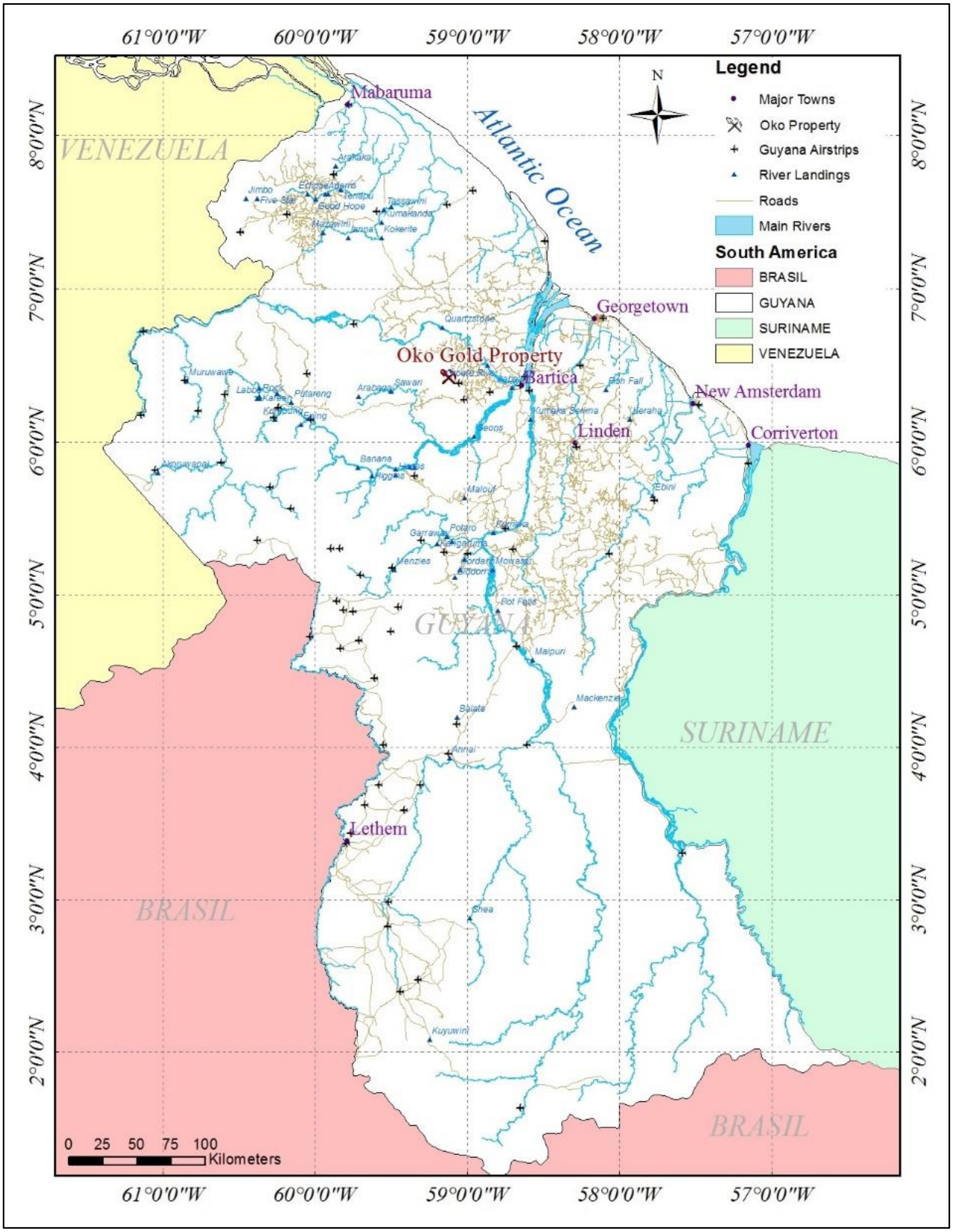
4.2 Mineral Title in Guyana

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

Mineral exploration and mining in Guyana are managed by the GGMC, under the terms of 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).

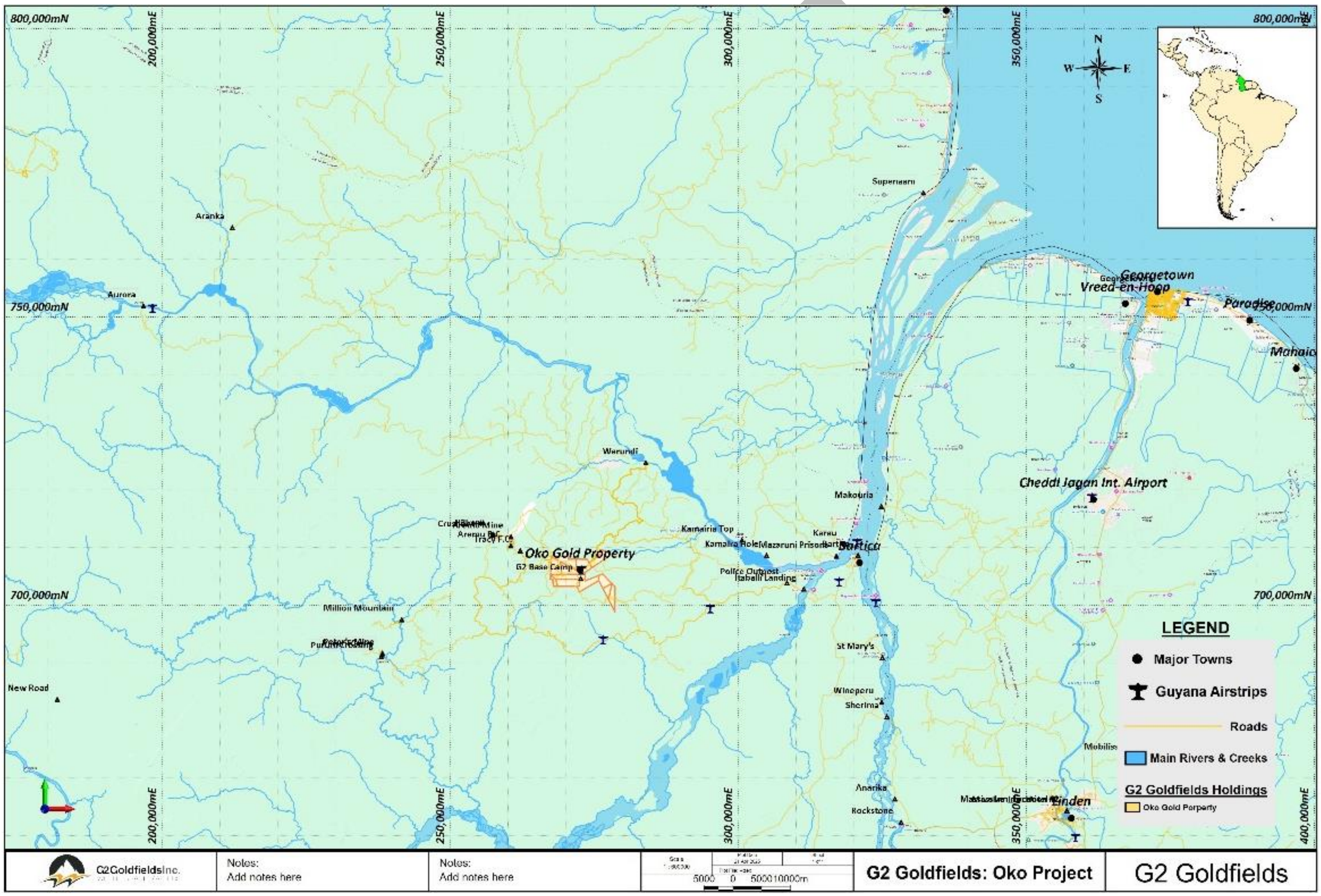
Mining in Guyana is administered via the six established mining districts: Berbice, Potaro, Mazaruni, Cuyuni, North West and Rupununi. The Oko property, sometimes called the Aremu-Oko property, is located in the Cuyuni Mining District.

Figure 4.1
Location of the Oko Gold Property



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

Figure 4.2
Access to Oko Gold Property, Guyana



Source: Prepared by G2 Goldfields in April, 2025.

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 licence 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. 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 m^3 to 200 m^3 of material, a medium scale mine 200 m^3 to 1,000 m^3 of material 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 of the work that will be conducted 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 year's expenditure. If the licensee decides to abandon part or all of the Prospecting Licence area, it 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, a 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.

4.3 LAND TENURE

The mineral concessions of the Oko Project consist of 12 Medium Scale Mining Permits (MSMP), previously held in the name of two (2) title holders namely, M. Viera and A. Ghanie. The eight MSMP permits originally held by M. Viera are currently in the process of being converted to a large-scale Prospecting Licence. Three of the four A. Ghanie permits have been transferred to G2 Goldfields' country manager and trustee Ms. Violet Smith and is also in the process of being converted to a large-scale Prospecting Licence. The Ghanie deposit is completely within these three MSMP properties. The fourth A. Ghanie MSMP does not contain any mineral resources to date and is currently not considered a high priority for conversion to a large-scale permit. It is currently pending transfer to Ms. Violet Smith pursuant to the underlying option agreement with A. Ghanie. The MSMP numbers and the geographic coordinates of the corner points for the 12 properties are provided in Table 4.1. Details of the 12 properties are listed in Table 4.2 and are hereafter called the Oko Properties. The Oko property permits cover 11,657 acres (4,717.45 ha).

The Oko properties contain 100% of the Company's flagship gold resources the includes the OMZ, Ghanie and NW Oko gold deposits. G2 Goldfields has a 100% interest in the property, which is subject to a royalty by the Government of Guyana. Precedence for this royalty rate from multiple large scale mining agreements in Guyana indicates a rate of 8% for open pit gold production and 3% for underground gold production. G2 Goldfields has not negotiated any large-scale mineral agreements to date with the Government of Guyana, of which the Oko properties are the subject.

The Company has an additional 84,343 acres within Guyana under option agreements or directly held by subsidiary companies. These properties do not contain any of the mineral resources estimated or reported to date by G2 Goldfields and are currently considered non-core assets that will be the subject of the proposed G3 spinout (approved at G2's annual general meeting on January 28, 2025).

Surveys of the property boundaries are currently being performed. The property boundaries are defined by standard geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) using the PSAD56 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 Number	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	1,195.56	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	1,167.59	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	1,084.03	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	1,173.18	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	1,195.93	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	1,195.44	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	1,078.24	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		
			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	480.044	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	318.1
			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	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		
Total						**11,657.05**	**4,717.45**

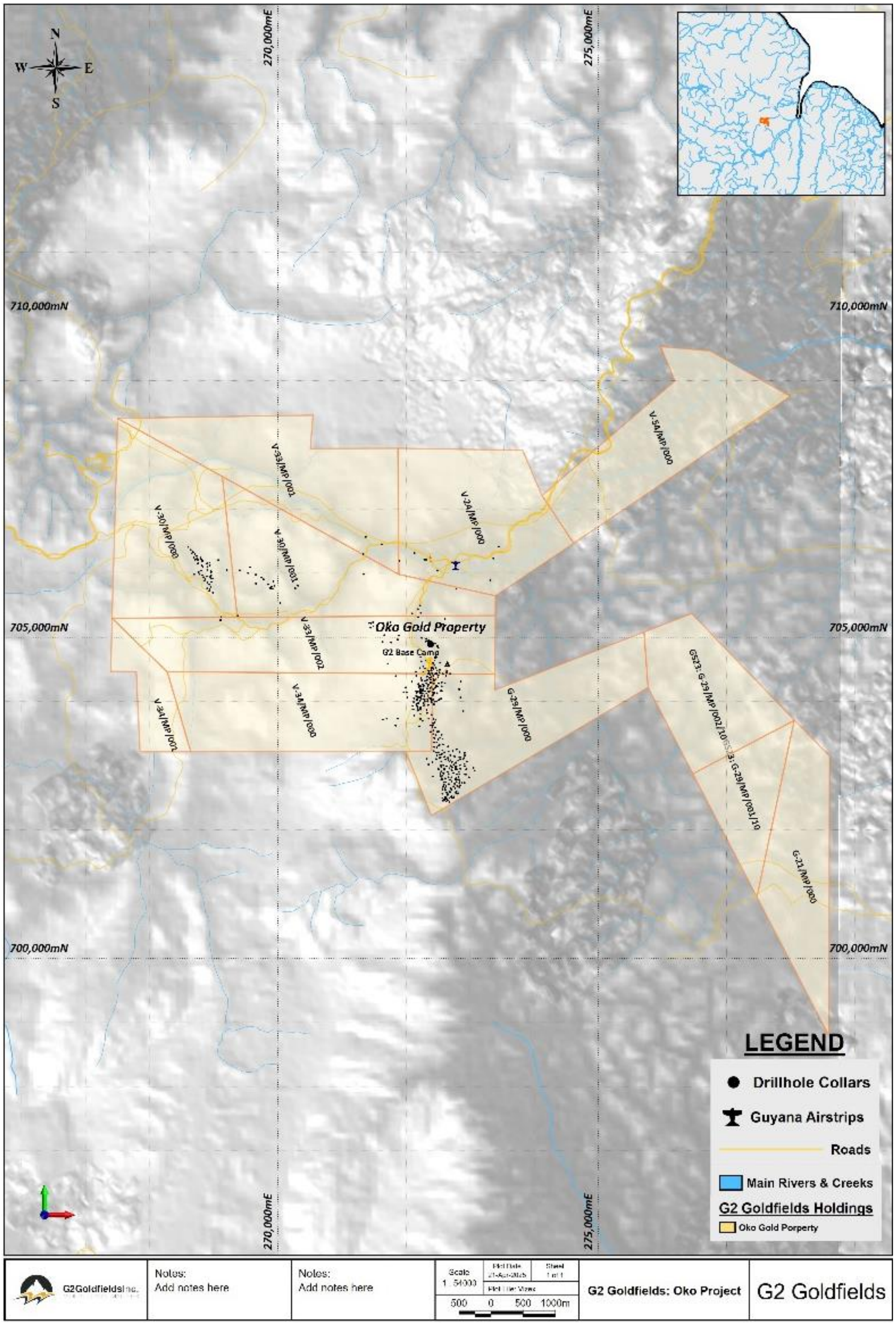
Note: The coordinates are copied from the Annex 1 of the mining permit, issued by GGMC.

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$)
V-24/MP/000/09	MP No 002/2010	1,195.56	Jan 14, 2010	**2024**	N/A	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1,200.00
V-30/MP/000/10	MP No 106/2011	1,167.59	Jun 13, 2011	**2024**	N/A	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1,172.00
V-30/MP/001/10	MP No 107/2011	1,084.03	Jun 13, 2011	**2024**	N/A	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1,088.00
V-33/MP/001/10	MP No 242/2010	1,173.18	Nov 22, 2010	**2024**	N/A	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1,178.00
V-33/MP/002/10	MP No 243/2010	1,195.93	Nov 22, 2010	**2024**	N/A	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1,200.00
V-34/MP/000/10	MP No 244/2010	1,195.44	Nov 22, 2010	**2024**	N/A	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1,200.00
V-34/MP/001/10	MP No 053/2011	287.04	Mar 9, 2011	**2024**	N/A	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	288.00
V-54/MP/000/12	MP No 208/2013	1,078.24	Sep 9, 2013	**2024**	N/A	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1,082.00
G-29/MP/000/10	MP No 269/2011	1,178.00	Nov 22, 2011	**2024**	N/A	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	1128.69
G-29/MP/001/10	MP No 180/2011	480.044	Aug 22, 2011	**2024**	N/A	100,000 (approx. 500 US$)	459.91
G-29/MP/002/10	MP No 181/2011	786.00	Aug 22, 2011	**2024**	N/A	0	753.10
G-21/MP/000/10	MP No 073/2011	836.00	May 10, 2011	**2024**	N/A	0	801.00
Total:		**11,657.05**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,000,000 (approx. 5,000 US$**	**11,550.70**

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

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



Source: Provided by G2 Goldfields, April, 2025.

4.4 LAND ACQUISITION

To date all payments have been honored with respect to agreements with Michael Vieira (December 2017) and Ann Ghanie (November 2021) acquire 100% ownership of the MSMP. G2 Goldfields have the sole and exclusive right to explore, evaluate and develop the mineral reserves on the Oko property. These options were fulfilled by Mrs. Violet Smiith (Optionee"), acting as an agent for G2 Goldfields and is part of the management of the Company.

The Optionee has made a US$1,000,000 (January 2024) advance NSR Payment to acquire 100% ownership of the MSMP to Michael Vieira who has retained a 2.5% NSR which can be acquired by the Optionee for US$4,000,000.

On December 22, 2017, Mrs. Violet Smith ("Optionee") entered into an option agreement with Michael Vieira (Lot "C" Houston Estate Street, East Bank Demerara, Guyana) ("Owner") to acquire eight MSMPs, listed in **Error! Reference source not found.**. Violet Smith was acting as an agent for G2 Goldfields and is part of the management of the Company. The Optionee has paid the ongoing annual rental fee and the following:

- 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.

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 existence of a 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 may 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, Violet Smith, a Country Manager for G2 Goldfields ("Optionee") and an owner of Ontario Inc. 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. G2 Goldfields earned its 100% interest in the Ghanie claims by making payments totaling

US$315,000 over a 4-year period. The vendor retains a 2% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") which G2 Goldfields has the option to acquire for US$2 million.

Neither G2 Goldfields, 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. G2 Goldfields pays annual fee of US$11,550.00 for the Oko block to GGMC.

The Oko Gold property is not a subject of any environmental liability. Permissions for geological, geophysical and other surveys are 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 two to three months.

4.5 MICON QP COMMENTS

Micon's QP is unaware of any other outstanding environmental liabilities at the Oko 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's QP is unaware of any other significant factors or risks that may affect access, title or the right or ability of G2 Goldfields to perform work on the Oko property.

Other than those discussed previously, Micon's QP 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 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). Georgetown has two international airports, the Cheddi Jagan (formerly Timehri) and the Eugene F. Correia (formerly Georgetown-Ogle).

Georgetown is also an international seaport, and the port can accommodate the delivery of equipment and shipment of goods for major industrial operations, such as mining.

Bartica can be reached from Georgetown via a short flight from the Eugene F. Correia International Airport or via a paved highway and laterite roads which are well maintained. Bartica is the capital of Region 7 and the gateway to the interior of the country. Located at the confluence of the Cuyuni and Mazaruni 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 approximately 15,000 people and the local people can be hired for different exploration activities, administrative, logistics and general work.

The project area is accessed from Georgetown by one of the following ways:

a) Route #1: Land and Water combination (suitable for people and light cargo).

This route entails road travel from Georgetown to Parika port.

From Parika, water taxis (speed boats) can transport people and/or relatively light cargo through to the Itaballi port/landing.

From Itaballi, there are two options to access the property directly by road:

1. Puruni Main Road to ~60 km, then a turn off north along Bryan's road, which is a tolled access. At the toll gate junction, the southern route continues along a road in an easterly direction, through Reunion Gold's project and then north into the Oko Project.
2. Aremu Main Road to a turn off approximately 37 miles from the Itaballi checkpoint. This junction leads to a southern route which proceeds on the foot hill area of the Oko Mountains and then through to the Oko Project.

b) Route #2: Air and Land combination with Barge River crossing (suitable for people and light cargo).

This route entails fixed wing travel from either Ogle International Airport or Cheddi Jagan International Airport through to the Bartica Airstrip.

From the Bartica Airstrip, the Tiperu crossing on the Mazaruni River can be accessed by a well-maintained laterite road.

At the Tiperu crossing, there are hourly scheduled crossings of the Mazaruni River on a metal barge which does return trips between Tiperu landing and the Itaballi landing.

From Itaballi, either of the two options for road travel described in section a) above can be utilized to achieve direct access to the Oko Project area.

c) Route #3: Land travel with 1 bridge river crossing and 2 barge river crossings (suitable for people and heavier cargo).

This route entails road travel from Georgetown to Linden.

At Linden, the Demerara River is crossed on a single lane concrete bridge. From this point the Sheribanna crossing can be reached by road travel.

At this river crossing, there are return barge crossings between the Sheribanna and Sherima landings to cross the Essequibo River.

From the Sherima landing checkpoint, the Tiperu river crossing can be accessed by road.

At the Tiperu river crossing, the barge is used to cross the Mazaruni River to the Itaballi landing.

From Itaballi, either of the 2 road options described in section a) can be utilized to directly access the Oko Project area.

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

5.2 Climate, Topography and Hydrology

The Oko property is within the Guyana Highlands moist forest ecoregion (Figure 5.1). The area has an Equatorial climate with very little variation of temperature 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.

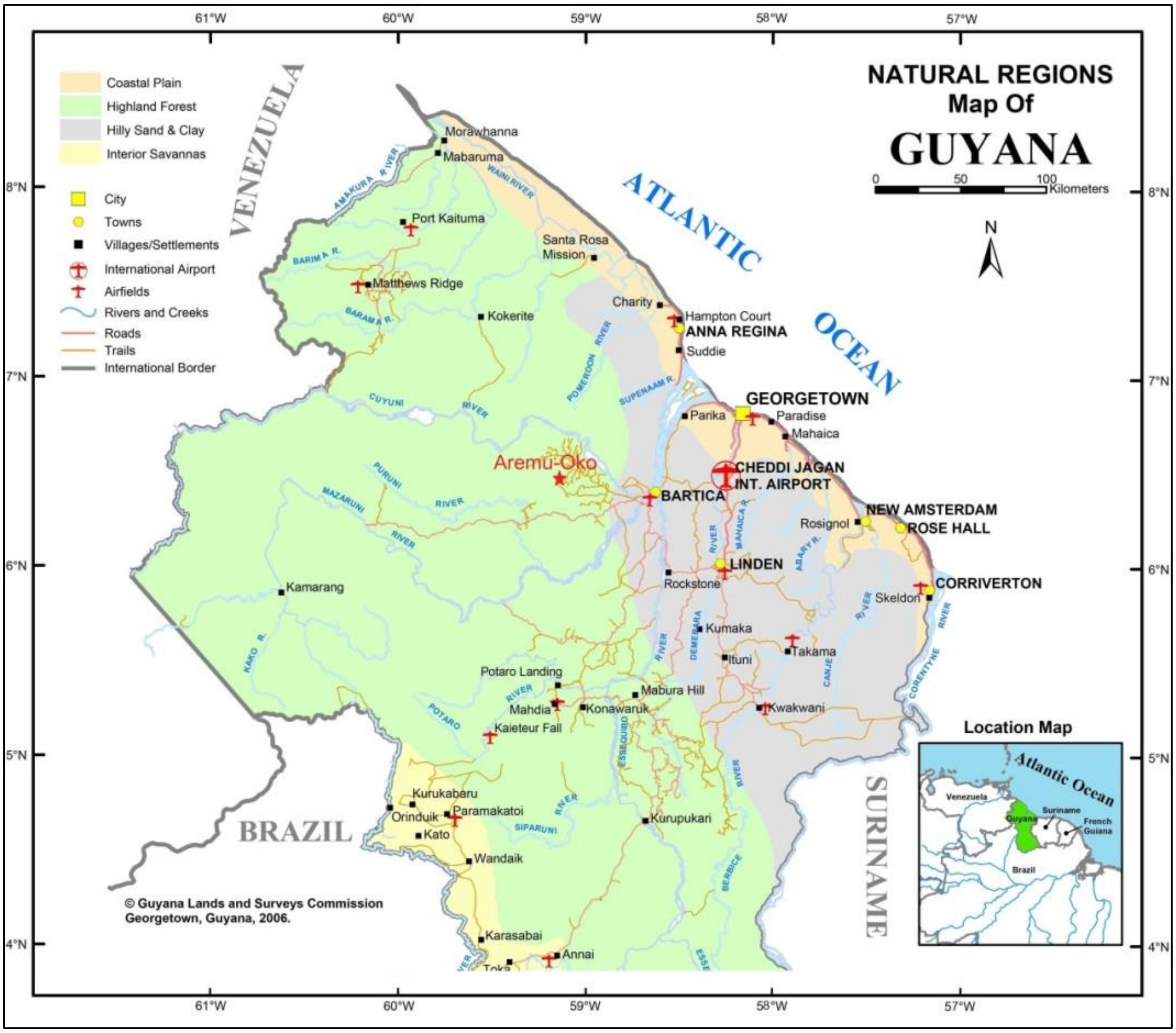
The annual precipitation varies from 1,500 mm to 2,600 mm. The minimum and maximum temperatures are, respectively, 16°C and 38°C, which correspond to an annual average of 28°C. Exploration and mining activities can be conducted throughout the year but are hampered periodically by the high rainfall.

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

Z



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

5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Project area is traversed by logging roads built by forestry companies and local roads cut by the local miners to access 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 the local miners once the working become depleted.

There is no electrical power or phone service. Locally these are provided by a diesel generator for the G2 Goldfields 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 and 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, small-scale forest harvesting is conducted in the area.

Large 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 sufficient water for drilling and eventual mining in the area. However, larger equipment, infrastructure and supplies would need to be shipped in from Georgetown or other regional centres.

5.4 Micon QP Comments

The land package at the Oko Project is sufficiently large that location of the necessary infrastructure to conduct mining can be easily accommodated. In addition to the regular infrastructure that will be necessary to support a mine, G2 Goldfields will need to increase the size of the on-site camp to support the rotational workforce necessary to operate a mine. The workforce for a mine will most likely be able to be sourced in country, although some positions may require an expatriate being at the helm until locals are trained for these positions. There are sufficient mining operations within the surrounding countries that professionals and management could be sourced from these countries if needed, at least initially.

6.0 HISTORY

The documented exploration history in the area is primarily recorded in the Aremu Prospecting License Final report, filed with the GGMC by Golden Star Resources in 1993. The majority of this Section has been summarized from the Aremu Prospecting License Final report.

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

6.1 Golden Star and Cambior Joint Venture (1991-1993)

Reconnaissance stream sediment sampling was conducted in the early stages of the Golden Star Resources Ltd. (Golden Star) and Cambior Inc. (Cambior) joint venture 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[2] 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 m 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 program boundaries were extended to the southern portion of the area toward the Aremu-Oko shear zone area.

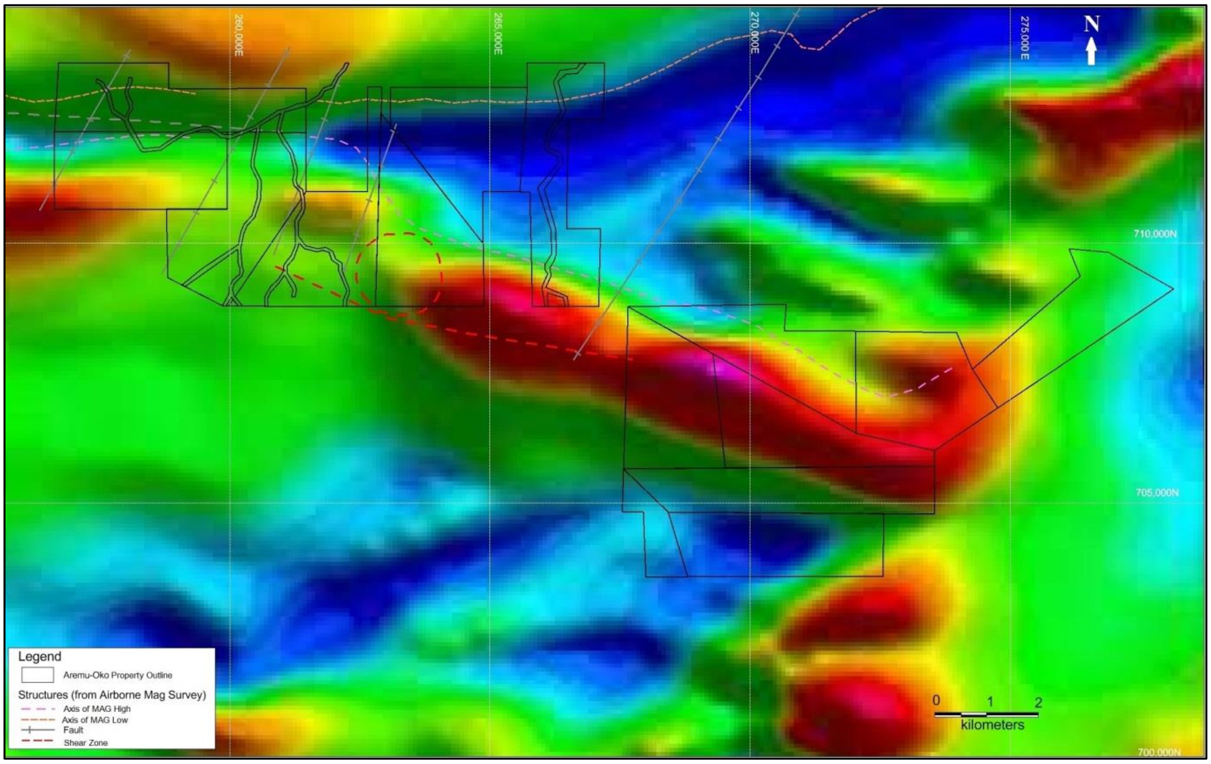
Along with the soil sampling, prospecting and reconnaissance outcrop sampling started in all the areas with indications of the presence of gold. The pork-knocker's “Cave” was found during this phase which confirmed the presence of gold in the Tracy structure area. A shallow auger drilling program identified 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.

G2 Goldfields has no reliable information regarding 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 were provided to the Company as a grid image in GIS format.

[2] Pork-knockers are freelance Guyanese prospectors who mine for diamonds and gold in the alluvial plains of the Guyanese interior. Pork-knockers have been responsible for discovering large deposits of gold and diamonds. The name "pork-knockers" refers to their regular diet of pickled pork of wild pig that is often eaten at the end of the day. Caribbean author A. R. F. Webber suggested that the term may have originated as "pork-barrel knocker".

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 had 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 (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, August 5, 1997).

6.3 MICHAEL VIERRA SMALL SCALE MINING (2011-PRESENT)

Prior to 2011, development focused solely on the alluvial and free gold in quartz veins and saprolite in the Aremu Mine area and around the Cusher Pit on the 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. From 2017 to 2022, small scale mining, close to the Crusher open pit, was 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. Small scale mining alluvial is continuing to be conducted on the Oko property.

6.3.1 Guyana Precious Metals Inc. (2011-2013)

Guyana Precious Metals Inc. conducted reconnaissance prospecting and sampling in 2011. A team of six 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 Georgetown 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

Sample Number	Year	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Elevation (m)	Gold (g/t Au)	Type	Descriptions
RMR-1	2011	258290	712265	268	51.01	Grab	Grab sample from boulder pile at Vieira abandoned shaft, quartz with pyrite clusters
RMR-2	2011	258234	712286	198	0.41	Grab	Grab sample from crusher boulder pile, 30 counts in pan
RMR-3	2011	257820	712576	224	0.46	Grab	Grab sample from 3 quartz veins in shear zone in pork-knockers workings in metasediments
RMR-4	2011	260,714	712,231	235	0.34	Channel	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)
RMR-5	2011	260,714	712,231	235	12.61	Channel	
RMR-6	2011	260,714	712,231	235	5.73	Channel	
RMR-7	2011	261,204	710,479	424	0.42	Channel	2 m channel in 8 m wide shear in saprolite within a pork-knocker pit with minimal quartz veining
RMR-8	2011	262,925	708,897	321	0.05	Grab	Grab sample from 10 m schistose metasediments or metavolcanics (shear zone 285/80)
RMR-9	2011	260,738	712,228	236	4.92	Channel	Sample taken across 1.5 m vein zone

Source: GIS database, provided by G2 Goldfields in May, 2018.

6.4 MICON QP COMMENTS

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 or 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 high-grade auriferous quartz veins and "ore shoots" located in shear zones, faults and adjacent host rock.

6.5 Historical Mining

Other than the small scale artisanal and alluvial mining, no other mining has been conducted on the Oko property. There is no record of the amount gold recovered and produced by the artisanal and alluvial mining at the Oko Project.

6.6 Mineral resource estimates

There is no record of any historical MREs on the Oko Project prior to the G2 Goldfields exploration programs starting in 2016.

G2 Goldfields has conducted prior MREs in 2022 and 2024 for the Oko Project. The current 2025 estimate has superseded all the previous MREs. Therefore, the previous 2002 and 2004 G2 Goldfields MREs will not be discussed further in this Technical Report and are only mentioned here to demonstrate that previous estimates had been conducted on the property.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The Oko area has 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 remains underexplored.

The geology of the Oko area is mainly 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. Additional references for both the regional and property geology include a publication on the geology of the adjacent Oko West deposit by Hainque, et.al (2025) and multiple unpublished structural geology reports compiled by Dr. Brett Davis and the G2 Goldfields geology team.

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 Oko Project is shown on Figure 7.1.

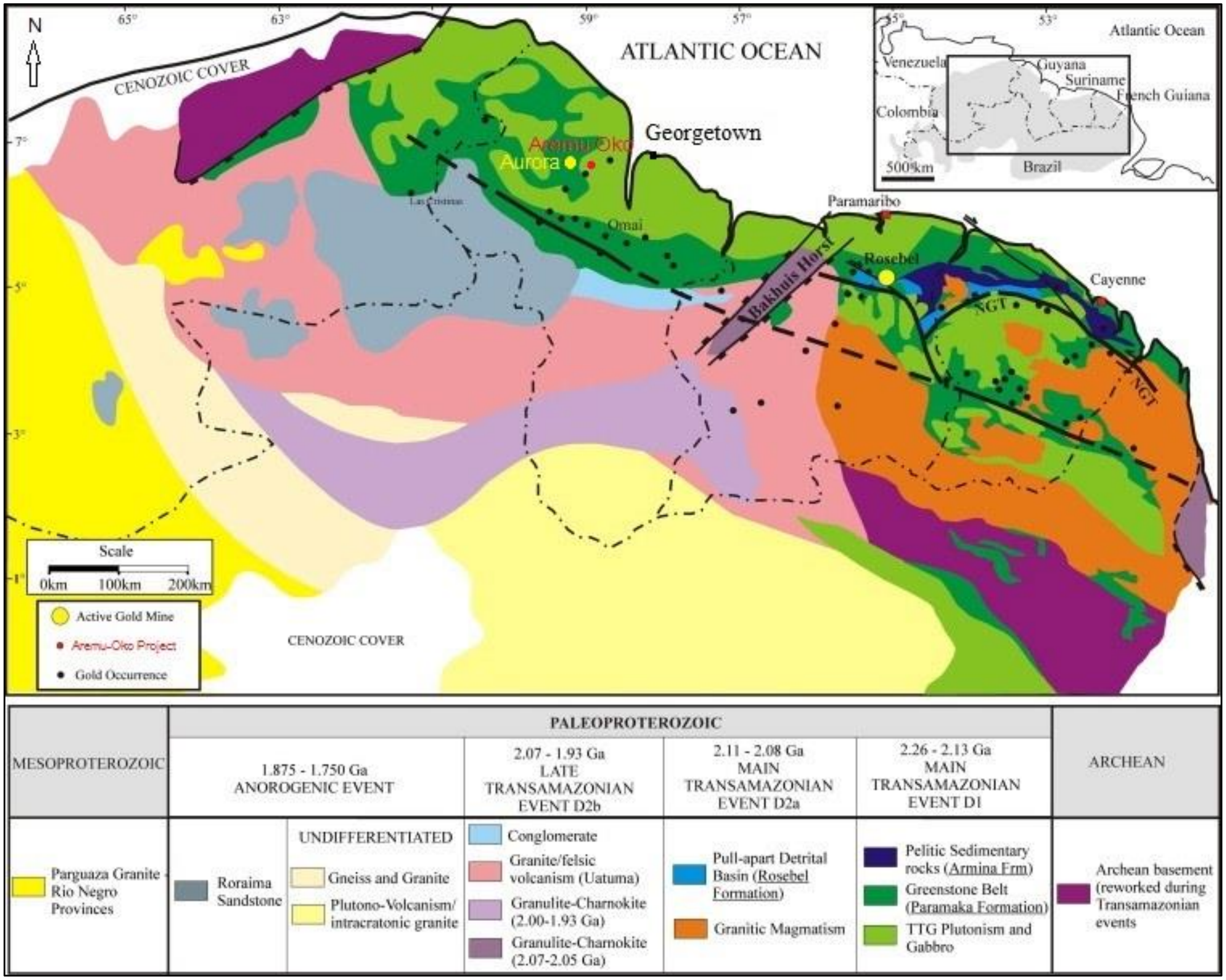
The oldest rocks in the Shield are the Imataca Complex basement rocks which are composed of Archean-age formations of high-grade metamorphic rocks (amphibolite facies schists, high grade gneiss, granulites and charnockites) and dispersed granitoid plutons, all older than 3.0 Ga.

The Lower Proterozoic Supracrustal rocks of the Guiana Shield consist of metasediments and mainly folded acid and intermediate metavolcanics (equivalent to the Barama Group of rocks). They are overlain by variably oriented layers of sandstones, quartzites, shales and conglomerates (equivalent to the Cuyuni basin sediments). Together, these supracrustal rocks from the lower volcano-sedimentary groups and the upper sedimentary groups are intruded by a suite of intrusive rocks that occur as batholiths and vary in equivalent composition from diorite to granite, although they have been described in literature to date as other rock type classifications that fall within the Q-A-P triangle of the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS) classification for igneous intrusive rocks. The supracrustal rocks and these batholith intrusions 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 Ga to 1.95 Ga in age. All the units above are then intruded by sills or dykes of younger mafic intrusive rocks with compositions equivalent to dolerite or gabbro. The age of the younger granitic and volcano-sedimentary supracrustal complex that hosts most of the gold mineralization within the Guiana Shield is assumed to range from 2.2 Ga to 2.0 Ga.

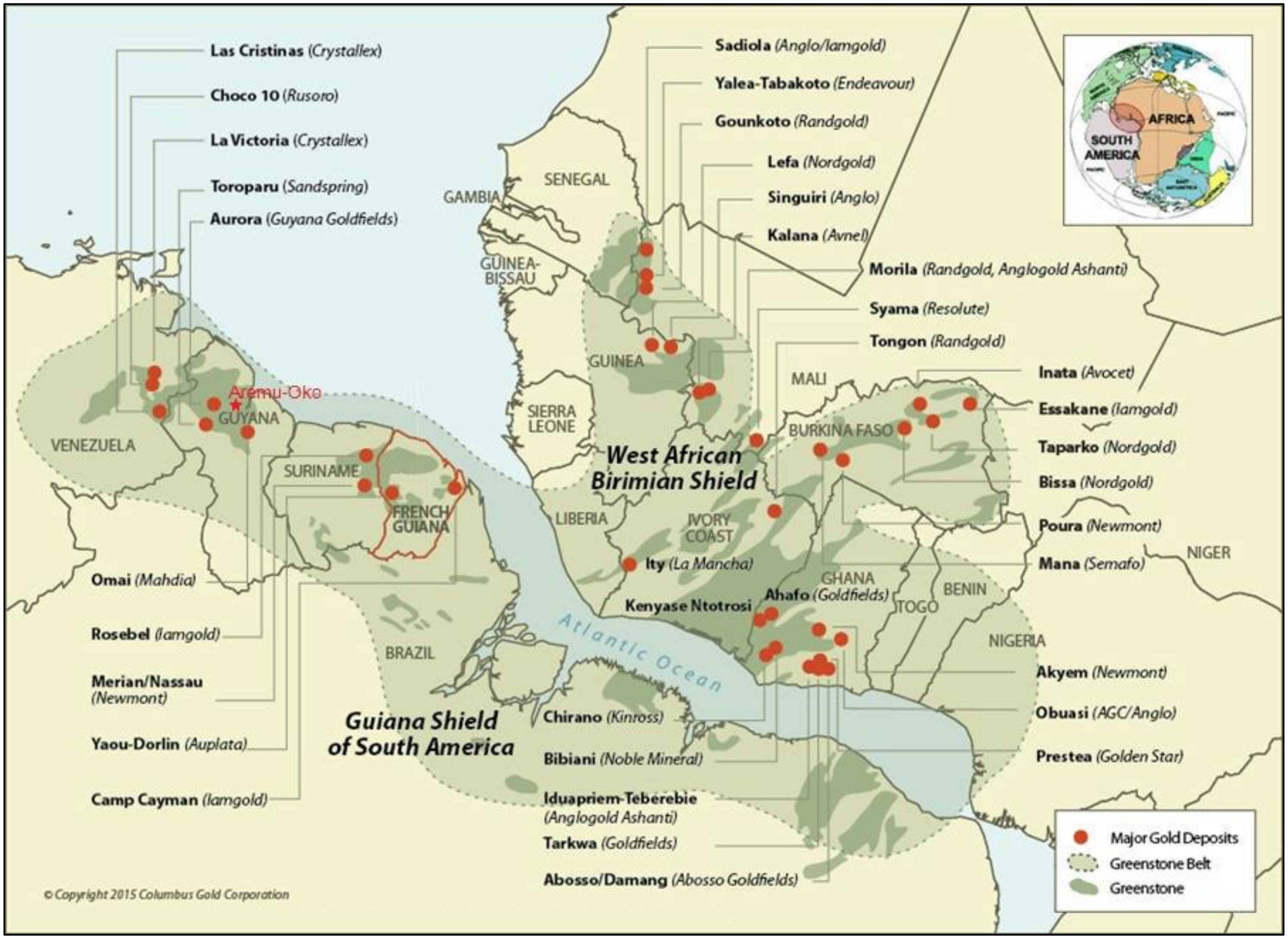
Based on tectonic and geochronological data, it is assumed that the Amazonian and West African Craton were part of the Gondwana continent and were joined before the opening of the Atlantic Ocean during the Mesozoic Era (see Figure 7.2).

Figure 7.1
Simplified Geological Map of the Guiana Shield



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

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 large 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, Aurora Toroparu, Eagle Mountain, Oko West and Oko Ghanie), and Suriname (Gros Rosebel, Merian and Antino) 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, amphibolites 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 Ma 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 Ma 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 kilometres 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).

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.

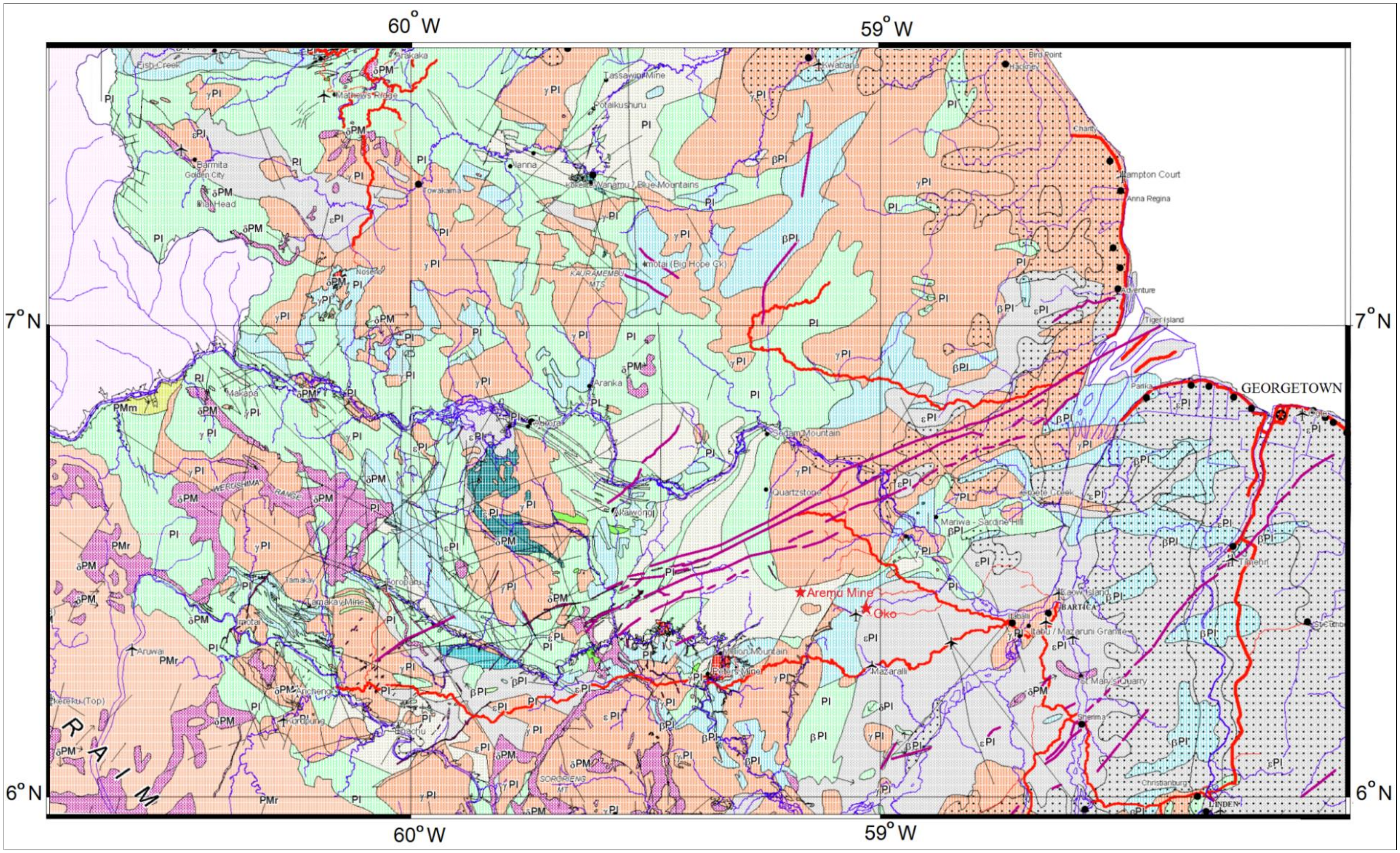
7.1.2.5 Mesozoic Rocks

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

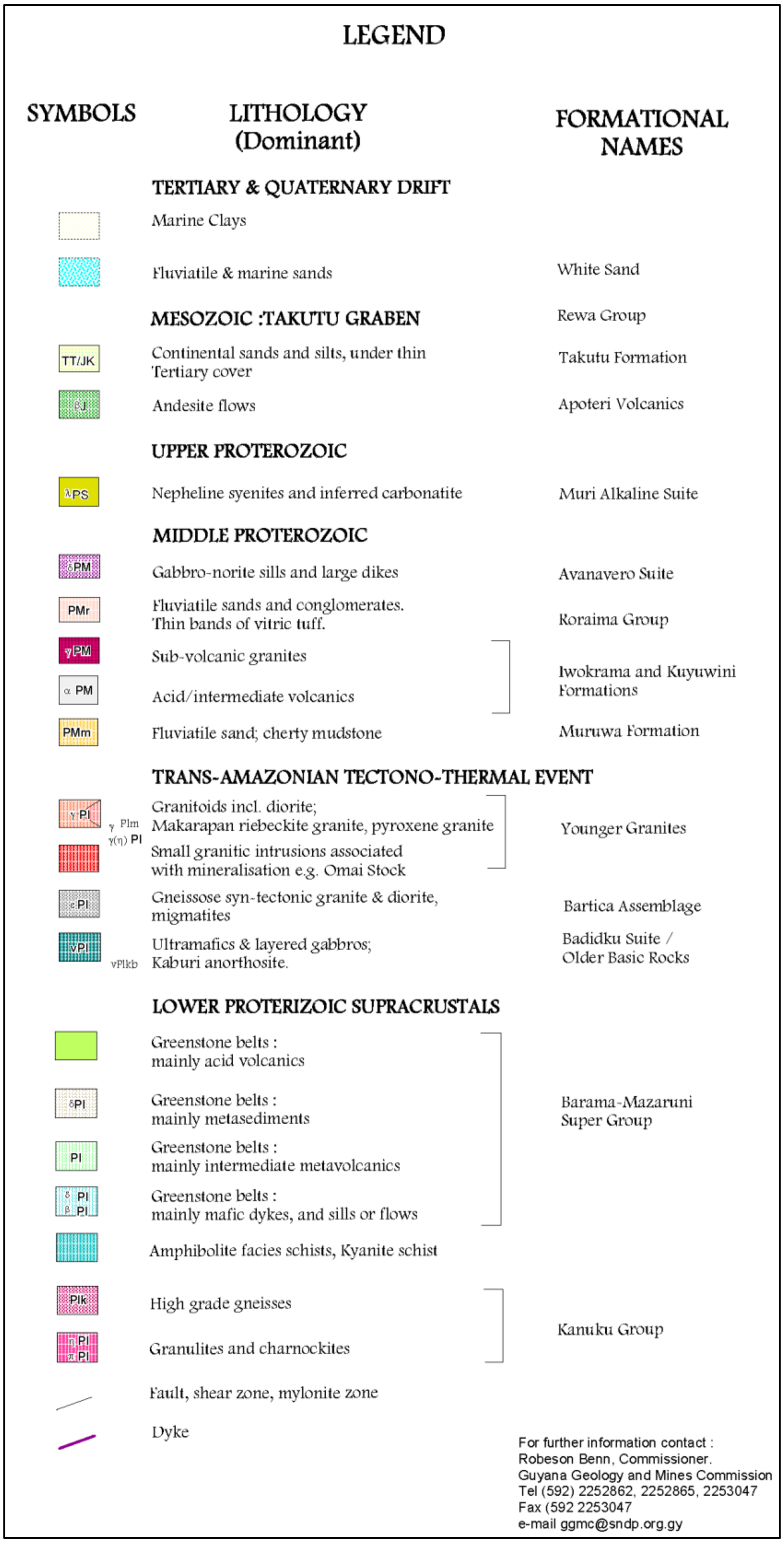
Alluvial and marine sand, gravel and clay are very common in the river valleys and on the Atlantic shoreline. Most of the small-scale artisanal gold and diamond operations are mining free gold and diamonds from the rivers.

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



7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property geology summarized in this section is based on field data collected by the G2 Goldfields exploration team, and on three internal unpublished reports compiled by Dr. Brett Davis summarizing the geology and structural features of the OMZ, Ghanie and NW Oko deposits.

7.2.1 Regolith Domains

The classification of regolith domains within the Oko Project are as follows:

1. Backfill.
2. Saprolite.
3. Fresh Rock.

7.2.1.1 Backfill

This is usually a thin layer of material that may be present due to earth movement required for drill pad preparation. It is usually up to 4 m in thickness and comprises of a weakly consolidated mix of whatever material is close by at surface, typically saprolite.

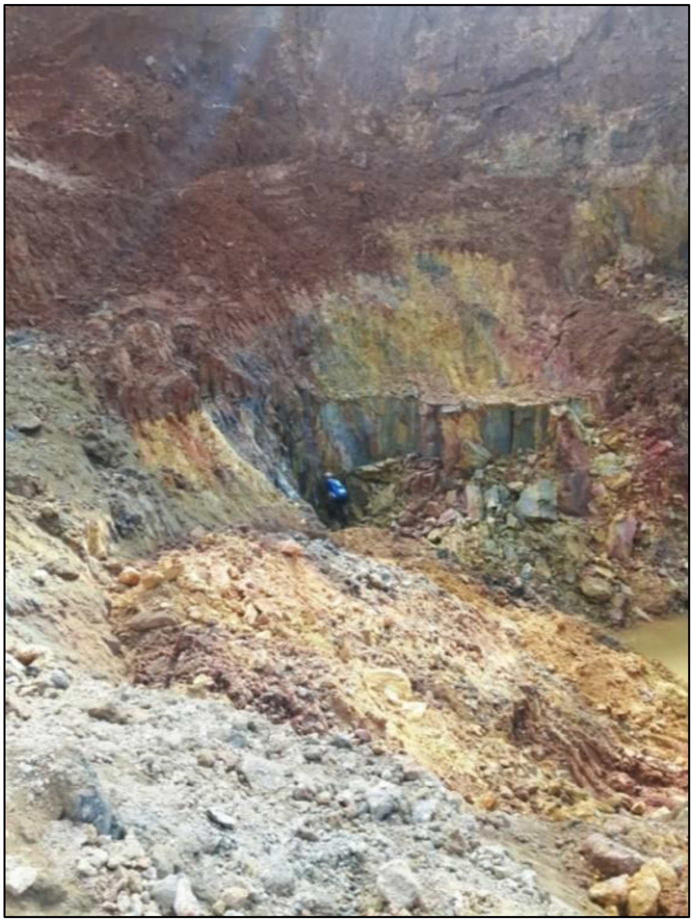
7.2.1.2 Saprolite

This domain represents weathered bedrock that is now in the form of oxide and clay minerals that can be amenable to free digging. It is typically between 15 m to 75 m thick, and the thickness can be dependent on the host rock composition and other factors. The upper portion of the saprolite domain is sometimes a texture-less mass of clay and oxide minerals, which can be sub-classified as the upper saprolite. Below this, some in-situ rock textures and geological structures may be preserved and mappable in the lower saprolite domain. Although there is sometimes a transition zone where there is a mix of the underlying bedrock and free-dig oxide material, in many instances this domain is less than 5 m thick. Due to this reason, it was not included in a separate regolith domain and was instead included as part of the saprolite domain. Figure 7.4 is an example of the transition from the upper to lower saprolite in the OMZ North area.

7.2.1.3 Fresh Rock

The fresh rock domains consist mainly of the volcano-sedimentary rocks of the lower Barama Group rocks, and the upper Cuyuni basin sediments. This regolith domain represents the unweathered rocks and typically lies between 35 m to 75 m vertical. A more detailed description of the geological features of these rocks is outlined in the subsequent sections of this chapter.

Figure 7.4
An Example of the Transition from Upper Saprolite to Lower Saprolite in the OMZ North Area


Photograph taken by Micon on August 11, 2018.

7.2.2 Lithology

The main rock types that were identified across the property belong to:

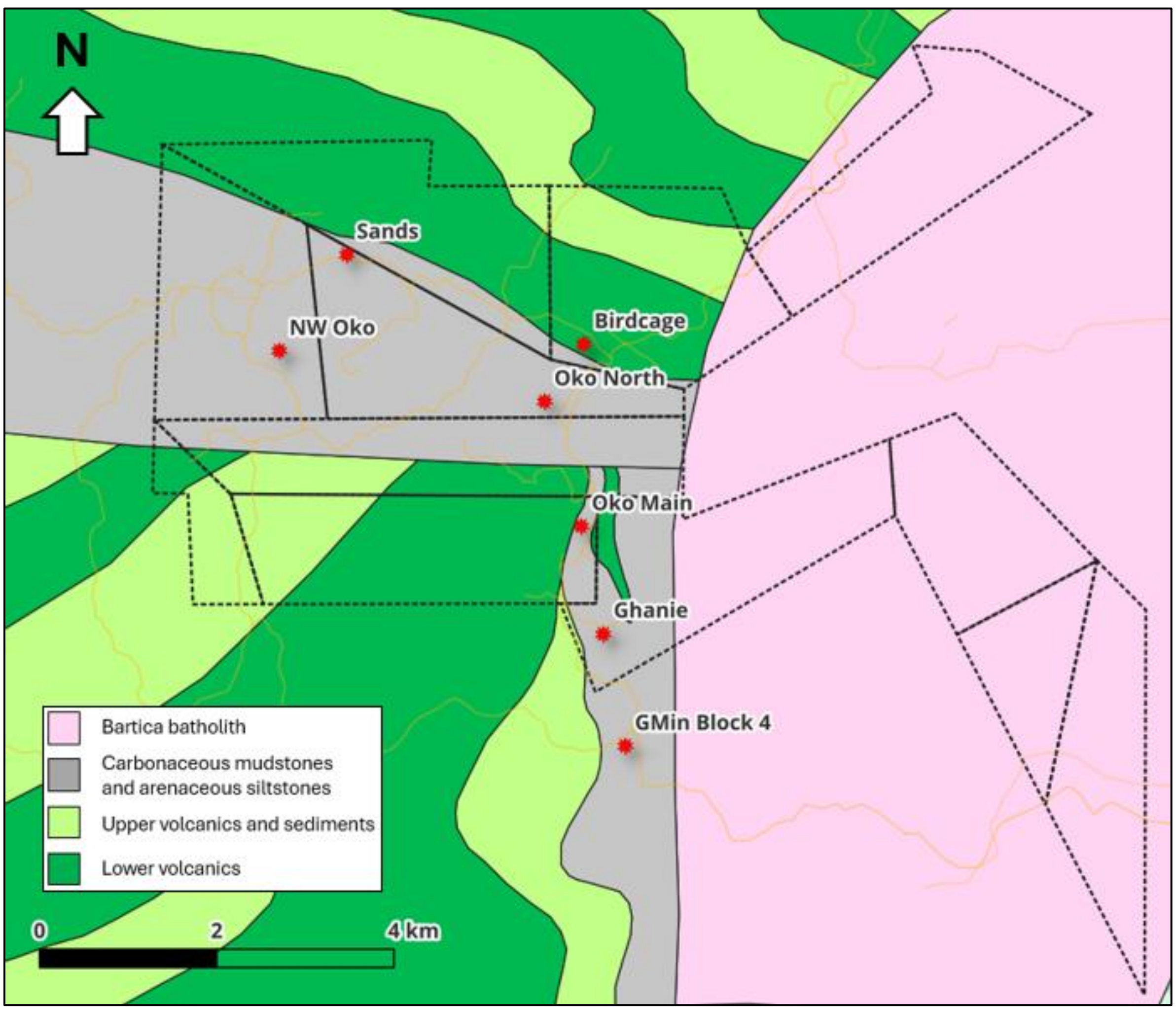
1. The lower volcano-sedimentary Barama Group.
2. The Cuyuni basin sediments.
3. Younger granite intrusions (Batholiths and Dykes).

The greenstone supracrustal rocks that comprise the lower volcano-sedimentary Barama Group are a group of metamorphosed mafic to intermediate chlorite bearing volcanic rocks, and thinly bedded chloritic mudstones and siltstones (uncommon) that were derived from them. The volcanic rocks have sub-units that vary in texture and composition. Texturally, they can change from aphanitic rocks to matrix supported porphyritic texture, to a very fine grained phaneritic texture. It is important to note that some of these textural changes in the mafic sequence seem to be gradational, with no clear boundaries (especially variations from aphanitic to fine grained phaneritic textures). These were interpreted as textural variations within the same rock types, and although they were described by logging codes according to these different textures, they were ultimately grouped as part of the same rock package. A magnetite-bearing phaneritic textured mafic unit from this group, identified in the field as the magnetite-diorite, is the main host rock at the Ghanie deposit. A finer grained, mostly aphanitic rock with similar mafic constituents is the main host rock to Shear 1 at the OMZ deposit, which occurs at its footwall contact with various units.

The Cuyuni basin sediments consist of interbeds of carbonaceous shales, arenaceous siltstones and sandstones, and polymictic clast supported conglomerates. The conglomerate unit, which was seen only at the western section of the NW Oko deposit, has clasts consisting of protoliths from only the Cuyuni sedimentary group and is therefore interpreted to be an intra-basin conglomerate. The carbonaceous mudstones and arenaceous siltstones are the host rocks at NW Oko, OMZ and to the southern end of the Ghanie deposit.

Figure 7.5 is the geological plan view map of G2 Goldfield's Oko property.

Figure 7.5
Plan View Geological Map of the G2 Goldfields Oko Property



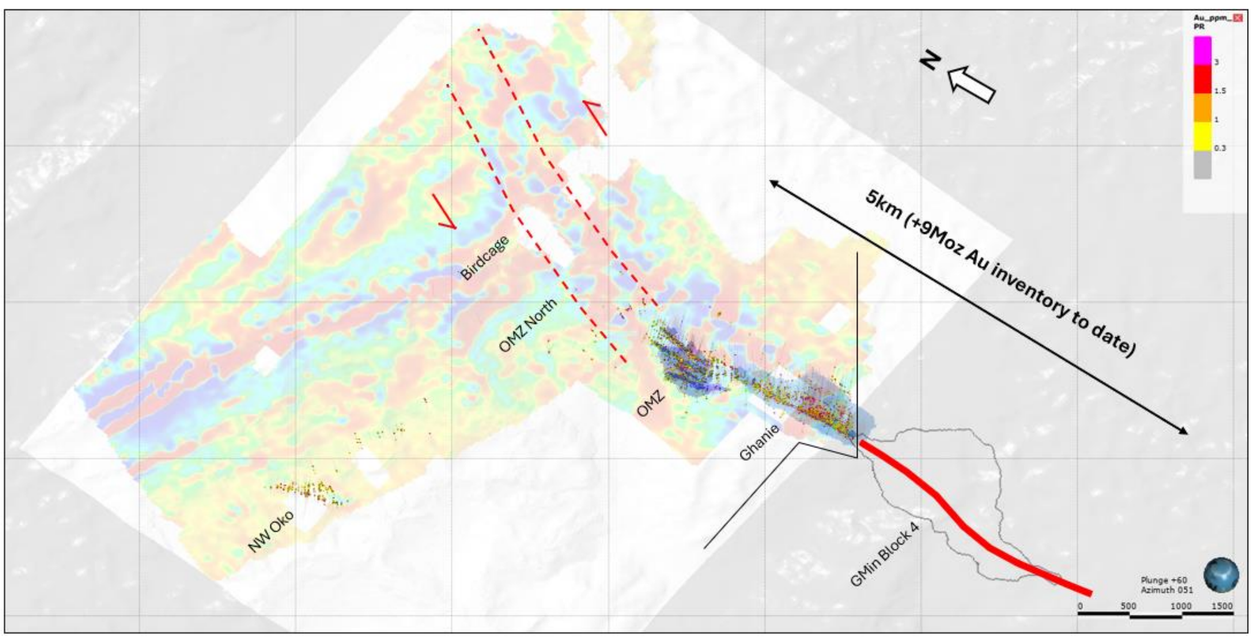
Source: G2 Goldfields, 2022.

7.2.3 Structure

The principal structure that occurs at the property scale is the shear zone which hosts the OMZ and Ghanie deposits. The shear structure which hosts the economic mineralization for these two deposits is mineralized over a strike length of at least 2.4 km. However, the same structure continues further south beyond the G2 property boundary also hosts the Oko West gold deposit (G Mining), thereby giving the shear zone a total metal inventory of over 9 million ounces of gold in all resource categories over approximately a strike length of 5.5 km (Figure 7.6). This shear zone has a dip angle of between 60 to 65 degrees and a dip direction of between 82 to 95 degrees at the deposit-scale. The kinematics on the shear zone has been documented by Davis et.al. (2023 and 2024) as being east side up - sinistral slip, making this an oblique shear zone that is recorded as the 3rd identifiable deformation event in the drill core of both the OMZ and Ghanie gold deposits.

Recent diamond drilling a further 3 km north of the OMZ deposit has confirmed that the structure continues further north with the similar kinematics, strain intensity and affecting similar host rocks to the OMZ and Ghanie deposits. Although economic grades of mineralization are yet to be intersected by drilling, this confirms that the targeted shear structures are within a fertile deformation corridor that continues for tens of kilometres, and further exploration could lead to other significant discoveries within the district.

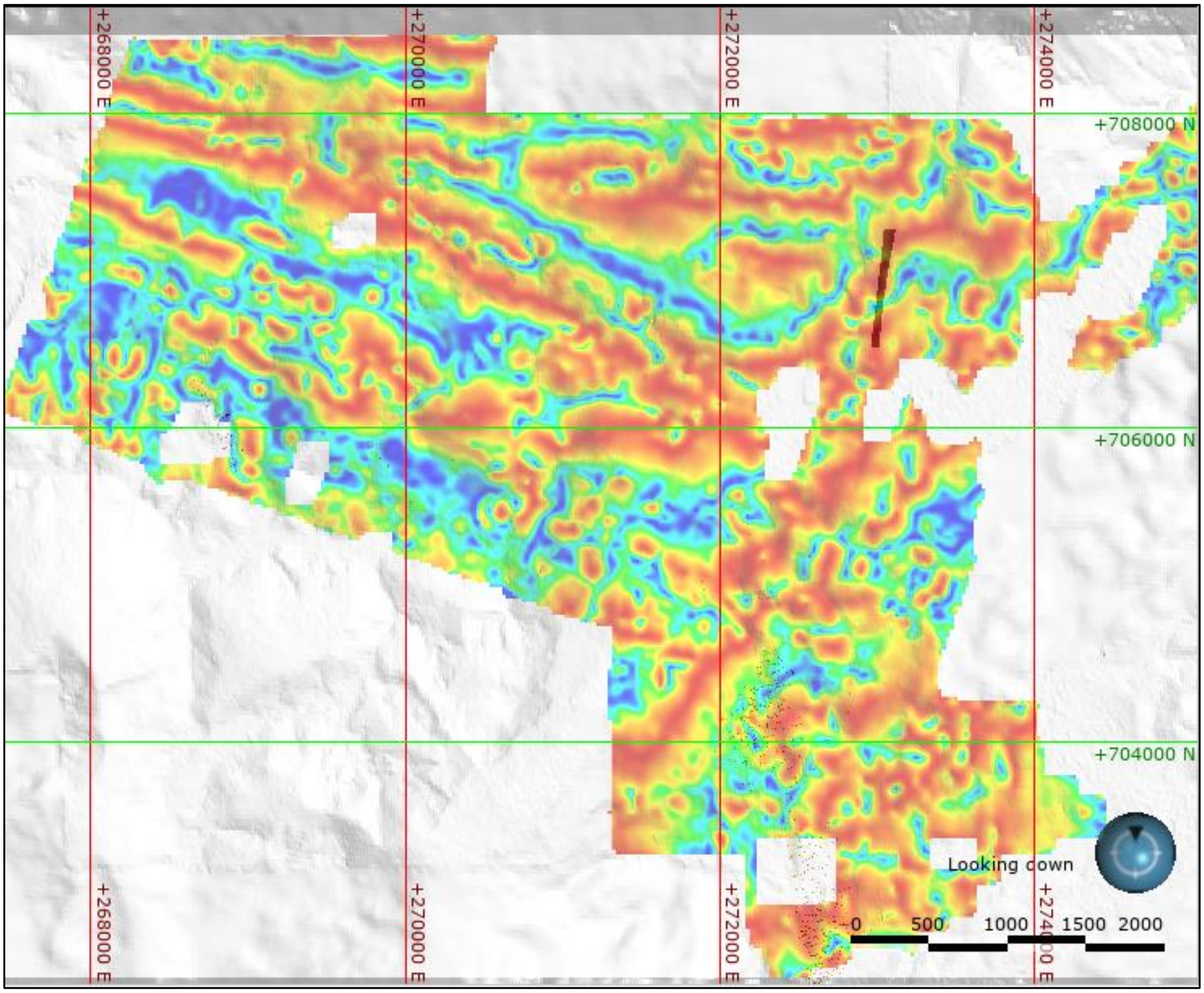
Figure 7.6
Oblique View Map Indicating the Continuity of the OMZ and Ghanie Shear Zone Overlain on RTP Tilt Ground Magnetics



Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

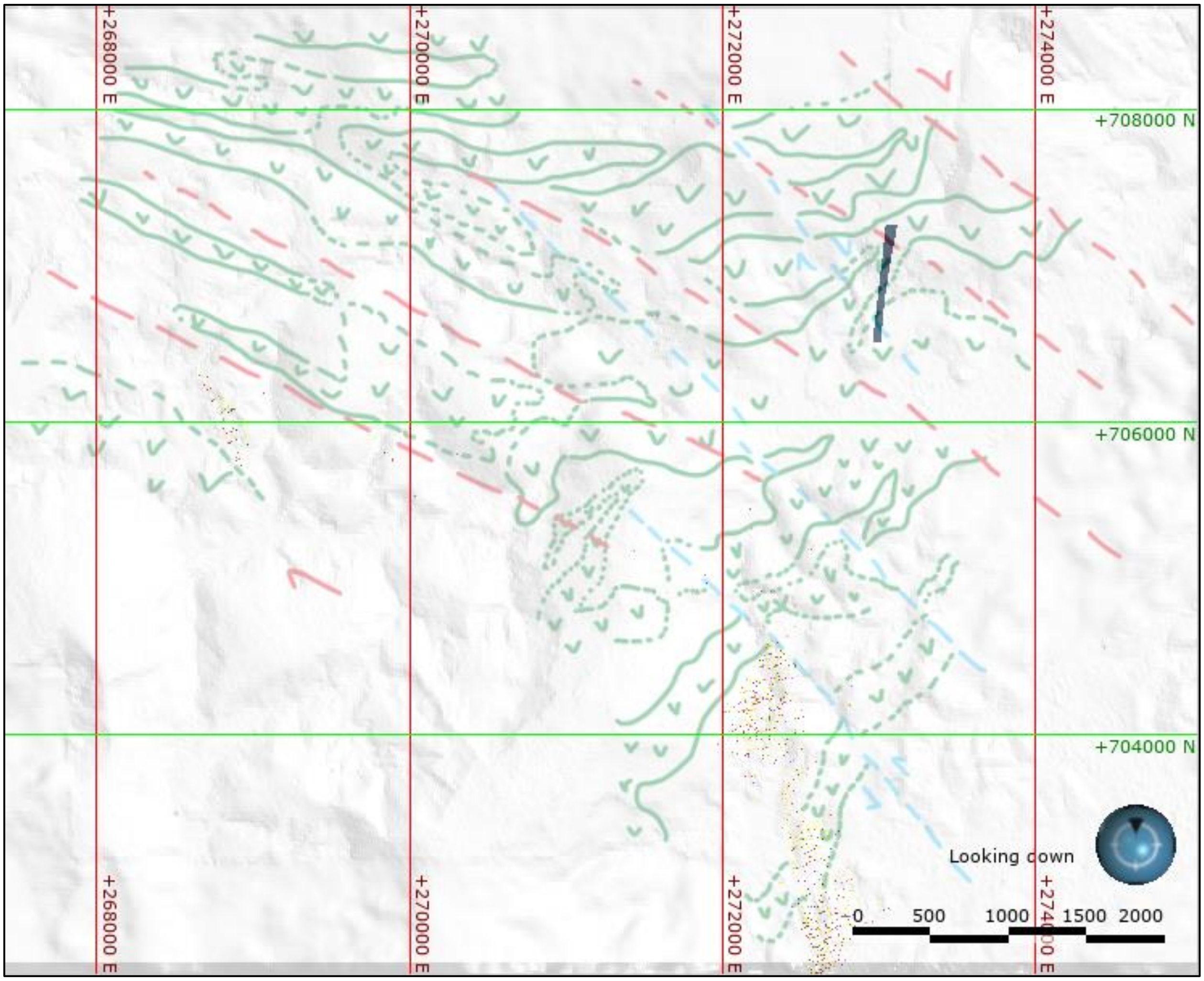
Additionally, a series of lineaments which strike at approximately 295 degrees were observed from ground magnetics data (Figure 7.7 and Figure 7.8). These structures were observed to be continuous for between 2.5 km to 7 km and appear to be shear zones which are spaced between 750 m to 950 m apart. The deflection of northeast trending magnetic units adjacent to the shear boundaries are consistent with dextral slip in this part of the property. These structures were observed north of the deposits to date and have not been directly documented by field mapping or in drill core. Further investigation is required to confirm their occurrence, kinematics, relative timing to other documented structures and prospectivity for mineralization.

Figure 7.7
Plan View Showing RTP Tilt Ground Magnetics Data



Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

Figure 7.8
Plan View Showing the Structural and Lithological Interpretations based on the RTP Tilt Ground Magnetics



Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

7.3 Deposit Geology

7.3.1 Lithology and Host Rocks

The rocks within the OMZ, Ghanie and NW Oko gold deposits as identified in the field are listed below. No detailed petrographic work has been completed on the Project to date, and the classification of these rock types were based on textural characteristics and observable mineralogy from field observations and drill core logging.

1. Mafic volcanics.
2. Magnetite Diorite/Volcanic.
3. Andesite.

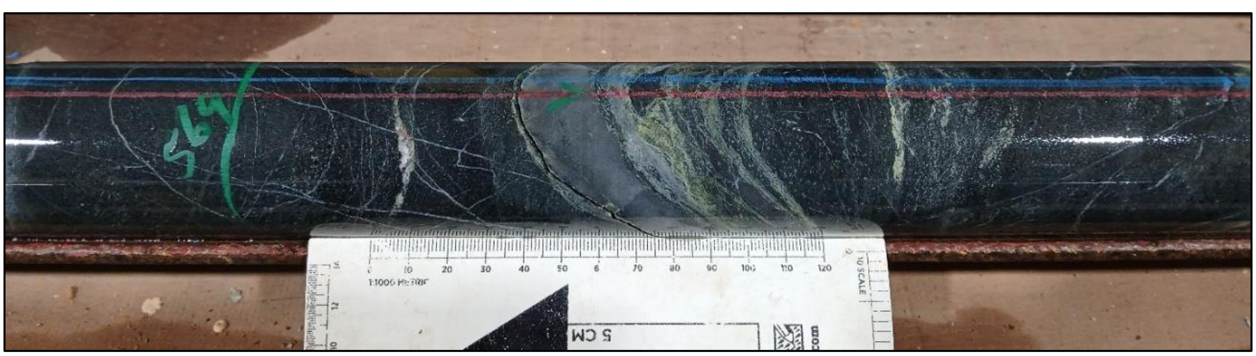
4. Carbonaceous mudstones.
5. Arenaceous siltstones and sandstones.
6. Conglomerate.
7. Ghanie Diorite/Granodiorite.

7.3.1.1 Mafic Volcanics

The mafic volcanics in the OMZ are a suite of aphanitic rocks that are mainly composed of dark green chlorite, feldspars, amphiboles and other constituent minerals that are likely to be the derivatives of an originally mafic protolith. The texture of this unit as observed in drill core varies from dominantly aphanitic to seldomly porphyritic with fine feldspar phenocrysts being less than 15% of the rock by volume, or and fine grained phaneritic texture (Figure 7.9). There are no distinct boundaries between these textures and often the changes can be observed as gradational changes from one fundamental rock texture to the other. The distinctive feature of this rock type is the dominantly aphanitic texture, trace magnetite content and the fine-grained component of the rock being dominantly chlorite.

This unit occurs in the hangingwall but is also the main host to Shear zone 1 in the OMZ deposit. In this area, there is a good example of the different ways this unit accommodates strain. In the less deformed sections, the rock is almost completely unstrained or has a penetrative foliation that is mostly defined by parallelism of the constituent chlorite and some of the amphiboles within the matrix. No distinct cleavages occur in these domains and in general it acts as a relatively competent body. However, closer to the footwall contact with andesites and sediments where Shear 1 develops, distinct shear cleavages, transposed and stretched clasts and well-defined foliations are more characteristic and the structures is often observed to be at least 10 m in true width.

Figure 7.9
An Example of Mafic Volcanics with an Aphanitic Texture at 569 m in Drill Hole GDD-208

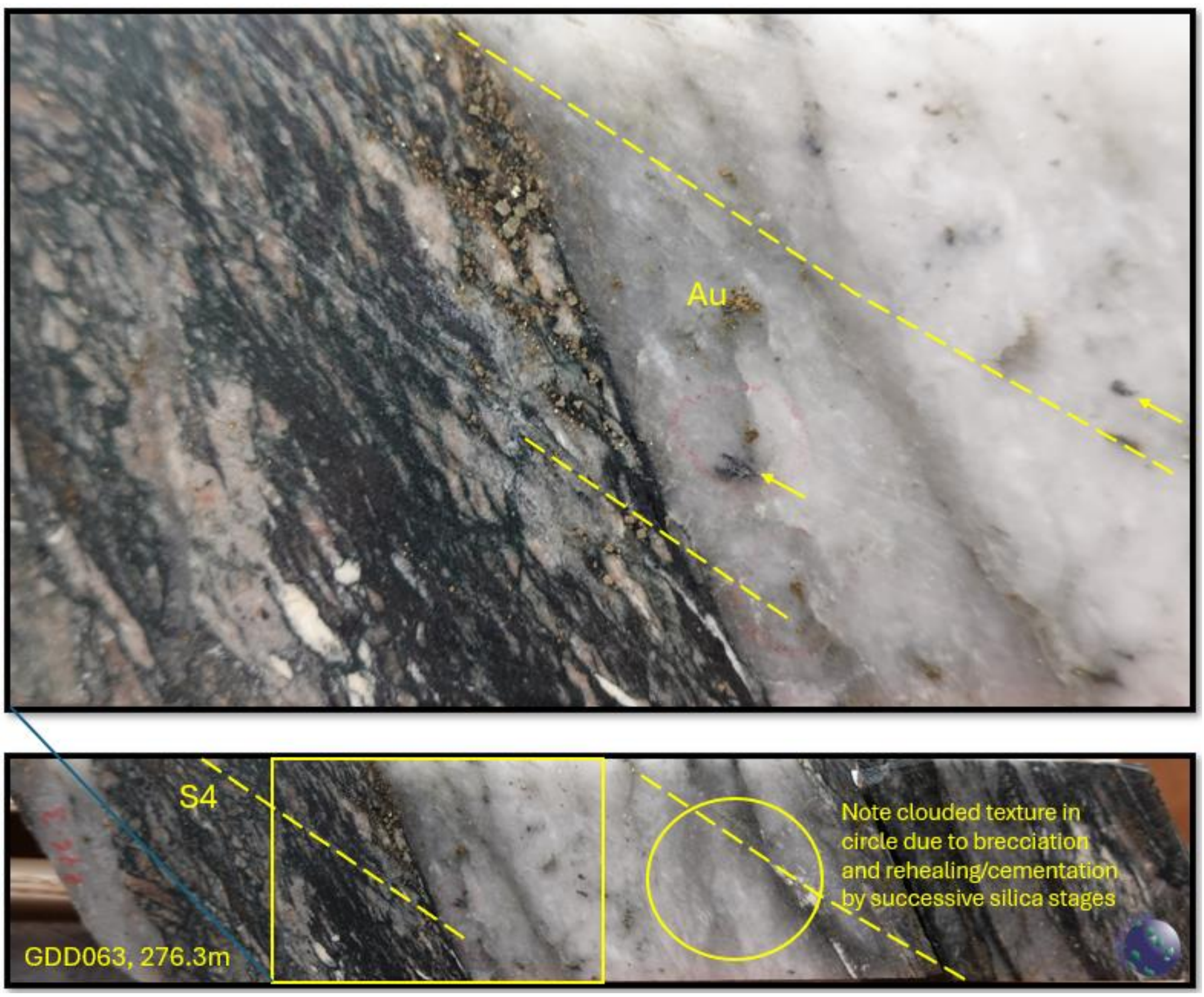


Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

7.3.1.2 Magnetic Diorite/Volcanic

This unit is interpreted to be a sub-unit within the lower volcanic package and essentially a continuum from the mafic volcanics described above, but in drill core logging was discriminated based on a distinctive texture and visible mineralogy. This unit occurs more commonly with a fine grained to medium grained phaneritic texture of interlocked feldspars and mafic constituents, most of which have been metamorphosed to dark green chlorite. Notably, fine grains of magnetite are visible with a hand lens and sometimes with the naked eye within this unit and can sometimes be up to 10% by volume of the rock mass. This rock unit is the main host to mineralization in the Ghanie deposit, especially in the previously identified zones of Ghanie north and Ghanie central (Figure 7.10 and Figure 7.11). It is common for the rock to progress from a relatively unstrained state, to having a penetrative foliation defined by flattened constituent minerals (including the feldspars), and with the formation of distinct cleavages and shear textures along with this underlying foliation further westward adjacent to the rigid body Ghanie Diorite. It is usual to observe the magnetite as fine to medium grained agglomerated crystals in the rock that are flatted and define foliations and shear cleavages, even when the rock is pervasively carbonate and sericite altered in some areas. An analogue to this rock type is referred to as the volcaniclastics in GMin's Oko West gold deposit to the south and is one of the main host rocks to the relatively wide Block 4 mineralized zone within that deposit.

Figure 7.10
An Example of the Magnetite Diorite with an Originally Medium Grained Phaneritic Texture but now with Flattened Constituent Minerals in Ghanie Central, from 276.3 m in Drill Hole GDD-63.



Source: B. Davis et.al. 2024, p. 28.

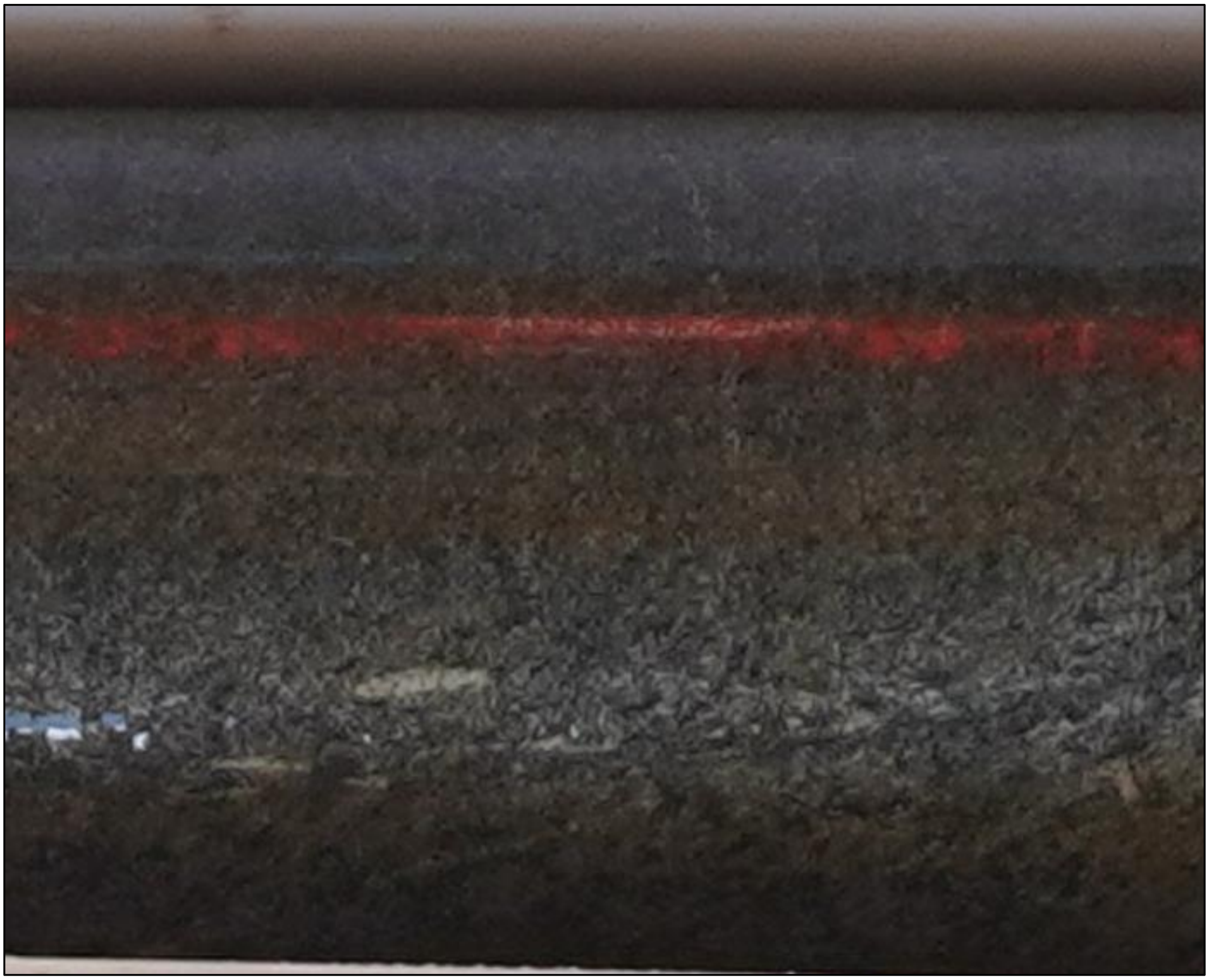
Figure 7.11
An Example of the Magnetite Diorite with an Originally Fine Grained Phaneritic Texture but now with Flattened Constituent Minerals in the Ghanie Deposit, from 324.5 m in Drill Hole GDD-184.

Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

7.3.1.3 Andesite

This unit occurs mainly in the footwall to Shear zone 1 of the OMZ deposit and occurs as a series of repeating layers adjacent to carbonaceous mudstones and siltstones that are the primary host of the deposit. The repeating sequences of this volcanic unit plays a crucial role in the development of multiple sub-parallel shear zones within the OMZ deposit as it acts as a relatively rigid and competent body. Most of the mineralized shear zones of the OMZ deposit including the high-grade shears 3, 4 and 5 occur where shear development was promoted by this competent unit being adjacent to the relatively ductile carbonaceous mudstones. This rock unit usually occurs with an aphanitic texture that contains a fine-grained mass of chlorite, sericite and some silica (Figure 7.12). These assemblages are undoubtedly the products of greenschist facies metamorphism and early hydrothermal alteration adjacent to the shear zones of the OMZ deposit, and the initial constituent minerals of the protolith can only be speculated at this point. Though the unit was identified at the macro-scale as andesite, it is possible that this unit is derived from a slightly more evolved/differentiated magma and may still fundamentally be classified as being from a mafic volcanic protolith. Further petrographic work will be required to resolve this.

Figure 7.12
Andesite with an Aphanitic Texture in the OMZ Deposit, from 140 m depth in Drill Hole OKD-177A

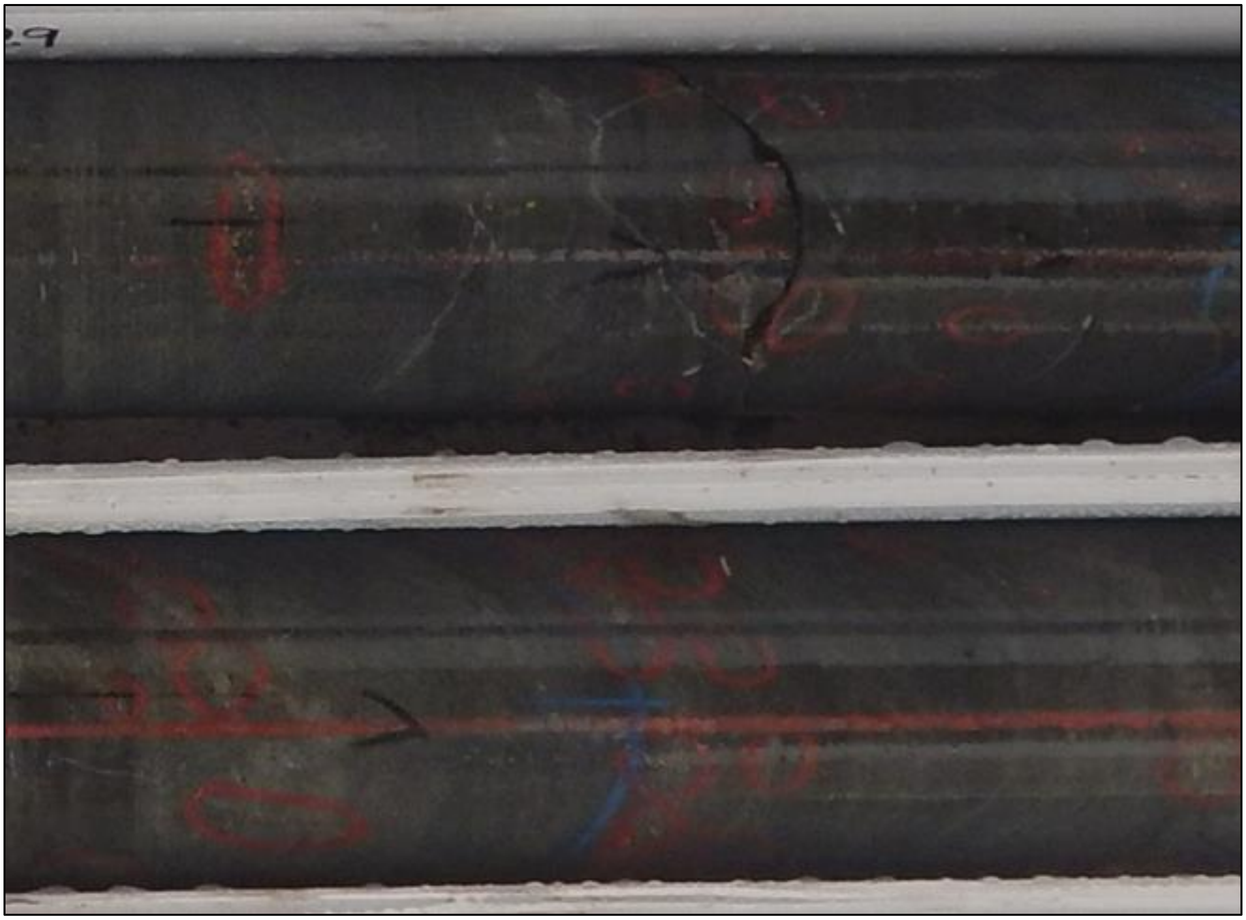


Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

7.3.1.4 Carbonaceous Mudstone

This unit is a mudstone that is principally composed of carbon or carbonaceous material. It is usually layered, black or dark grey in colour and occurs as individual beds that can be several 10's of meters thick, or as multiple repeating layers that are less than a meter thick and interlayered with arenaceous siltstones and sandstones. It is an important host rock in the OMZ and Ghanie deposits and hosts some of the shear hosted mineralization of the NW Oko deposit (Figure 7.13). Within the deposits in the Oko area, this rock usually accommodates relatively ductile deformation and hosts many of the mineralized shear zones within the district. This includes the high-grade shears 3, 4 and 5 of the OMZ deposit where the inclusion of carbonaceous wall rock material from this rock was a crucial component in the formation of the stylolites in ribbon textured quartz reefs that were in turn one of the principal sites for the deposition of later high-grade gold mineralization in the form of fine, visible gold grains. The high grades of the Ghanie south area is also partly hosted by quartz veins within this unit that occur as larger OMZ type laminated quartz reefs in shear zones, or narrower veins within breccia zones that all contain fine visible gold.

Figure 7.13
Carbonaceous Mudstones in the OMZ Deposit, from 83 m depth in Drill Hole OKD-21



Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

7.3.1.5 Arenaceous Siltstones and Sandstones

This unit usually occurs as consolidated grains of mainly quartz and feldspars with a granular texture. It is common for light grey muddy content to be observed between the constituent grains in some areas. This unit generally acts as a relatively competent body but is also a direct host to mineralization that usually is associated with breccia zones and narrower quartz veins (Figure 7.14). There are usually no visible layers within individual units of this rock type, but it usually occurs interlayered with the carbonaceous mudstones as part of the upper sedimentary basin rocks of the Cuyuni Group.

Figure 7.14
Arenaceous Siltstones in the OMZ Deposit, from 81 m Depth in Drill Hole OKD-21

Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

7.3.1.6 Conglomerate

This unit is a grey to dark grey rock that contains pebble to cobble sized clasts that are subangular to subrounded within a grey muddy matrix (Figure 7.15). It is a polymictic conglomerate that is clast supported. The clast and matrix composition appears to be exclusively composed of detrital material and rocks from the upper sedimentary package of carbonaceous mudstones and arenaceous sandstones and siltstones described above. This suggests that the conglomerate is likely to be intra-basinal and perhaps the upper-most unit within this sedimentary group of rocks. In areas where strain is relatively more developed the clasts in this unit are visibly flattened, but usually with an aspect ratio that does not exceed 4:1. A subtle to well-developed planar alignment of some of the smaller sized clasts, the surrounding fine grained matrix and fine grained overprinting metamorphic mineral crystals (including feldspar laths) is also visible, although cleavages is seldom developed to the extent of being clearly visible at the macro-scale.

Figure 7.15
An Example of the Conglomerate within the Footwall of the NW Oko Deposit, from 107 m Depth in Drill Hole NWOD-57

Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

7.3.1.7 Ghanie Diorite/Granodiorite

This unit is an intrusion that occurs on the footwall to the principal Ghanie shear zone (Figure 7.16). It usually has a weakly to well developed foliated texture that is derived from the straining of a medium grained phaneritic textured rock. The unit has been affected by carbonate and/or silica bleaching in some areas, however at least 35% medium grained feldspars are still visible within the rock and is usually surrounded by some of the preserved mafic mineral phases that are mostly now altered to chlorite. In the weakly altered and strained sections of this unit, the proportion of feldspars and these mafic constituents is roughly equal. There does not appear to be a significant volume of distinctively primary quartz in the rock mass either, which in combination with the relative proportion of mafic constituents in the rock mass has led to the field identification of the unit as a diorite. However, it is to be noted that in G Mining Ventures Corp's. (G Mining) Oko West deposit this is the same unit that has been called the "footwall granodiorite". Irrespective of which field classification is fundamentally correct, this is one and the same rock that crosses the property boundary on the footwall of both G2 Goldfield's Ghanie and G Mining's Oko West deposits.

Figure 7.16
An Example of the Ghanie Diorite within the Footwall of the Ghanie Deposit, from 191 m Depth in Drill Hole GDD-190.

Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

7.3.2 Structural Geology and Mineralization

In this section, a summary of the host structures, alteration and geometry of the mineralized zones will be described for the OMZ, Ghanie and NW Oko deposits.

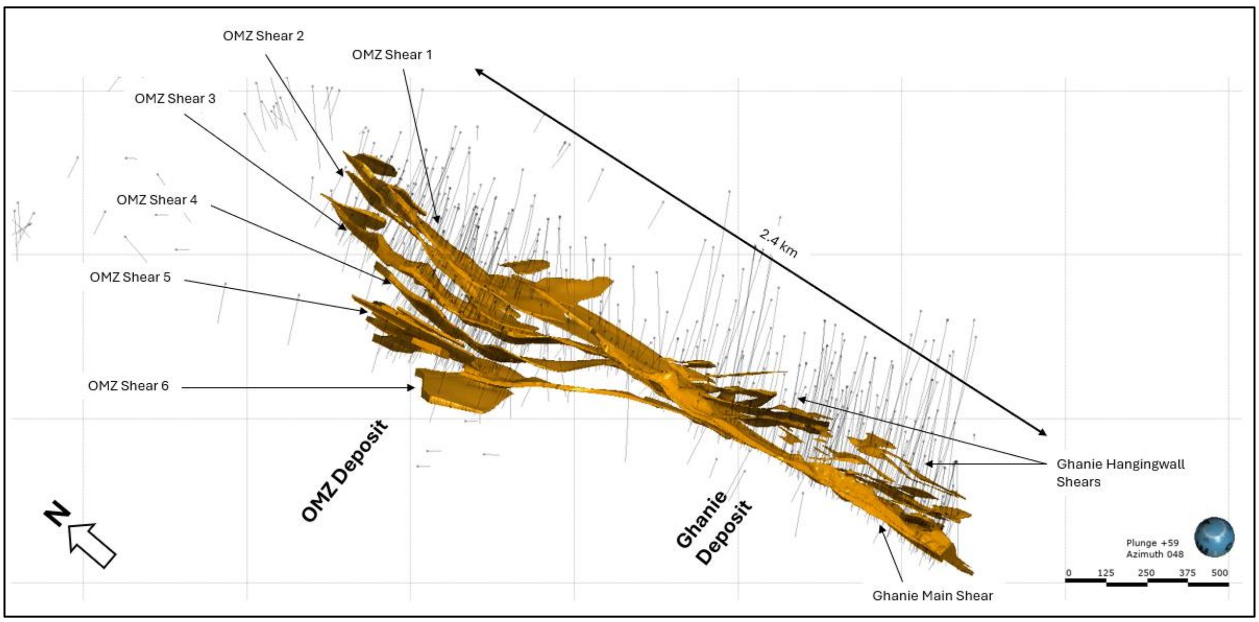
The OMZ gold deposit contains 6 mineralized shear zones which occur mainly on lithological contacts. It is to be noted that this is simply a function of the host rock contacts being subparallel to the shear zones at the OMZ deposit area, as to the north and south of the deposit these shear zones have been observed to cross-cut multiple lithologies. These shear zones are the principal controlling feature to gold mineralization within the deposit. They are all subparallel to each other, and on average have an orientation of dip direction of 090 degrees, and a dip angle of 65 degrees. These are both variable though, especially to the south of the deposit where the structures and host rocks rotate to a different orientation that averages a dip direction of 045 degrees and dip angle of 60 degrees. These mineralized shears in the OMZ deposit have variable widths. Shear zones 3, 4 and 5 which account for most of the high-grade mineralization in laminated quartz reefs generally have a width range of 5 m to 10 m. Most of the quartz reefs within these three shears vary between 1.5 m and 3 m in width.

The Ghanie deposit consists of a principal shear structure on the eastern contact of the Ghanie diorite and any rock type that is in contact with it. This principal structure, the Ghanie main shear zone has an average orientation of dip direction of 081 degrees, and dip angle of 63 degrees. The Ghanie main shear generally varies in width from 10 m to 35 m. Within this structure, there is usually a zone of more intense strain accumulation approaching the footwall contact with the shear zone which is adjacent to the rigid body Ghanie diorite. This intense zone of straining is the host of generally higher-grade mineralization, and has an average width of 5 m, but can dilate to be up to 10 m in width in some areas.

In complement to the Ghanie main shear zone, a series of oblique to subparallel structures which are generally less continuous and much narrow host varying grades of mineralization in the hangingwall of the principal shear. These occur generally along lithological contacts in the hangingwall, but the structures sometimes trend oblique to the orientation of the host rocks.

Mineralization within the OMZ and Ghanie deposit are almost completely contained within the shear zones described above, which are illustrated in the wireframes shown in Figure 7.17. Although at the deposit scale within adjacent drill holes across their strike length these zones can be confidently traced, when observed in drill core at the macro-scale they are evidently the result of multiple stages of incremental deformation. Rather than a simple single phase of deformation and shearing, evidence from fabric analysis in drill core suggests that these volumes really represent the occurrence of composite strain fabrics from at least 4 documented phases of incremental deformation, and a 5th inferred phase of deformation that appears to overprint the S1 to S4 fabrics as documented by B. Davis, et. al. (2023 and 2024).

Figure 7.17
Oblique View Map showing the Shear Zones of the OMZ and Ghanie Deposits



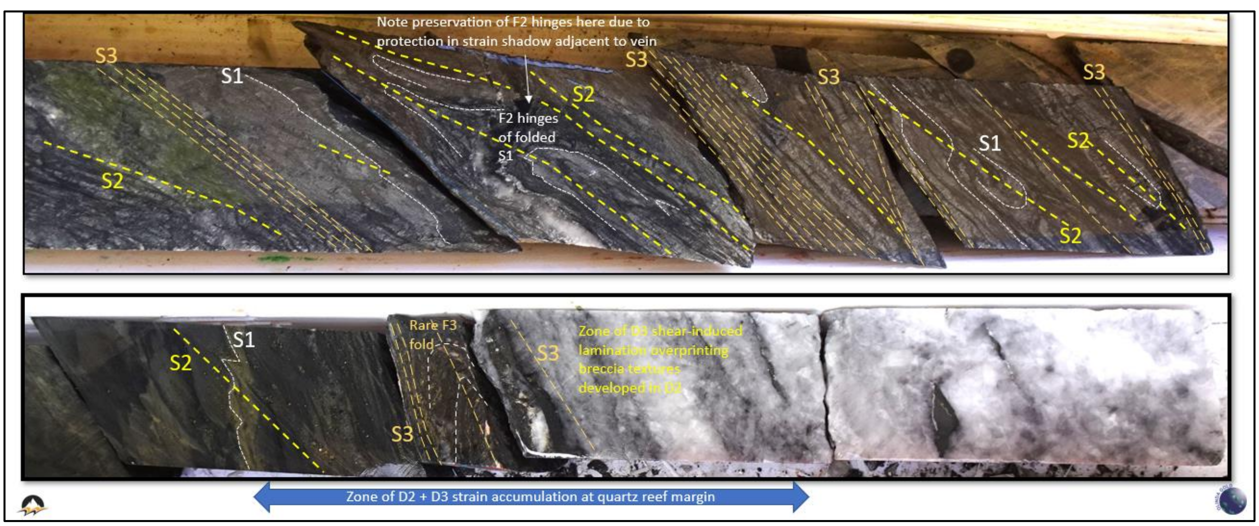
Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

It is possible that the strain fabrics documented as S1 to S4 were the products of progressive deformation from similar stress fields that had minor rotations. It is to be noted though that the mineralization in the OMZ and Ghanie deposits (both visible gold grains, and mineralization inferred to be related to sulphides) appears to be occupying multiple internal strain fabrics within these shear zones and for the purposes of documenting these internal fabric controls the incremental stages of deformation were treated as separate episodes. There are also several background alteration and vein phases which for now seem unrelated to the mineralization, so while these were documented they will not be described in detail here. Rather, the main features that account for most of the mineralization in the OMZ and Ghanie deposits will be the focus of the subsequent paragraphs.

7.3.2.1 OMZ Shears

In the OMZ deposit, most of the mineralization occurs in Shear zones 3, 4 and 5. These include relatively high-grade zones associated with laminated textured quartz veins, which are hosted within these shear structures. These quartz veins in fact have a complex, protracted history and their observed textures were often the result of composite fabrics from multiple episodes of deformation, and alteration. The quartz reefs were observed mainly as a white to dark grey mass that in some areas contain a beige to grey mosaic of carbonate breccias and veinlets that cross-cut it as an early barren phase of alteration. The quartz vein boundaries and stylolites within them appear to be generally parallel to the earliest foliation observable in the drill core (S1), and in different areas both the vein boundaries and stylolites within the veins are visibly affected by subsequent deformations, either being partially to fully transposed, or with crosscutting fracture or cleavage sets parallelling the S2, S3 and a subtle S4 fabric. These, and other field relationships strongly suggest that the emplacement of the quartz reefs were relatively early in the development of the OMZ shear zones. The earliest identifiable foliation set (S1) is often observed to be nearly completely transposed to the subsequent S2 and S3 fabric orientations and therefore was difficult to get a reliable population of measurements from. As seen in Figure 7.18, tight F2 folding and shearing along S2 parallel boundaries significantly affect the smaller S1 fabrics, S1 parallel grey and white shear veins, as well as cross cutting S1 parallel grey and white extensional quartz veins. As shown in the lower image of Figure 7.18 the vein margins and carbonaceous stylolites within the veins are both generally S1 parallel and are affected subtly by the D2 deformation that predates the occurrence of D3 shearing parallel to S3. The S2 fabrics were measured with a mean orientation of dip direction 278 degrees, and a dip angle of 88 degrees. D2 shears were consistently documented with E side down slip in section view and dextral slip in plan view, which in most cases were deduced based on the deflection of S1 foliations at the D2 shear margins.

Figure 7.18
Documented Examples of the Internal Shear Zone Fabrics within the OMZ Deposit.

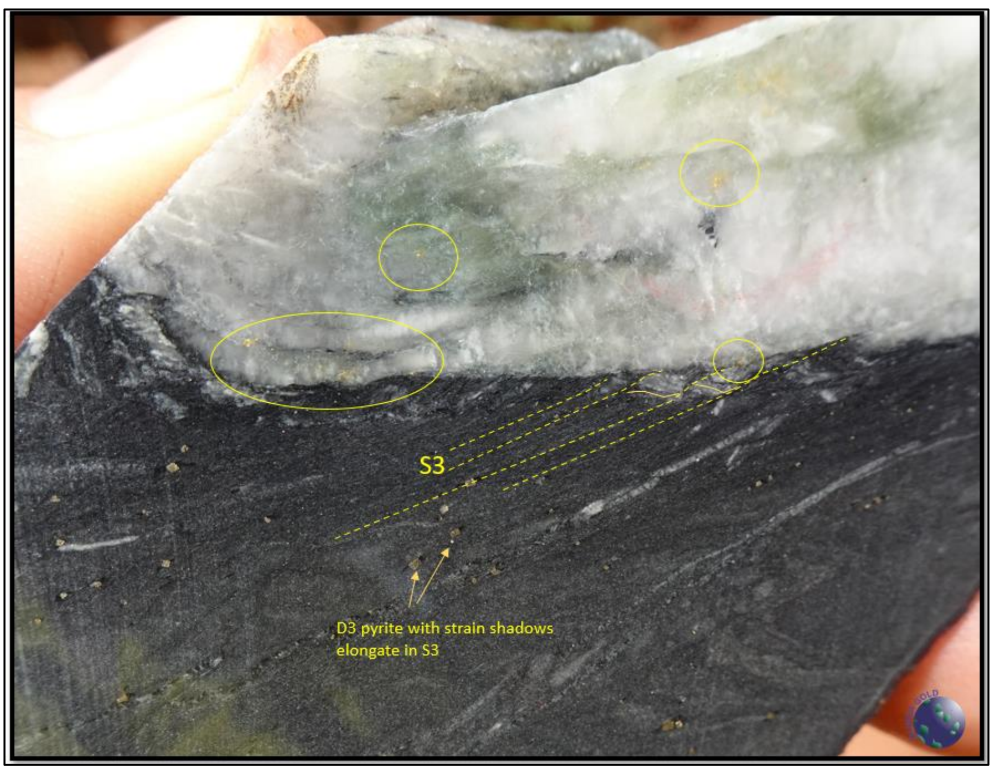


Source: B. Davis et. al (2023), p. 21.

The D3 shears deflect the S2 foliations consistent with E side up slip in section view, and sinistral slip in plan view. These shears have a mean orientation of dip direction 086 degrees, and dip angle 69 degrees based on measured S3 fabrics as classified in the OMZ drill core. By comparison, the OMZ mineralization at the deposit scale is on average oriented at dip direction 090 degrees, and a dip angle of 65 degrees. These D3 shear zones are believed to be the equivalent structures documented as the D1 deformation in the publication by Hainque, et. al. (2024). While the D1 kinematics described by Hainque, et. al. (2024) are similar to the D3 deformation as documented by B. Davis and the G2 team, some significant differences are the fact that F3 fold hinges are rarely seen in drill core or at the deposit scale. It is much more common to see the deflection of S2 foliations or tight to isoclinal F2 folds progressively toward the D3 shear boundary orientations. Based on this, and the lack of symmetry in the areas where F3 folds were observed to date, there is little evidence to suggest that the D3 deformation was dominantly co-axial.

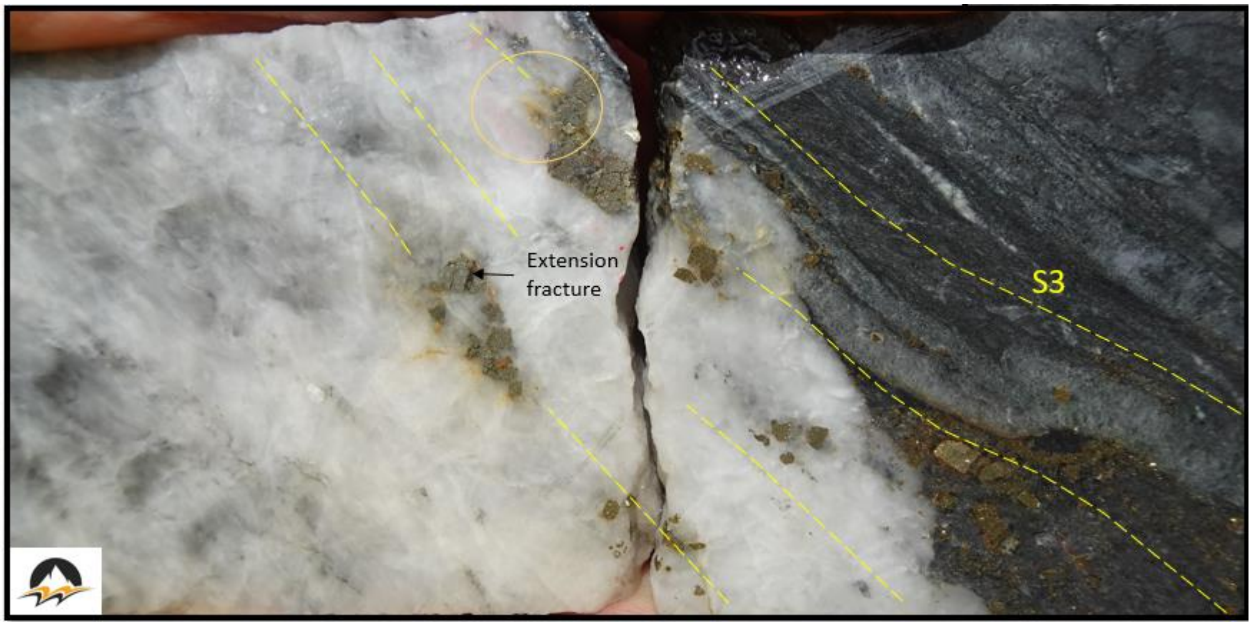
These internal shear fabrics are significant because they appear to control the emplacement of gold mineralization within the quartz reefs. The gold mineralization in the OMZ deposit is relatively late and appears to be dominantly where carbonaceous or sericitic stylolites are sheared by D3 deformation and progress from a castellated to a sinuous form. Most of the visible gold mineralization occurs along the S2 parallel sinuous stylolites were affected by D3 shearing (Figure 7.19), or in the pressure shadows and fractures of earlier emplaced coarse grained subhedral to euhedral pyrite affected by D3 deformation (Figure 7.20). The implication of this is that higher grade mineralization within the OMZ deposit is strongly consistent with the L23 intersection lineations at the deposit scale, even though mineralization overall is relatively continuous within the plane of the D3 shear zones. These lineations are consistent with a dominant NNE plunging trend, and a subordinate SSW plunging trend (Figure 7.21 and Figure 7.22.

Figure 7.19
An Example of Visible Gold Grains in the OMZ Quartz Reefs where S2 Parallel Stylolites are Affected by D3 Shearing



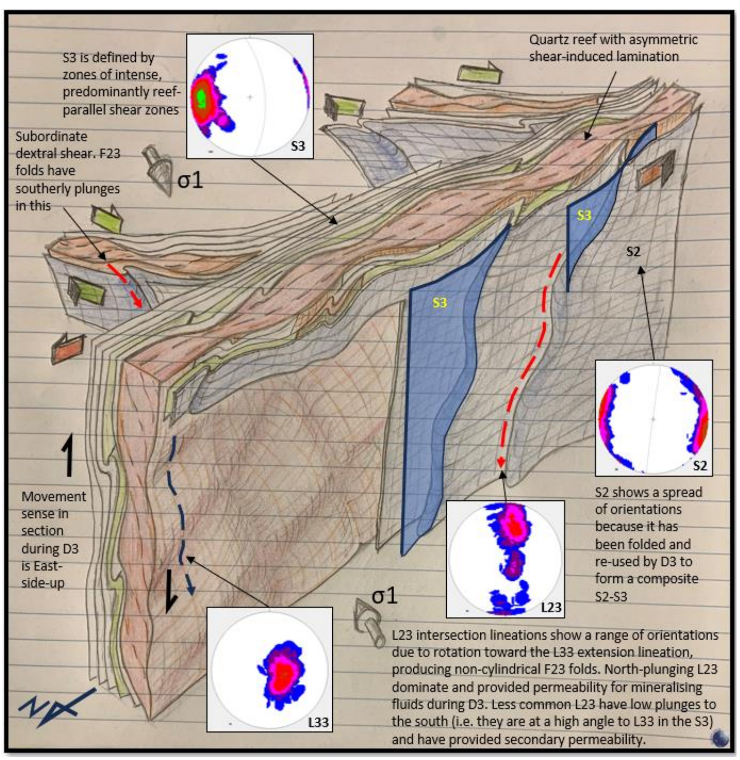
Source: B. Davis et.al. (2023), p. 27.

Figure 7.20
An Example of Visible Gold in Fractures and the D3 Strain Shadows of Coarse Subhedral to Euhedral Pyrite Crystals in the OMZ Quartz Reefs.



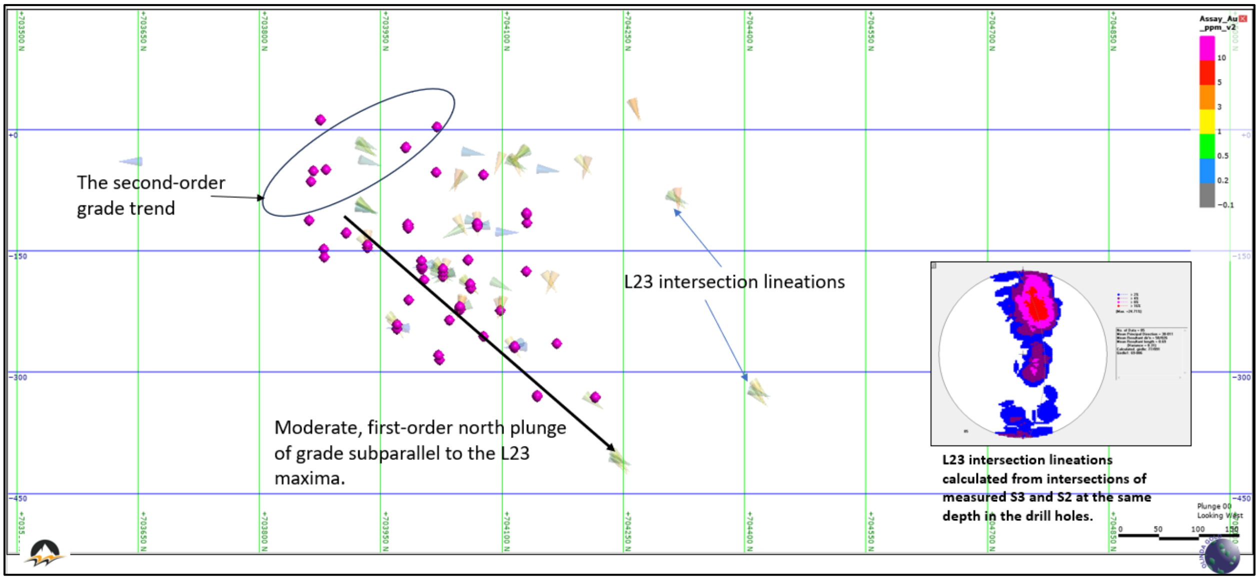
Source: B. Davis et. al. (2023), p. 26.

Figure 7.21
Schematic Model of the OMZ Shear Zone Development with Quartz Reefs that Host High Grade Gold Mineralization



Source: B. Davis, et. al. (2023), p. 32.

Figure 7.22
Long Section Looking West Showing Pierce Points from OMZ Shear 5 with Assays above 15 g/t Au. Clear Consistency with the Measured L23 Lineations at the Deposit Scale and +15 g/t Au Intercepts.



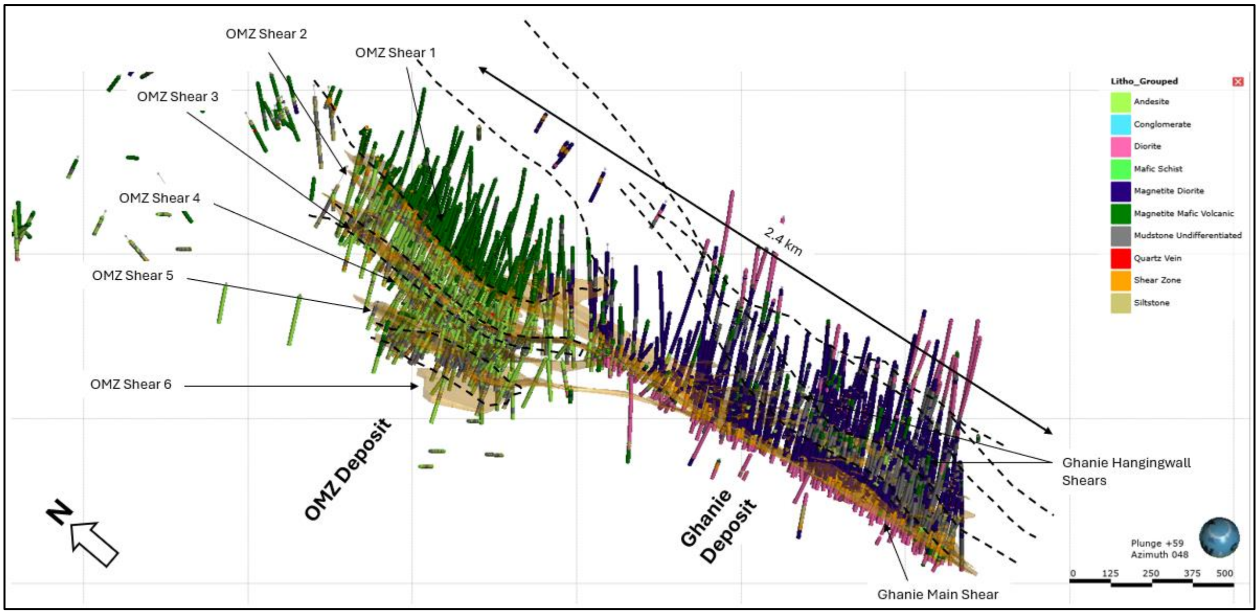
Source: B. Davis et. al. (2023), p. 40.

7.3.2.2 Ghanie Shears

The internal structure of the principal Ghanie shear zone is identical to the observations of the S1, S2 and S3 fabrics of the OMZ shears in terms of orientation and indicated kinematics, although they develop in different rocks. The main rock type that the Ghanie shear develops within is the magnetite diorite unit, although to the south interbeds of carbonaceous mudstones and siltstones are the main host. This is because the host rocks of Ghanie at the deposit scale are oriented the NNE which is oblique to the N-S trajectory of the principal Ghanie shear zone consistent with D3 deformation at the OMZ (Figure 7.23 and 7.24). Consequentially, the principal D3 shear zone cuts across various rock types along its strike length.

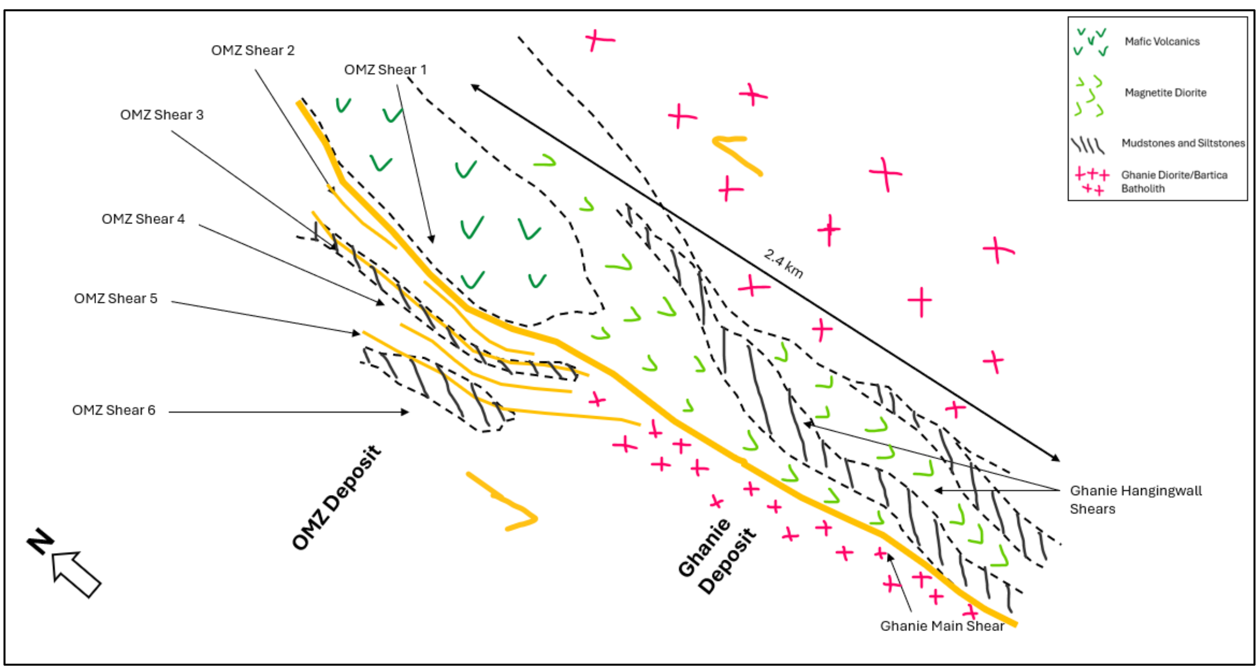
One difference observed in the Ghanie deposit's shear fabrics is that the S3 shear cleavages appear to be very subtly affected by a 4th deformation. This imparts a very open crenulation and some shear slip that appears consistent in kinematics with the D2 shears. Interestingly as well, the orientation of the S4 cleavages are also very similar to S2 which implies that this overprinting subtle deformation is a reactivation of the D2 shears with identical kinematics. This results in sulphide (and implied gold) mineralization being deposited relatively late along S3 and S4 composite fabrics within the shear zone (Figure 7.26). Additionally, gold mineralization occurs as visible grains in narrower quartz veins cross cut by these S4 fabrics, or in polylithic breccia zones preferentially where grey veins are dismembered by the D3 deformation and subsequently affected by D4 deformation (Figures 7.27 and 7.28).

Figure 7.23
Oblique View Map Showing Logged Lithologies and Interpreted Contacts in the OMZ and Ghanie Deposits



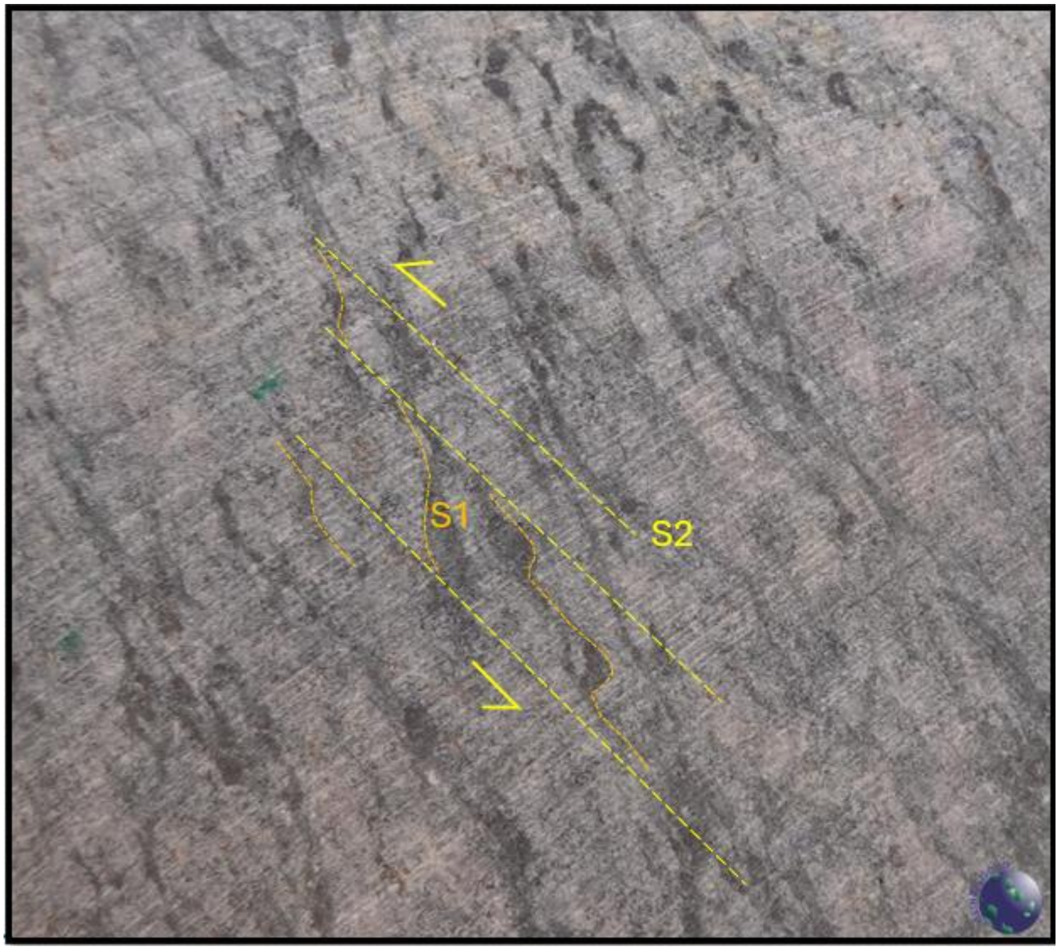
Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

Figure 7.24
Oblique View Map Showing Logged Lithologies Relative to Mineralized Shear Zones in the OMZ and Ghanie Deposits



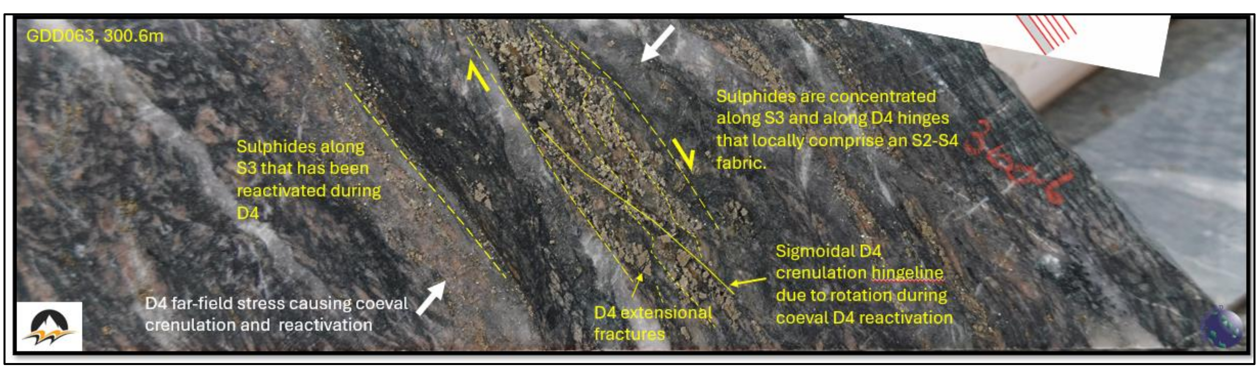
Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

Figure 7.25
S1 and S2 Foliations Developed within Strongly Bleached Magnetite Diorite in the Ghanie Deposit. Photograph from Drill Hole GDD-63 at a Depth of 276.8 m



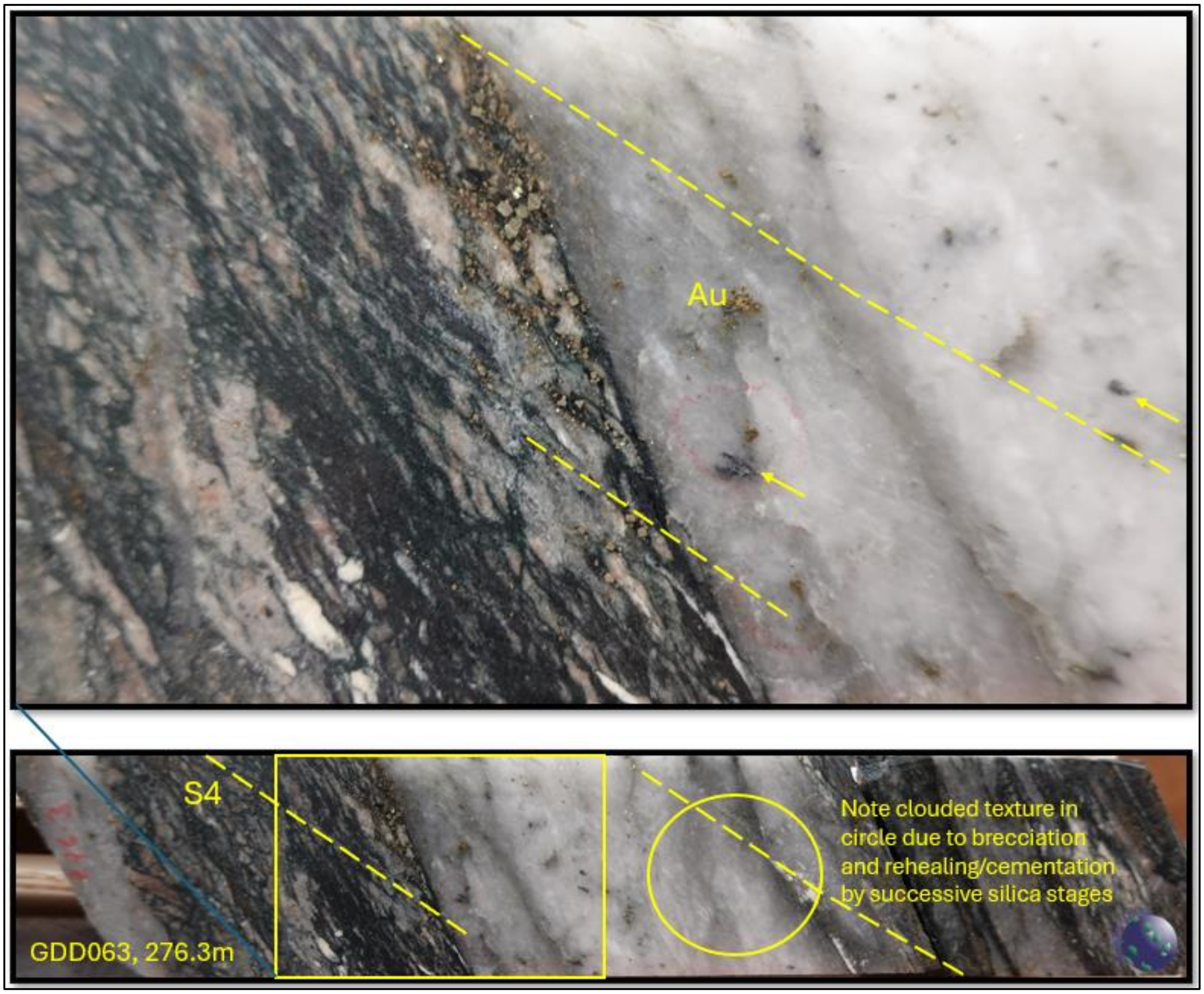
Source: B. Davis et. al. (Jun 2024), p. 22.

Figure 7.26
Sulphides Deposited along S3 and S4 Fabrics within the Ghanie Shear Zone in Strained Magnetite Diorite. Photograph from a Depth of 300.6 m in Drill Hole GDD-63



Source: B. Davis et. al. (June 2024), p. 25.

Figure 7.27
Sulphides Deposited along S3 and S4 fabrics within the Ghanie Shear Zone in Strained Magnetite Diorite. Photograph from a Depth of 276.3 m in Drill HoleGDD-63

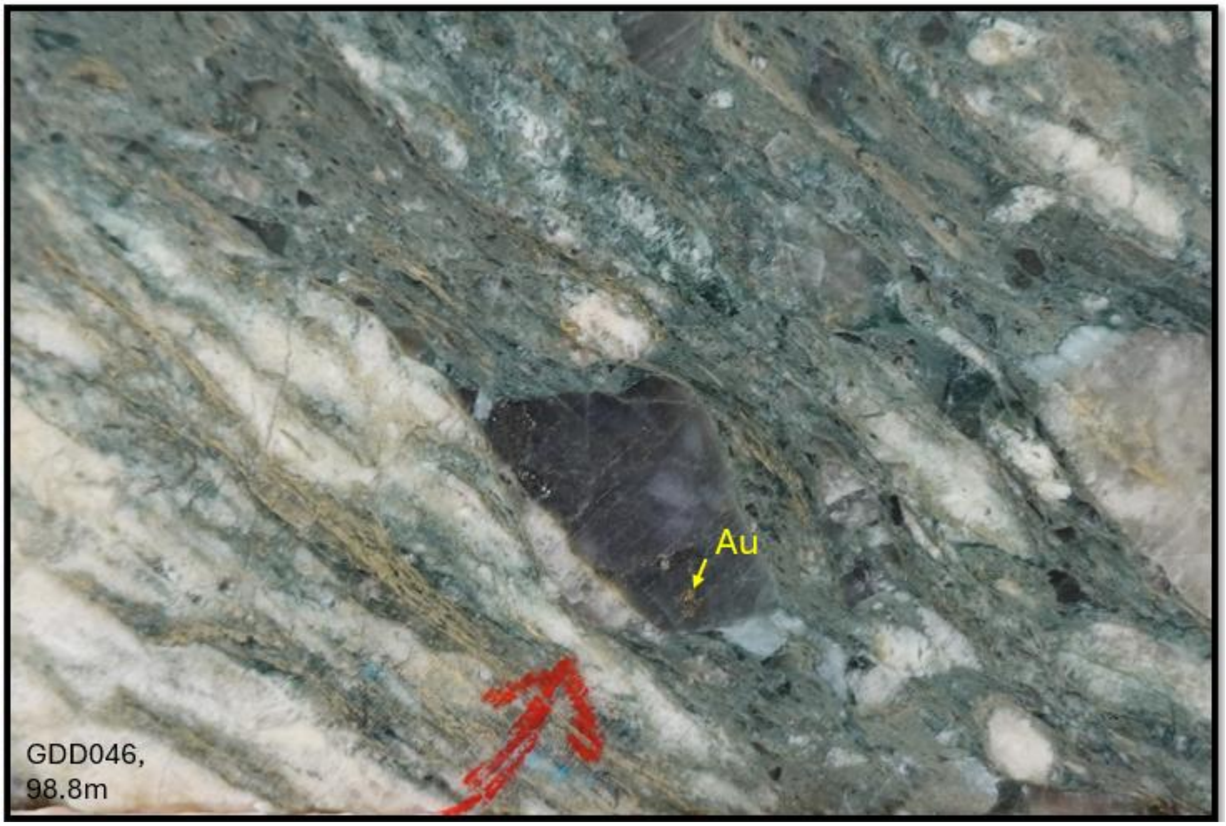


Source: B. Davis et. al. (June 2024), p. 28.

Figure 7.28
Mineralization Associated with Late Pyrite along S3 and S4 Foliations and Veins.

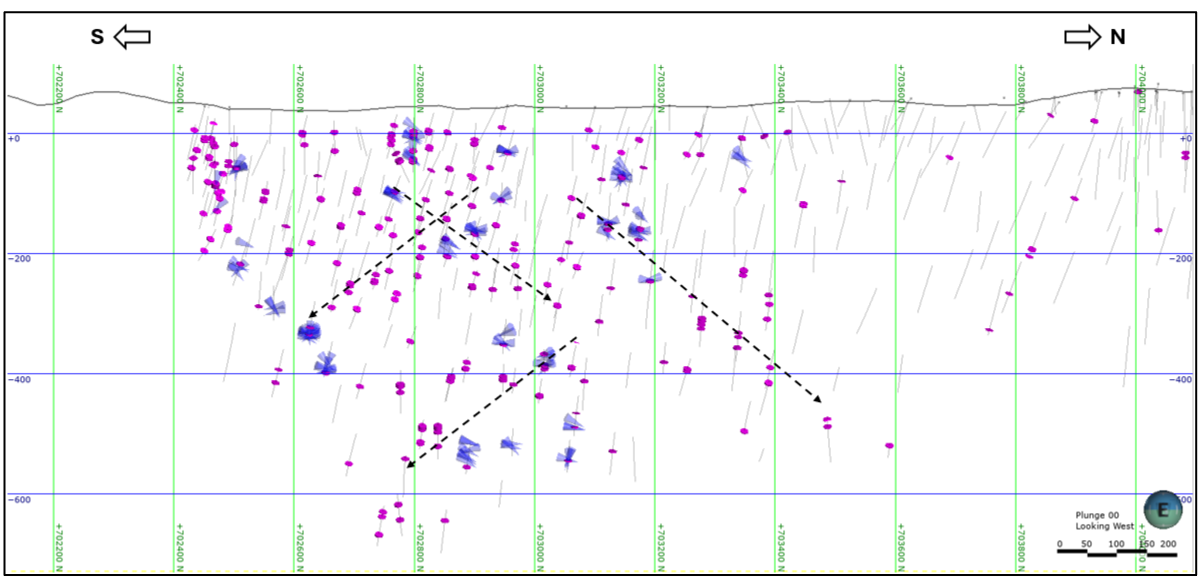
Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

Figure 7.29
Visible Gold within Dismembered Grey Quartz Veins in Breccia Zones within the Main Ghanie Shear



Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

Figure 7.30
Long Section of the Ghanie Deposit Looking West, showing Gold Assays > 5 g/t Gold in Relation to the Measured L23 Lineations in the Principal Ghanie Shear Zone

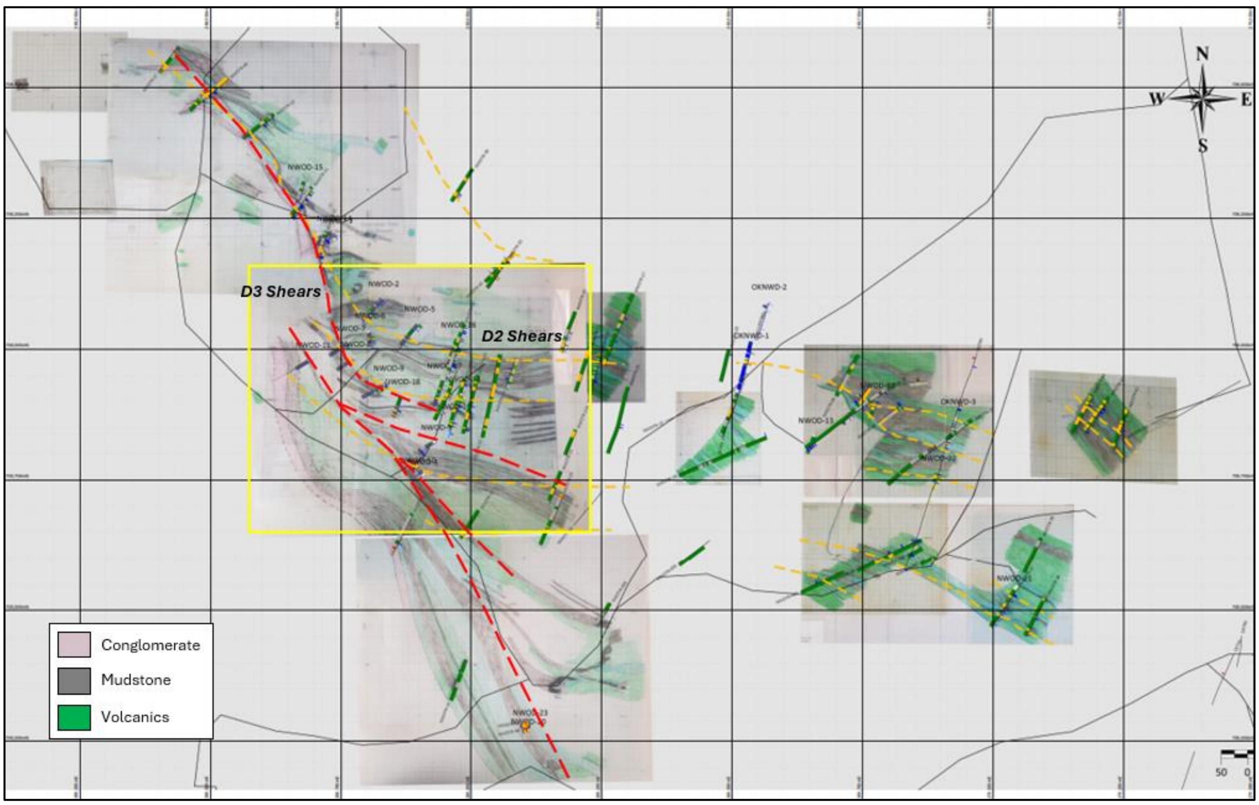


Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

7.3.2.3 NW Oko Shears

The NW Oko deposit is controlled by two main structure sets (Figure 7.31). A secondary set with an average dip direction of 005 degrees, and dip angle of 62 degrees (S2) and a principal shear set oriented with an average dip direction of 057 degrees and a dip angle of 55 degrees (S3). The mineralization is associated with 0.5 m to 5 m wide quartz reefs in carbonaceous mudstones within these shear zones, and with <0.3 m wide quartz vein arrays and breccia zones in the more competent lithologies adjacent to these mudstones. Broader widths of mineralization up to 50 m in width down hole occur where these two structure sets intersect each other. The mineralized intervals generally vary between 10 m to 50 m in width.

Figure 7.31
Plan View Showing Mapped Lithology Units and Shear Zones in the NW Oko Deposit



Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

7.3.3 Differences Between Previous and Current Geological Structural Interpretations and Mineralization

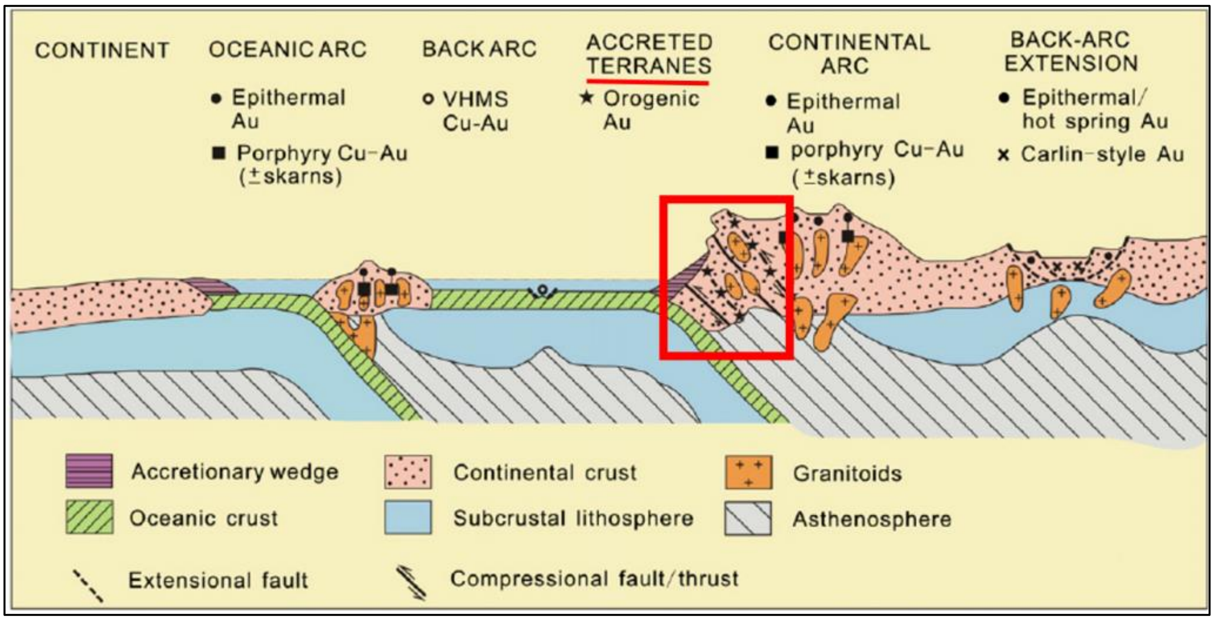
The main differences between the current interpretation of the OMZ and Ghanie mineralization compared to previous interpretations is the inference that the shear zones are much more continuous bodies. In the area between the OMZ and Ghanie deposits, the D3 shear zones are deflected from a dip direction of almost 090 degrees to a dip direction of approximately 045 degrees. This orientation change represents a late-stage deformation that affects the D3 shears, which would be consistent with a D5 deformation event and sinistral D5 shearing. These D5 shears are consistent with the D2 deformation document by Hainque, et. al (2025). It is unclear whether the formation of these structures is due to sinistral slip from the progressive strain caused by the same differential stresses responsible for the D3 and D4 shearing, or if this is due to a rotation in the stress field.

This shearing event was recognized in the previous model but was interpreted as being much more penetrative than the evidence in the drill core suggests. While these D5 sinistral shear structures are inferred to affect the D3 shears of the OMZ and Ghanie deposits, this late structure set was only seen in drill core to the south of the OMZ deposit, and in general it was recognized to not be as repetitive and closely spaced in the OMZ and Ghanie deposits in comparison to the previous model interpretation. The implication of this is the D3 shear zones with a 090-degree dip direction is much more continuous along strike than the volume truncations that were initially modelled. This had an impact on the tonnages estimated within the OMZ and Ghanie shear zones.

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 in 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).

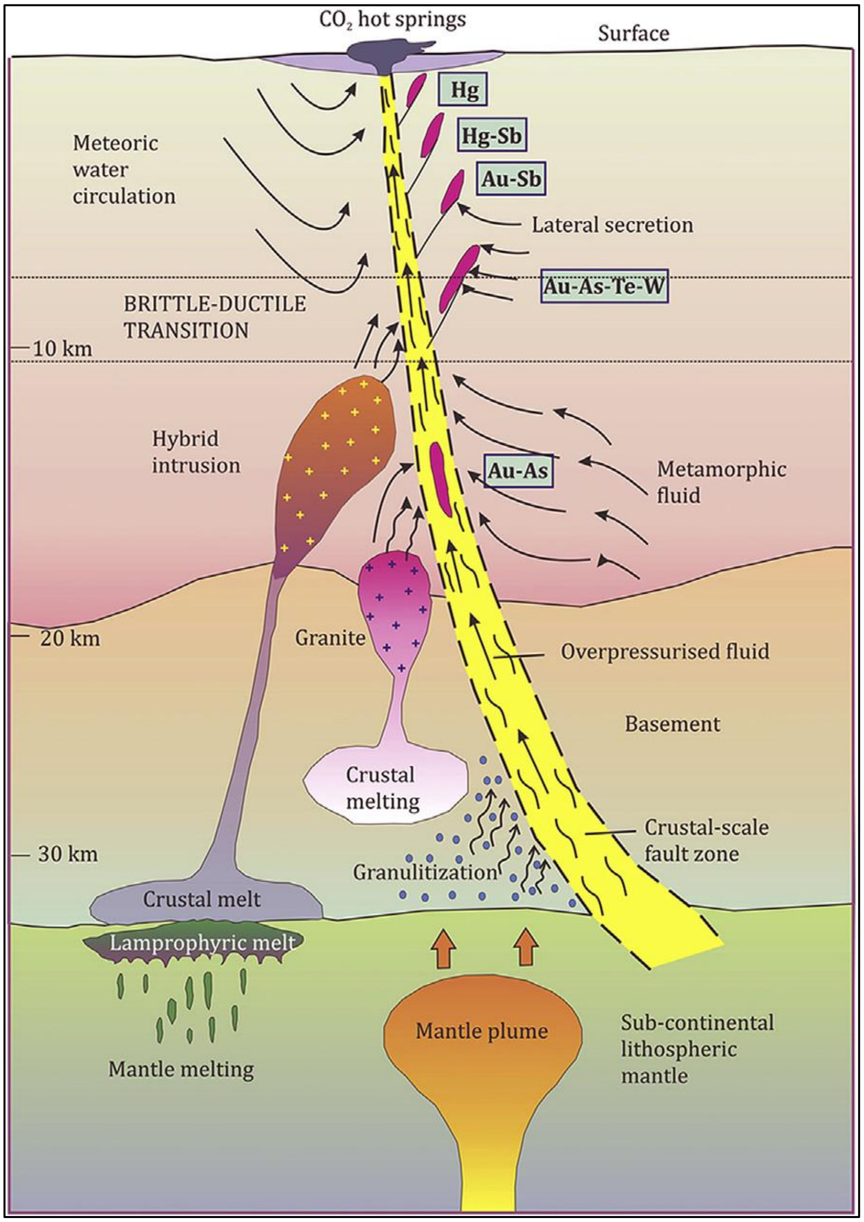
Orogenic gold deposits are formed as a result of circulation and disposition of hydrothermal fluids, other than magmatic solutions. These deposits are associated with magmatism but the intrusions are only the heat source, and the gold-bearing solutions are formed with the participation of metamorphic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

Figure 8.2 illustrates the current understanding of the mineral system for orogenic or shear-hosted gold deposits.

8.1 MICON QP COMMENTS

Micon's QP has conducted a number of discussions with G2 Goldfields management and personnel during its site visits to the Project and notes that the proposed future exploration program at the Oko Project is planned on the basis of the deposit models discussed in this section.

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



Source: Groves and Santosh (2016).

The Oko Project is an advanced exploration project. G2 Goldfields has sampled gold-bearing quartz veins and has successfully confirmed the presence of gold mineralization. G2 Goldfields has also conducted a structural geology study for the Oko Project which has not only further enhanced the understanding of the mineral deposit, but which also allows for a more targeted approach to future drilling programs. This should assist in not only expanding the known mineralization at the Project but should also allow for further targets to be evaluated based upon the structural model. It is Micon's QP's opinion that the orogenic gold geological model on the basis of which the exploration program has been planned is suitable for the geological settings of the Oko gold Project.

9.0 EXPLORATION

9.1 2016 TO 2025 EXPLORATION PROGRAMS

The following exploration activities have been completed and in some cases are still ongoing by G2 Goldfields on the Oko properties:

1. Field Mapping, Channel and Grab Sampling.
2. Soil Sampling.
3. Trenching.
4. Drilling.

9.2 FIELD MAPPING, CHANNEL AND GRAB SAMPLING

Table 9.1 summarizes the channel and grab sampling completed by G2 Goldfields from 2016 to 2025.

Table 9.1
Grab and Channel Samples Completed by G2 Goldfields on the Oko Properties up to March, 2025

Activity	Number of Samples
Grab Sampling	431
Channel Sampling	330

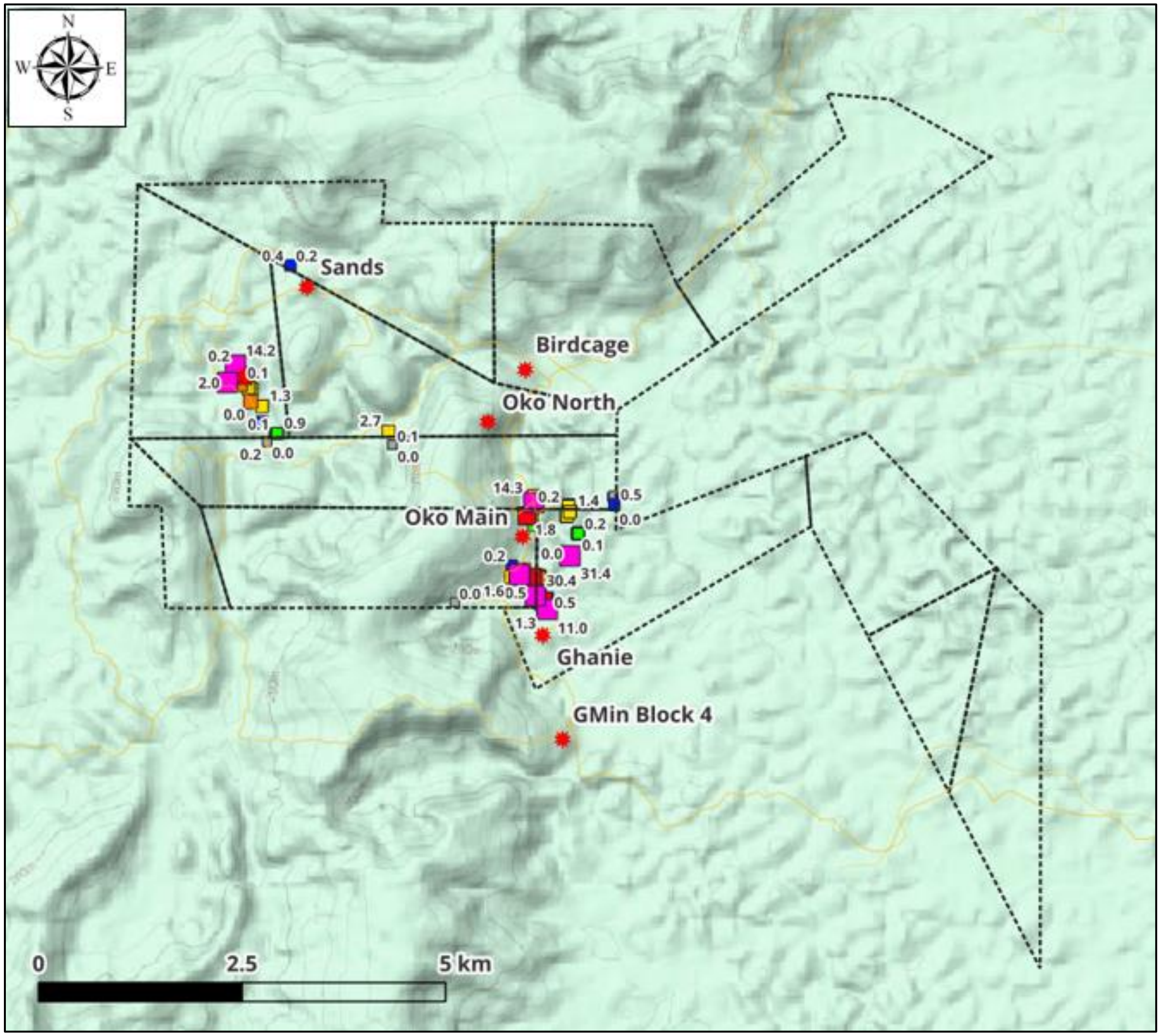
Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

The majority of the sampling work has been focused on the target areas that eventually became the OMZ, Ghanie and NW Oko gold deposit discoveries (Figure 9.1 and Figure 9.2).

A portion of the grab samples taken were focused on targets adjacent to the gold deposits discovered to date. Some of the grab sampling conducted in areas adjacent to the OMZ and Ghanie deposits have returned significant results. This includes grab sampling to 9.4 g/t Au and 31.4 g/t Au to the east of the OMZ deposit on the now recognized OMZ East shear zone which is an under-explored parallel mineralized zone. Additionally, grab sampling up to 14.3 g/t Au was sampled to the north of the OMZ deposit in carbonaceous mudstone hosted shear zones. A total of 105 grab samples, or 24% of the sampling completed to date, have returned values over 1 g/t Au. Most of these values are related to the OMZ, Ghanie and NW Oko discoveries, with a peak value of 73.7 g/t Au.

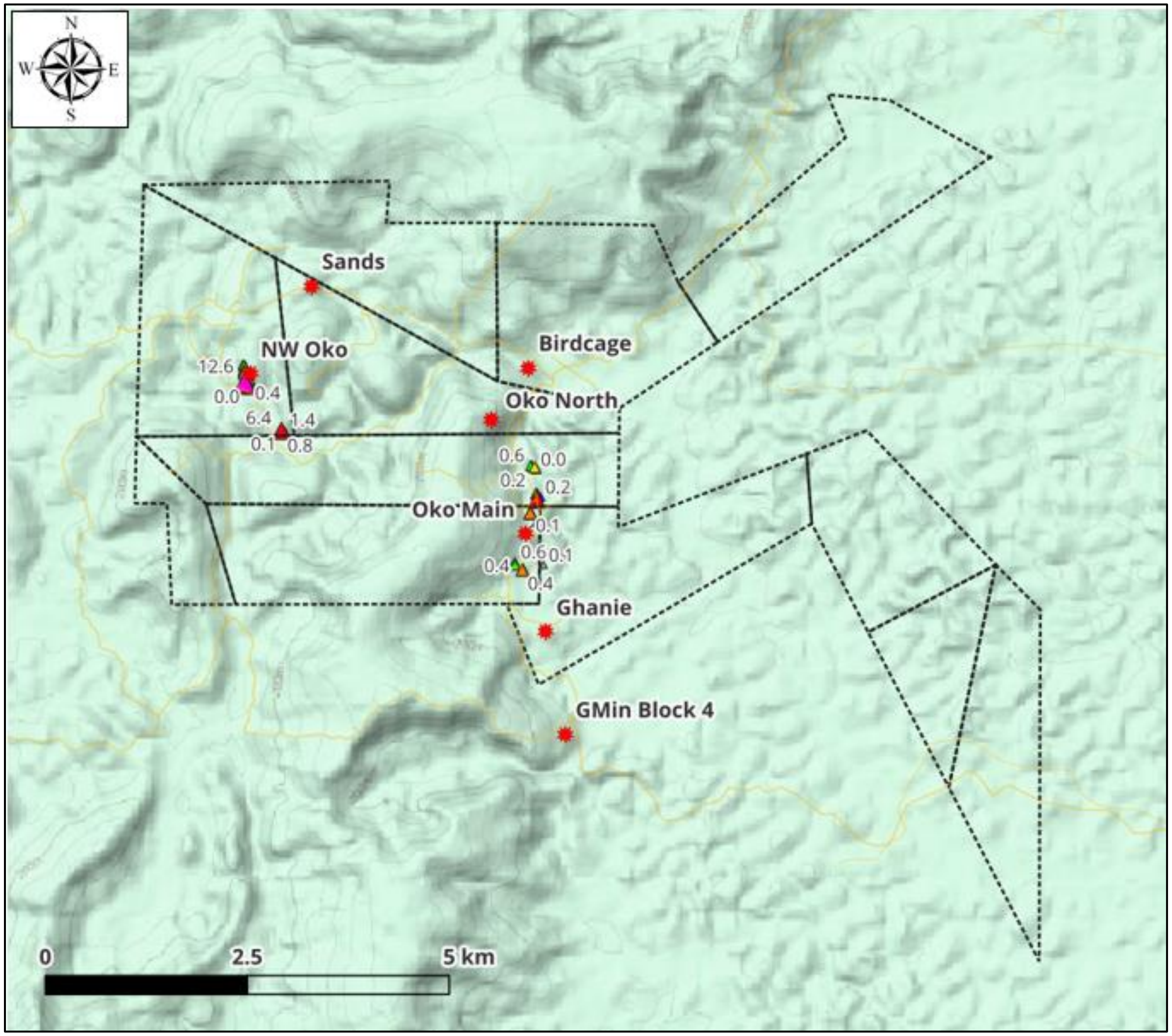
Channel sampling was much more focused and almost exclusively related to the OMZ, OMZ North and NW Oko target areas (Figure 9.2). A total of 39 channel samples or 12% of the sampling completed to date have returned values over 1 g/t Au, with a peak value of 12.6 g/t Au.

Figure 9.1
Locations of Grab Samples Completed by G2 Goldfields on the Oko Properties up to March 2025



Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

Figure 9.2
Location of Channel Samples Completed by G2 Goldfields on the Oko Properties up to March, 2025



Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

9.3 Soil Sampling

To date a total of 3,839 soil samples have been completed on the Oko Properties between 2019 and 2025 in multiple programs. The samples were collected using a Dutch hand auger. Holes were drilled into the ground until the B Horizon soils were intersected which typically occurs between a depth of 1 m and 3 m. Some areas were unsuccessfully sampled due to:

- Hole collapse or sample contamination due to:
  - Thick alluvial sand cover.
  - Artisanal mine tailings.
- Lack of penetration due to laterite duricrust.

The samples were analyzed at MSA Labs and ActLabs for gold by fire assay, with a lower detection limit of 5 ppb.

The results from the soil sampling are used for outlining soil anomalies for further follow up work, including trenching and drill hole targeting. G2 Goldfields is in the process of cataloguing pulp samples from this work and executing a portable XRF scanning program on the pulp samples to assist with litho-geochemical mapping and target delineation. Figure 9.3 shows the gold distribution in the 2022 to 2024 soil sampling program.

The spacing of sampling varies from 200 m x 100 m spacing across most of the property, to infill samples at 25 m x 25 m spacing in selected areas (Figure 9.3). The sampling to date has clearly highlighted the NW Oko deposit, and parts of the OMZ and Ghanie deposits as anomalous zones (Figure 9.4). Other under-explored soil anomalies that were confirmed in the field include the OMZ north area and shear zones to the east of the OMZ and Ghanie deposits.

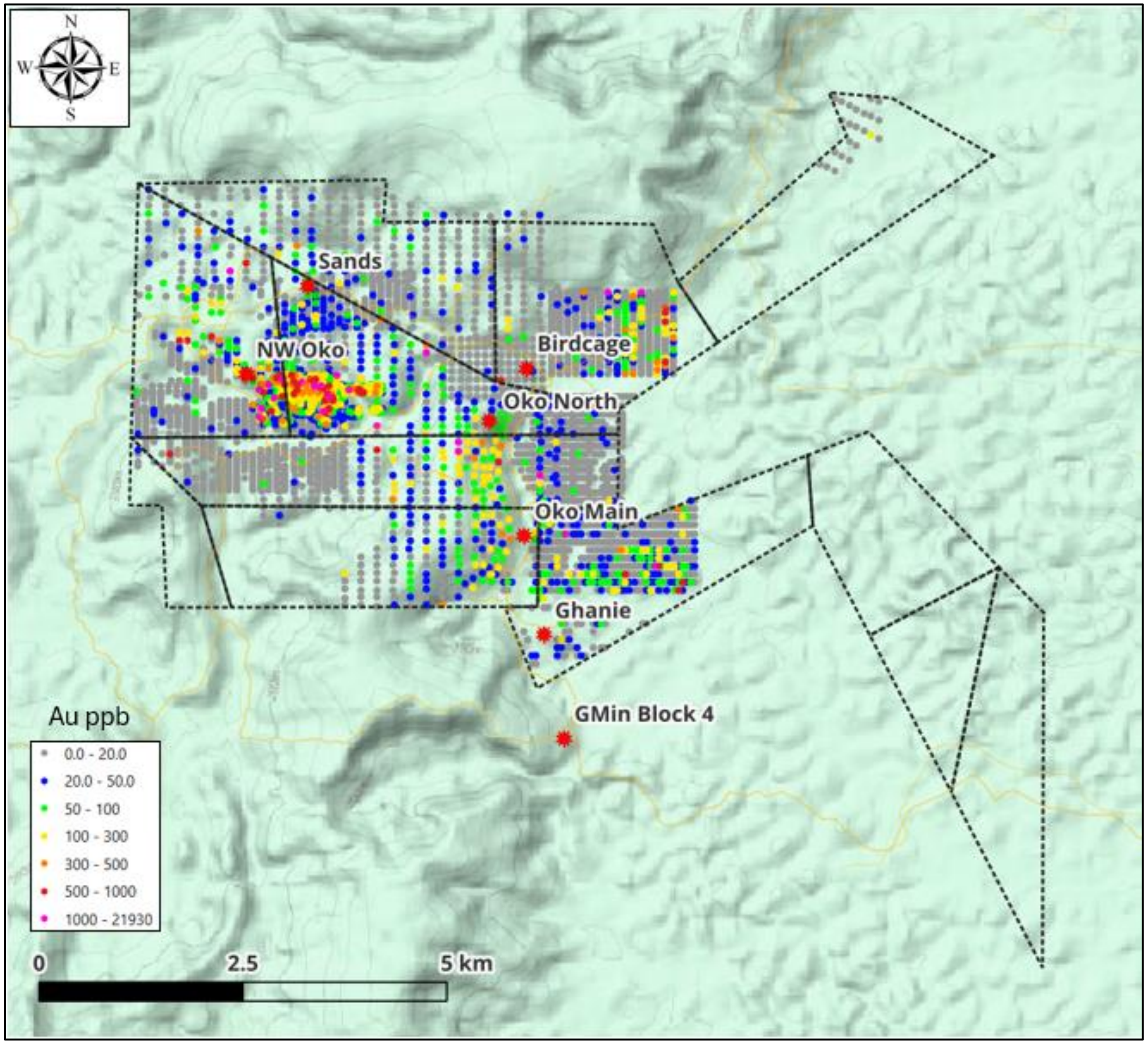
9.4 Trenching

A total of 150 trenches were completed on the property to date for 12,361 m (Figure 9.5). The trenches were dug with either a Doosan 225 or Doosan 300 excavator, owned by G2 Goldfields. The ground was cleared of vegetation, and topsoil removed in the upper bench to expose the upper saprolite layer. A 1.5 m deep excavation was then made into the saprolite to expose the underlying geology. The trenches were then mapped, and areas of potential mineralization were identified. Those areas were sampled in horizontal channels which are typically 1.5 m in length.

The samples were sent for gold analysis by fire assay at MSA Labs and Actlabs, with a lower detection limits of 5 ppb gold.

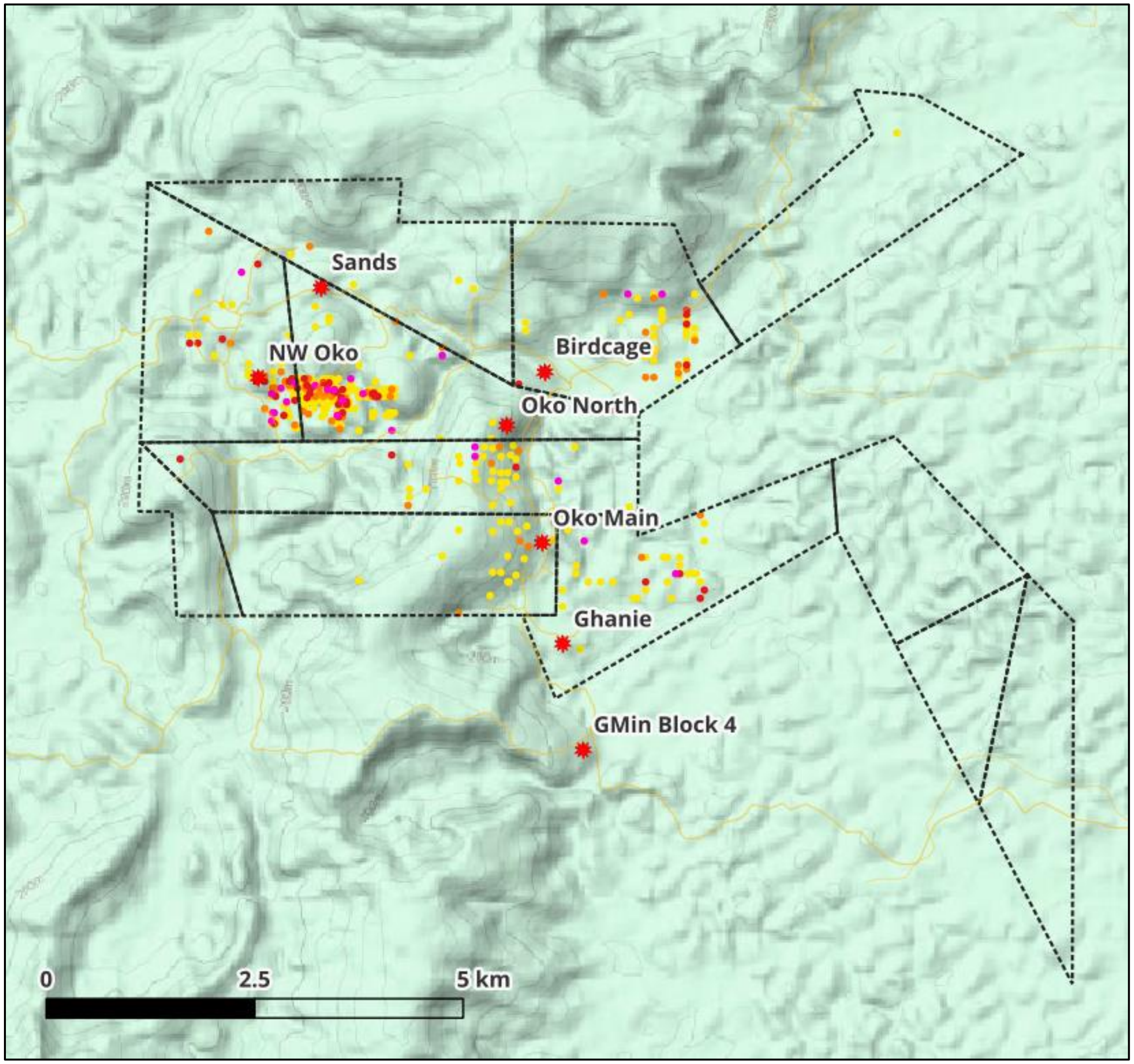
The trenches focused on following up soil anomalies, and anomalies of grab and channel samples in the Ghanie area, NW Oko deposit and to the north of the OMZ deposit. Significant assay results are summarized in Table 9.2. These and other significant assay results have assisted in confirming the mineralization within the interpreted shear zones and outside of the known deposits and assisted in delineating the mineral resources on the property.

Figure 9.3
Soil Samples Completed by G2 Goldfields on the Oko Properties up to March, 2025



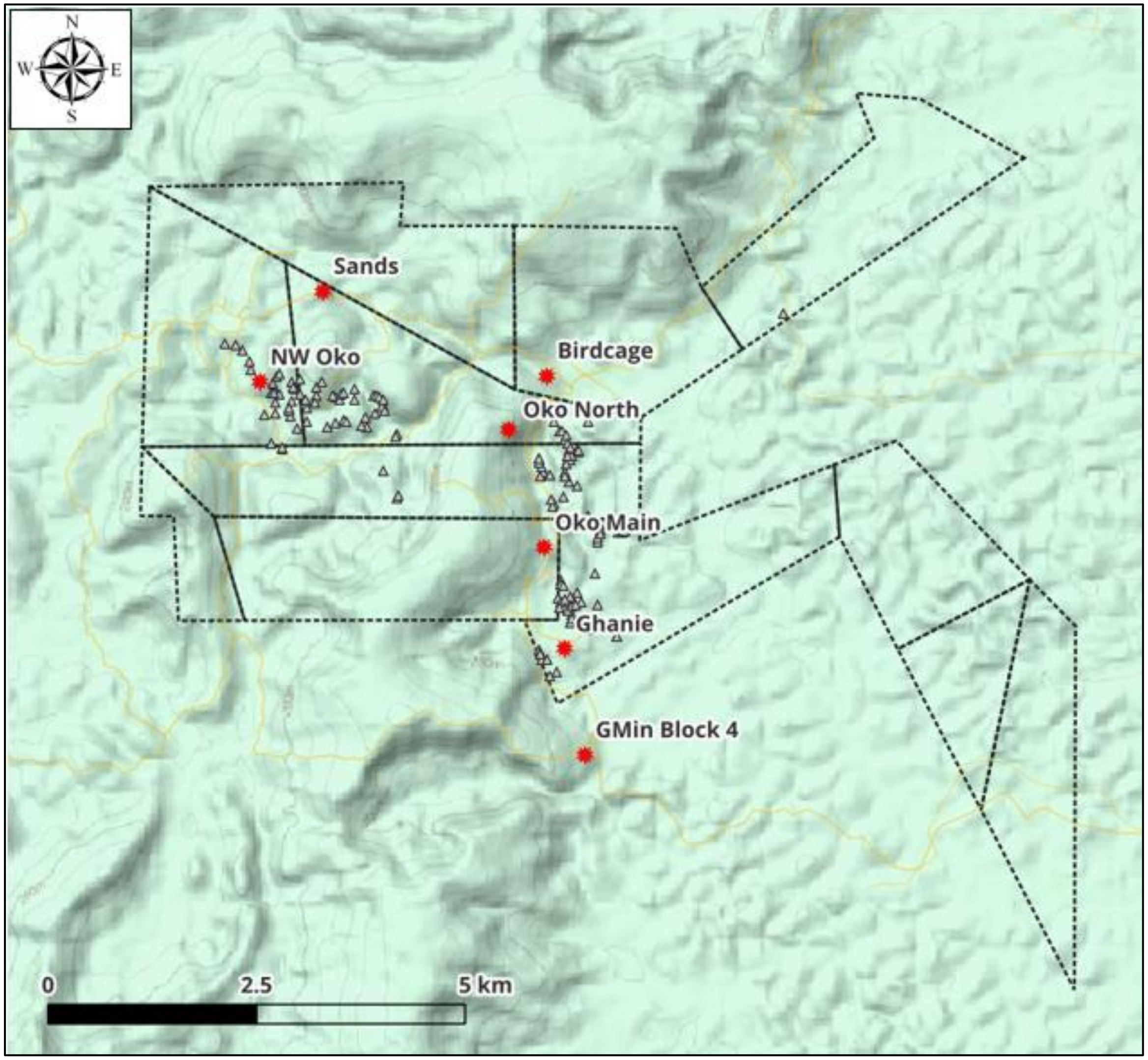
Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

Figure 9.4
Soil Samples on the Oko Properties that are Above 100 ppb Gold



Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

Figure 9.5
Collar Locations of Trenches Completed on the Oko Properties up to March, 2025



Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

Table 9.2
Some of the Significant Assay Results from Trenches Completed on the Oko Property

Prospect Area	Trench ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval Width (m)*	Average Gold Grade (g/t Au)
Ghanie	GTR_05	94.0	100.0	6.0	16.0
	GTR_08A	5.0	21.0	16.0	3.4
	GTR_09	0.0	38.0	38.0	0.7
	GTR-14	27.0	82.0	55.0	1.1
OMZ North	NOTR-8	41.0	44.0	3.0	1.1
	NOTR-10	18.0	22.0	4.0	3.9
	NOTR-11	51.0	56.0	5.0	5.9
	NOTR-11A	50.0	60.0	10.0	3.2
	Incl.	*53.0*	*55.0*	*2.0*	*12.0*
	NOTR-14	34.2	50.4	16.2	1.1
OMZ East	EOTR_05	63.0	71.0	8.0	3.3
	EOTR_06	71.0	82.0	11.0	1.4
	EOTR_08	68.0	72.4	4.5	1.7
NW-Oko	NWOTR-07	33.0	57.0	24.0	1.5
	NWOTR-18	27.0	50.0	23.0	1.2
	Incl.	*39.0*	*42.0*	*3.0*	*5.0*
	NWOTR-22	29.0	39.5	10.5	1.1
	NWOTR-31	23.5	35.0	11.5	1.0
	NWOTR-35	36.0	43.5	7.5	1.7

Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.
*The true width for each intersection has not been determined as the true width of the economic mineralization depends on the angle that the trench intersects the mineralization, the current parameters used to determine the cut-off grade and the 3D model interpretation of the shear zones and mineralization. The true width of the mineralization can therefore change over time and the true width of the mineralization for each interval is linked to the current block model and parameters used to determine the MRE.

9.5 Drilling

The Company has completed 663 diamond drill holes on the property to the date of this report for a total of 166,360 m. Only diamond drilling has been completed on the property to date. This was mainly focused on the OMZ, Ghanie and NW Oko areas although there were other programs of scout drilling which have been conducted on the property. Details of this work is further documented in Chapter 10 of this report.

9.6 Micon QP Comments

Micon's QP has reviewed the G2 Goldfields exploration programs and based on their review of the programs believes they were conducted in accordance with CIM best practices guidelines. Therefore, the exploration data gathered by G2 Goldfields can be used as the basis for conducting further exploration and drilling programs.

10.0 DRILLING

10.1 G2 GOLDFIELD'S DRILLING PROGRAMS

Diamond drilling to date on the Oko properties are summarized in Table 10.1. Figure 10.1 provides a plan view of the collar locations for the drilling up to March, 2025. The drilling operations were conducted by two drilling contractors that employ mostly Guyanese staff (Songela and Orbit Drilling). The rigs used were a combination of mechanical and hydraulic driven rigs of various models. The drill holes are drilled to HQ size up to a few drill runs past the top of fresh rock interface, after which a conversion to NQ sized core drilling is undertaken.

The drill holes are surveyed down hole with a Reflex Ez Trac surveying tool every 15 m. Additionally, drill core orientations are attempted for every drill run with the NQ sized core using a Reflex ACTIII core orientation tool. Drill hole collar surveys are conducted with a Trimble Catalyst differential GPS unit with a 1 cm accuracy subscription from the Trimble company. The drill hole collar elevations are adjusted to match the interpolated Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) survey which was completed on the property, while the differential GPS Eastings and Northings are utilized.

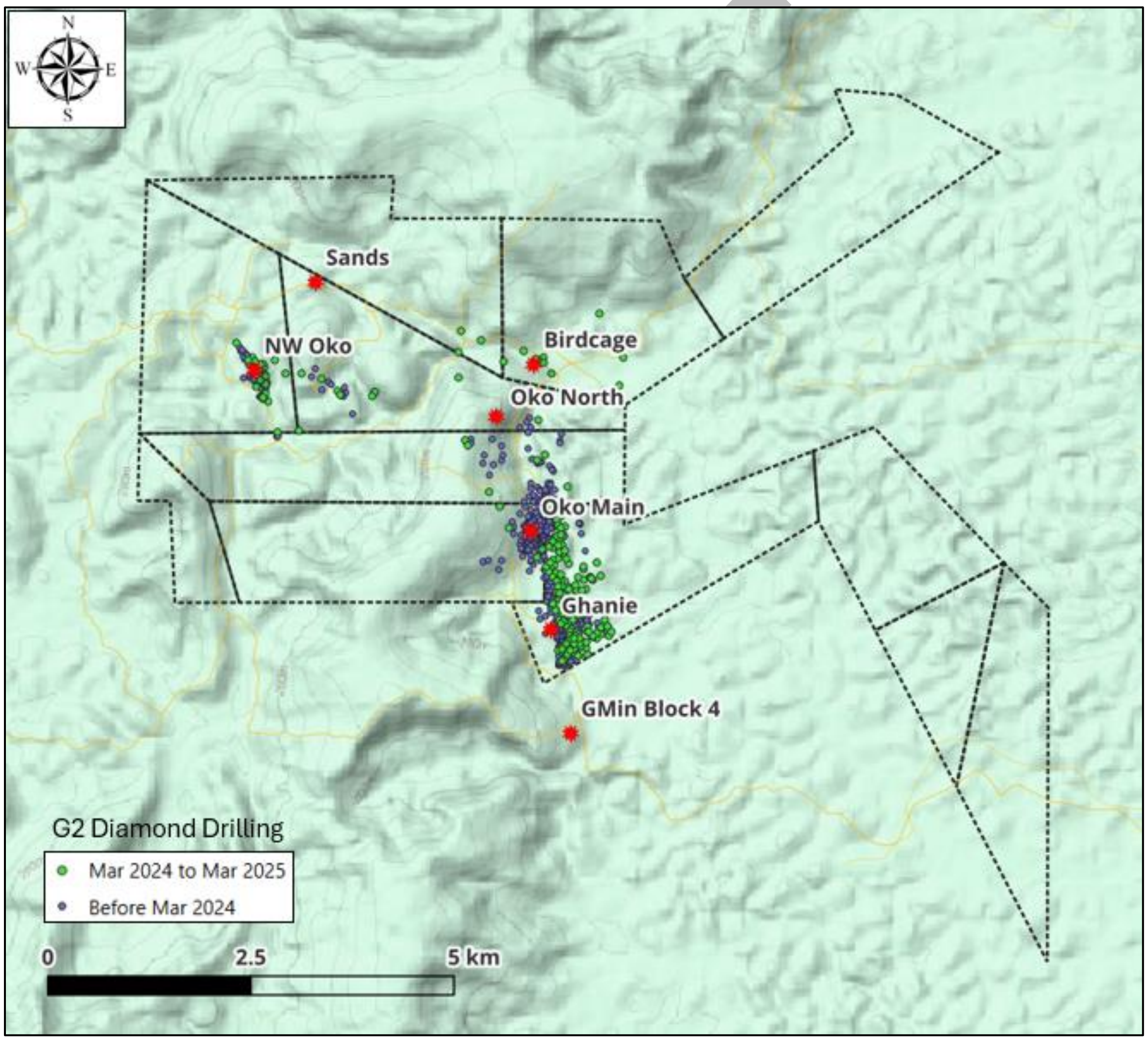
The drill hole logging is supervised by an on-site geologist, where geotechnical data including core recoveries, RQD and orientation line logs are conducted, and geological logging and sampling is also conducted. The purpose of the drilling program is to intersect mineralized intervals based on geological interpretations, provide reliable samples for analytical analysis of gold concentrations, and to provide adequate geological and sampling data to facilitate a mineral resource estimation to NI 43-101 standards.

Table 10.1
Summary of the Drill Holes Completed on the Oko Property up to March, 2025

Prospect/Deposit	Before March, 2024		March, 2024 to March, 2025		Totals	
	Number of Drill Holes	Metres (m)	Number of Drill Holes	Metres (m)	Number of Drill Holes	Metres (m)
Birdcage	-	-	15	1,969	15	1,969
Ghanie	118	24,499	154	55,026	272	79,525
NW Oko	45	4,216	32	4,307	77	8,523
OMZ	235	64,855	16	5,822	251	70,677
OMZ East	6	511	-	-	6	511
OMZ North	30	3,456	6	798	36	4,254
OMZ West	4	546	2	357	6	903
Total	**438**	**98,082**	**225**	**68,277**	**663**	**166,362**

Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

Figure 10.1
Collar Locations of Diamond Drill Holes Completed on the Oko Properties up to March, 2025



Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

Drilling programs were focused on delineating the OMZ, Ghanie and NW Oko deposits. In each of these deposits, mineralized shear zones were intersected and successfully delineated to facilitate mineral resource estimations to various vertical depths. The host rocks mainly included carbonaceous mudstones, arenaceous siltstones and magnetite bearing mafic volcanics. Due to the frequent occurrence of visible gold in the quartz veins within the OMZ shear zones, where visible gold grains are observed the samples were sent for a 500 g screen metallic analysis in an attempt to reduce assay variability and achieve more representative analytical results (consistent with MSA Labs PRP-952 sample prep methodology and MSC-550 analysis methodology). The other samples which were believed to be mineralized were sent for normal 50 g fire assay with an AAS finish (consistent with MSA Labs PRP-920 sample prep methodology and FAS-121 analysis methodology). Samples analysed by the FAS-121 method but will results in excess of a 6 ppm Au upper limit are re-assayed from a 50 g pulp duplicate by normal fire assay with a gravimetric finish (consistent with MSA Labs FAS-425 analysis methodology).

10.2 2024 AND 2025 DRILLING PROGRAM

Most of the drilling from 2024 to 2025 focused on the Ghanie deposit. The significant assay intercepts from the Ghanie deposit, to date, are summarized in Table 10.2. Additionally, significant drilling results from drill holes completed at the NW Oko and OMZ deposits between March, 2024 and March, 2025 are summarized in Table 10.3.

Table 10.2
Summary of the Significant Results of Drill Holes Completed at the Ghanie Deposit up to March, 2025

Drill Hole ID	Interval Includes	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
GDD-04	-	21.0	71.0	50.0	1.7
	Includes	55.5	69.4	13.9	5.1
GDD-06	-	58.0	61.0	3.0	17.0
GDD-10	-	90.0	116.6	26.6	5.1
	Includes	109.0	116.6	7.6	15.5
GDD-17	-	31.0	63.1	32.1	2.2
GDD-18	-	41.0	66.0	25.0	2.2
GDD-19	-	52.5	81.1	28.6	2.0
GDD-20	-	62.0	92.4	30.4	1.8
GDD-21	-	25.5	70.0	44.5	2.3
	Includes	61.0	67.0	6.0	14.5
GDD-26	-	84.5	111.0	26.5	4.1
	Includes	103.5	110.0	6.5	11.3
GDD-30	-	108.5	125.0	16.5	7.3
	Includes	121.0	125.0	4.0	27.2
GDD-32	-	167.9	187.0	19.1	2.8
GDD-43	-	30.0	40.5	10.5	10.6
	Includes	30.0	31.5	1.5	69.3
GDD-55	-	242.0	269.0	27.0	6.5
	Includes	258.0	264.6	6.6	24.7
GDD-60	-	256.5	277.0	20.6	2.5

Drill Hole ID	Interval Includes	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
GDD-62	-	253.0	282.0	29.0	2.1
GDD-63	-	256.5	321.0	64.5	1.3
GDD-66	-	304.0	314.5	10.5	5.0
GDD-68A	-	148.0	159.0	11.0	37.9
GDD-69	-	319.5	351.5	32.0	2.5
GDD-70	-	328.7	351.0	22.3	5.1
	Includes	345.0	351.0	6.0	14.2
GDD-74	-	89.7	92.7	3.0	42.2
GDD-75	-	170.0	171.6	1.6	32.9
GDD-76	-	263.0	272.0	9.0	7.5
GDD-79	-	128.8	131.0	2.2	40.1
GDD-85	-	315.0	348.5	33.5	1.6
GDD-91	-	482.1	518.0	35.9	2.3
GDD-91W1	-	500.0	519.5	19.5	2.6
GDD-92	-	479.0	503.0	24.0	2.9
GDD-93	-	124.0	148.5	24.5	5.3
	Includes	134.5	139.0	4.5	25.2
GDD-96	-	403.0	417.5	14.5	3.5
GDD-104	-	488.5	501.6	13.1	5.0
	Includes	488.5	497.5	9.0	6.8
GDD-105	-	497.5	500.4	2.9	19.8
GDD-105	-	544.5	553.9	9.4	5.5
GDD-110	-	198.0	204.0	6.0	8.5
GDD-110	-	211.5	216.0	4.5	15.3
GDD-115	-	206.9	259.2	52.3	2.1
	Includes	256.0	258.0	2.0	31.3
GDD-117	-	628.0	636.5	8.5	11.4
	Includes	628.0	629.5	1.5	58.5
GDD-120	-	357.5	376.5	19.0	3.1
GDD-122	-	83.0	129.5	46.5	2.5
	Includes	123.3	125.0	1.7	55.9
GDD-127	-	223.0	258.0	35.0	3.7
	Includes	250.5	258.0	7.5	14.7
GDD-130	-	304.5	341.0	36.5	1.9
GDD-135	-	271.0	328.5	57.5	4.3
	Includes	311.0	326.0	15.0	15.3
GDD-140	-	242.5	277.0	34.5	2.0
	Includes	264.0	277.0	13.0	4.7
GDD-141	-	369.0	399.5	30.5	1.9
GDD-144	-	111.0	114.0	3.0	18.8
GDD-144	-	153.0	176.0	23.0	4.4
GDD-160	-	212.5	222.0	9.5	5.9
GDD-167	-	315.0	330.5	15.5	4.9
GDD-173	-	93.5	95.0	1.5	88.0
GDD-176	-	330.0	348.3	18.3	3.6

Drill Hole ID	Interval Includes	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
GDD-177	-	322.0	323.4	1.4	37.6
GDD-181	-	383.0	423.3	40.3	1.3
GDD-188	-	261.5	280.9	19.4	2.9
GDD-189	-	244.0	260.0	16.0	3.3
GDD-192	-	506.5	525.1	18.7	3.6
	Includes	513.0	520.0	7.0	7.6
GDD-194	-	580.6	627.5	46.9	5.8
GDD-198	-	463.0	507.0	44.0	1.4
GDD-204	-	140.3	199.0	58.7	1.1
GDD-205	-	442.5	467.5	25.0	2.9
	Includes	458.5	460.0	1.5	44.2
GDD-209	-	428.5	473.0	44.5	1.2
GDD-210	-	308.0	325.7	17.7	3.2
GDD-215A	-	720.0	785.0	65.0	1.2
GDD-218W1	-	709.6	775.5	66.0	1.5
GDD-228	-	446.0	454.5	8.5	17.4
	Includes	446.0	450.0	4.0	36.8
GDD-233	-	382.5	410.0	27.5	3.2
	Includes	388.5	402.0	13.5	5.7
GDD-236	-	601.5	650.6	49.1	4.6
	Includes	613.5	622.5	9.0	21.4

Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

Table 10.3
Summary of the Significant Assay Results of Drill Holes Completed at OMZ and NW Oko from March, 2024 to March, 2025

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t Au)
OKD-231	163.5	174.5	11.0	4.9
OKD-234	222.0	227.5	5.5	2.0
OKD-234	394.0	395.6	1.6	28.3
OKD-237	25.0	30.5	5.5	2.4
NWOD-37	34.5	41.5	7.0	8.5

Source: G2 Goldfields, 2025.

For Table 10.2 and Table 10.3 the reader should note that; the true width for each intersection has not been determined as the true width of the economic mineralization depends on the angle that the drill hole intersects the mineralization, the current parameters used to determine the cut-off grade and the 3D model interpretation of the shear zones and mineralization. The true width of the mineralization can therefore change over time and the true width of the mineralization for each interval is linked to the current block model and parameters used to determine the MRE.

10.3 Micon QP Comments Regarding the Drilling Programs

The 2024 to 2025 drilling program continued to successfully identify mineralization at the Oko Project in the primary deposits and mineralized secondary zones. The continued success of the drilling program has expanded the extent of the potentially economic mineralization and should allow G2 Goldfields to undertake a preliminary economic assessment of the Project, should it choose to do so.

The exploration team continues to follow the CIM Mineral Exploration Best Practice Guidelines (the Exploration Guidelines) (CIM, 2018). Therefore, geological information continues to be collected following standard industry procedures and practices and can be used for mineral resource estimation purposes.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSES FROM PROSPECTING AND MAPPING PROGRAMS

In the 2015 to 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 2015 program submitted 74 samples for fire assays, eight samples for fire assays with AAS finish and 10 samples 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 ISO 9001:2000 accredited, and both laboratories are independent from G2 Goldfields. A 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	G2 Goldfields		

From 2015 to 2018 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 analyzer. However, Micon's QP notes that these samples are not used in any MRE and are used only to indicate the nature of the mineralization within the rock at the point at which the sample was taken.

11.2 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSES FROM 2019 TO 2025 DRILLING PROGRAMS

From 2019 to 2025, drill core was 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 MSA Labs Guyana, in East Demerara Coast, Georgetown. MSA Labs 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 (MSA Labs method MSC 550). All other samples were analyzed for gold using standard Fire Assay-AA with atomic absorption finish (MSA Labs method; FAS-121). Samples returning over 10.0 g/t gold were analyzed utilizing standard fire assay gravimetric methods (MSA Labs method; FAS-425).

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

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

11.3 Sample Preparation and Analyses from the 2022 to 2024 Exploration Programs

In the 2022 to 2024 period, G2 Goldfields Inc. used two facilities located in Georgetown, Guyana for sample analysis of exploration samples:

- MSA Labs
- Actlabs

These facilities are both ISO 9001:2000 accredited and they are both independent of G2 Goldfields.

Samples which are collected in the field for the 2022 to 2024 campaign were from one of the following types of exploration program:

- Soil sampling (from hand augering).
- Random grab sampling.
- Channel sampling, including from trenches.
- Diamond drill core.

The samples from each of these programs have been prepared in the field and placed in 18” x 12” plastic sample bags which are zip tied. These are normally comprised of between 1.5 kg to 3.0 kg of the selected sample media. The bags are then laid out in sequential order at the Oko site, in a sample preparation facility, and CRMs and Blanks are inserted in their respective sample bags. 4 to 5 samples are then placed in larger poly-weaved bags that are also zip tied to facilitate safe transport.

The samples are dispatched by pickups from the Oko site directly to the laboratory facilities in Georgetown, under the supervision of a senior field staff from G2 Goldfields. At both laboratories, there is a check by the G2 staff, as well as laboratory staff that are the designated recipients, to ensure that the samples were maintained in good condition and that all are accounted for in the respective dispatch.

Upon receipt of the samples, the laboratory facilities conduct sample preparation and analysis.

At ActLabs, prep code RX1 was utilized where the assay samples were dried at 60°C followed by crushing to 80% passing a 2 mm screen. A 250 g split was then pulverized to 95% passing a 105-micron screen. Fire assay with atomic absorption finish (FA/AAS) is then conducted on a 50-gram sub sample, in accordance with the method outlined for code 1A2 50. If there are samples with a gold concentration more than 3.0 g/t Au, the samples are re-analyzed using a Gravimetric finish (in accordance with Actlabs method 1A4).

At MSA Labs, a similar methodology for sample preparation associated with prep code PRP-920, was applied to the samples. The assay samples were dried at 60°C, followed by crushing to 80% passing a 2 mm screen. A 1,000 g split was then pulverized to 85% passing a 75-micron screen. Gold in the samples were then analyzed using MSA Labs method FAS-121, in which a 50 g split is analyzed with fire assay by Pb collection and atomic absorption finish. If samples assay over a 10 g/t Au limit, the samples are re-analyzed by Gravimetric finish in accordance with MSA Labs method FAS-425.

11.4 2019 TO 2025 QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL (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 G2 Goldfield’s quality control/quality assurance program (QA/QC). A total of 50,767 samples (46,124 core samples and 4,643 QA/QC samples) were analysed for gold (Table 11.4). The QA/QC samples amount to approximately 10% of the total number of core samples sent to MSA Labs and Actlabs. G2 Goldfield’s has selected check samples to send them to a second laboratory for verification.

Table 11.2
QA/QC Samples Used in the Diamond Drilling Program (2019-2025)

CRM ID	Number of Samples	Certified Value	Cert Au +2StDev	Cert Au -2StDev	Cert Au +3StDev	Cert Au - 3StDev	Failed	Percentage Failed
Blank 1	2,446	-	-	-	-	-	53	2.2%
OREAS 234	518	1.200	1.260	1.140	1.290	1.110	19	3.7%
OREAS 230	326	0.337	0.363	0.311	0.376	0.298	11	3.4%
OREAS 211	295	0.768	0.822	0.714	0.849	0.687	14	4.7%
OREAS 221	245	1.060	1.132	0.988	1.168	0.952	8	3.3%
OREAS 217	167	0.338	0.358	0.318	0.368	0.308	4	2.4%
OREAS 237	155	2.210	2.318	2.102	2.372	2.048	15	9.7%
OREAS 19a	97	5.490	5.690	5.290	5.790	5.190	6	6.2%
OREAS 240	67	5.510	5.788	5.232	5.927	5.093	4	6.0%
OREAS 251b	57	0.505	0.539	0.471	0.556	0.454	3	5.3%
OREAS 222	49	1.220	1.286	1.154	1.319	1.121	4	8.2%
OREAS 218	48	0.531	0.565	0.497	0.582	0.480	0	0.0%
OREAS 15g	47	0.527	0.573	0.481	0.596	0.458	0	0.0%
OREAS 243	32	12.390	13.002	11.778	13.308	11.472	4	12.5%
OREAS 242	30	8.670	9.100	8.240	9.315	8.025	1	3.3%
OREAS 250b	24	0.332	0.011	0.354	0.310	0.365	1	4.2%
OREAS 253b	20	1.240	1.312	1.168	1.348	1.132	0	0.0%
OREAS 15d	12	1.560	1.644	1.476	1.686	1.434	0	0.0%
OREAS 65a	6	0.520	0.554	0.486	0.571	0.469	1	16.7%
OREAS 255b	2	4.160	4.380	3.950	4.490	3.840	0	0.0%
TOTAL	**4,643**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**148**	**3.2%**

*SD-Standard Deviation, provided in the CRM certificate.
Table provided by G2 Goldfields, March, 2025.

11.4.1 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 95.7% of all inserted control samples are within the acceptable limits. Excluding coarse blanks, a total of 2,197 CRMs were analysed, and 2,102 samples returned gold values within the acceptable limits (CertValue-3*SD to CertValue+3*SD), while 95 standard assay values were outside of the acceptable limits. G2G's protocol is to request re-analysis of CRM samples and pulps of the original diamond core samples for a range of 5 samples above and below sequence of a failed CRM, where mineralization in any core sample within this range is observed to be above cut-off grade.

A list of the QA/QC samples and the results from the G2 Goldfields QA/QC monitoring are listed in Table 11.2. Figure 11.2 to Figure 11.18 illustrate the performance of the CRMs, used to check for assay results bias and accuracy.

Figure 11.2
Performance of OREAS 15d Standard

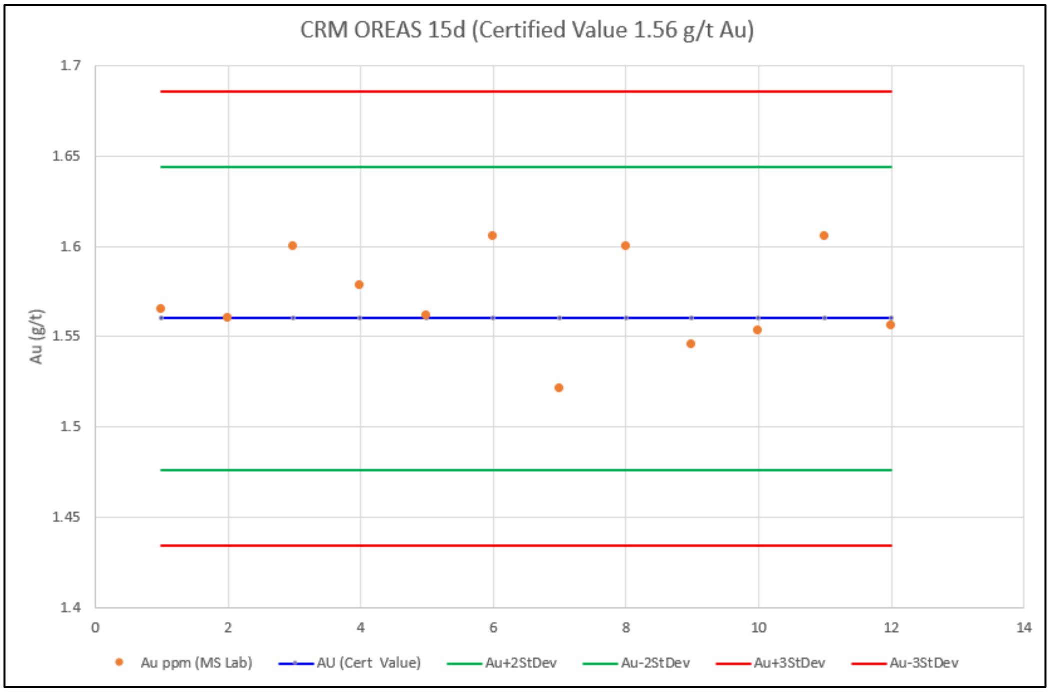


Figure provided by G2 Goldfields, April, 2025.

Figure 11.3
Performance of OREAS 15g Standard

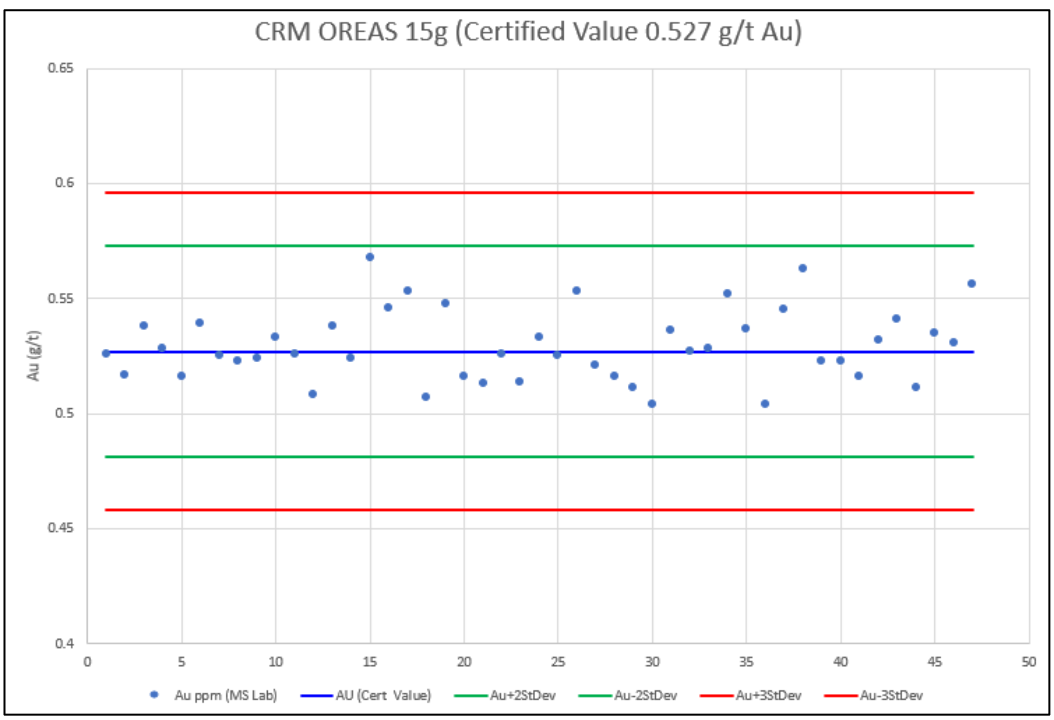


Figure provided by G2 Goldfields, April, 2025.

Figure 11.4
Performance of OREAS 19a Standard

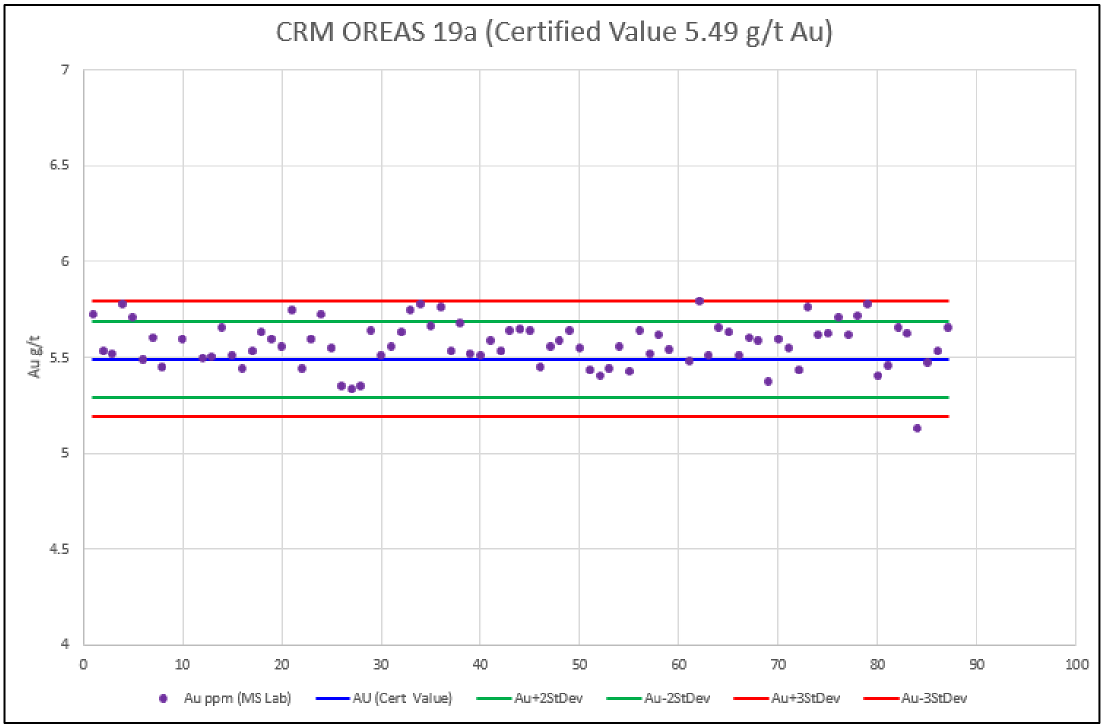


Figure provided by G2 Goldfields, April, 2025.

Figure 11.5
Performance of OREAS 211 Standard

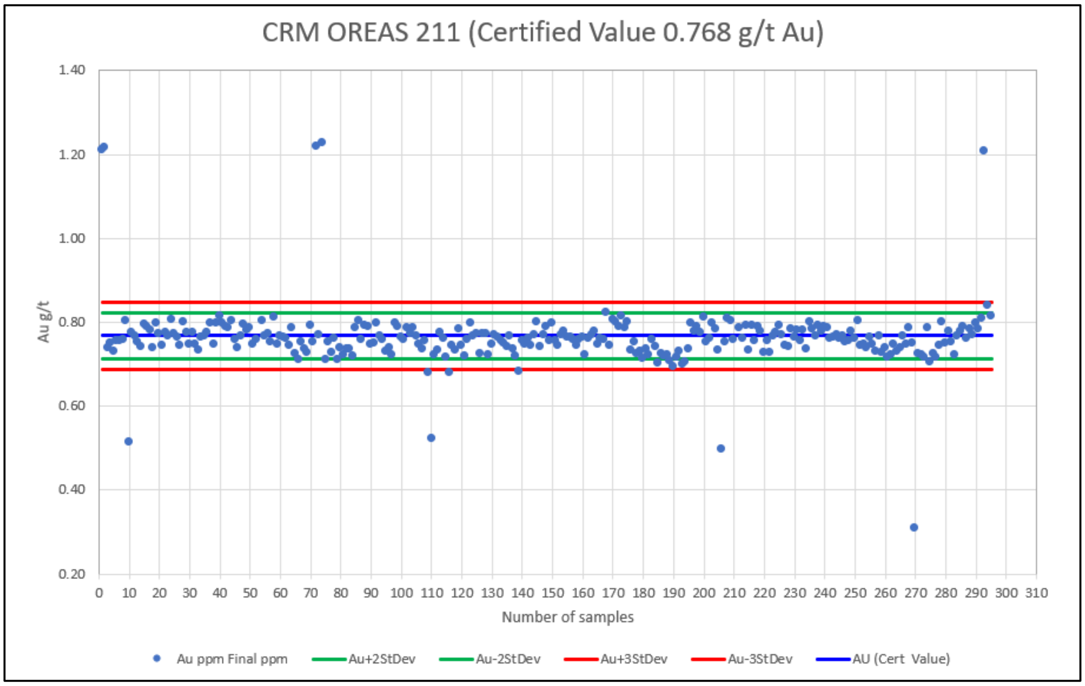


Figure provided by G2 Goldfields, April, 2025.

Figure 11.6
Performance of the OREAS 217 Standard

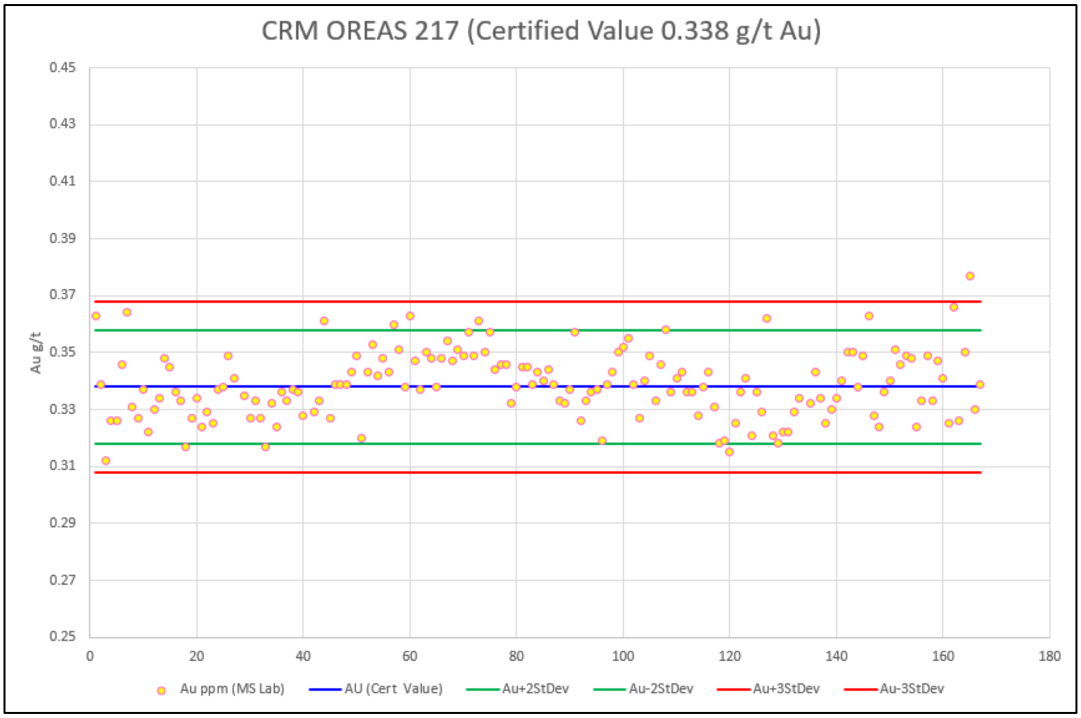


Figure provided by G2 Goldfields, April, 2025.

Figure 11.7
Performance of the OREAS 218 Standard

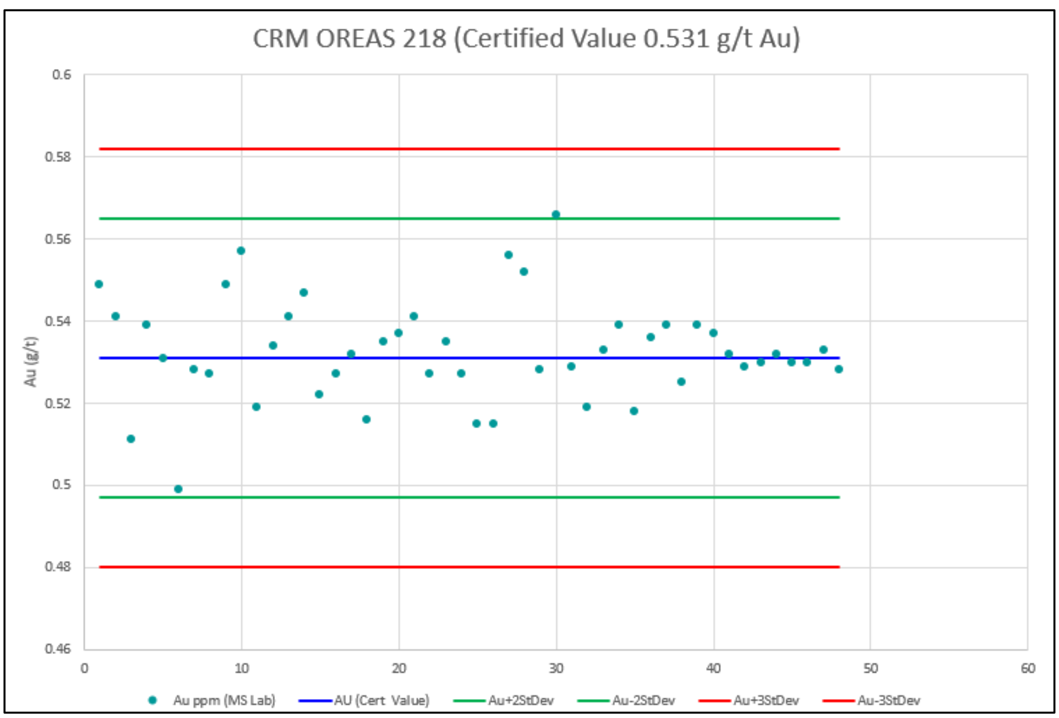


Figure provided by G2 Goldfields, April, 2025.

Figure 11.8
Performance of the OREAS 221 Standard

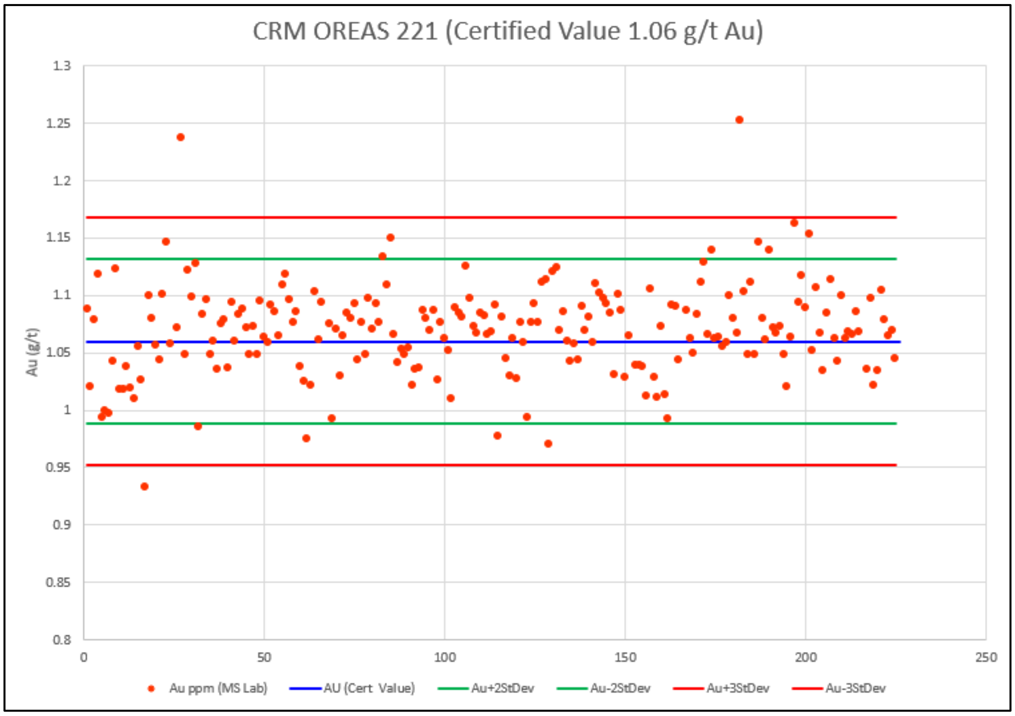


Figure provided by G2 Goldfields, April, 2025.

Figure 11.9
Performance of the OREAS 222 Standard

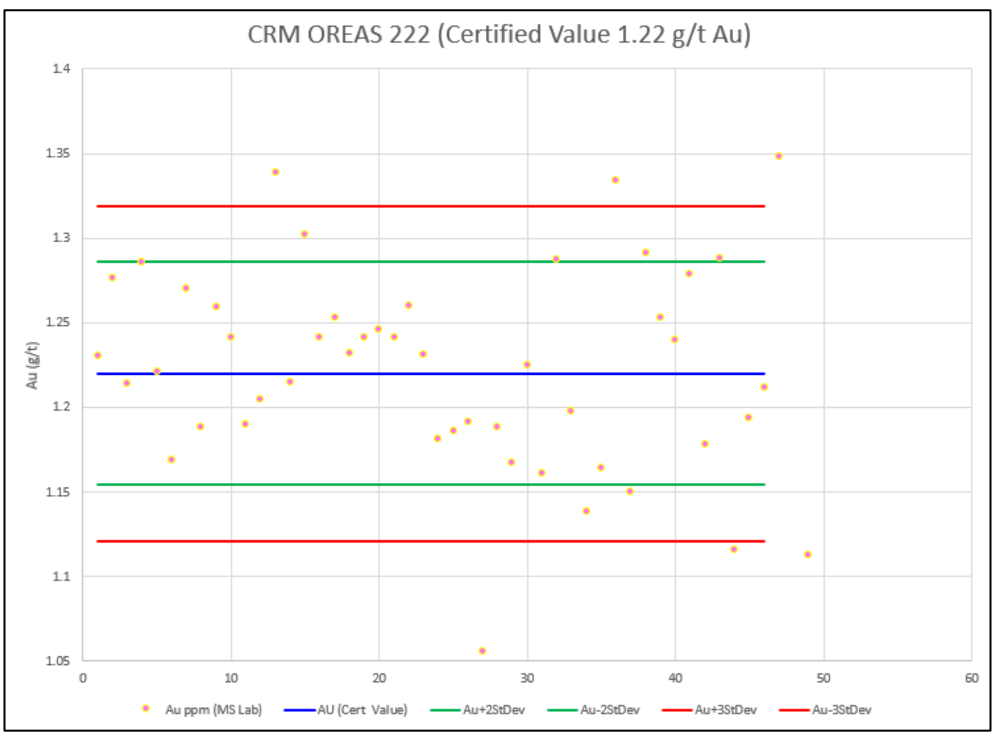


Figure provided by G2 Goldfields, April, 2025.

Figure 11.10
Performance of the OREAS 230 Standard

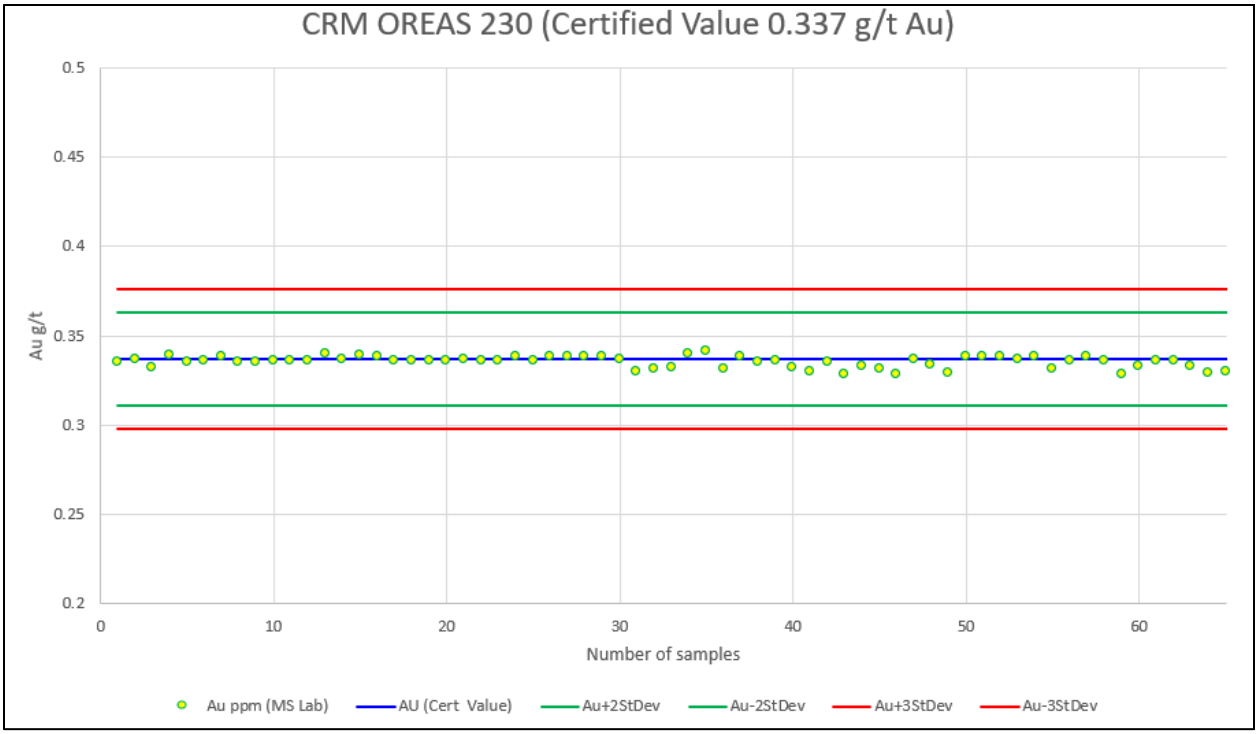


Figure provided by G2 Goldfields, April, 2025.

Figure 11.11
Performance of the OREAS 237 Standard

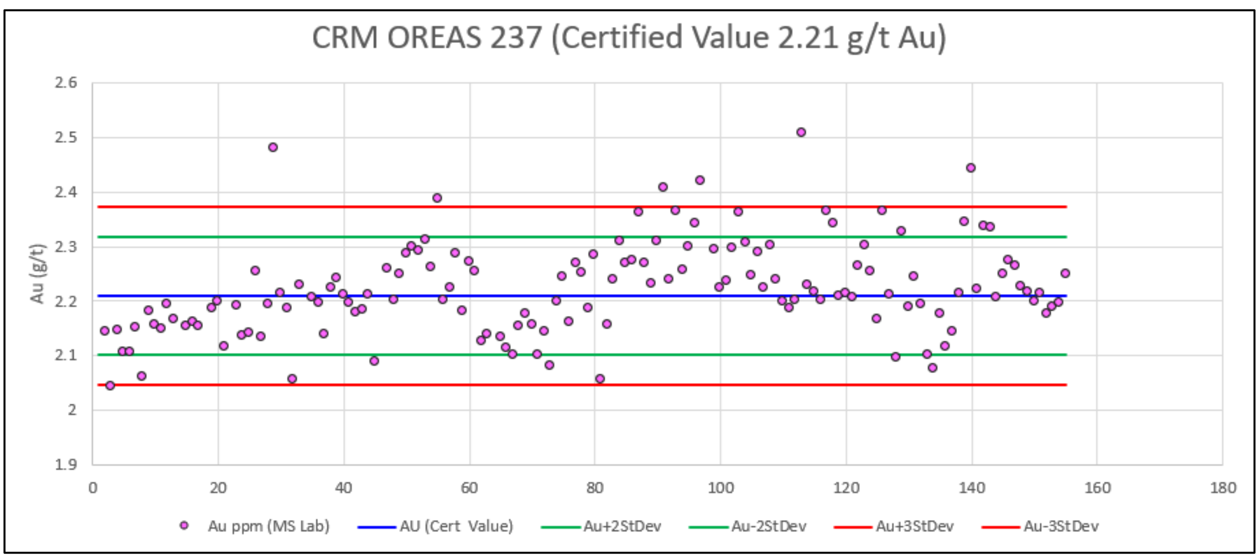


Figure provided by G2 Goldfields, April, 2025.

Figure 11.12
Performance of the OREAS 240 Standard

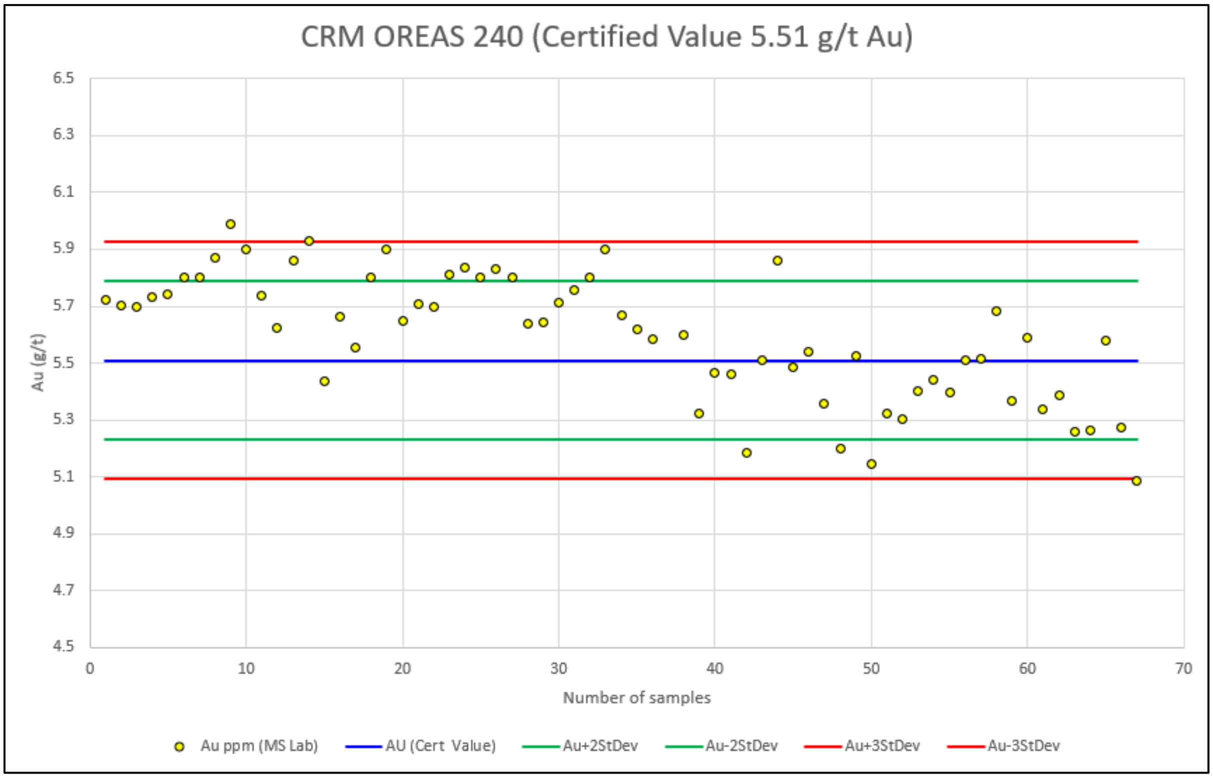


Figure provided by G2 Goldfields, April, 2025.

Figure 11.13
Performance of the OREAS 242 Standard

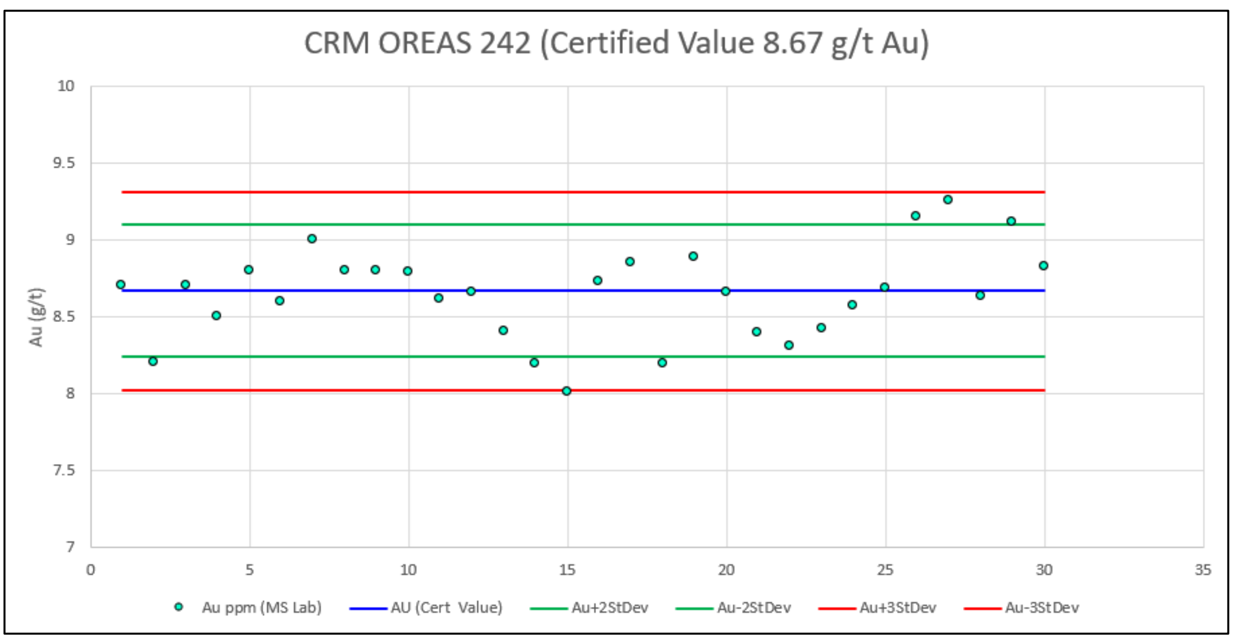


Figure provided by G2 Goldfields, April, 2025.

Figure 11.14
Performance of the OREAS 243 Standard

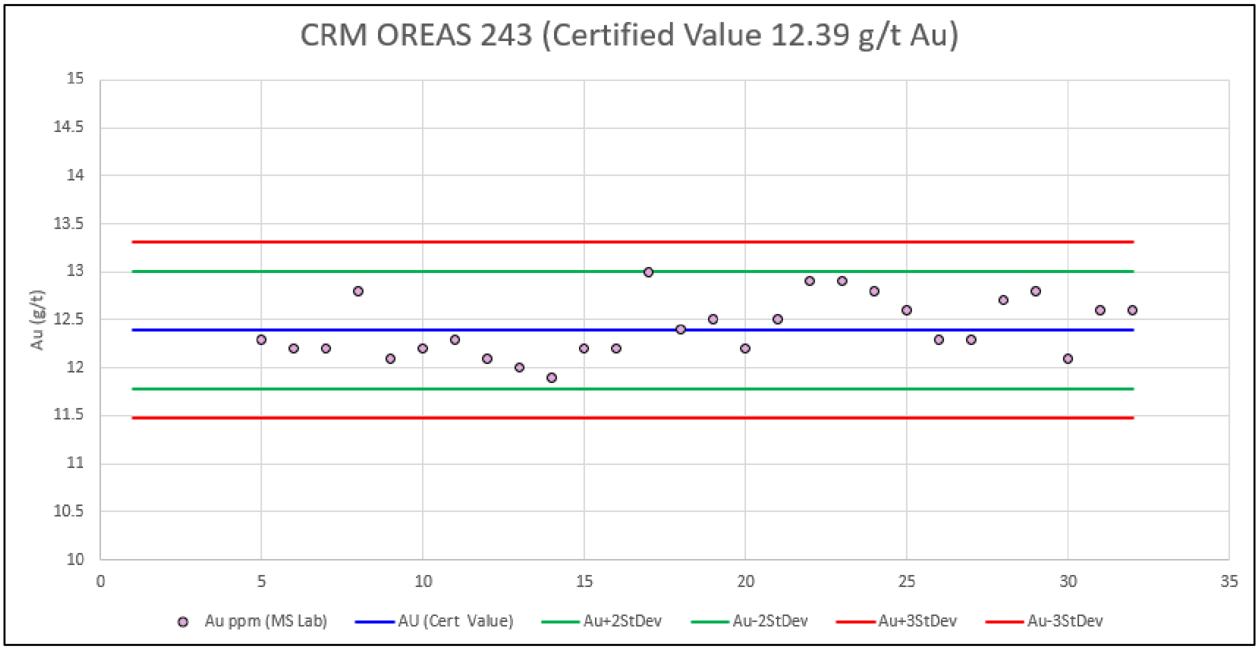


Figure provided by G2 Goldfields, April, 2025.

Figure 11.15
Performance of the OREAS 250b Standard

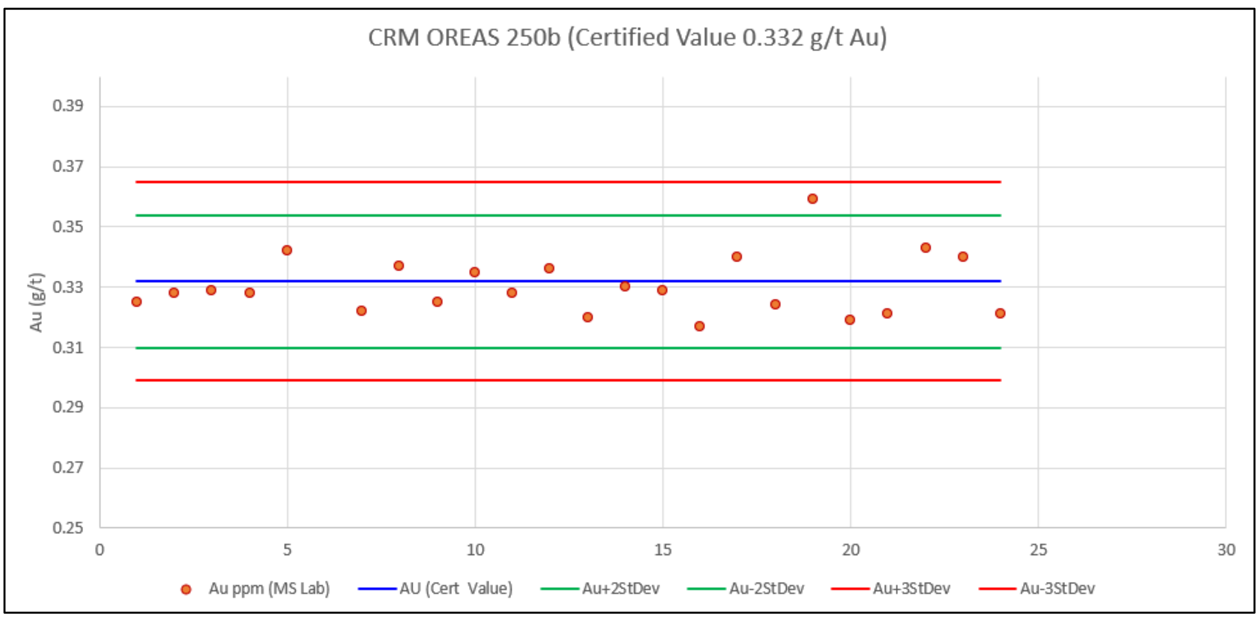


Figure provided by G2 Goldfields, April, 2025.

Figure 11.16
Performance of the OREAS 251b Standard

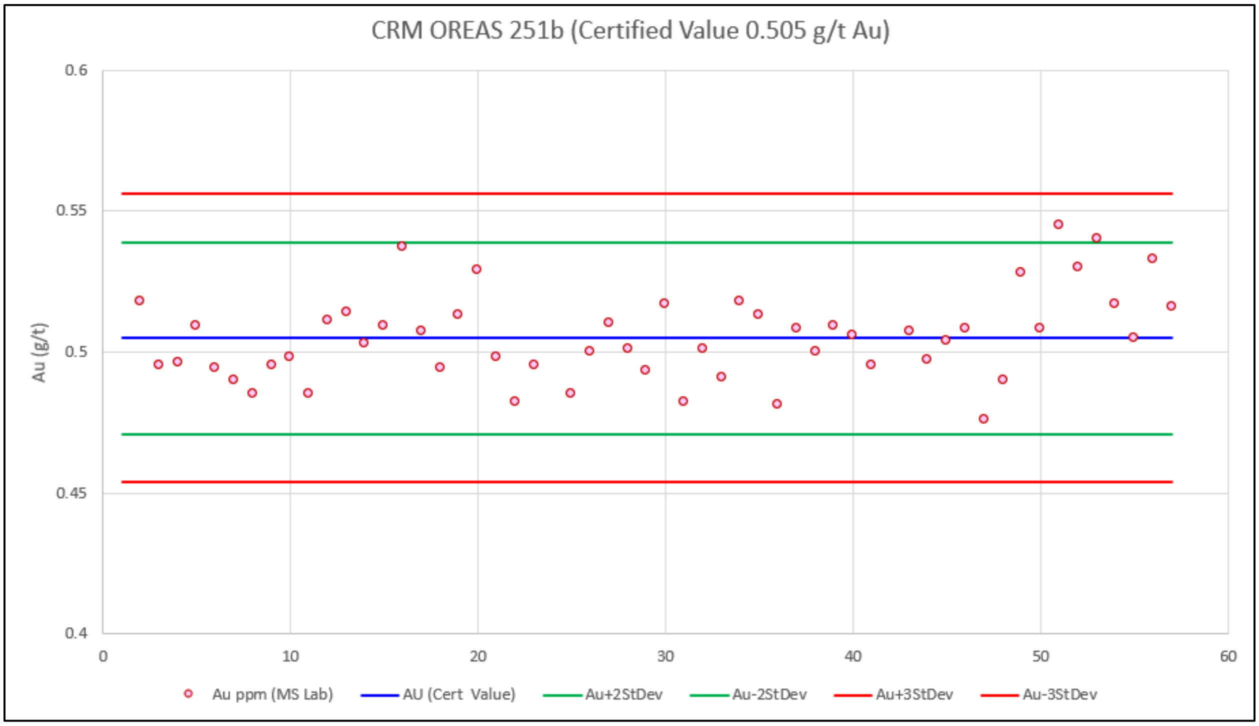


Figure provided by G2 Goldfields, April, 2025.

Figure 11.17
Performance of the OREAS 253b Standard

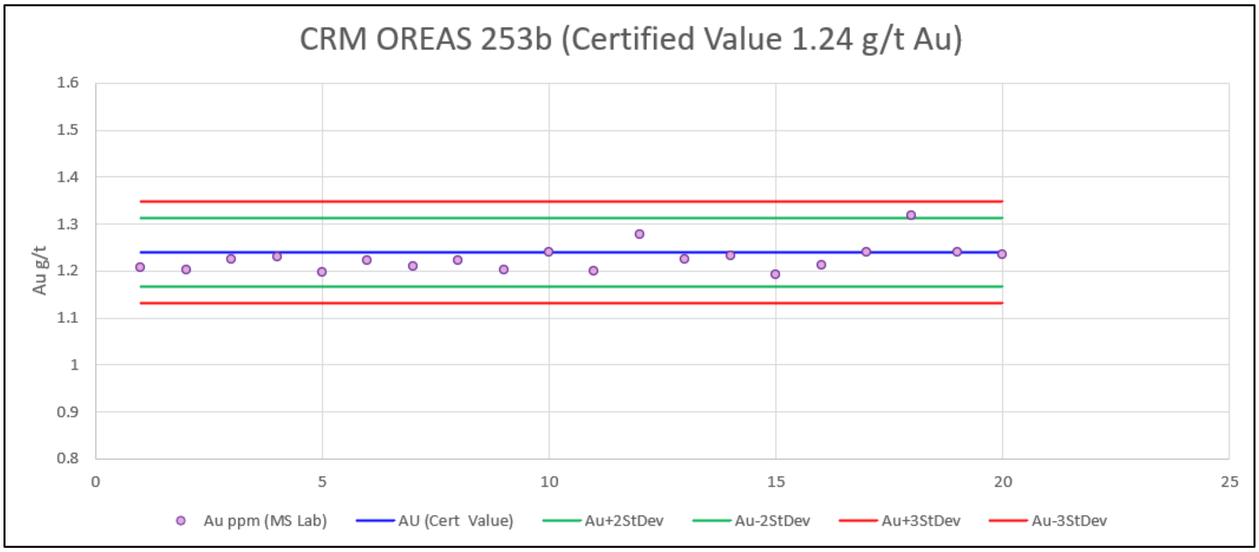


Figure provided by G2 Goldfields, April, 2025.

Figure 11.18
Performance of Coarse Blank Samples

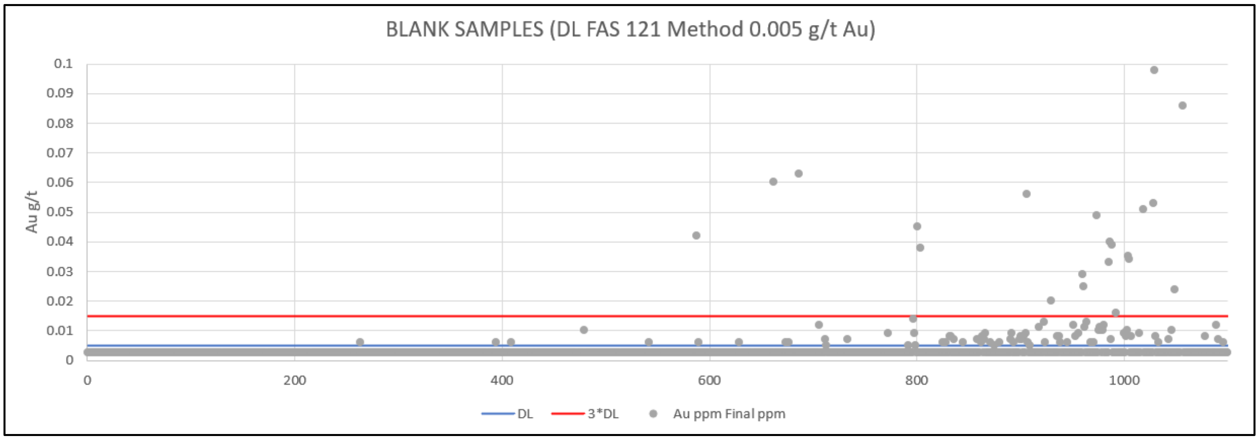


Figure provided by G2 Goldfields, April, 2025.

11.4.2 Duplicates

G2 Goldfields completed internal and external re-analysis of duplicates. At the beginning the exploration team decided to send ¼ core, but the Oko Project has high grade nuggety mineralization and the original assay is completed using ½ core. The exploration team decided that the quartered core would not represent the sample interval properly, and therefore, G2 Goldfields decided to use pulp duplicates to track the repeatability of the assay results.

At the time this report was completed G2 Goldfields was still in the process of updating the results from the latest duplicate samples. However, the previous 2024 Technical Report noted that 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 of the failed duplicates returned values, above 0.5 g/t Au, and have more than 20% difference from the original result.

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. Most of the failed duplicates are close to the detection limit or are at least 10 times below the gold mineralization limit.

G2 Goldfields will need to update the duplicate sample results in subsequent Technical Reports but at this time Micon's QP does not believe there will be a material difference in the results indicated in prior duplicate datasets.

11.4.3 Check Samples

At the time this report was completed G2 Goldfields was still in the process of updating the results from the latest check samples. However, the previous 2024 Technical Report noted that G2 Goldfields re-assayed 73 check samples at Actlabs Guyana Inc. The coarse rejects from the primary samples were shipped directly to the second laboratory in Georgetown. Actlabs is a commercial laboratory, independent from G2 Goldfields. All samples were subsequently prepared and assayed in an identical way, using 50 g fire assay (64 samples) and screen fire assay (9 samples).

Actlabs rigorous laboratory protocol and QA/QC indicates that errors due to laboratory procedures or protocols were minimal. Therefore, it is believed that any remaining variability relates to the coarse-grained mineralization and nugget effect.

G2 Goldfields will need to update the check sample results in subsequent Technical Reports but at this time Micon's QP does not believe there will be a material difference in the results indicated in prior check sample datasets.

11.5 Micon QP Comments

Micon's QP believes that G2 Goldfields 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 in some locations which creates a nugget effect in the sampling. G2 Goldfields is working towards measures to improve the accuracy, precision and repeatability by including more duplicate samples and conducting further metal screening analyses for the high-grade samples which should assist in identifying the nature of the high-grade assays the results of which will be needed to be noted in subsequent Technical Reports.

Micon's QP recommends that G2 Goldfields continues further periodic reviews of the QA/QC results and further communications with the laboratory, especially if high-grade samples are suspected. Despite some issues, the assay results from the drilling programs are reliable and can be used as the basis of a mineral resource estimation. The variability and the presence of high-grade assays as a result of a nugget affect in the samples can be mitigated by the QP during the mineral resource estimation process and therefore should not unduly affect the MRE.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The Oko Gold Project has been visited by Micon QPs in 2018 and 2024, in conjunction with the publications of Micon's previous Technical Reports. A third site visit was conducted in conjunction with the updated mineral resource disclosed in this Technical Report in 2023 by Alan J. San Martin, P.Eng, a Senior Mining Engineer with Micon. The fourth site-visit was conducted by Ms Chitrali Sarkar, M.Sc., P.Geo. in 2024 in related to the current updated MRE.

12.1 PREVIOUS SITE VISITS IN 2018 AND 2021

The prior Micon QP conducted site visits to the Oko property on August 11, 2018, and from November 9 to 10, 2021.

The data verifications conducted by Micon's QP during the 2018 and 2021 site visits were as follows:

1. Verified the occurrence of mineralization and artisanal surface and underground mining activities during both the 2018 and 2021 site visits.
2. Observed Oko Project field operations during both site visits.
3. Conducted independent sampling and collection of GPS data from the various areas covered by mining activities on the Oko property during the 2018 site visit, verified that the mineralization identified by the client was accurate.
4. Verified field data, including drill hole location, current and historical open pit and underground workings and outcrops during both site visits.
5. Downloaded assay certificates directly from the MSALabs server and conducted random comparison with the assay results in the geological database, provided by G2 Goldfields for the 2021 site visit.
6. Conducted a review and verification of the drill hole database for Oko Project (holes OKD-01 to OKD-86) during the 2021 site visit.
7. In 2022, visited the MSALabs facilities in Guyana and requested the drill rejects for 16 verification samples. The results from the fire assay analyses for gold Au (g/t) were 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 indicates the repeatability of the high-grade intervals in holes OFD-77 and OKD-86 (see Table 12.1 and Figure 12.1).

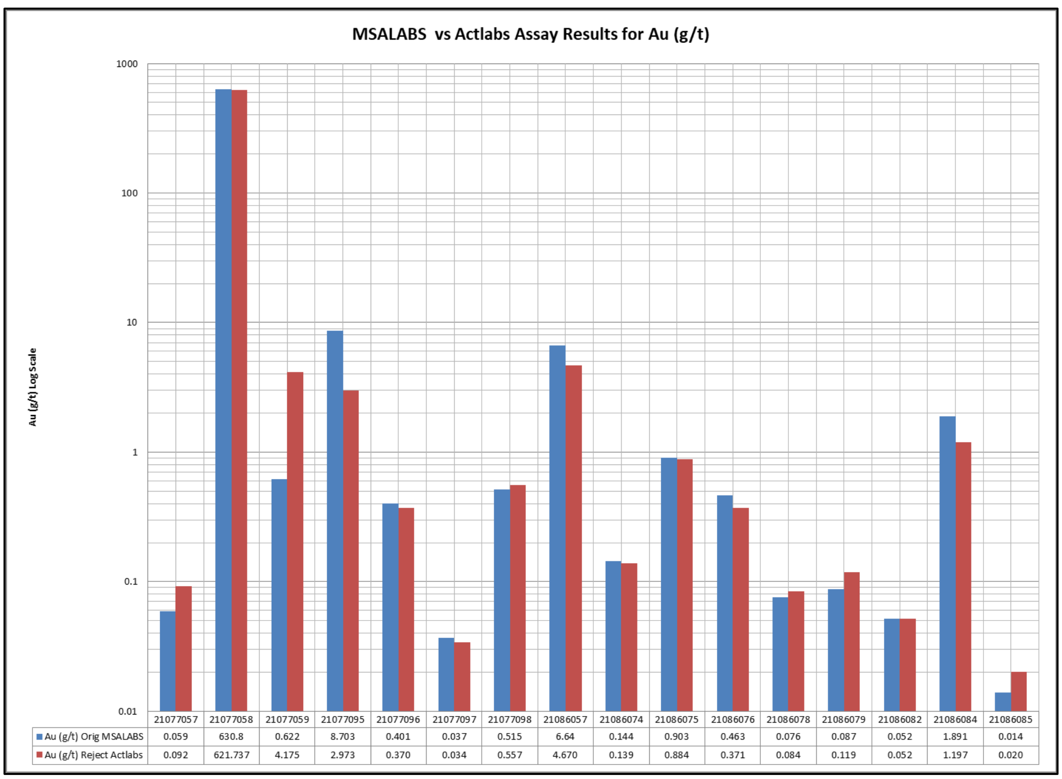
In some cases, the difference between the gold values in the original sample and the coarse reject duplicate is more than a 20%, which confirms the presence of a nugget effect in these samples.

All information, requested during the site visits was provided by the G2 Goldfields consultants and management. The observations during the previous 2021 site visit confirmed that the drilling program at the Oko Gold Project was conducted, following the standard industry procedures and the CIM Mineral Exploration Best Practice Guidelines (2018).

Table 12.1
2022 Verification Assay Results Original Core Sample versus Coarse Reject Re-Assay

Hole ID	Sample ID	Original (g/t Au)	Coarse Reject (g/t Au)	Delta (Original 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 12.1
Original Assay Results (MSALabs g/t Au) vs Coarse Rejects Assay Results (Actlabs g/t Au)



12.2 2023 Third Site Visit

A third site visit to the Oko Project was conducted in 2023 by Alan J. San Martin, P.Eng. The site visit occurred between September 11 and September 15, 2023, with the primary objective of the visit being to review the progress of the Project and gain a better understanding of the ongoing mineral exploration activities.

During the site visit, Mr. San Martin was introduced to the Project by Chief Operating Officer (COO) Torben Michalsen, who provided a comprehensive overview of the project's strategic goals and operational highlights. Subsequently, at the Oko Camp, Mr. San Martin met with Boaz Wade, Vice President of Exploration, and the team of geologists, Roopesh Sukhu, Rondi Samdass, Collin Griffith, and Sean Griffith. The discussions held with the geological team, on site, provided a comprehensive understanding of the project's intricacies. During the discussions and on-site inspections, key exploration aspects were examined such as:

- The drilling, where emphasizes is placed on performance of the drill in achieving its targeted objectives.
- The management of the geological database using Seequent's Software MX Deposit, with an emphasis on the importance of collecting and correlating accurate data for guiding exploration.
- The rigorous sampling procedures used to ensure representative samples, along with industry-standard QA/QC protocols to demonstrate the reliability of the assay results.
- The new structural geology study conducted by Brett Davis which revised the interpretation of the geological setting and mineralization of the deposit. This work has resulted in a better understanding of the mineralization and in revisions to the exploration program to achieve better results.

The geological team elaborated on the meticulous sampling procedures used, emphasizing the importance of representative samples in shaping the resource estimate update.

12.3 2024 Micon Site Visit

A fourth site visit to the Oko Project was conducted during December 2024 by Chitrali Sarkar, P.Geo. The site visit took place with the primary objective of reviewing the progress of the exploration of the Project and gain a better understanding of the structural study at Oko and Ghanie area.

12.3.1 Ground Truthing

During the site visit, Ms. Sarkar was mostly accompanied by Boaz Wade, Vice President of Exploration, and Roopesh Sukhu, Vice President of Business Development. The discussions held with the on-site geological team, provided a comprehensive understanding of the disposition of the mineralization, relation between the mineralization trend between Oko and Ghanie area, new understanding of the north-west Oko deposit. The primary constituent of the visit are as follows:

- The exploration outcome indicates that the Oko and Ghanie zone has very similar mineralization trend. However, the gold grade varies from south to north part of the area.

- Updated data hand over between Micon's QP and G2 personnel took place on site which helped obtaining clear idea about the scope and objective of the current MRE.
- Technical discussion related to the recent structural geology study conducted by Brett Davis helped understanding the control of mineralization, specially in Oko Main Zone. Accordingly, the last interpretation of the mineralization has been updated.
- Micon's QP has visited the ongoing drilling site, where drilling methods, equipment used, the significance of the drilling results were checked along with the safety aspects of the site.

Figure 12.2 provides a view of the current drilling set-up and some collar locations at Ghanie area. Figure 12.3 provides the core cutting and sampling activity at the camp area core -shed.

Figure 12.2
Drill Rig set-up and previous Drill Hole Collar Locations

Figure 12.3
Drill Core Cutting and Sampling Process at the Core Logging Facility

12.3.2 QA/QC and Database Check

12.3.2.1 QA/QC Check Assays

QAQC results were reviewed and verified as per discussed in Section 11. Moreover, few samples were selected from the core rejects to independently verify the sampling and assay procedure.

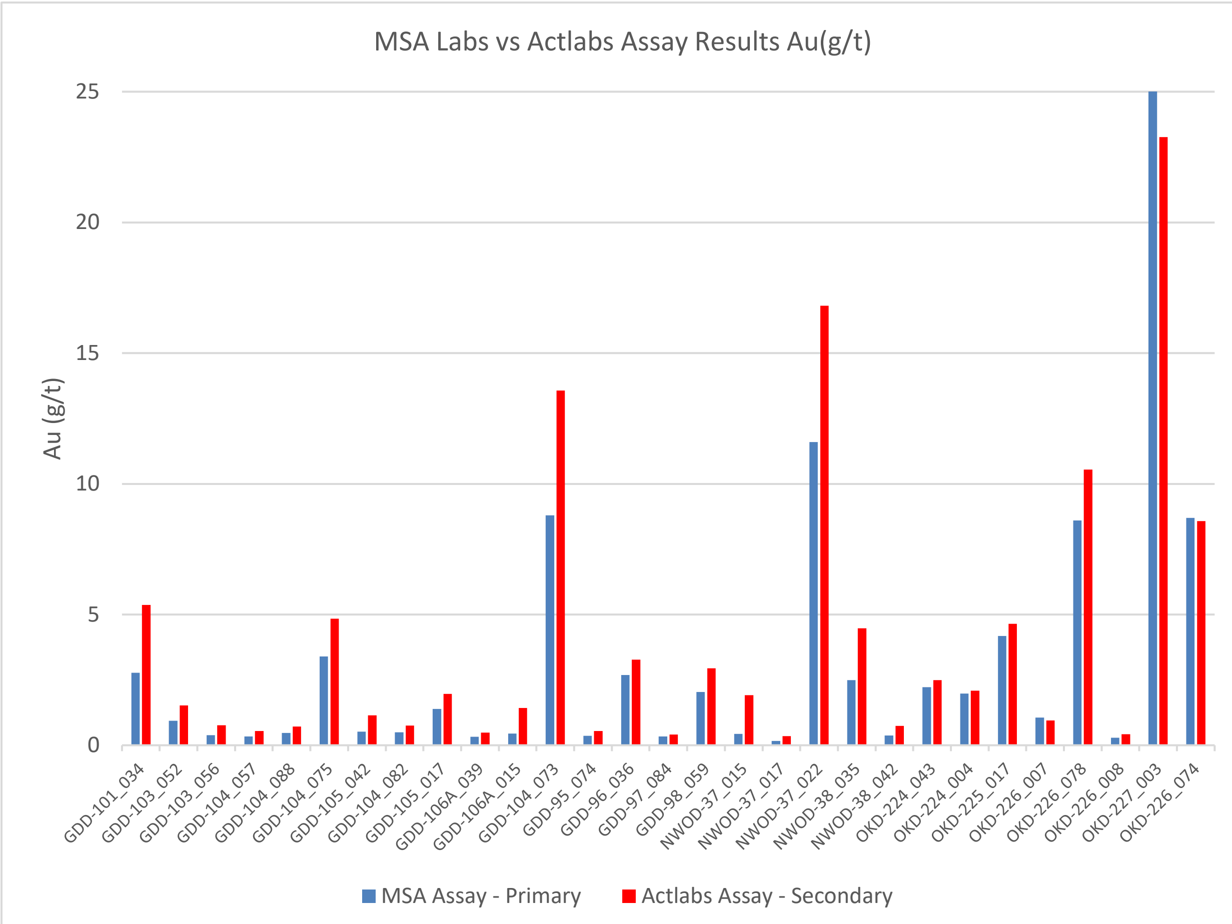
Table 12.2
2024 Verification Gold Assay Results of Original Sample vs Sample Reject Re-assay

Sample Number	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Sample Type	Original Assay (g/t Au)	Check Assays (g/t Au)	Difference	Difference (%)
GDD-193_026	199	200	1	CORE	2.248	2.598	-0.35	-15.57
GDD-186_035	173	174	1	CORE	15.4	15.7	-0.3	-1.95
GDD-199_099	409.5	411	1.5	CORE	2.397	2.886	-0.489	-20.40
GDD-193_029	202	203	1	CORE	14.8	14.9	-0.1	-0.68
GDD-189_064	249.91	251	1.09	CORE	1.093	1.287	-0.194	-17.75
GDD-186_052	208.5	210	1.5	CORE	0.682	0.705	-0.023	-3.37
GDD-199_115	439.3	439.75	0.45	CORE	5	4.566	0.434	8.68
OKD-234_132	395	395.6	0.6	CORE	67.6	61.9	5.7	8.43
OKD-235_016	82	83.5	1.5	CORE	1.656	1.75	-0.094	-5.68
OKD-235_056	235.36	236.6	1.24	CORE	2.749	2.434	0.315	11.46
OKD-234_083	269	270.31	1.31	CORE	1.22	1.337	-0.117	-9.59
OKD-234_017	150	151.5	1.5	CORE	1.426	1.218	0.208	14.59
OKD-237_045	135	136.5	1.5	CORE	0.158	0.134	0.024	15.19
OKD-236_001	0	1.5	1.5	CORE	0.938	0.931	0.007	0.75
OKD-235_024	91.83	93	1.17	CORE	0.213	0.199	0.014	6.57
OKD-234_016	148.5	150	1.5	CORE	0.66	0.715	-0.055	-8.33
OKD-234_027	163.5	165	1.5	CORE	0.13	0.148	-0.018	-13.85
OKD-233_101	367	368.5	1.5	CORE	0.496	0.449	0.047	9.48
GDD-194_204	624.88	625.42	0.54	CORE	98.5	92.4	6.1	6.19
GDD-233_127	388.5	390	1.5	CORE	5.177	5.736	-0.559	-10.80
GTR-23_049	44	45	1	CHANNEL	0.256	0.076	0.18	70.31
GTR-24A_016	14	15	1	CHANNEL	0.056	0.052	0.004	7.14
GTR-14_022	31	32	1	CHANNEL	11.2	5.502	5.698	50.88
NWOTR-54A_003	2.75	3.5	0.75	CHANNEL	1.615	0.949	0.666	41.24
NWOTR-41_004	14	15	1	CHANNEL	0.33	0.199	0.131	39.70
NWOTR-41_005	4	5	1	CHANNEL	0.299	0.356	-0.057	-19.06

Despite the few shortfalls observed by the re-assay, the credibility of the assay method does not get materially affected.

G2 Goldfields geologists also performed umpire checks of gold assays between the primary MSA Labs and Secondary Actlabs. The comparison chart of the assay results is provided in Figure 12.4.

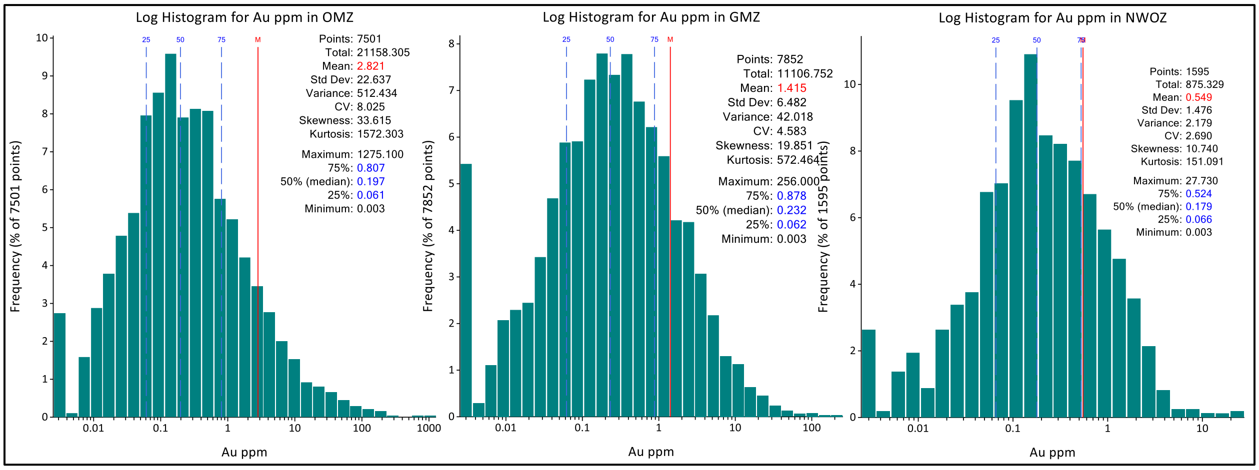
Figure 12.4
Original Assay Results (MSA Labs g/t Au) vs Coarse Rejects Assay Results (Actlabs g/t Au)



12.3.2.2 Database Review

Updated Database was handed over to Micon's QPs electronically by geological personnel while at site. Database includes both diamond drilling and channel sample data. Micon's QP has merged both data to prepare a consolidated database for the entire project. The adequacy of the database was discussed with geological personnel of G2. Independent check of the assay results has been performed at random basis with original assay certificate. The strategy and approach to interpret the data was talked over between Micon's QP and the geological personnel of G2. Figure 12.5 shows the basic statistics of the raw Au assay value belongs to OMZ, GZ and NWOZ.

Figure 12.5
Global Statistics of the Au Assay value of Entire Oko Project



12.4 MICON QP COMMENTS

As a result of the 2025 site visit, Micon's QPs believe that the database generated for the Oko Project continues to be adequate for use as the basis of a MRE. The QAQC procedure followed at G2 Goldfields has been independently reviewed by Micon's QP and is believed to be reasonable. The database is also sufficiently reliable to be used as the basis for further work and upon which to conduct further economic studies. The ongoing structural study of the area also helps improving the understanding the control and disposition of gold mineralization for the project.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 Introduction

G2 Goldfields has completed two phases of metallurgical testing to support the update of the Oko Project MRE. In 2021, G2 Goldfields completed Bulk Leach Extractable Gold (BLEG) tests using seven drill core samples and in 2023, a total of 36 samples were selected for BLEG kinetic tests. The 2021 tests were completed by MSALabs in Guyana, while the 2023 work was undertaken by Activation Laboratories Ltd., Ancaster, Ontario, Canada. Both of these laboratories are SCC accredited. The results have been reviewed by Richard Gowans P.Eng., a Principal Metallurgist with Micon International and a Qualified Person.

13.2 2021 Bulk Leach Extractable Gold Tests

A total of seven samples from four different drill holes were selected by G2 Goldfields for the 2021 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 13.1.

Table 13.1
Results from the 2121 BLEG Test

Test No.	Hole ID	From	To	Sample Assay[1]	CN Test Calc. Head[2]	Leach Residue	CN Soluble Au %
		(m)		(g/t Au)			
1	OKD-72	96.9	97.9	9.5	7.6	0.039	99.5%
2	OKD-72	97.9	98.3	3.6	5.1	0.081	98.4%
3	OKD-77	57.7	58.5	32.1	29.5	0.134	99.5%
4	OKD-77	133.1	134.1	680.7	714.5	6.100	99.1%
5	OKD-81	90.8	92.0	2.5	2.2	0.137	93.9%
6	OKD-28	176.8	177.6	53.7	51.1	0.158	99.7%
7	OKD-46	256.6	257.91	5.2	6.1	0.100	98.4%
Average all samples				112.5	116.6	0.964	98.4%
Average all except tests 3, 4 and 6				5.2	5.3	0.089	97.5%

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

The results suggest that all mineralized samples tested are amenable to standard cyanide gold leaching, with gold extractions of over 90% for all samples and greater than 98% extraction for all but one test.

13.3 2023 BLEG Tests

In 2023, G2 Goldfields selected thirty-six (36) coarse assay reject samples for scoping level gold leaching BLEG tests at Activation Laboratories Ltd., Ancaster, Ontario. The samples were selected to cover a range of gold grades and the known ore types and lithologies within the potential mineral resources.

Each sample was analyzed for gold using fire assay and submitted for whole rock analysis using borate fusion and Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES).

The BLEG tests comprised bottle roll leaching of 500 g samples in 0.5 litres of 0.5% NaCN solution. A pH of 10 or greater was maintained during leaching with the addition of NaOH solution. Each sample was tested using 24 h, 48 h and 72 h of leaching time.

Table 13.2 presents the whole rock analyses using fusion and ICP-AES for the 2023 metallurgical samples, except loss-on-ignition (LOI) which was measured using a gravimetric method.

Table 13.2
Average 2023 BLEG Test Results per Domain

Sample ID	Regolith Domain	SiO_2 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	Fe_2O_3 (%)	MnO (%)	MgO (%)	CaO (%)	Na_2O (%)	K_2O (%)	TiO_2 (%)	P_2O_5 (%)	LOI (%)	Total (%)
GDD-02_086	Ghanie Fresh Rock HG	56.5	11.2	9.3	0.1	3.0	5.6	3.5	0.8	1.0	0.4	8.1	99.4
GDD-04_065	Ghanie Fresh Rock HG	52.5	10.1	16.2	0.2	1.3	5.6	3.1	0.7	1.4	0.5	7.0	98.6
GDD-10_098	Ghanie Fresh Rock HG	94.3	1.9	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.9	100.5
GDD-14_138	Ghanie Fresh Rock HG	57.9	8.4	13.6	0.2	1.8	4.7	2.7	0.6	1.8	0.7	6.1	98.6
GDD-16_145	Ghanie Fresh Rock HG	64.8	11.0	4.4	0.1	2.5	3.9	5.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	6.0	98.7
GDD-19_094	Ghanie Fresh Rock HG	57.5	13.9	5.6	0.1	3.5	5.1	3.0	2.3	0.6	0.2	8.1	99.7
GDD-20_096	Ghanie Fresh Rock HG	68.9	9.1	4.7	0.1	2.4	3.9	2.7	1.0	0.4	0.1	5.4	98.7
GDD-04_063	Ghanie Fresh Rock LG	50.9	10.1	15.5	0.3	1.1	5.3	2.7	1.4	1.4	0.5	9.6	98.9
GDD-07_078	Ghanie Fresh Rock LG	56.3	9.5	12.8	0.2	1.2	4.1	2.4	1.7	1.7	0.7	8.5	99.0
GDD-07_116	Ghanie Fresh Rock LG	59.2	12.5	4.6	0.1	3.2	5.1	6.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	7.4	99.2
GDD-13_104	Ghanie Fresh Rock LG	59.0	13.3	5.1	0.1	3.3	4.5	4.2	1.5	0.5	0.2	7.0	98.7
GDD-08_023	Ghanie Saprolite	54.0	11.0	21.0	0.3	1.1	1.5	0.3	2.4	2.1	1.0	5.0	99.5
GDD-08_027	Ghanie Saprolite	65.2	9.2	13.6	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.1	2.7	1.4	0.6	4.5	99.3
GDD-08_028	Ghanie Saprolite	76.1	7.2	7.7	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	2.3	0.7	0.2	3.5	98.7
GDD-08_029	Ghanie Saprolite	72.0	6.8	11.4	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.0	1.8	1.1	0.4	3.2	98.6
GDD-18_014	Ghanie Saprolite	51.5	13.0	21.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.1	2.1	0.6	7.7	98.7
GDD-24_021	Ghanie Saprolite	50.8	11.0	12.4	0.2	3.4	6.5	3.2	0.4	1.4	0.2	9.3	98.9
OKD-118_097	OMZ HG	63.1	12.1	5.5	0.1	1.5	5.0	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.1	7.6	98.3
OKD-121_099	OMZ HG	94.9	1.8	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	< 0.01	0.8	100.3
OKD-122W2_017	OMZ HG	46.3	13.1	10.2	0.1	4.1	7.6	3.6	1.1	0.8	0.1	11.9	98.9
OKD-127_112	OMZ HG	50.3	13.0	8.5	0.1	3.3	6.8	3.3	1.8	0.8	0.1	10.1	98.2
OKD-138_128	OMZ HG	49.3	16.2	10.1	0.1	2.8	5.1	0.4	3.6	1.0	0.1	9.6	98.2
OKD-145_029	OMZ HG	60.1	13.2	5.5	0.1	1.8	4.7	0.4	3.2	0.5	0.1	9.0	98.5
OKD-126A_031	OMZ LG	44.1	10.6	23.7	0.5	1.0	1.8	0.3	1.4	2.0	1.0	12.6	98.9
OKD-128_001	OMZ LG	42.5	10.6	12.7	0.2	4.6	9.4	3.4	1.0	1.3	0.1	12.8	98.5
OKD-128_005	OMZ LG	55.9	9.6	11.5	0.2	3.1	4.3	4.5	0.0	1.3	0.1	7.3	98.3
OKD-131_065	OMZ LG	63.3	14.5	5.6	0.0	1.2	4.1	1.2	3.0	0.5	0.1	7.1	100.6
OKD-135_044	OMZ LG	82.6	4.8	2.9	0.0	0.8	2.6	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.6	3.2	99.1
OKD-138_126	OMZ LG	97.7	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	< 0.01	0.3	100.3
OKD-138_156	OMZ LG	56.4	15.1	6.4	0.1	2.8	4.4	1.5	2.7	0.6	0.2	8.2	98.2
OKD-118_011	OMZ Saprolite	49.5	10.6	14.0	0.2	3.3	5.2	4.5	0.4	1.7	0.2	9.0	98.6
OKD-134_005	OMZ Saprolite	46.3	28.9	9.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.9	5.5	1.4	0.1	6.6	99.5
OKD-134_009	OMZ Saprolite	39.5	29.0	13.4	1.6	0.1	0.0	1.2	2.5	1.6	0.1	9.8	98.8
OKD-134_012	OMZ Saprolite	33.9	17.0	37.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.5	8.9	100.4
OKD-141_024	OMZ Saprolite	61.3	21.2	6.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.1	3.6	0.9	0.1	4.8	99.4
OKD-141_026	OMZ Saprolite	73.5	16.3	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	2.6	0.5	0.0	2.5	99.3

Table 13.3 presents the average 72 h gold leach recoveries for the cyanide leach tests. The gold extractions are based on the feed assay and solution assay and assume that the presented solution analyses correspond to the weight of solids (ppm or g/t). Any calculated recoveries greater than 100% have been constrained to 100%. In Micon's QPs' opinion, the assessed overall recovery of around 85% is likely to be conservative. Better results would most likely be achieved using screen metallic assays.

Table 13.3
2023 BLEG Test Results and Sample Descriptions

Sample	From (m)	To (m)	Feed g/t Au	% Au Extraction	Lithology	Regolith Logged	Oko Mineralization Domains	Regolith Domain
GDD-02_086	107	108	3.93	96.7%	Shear Zone	FR	Ghanie Shear Zone	Ghanie Fresh Rock HG
GDD-04_065	63	64	5.48	81.4%	Shear Zone	FR	Ghanie Shear Zone	Ghanie Fresh Rock HG
GDD-10_098	115	116	68.50	84.5%	Qtz Vein	FR	Ghanie Shear Zone	Ghanie Fresh Rock HG
GDD-14_138	140	141	3.04	68.1%	Shear Zone	FR	Ghanie Shear Zone	Ghanie Fresh Rock HG
GDD-16_145	135	136	9.30	100.0%	Diorite	FR	Ghanie Shear Zone	Ghanie Fresh Rock HG
GDD-19_094	97	98	4.28	40.0%	Diorite	FR	Ghanie Shear Zone	Ghanie Fresh Rock HG
GDD-20_096	91	92	31.60	71.2%	Qtz Vein	FR	Ghanie Shear Zone	Ghanie Fresh Rock HG
GDD-04_063	61	62	1.75	83.4%	Shear Zone	FR	Ghanie Shear Zone	Ghanie Fresh Rock LG
GDD-07_078	72	73	0.90	94.0%	Shear Zone	FR	Ghanie Shear Zone	Ghanie Fresh Rock LG
GDD-07_116	108	109	0.82	41.5%	Diorite	FR	Ghanie Shear Zone	Ghanie Fresh Rock LG
GDD-13_104	110	111	0.59	98.8%	Diorite	FR	Ghanie Shear Zone	Ghanie Fresh Rock LG
GDD-08_023	48	49	2.10	100.0%	IDI-Mnt	CSR	Ghanie Shear Zone	Ghanie Saprolite
GDD-08_027	51	52	0.47	73.7%	IDI-Mnt	CSR	Ghanie Shear Zone	Ghanie Saprolite
GDD-08_028	52	53	1.23	63.8%	IDI-Mnt	CSR	Ghanie Shear Zone	Ghanie Saprolite
GDD-08_029	53	54	1.40	79.6%	Shear Zone	CSR	Ghanie Shear Zone	Ghanie Saprolite
GDD-18_014	18	19	1.21	100.0%	IDI-Mnt	CSR	Ghanie Shear Zone	Ghanie Saprolite
GDD-24_021	33	34	0.76	100.0%	Shear Zone	CSR	Ghanie Shear Zone	Ghanie Saprolite
OKD-118_097	244	245	2.65	69.5%	Qtz Vein	FR	Shear_4	OMZ HG
OKD-121_099	309	310	5.79	100.0%	Qtz Vein	FR	Shear_3	OMZ HG
OKD-122W2_017	189	190	2.10	100.0%	MBAS-Mnt	FR	Shear_1	OMZ HG
OKD-127_112	398	399	3.13	81.9%	Shear Zone	FR	Shear_2	OMZ HG
OKD-138_128	309	310	3.10	89.9%	Shear Zone	FR	Shear_4	OMZ HG
OKD-145_029	69	71	8.12	91.9%	Mudstone	FR	Shear_3	OMZ HG
OKD-126A_031	165	166	1.09	70.5%	Shear Zone	FR	Shear_1	OMZ LG
OKD-128_001	186	187	0.72	73.1%	MBAS-Mnt	FR	Shear_1	OMZ LG
OKD-128_005	190	191	0.51	100.0%	MBAS-Mnt	FR	Shear_1	OMZ LG
OKD-131_065	205	206	0.90	79.6%	Mudstone	FR	Shear_4	OMZ LG
OKD-135_044	155	156	1.04	100.0%	Qtz Vein	FR	Shear_3	OMZ LG
OKD-138_126	307	308	1.24	100.0%	Qtz Vein	FR	Shear_4	OMZ LG
OKD-138_156	380	382	1.95	83.2%	Mudstone	FR	Shear_5	OMZ LG
OKD-118_011	35	36	1.61	81.3%	Shear Zone	CSR	Shear_1	OMZ Saprolite
OKD-134_005	24	25	7.34	97.3%	Mudstone	LSP	Shear_4	OMZ Saprolite
OKD-134_009	28	30	0.80	100.0%	Mudstone	LSP	Shear_4	OMZ Saprolite
OKD-134_012	36	37	3.25	90.7%	IAND	LSP	Shear_4	OMZ Saprolite
OKD-141_024	88	89	0.57	100.0%	Siltstone	CSR	Shear_5	OMZ Saprolite
OKD-141_026	89	90	16.50	72.1%	Shear Zone	CSR	Shear_5	OMZ Saprolite

A review of these test results showed no significant difference between the average 24 h, 48 h and 72 h gold leach extractions. Also, there was no grade-recovery relationship and no meaningful trend in gold extraction with sample depth.

Table 13.4 tabulates the average 2023 BLEG test results per regolith domain.

Table 13.4
Average 2023 BLEG Test Results per Regolith Domain

Regolith Domain	Average Feed (g/t Au)	Average Gold Rec. (Au %)	No. Tests
Total (All Samples)	5.55	85%	36
Ghanie Fresh Rock HG	18.02	77%	7
Ghanie Fresh Rock LG	1.02	79%	4
Ghanie Saprolite	1.20	86%	6
OMZ HG	4.15	89%	16
OMZ LG	1.06	87%	7
OMZ Saprolite	5.01	90%	6

The results from this series of tests suggest a lower gold extraction for Ghanie fresh rock mineralization compared to Ghanie saprolite and OMZ mineralization. The overall average gold extraction for all the 36 samples tested was around 85%.

13.4 Conclusions and Recommendations

The metallurgical test results completed so far on samples of Oko mineralization suggest that the gold can be recovered using standard cyanide leaching technology.

It is recommended that further testing be undertaken at a metallurgical laboratory and that the test program include the following:

- Select samples to cover the mineral resources spatially, gold grade range, ore-type and lithology.
- Prepare composite samples based on ore-type and gold grade.
- Analyse each composite sample for gold, silver, total sulphur, sulphide sulphur and organic carbon.
- Complete multi-element analysis of each composite. As a minimum, analytes should include Cu, Zn, As, Sb, Hg, Ni and Bi to identify potentially deleterious elements.
- Complete standard kinetic 48-hour bottle roll leaching tests at various grind sizes, pulp densities and cyanide concentrations. Monitor dissolved oxygen and redox potential throughout tests. All tests to analyse residues for gold and silver, to ensure reasonable metallurgical balances and to check for potential nuggetty gold.
- Undertake standard tests to compare carbon in leach (CIL) and carbon in pulp (CIP).
- Consider viscosity / rheology tests for saprolitic mineralized composite samples.
- Consider scoping level gravity separation tests.
- Undertake preliminary hardness testing for each composite sample. As a minimum it is recommended to complete standard Bond abrasion and Bond ball mill index testing.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

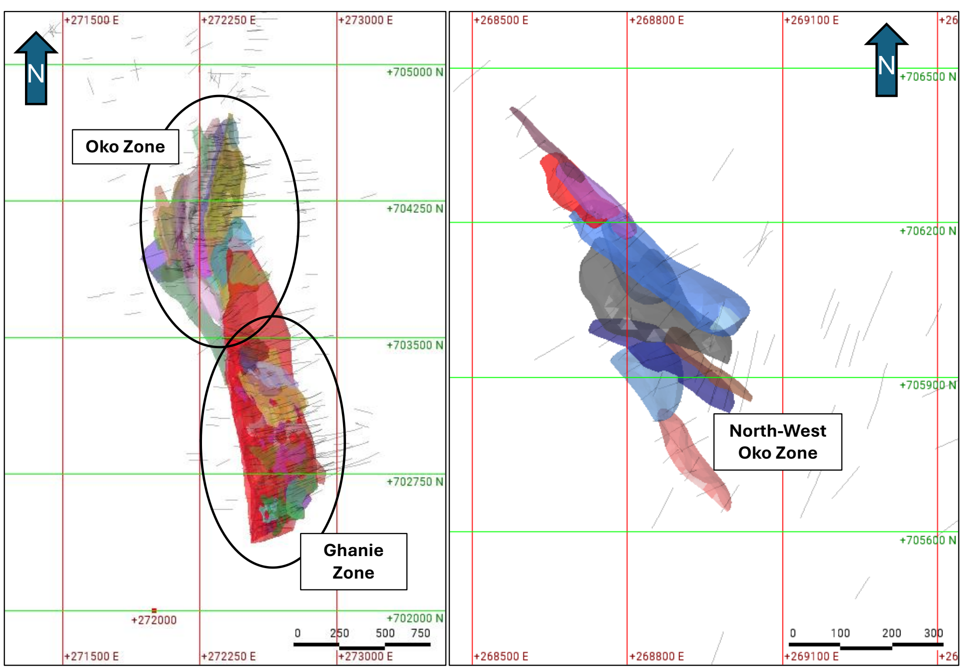
14.1 INTRODUCTION

This section discusses the updated MRE for G2 Goldfields Oko Project in the Cuyuni-Mazaruni Region of Guyana. The MRE is based on G2 Goldfields updated drilling database, which includes the results from the 2019 to early 2025 drilling programs. Micon's QPs have conducted the MRE following the NI 43-101 Guidelines for Technical Reports.

The Oko Gold Project updated MRE includes multiple shear zone interpretations in the Oko Main Zone (OMZ), North-West Oko Zone (NWOZ) and Ghanie Zone (GZ). The recent drilling and exploration revealed that the mineralization continues from the Ghanie Zone at the south to the Oko Zone at the north. Additionally, another deposit, named north-west Oko at the north-west has been added to the Project for this updated MRE. While the OMZ and GZ mineralization trends NNW to SSE, the NWOZ exhibits a NW-SE trend. Micon's QPs have updated the interpretation of the project area based on recent exploration and structural study. The current interpretation is as follows:

The Oko Main Zone (OMZ) gold mineralization area is defined by six mineralized shear structures (S1 to S6) with five High Grade zones which are embedded within shear structures S1 to S5. The Ghanie Zone (GZ) gold mineralization area is defined by a single main zone with 15 splay structures at the hanging wall side and three high grade zones embedded within the main Ghanie zone. The North-West Oko Zone (NWOZ) also exhibits splay structures containing 10 small lenses. No high-grade zones have interpreted in this area. Figure 14.1 shows a plan view of the OMZ, GZ and NWOZ. The mineral resources for the OMZ, GZ and NWOZ have been estimated assuming surface and underground mining scenarios.

Figure 14.1
Plan View - Oko Main Zone and Ghanie Zone with the New Structural Interpretation



Source: Micon, 2025.

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

In estimating the mineral resources contained within the Oko Project, 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.

14.4 Methodology

The 2024 updated MRE discussed herein covers the Oko Ghanie area and the north-west Oko area. For this MRE, Micon's QPs have followed the below steps:

- Compilation of previous database with the updated information and validation.

- Compilation of drill hole data with channel data and a consolidated database for the entire Oko Project.
- Interpretation of the mineralized domain, based on lithological and assay information.
- Capping outlier values and compositing the database, for the purpose of geostatistical analysis and performing variography.
- Generating the block model and grade interpolation.
- Validating the criteria for mineral resource classification.
- Assessing the mineral resources with "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" by selecting appropriate cut-off grades and a producing a reasonable "resource-level" optimized pit-shell.
- Generating a MRE statement.
- Assessing and identifying the factors that could affect the MRE.

14.5 Mineral Resource Database and Wireframes

14.5.1 Supporting Data

The basis for the updated 2025 MRE presented herein was a drill hole database provided by G2 Goldfields. The database and underlying QA/QC data were validated by G2 Goldfields and Micon's QP, prior to being used in the modelling and estimation process. Table 14.1 summarizes the types and amount of data in the database and the portion of the data used for the MRE.

Table 14.1
Oko Project Database

Data Type	In Database	Used For the Updated 2025 Resource Estimate
Drill Collar Count	727	511
Trench Count	273	22
Assay Sample Count	66,409	17,053
Core Metreage	166,345	20,350.5

Note: Actual metres used within the resource wireframes, includes 698 m of trenching in the entire project area.

14.5.2 Topography

The Project topography was provided by G2 Goldfields as a digital terrain model (DTM) in DXF format. The DTM for this 2025 resource update used the previous 2024 high-quality LiDAR survey which allowed for the assessment of both surface and underground extraction assumptions. The topography was used to clip the wireframes projection to surface.

14.5.3 Differences Between Previous and Current Geological Structural Interpretation and Mineralization

The primary differences between the current interpretation of the OMZ and Ghanie mineralization compared to previous interpretations is the inference that the shear zones are much more continuous bodies. In the area between the OMZ and Ghanie deposits, the D3 shear zones are deflected from a dip direction of almost 090 degrees to a dip direction of approximately 045 degrees. This orientation change represents a late-stage deformation that affects the D3 shears, which would be consistent with a D5 deformation event and sinistral D5 shearing. These D5 shears are consistent with the D2 deformation document by Hainque, et. al (2025). It is unclear whether the formation of these structures is due to sinistral slip from the progressive strain caused by the same differential stresses responsible for the D3 and D4 shearing, or if this is due to a rotation in the stress field.

This shearing event was recognized in the previous model but was interpreted as being much more penetrative than the evidence in the drill core suggests. While these D5 sinistral shear structures are inferred to affect the D3 shears of the OMZ and Ghanie deposits, this late structure set was only seen in drill core to the south of the OMZ deposit, and in general it was recognized to not be as repetitive and closely spaced in the OMZ and Ghanie deposits in comparison to the previous model interpretation. The implication of this is the D3 shear zones with a 090-degree dip direction is much more continuous along strike than the volume truncations that were initially modelled. This had an impact on the tonnages estimated within the OMZ and Ghanie shear zones.

14.5.4 Mineralization Wireframes

G2 Goldfields and Micon's QPs jointly defined the mineralized domains for OMZ, GZ and NWOZ. These were constructed using Leapfrog Software Version 2023.2.4. Wireframes were generated based on a set of mineralized intercepts defined by Micon's QPs and been validated with the field observations by G2 geologists. As an addition from the last MRE project, it was decided to construct high-grade (HG) wireframes within the main vein structures to minimize the effect of grade smearing.

All diamond drill holes were snapped to the 3D wireframes to ensure that the volume to be estimated matches both the drilling data collected. The channel samples were also considered to capture the surface signature of gold grades within those mineralized domains.

The recent structural study and analysis revealed that the mineralization in OMZ area does not get offset by the shear planes, rather the shear structures are mineralized and manifest splay of associated vein type structures merging with the main vein type structure. Figure 14.2 shows the 3D perspective of the splay structure of OMZ, GZ and NWOZ.

14.6 Compositing and Variography

14.6.1 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 and Table 14.3 summarize basic statistics for the un-composited and composites gold values respectively.

Figure 14.2
3D Perspective View – OMZ, GZ and NWOZ with the New Structural Interpretation

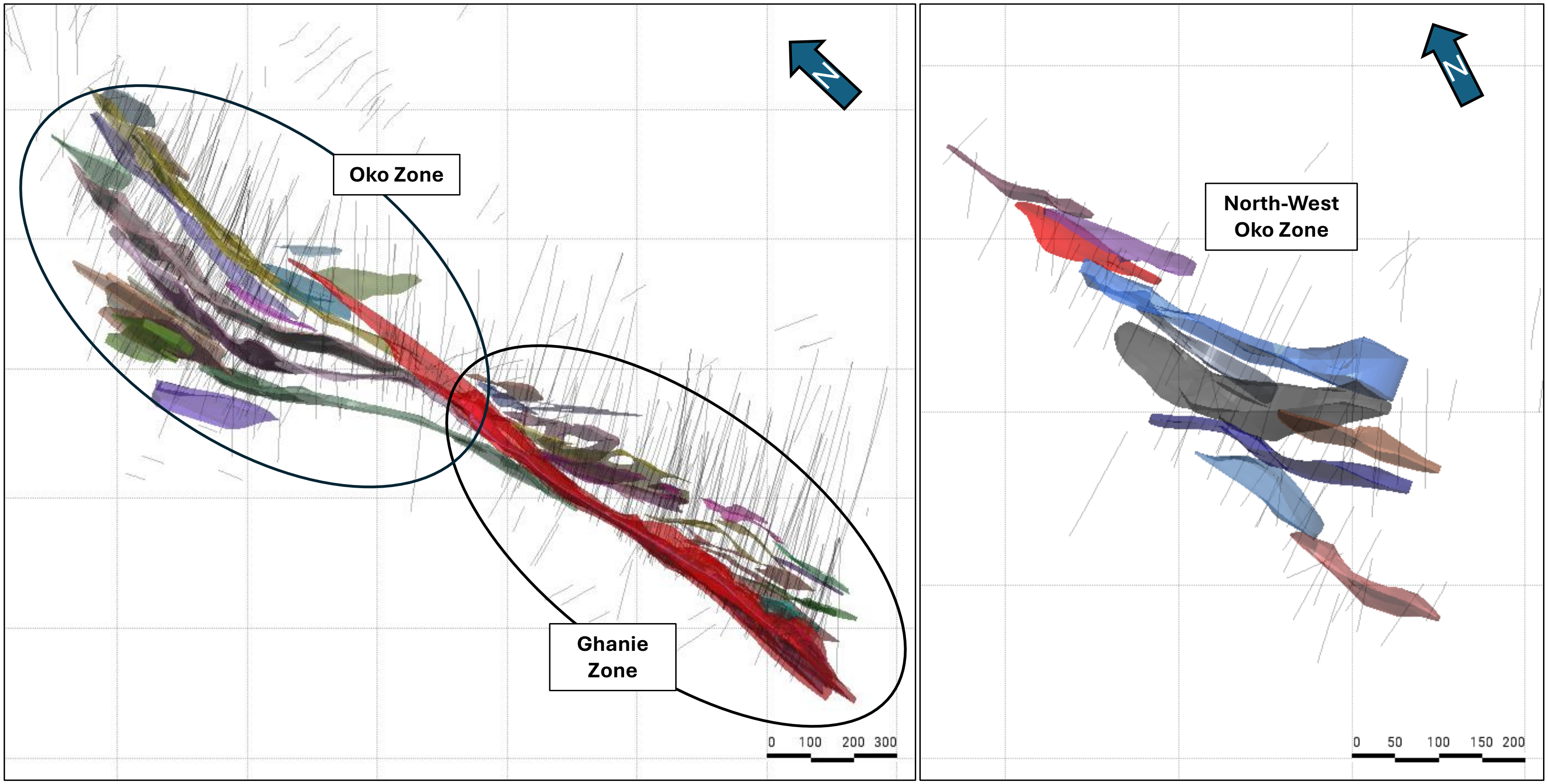


Table 14.2
Summary of the Basic Statistics for the 1.0 m Uncapped Composites

Zone	Sub-Zone	Count	Length	Mean	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Variance	Minimum	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Maximum
Ghanie Zone	G-H01	27	25.92	0.50	0.80	1.59	0.64	0.04	0.08	0.20	0.45	3.11
	G-H02	15	14.55	0.49	0.87	1.78	0.75	0.01	0.10	0.20	0.30	2.94
	G-H03	75	74.65	0.35	0.57	1.61	0.32	0.00	0.06	0.11	0.34	3.20
	G-H04	121	120.05	1.94	10.61	5.46	112.58	0.00	0.05	0.13	0.31	88.20
	G-H05	281	277.90	0.43	2.49	5.84	6.22	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.22	45.00
	G-H06	40	37.50	0.47	0.83	1.77	0.69	0.00	0.08	0.12	0.30	3.08
	G-H07	457	444.64	0.83	4.84	5.84	23.39	0.00	0.05	0.16	0.40	88.00
	G-H08	114	108.53	1.21	3.10	2.55	9.61	0.00	0.06	0.20	0.93	26.64
	G-H09	135	128.71	1.84	3.20	1.74	10.26	0.00	0.18	0.51	2.01	16.60
	G-H10	16	14.58	6.13	8.63	1.41	74.46	0.09	0.27	1.31	10.21	26.44
	G-H11	37	36.13	2.52	6.03	2.40	36.38	0.05	0.22	0.57	3.11	36.10
	G-H12	104	101.92	0.85	1.39	1.63	1.92	0.04	0.12	0.25	0.90	7.79
	G-H13	198	194.90	0.75	3.96	5.30	15.65	0.00	0.07	0.26	0.45	54.46
	G-H14	14	14.11	4.38	10.12	2.31	102.43	0.07	0.14	2.42	3.05	39.20
	G-H15	288	278.27	0.89	4.00	4.50	16.04	0.00	0.06	0.14	0.43	45.60
	GM	7495	7398.65	0.46	1.03	2.23	1.06	0.00	0.05	0.19	0.53	44.20
	HG-G1	836	801.34	6.33	11.04	1.74	121.93	0.00	2.10	3.40	6.82	210.90
	HG-G2	365	335.30	3.56	4.99	1.40	24.91	0.01	1.40	2.28	3.67	53.10
	HG-G3	44	41.89	21.69	34.29	1.58	1175.69	0.45	2.84	11.41	19.01	171.13
Oko Main Zone	HG-S1	190	183.24	4.44	9.10	2.05	82.82	0.05	2.10	3.13	4.91	149.90
	HG-S3	395	386.13	13.38	53.21	3.98	2831.23	0.00	1.83	4.44	10.70	1275.10
	HG-S4	104	103.44	27.00	67.67	2.51	4578.68	0.02	4.10	8.46	29.14	630.80
	HG-S5	131	129.53	25.17	46.42	1.84	2155.02	0.05	2.34	7.49	27.80	341.30
	HG-S5S	48	48.84	11.62	19.69	1.70	387.85	0.03	1.15	3.95	15.98	93.50
	S1	1741	1724.31	0.47	0.74	1.57	0.55	0.00	0.09	0.22	0.57	11.20

Zone	Sub-Zone	Count	Length	Mean	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Variance	Minimum	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Maximum
	S1-H01	111	110.42	0.51	0.81	1.58	0.66	0.01	0.11	0.23	0.46	4.76
	S1-H02	49	48.58	0.48	0.80	1.66	0.63	0.02	0.10	0.16	0.54	4.97
	S1-H03	45	43.52	0.20	0.21	1.09	0.05	0.01	0.07	0.12	0.25	1.25
	S2N	293	287.50	0.52	1.19	2.28	1.42	0.00	0.05	0.17	0.56	15.07
	S2S	150	147.59	0.48	0.83	1.72	0.69	0.00	0.05	0.16	0.51	6.92
	S3	2500	2486.31	0.48	1.14	2.37	1.29	0.00	0.05	0.16	0.45	25.05
	S3-H01	126	124.37	0.47	1.32	2.82	1.74	0.00	0.04	0.14	0.35	10.97
	S4	565	556.25	0.70	3.06	4.36	9.34	0.00	0.07	0.19	0.55	65.95
	S5	474	470.33	0.42	0.86	2.03	0.73	0.00	0.06	0.15	0.45	8.88
	S5-F02	208	206.41	1.20	7.65	6.38	58.51	0.00	0.06	0.16	0.39	85.47
	S5-H01	258	255.83	0.97	5.19	5.33	26.98	0.00	0.04	0.10	0.37	68.03
	S5S	455	451.95	0.99	5.03	5.05	25.26	0.00	0.04	0.14	0.44	71.05
	S6	92	90.74	0.41	1.06	2.56	1.12	0.00	0.04	0.15	0.34	9.13
North-West Oko Zone	NWO	130	127.84	0.44	0.50	1.14	0.25	0.00	0.08	0.31	0.60	2.94
	NWO 1	131	131.15	0.33	0.45	1.37	0.20	0.00	0.04	0.15	0.41	2.47
	NWO-H01	79	77.50	0.56	0.88	1.58	0.77	0.02	0.10	0.20	0.66	5.48
	NWO-H02	110	108.79	0.20	0.33	1.69	0.11	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.19	2.45
	NWO-H03	419	414.66	0.36	1.24	3.41	1.53	0.00	0.06	0.15	0.35	22.70
	NWO-H04	498	497.23	0.62	1.94	3.13	3.75	0.00	0.06	0.18	0.63	24.48
	NWO-H05	177	173.92	0.59	1.57	2.68	2.47	0.00	0.03	0.20	0.61	19.00
	NWO-H06	166	164.80	0.42	0.57	1.38	0.33	0.00	0.08	0.18	0.55	4.53
	NWO-H07	198	196.50	0.75	1.31	1.75	1.71	0.00	0.11	0.31	0.75	12.60
	NWO-H08	160	159.15	0.58	0.77	1.33	0.59	0.00	0.13	0.34	0.77	7.26

Table 14.3
Summary of the Basic Statistics for the 1.0 m Capped Composites

Zone	Sub-Zone	Count	Length	Mean	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Variance	Minimum	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Maximum
Ghanie Zone	G-H01	27	25.92	0.39	0.47	1.20	0.22	0.04	0.08	0.20	0.45	1.50
	G-H02	15	14.55	0.24	0.15	0.63	0.02	0.01	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.50
	G-H03	75	74.65	0.29	0.36	1.25	0.13	0.00	0.06	0.11	0.34	1.20
	G-H04	121	120.05	0.49	1.13	2.28	1.27	0.00	0.05	0.13	0.31	6.00
	G-H05	281	277.90	0.30	0.68	2.24	0.47	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.22	4.00
	G-H06	40	37.50	0.19	0.17	0.89	0.03	0.00	0.08	0.12	0.30	0.50
	G-H07	457	444.64	0.51	1.04	2.04	1.08	0.00	0.05	0.16	0.40	6.00
	G-H08	114	108.53	0.98	1.77	1.79	3.12	0.00	0.06	0.20	0.93	7.00
	G-H09	135	128.71	1.24	1.40	1.13	1.96	0.00	0.18	0.51	2.01	4.00
	G-H10	16	14.58	1.20	0.82	0.68	0.67	0.09	0.27	1.31	2.00	2.00
	G-H11	37	36.13	1.29	1.26	0.98	1.60	0.05	0.22	0.57	3.00	3.00
	G-H12	104	101.92	0.70	0.92	1.30	0.84	0.04	0.12	0.25	0.90	3.00
	G-H13	198	194.90	0.49	0.85	1.76	0.73	0.00	0.07	0.26	0.45	5.00
	G-H14	14	14.11	1.48	1.20	0.81	1.44	0.07	0.14	2.42	2.50	2.50
	G-H15	288	278.27	0.50	0.92	1.85	0.84	0.00	0.06	0.14	0.43	5.00
	GM	7495	7398.65	0.44	0.69	1.58	0.48	0.00	0.05	0.19	0.53	5.00
	HG-G1	836	801.34	6.05	7.91	1.31	62.51	0.00	2.10	3.40	6.82	58.00
	HG-G2	365	335.30	3.31	3.47	1.05	12.02	0.01	1.40	2.28	3.67	18.00
	HG-G3	44	41.89	16.78	18.53	1.10	343.20	0.45	2.84	11.41	19.01	60.00
Oko Main Zone	HG-S1	190	183.24	3.94	3.21	0.81	10.28	0.05	2.10	3.13	4.91	20.00
	HG-S3	395	386.13	10.76	17.25	1.60	297.59	0.00	1.83	4.44	10.70	100.00
	HG-S4	104	103.44	19.64	23.78	1.21	565.63	0.02	4.10	8.46	29.14	85.00
	HG-S5	131	129.53	20.83	29.12	1.40	848.03	0.05	2.34	7.49	27.80	100.00
	HG-S5S	48	48.84	8.57	10.28	1.20	105.58	0.03	1.15	3.95	15.98	30.00
	S1	1741	1724.31	0.47	0.67	1.43	0.45	0.00	0.09	0.22	0.57	5.00
	S1-H01	111	110.42	0.35	0.32	0.93	0.10	0.01	0.11	0.23	0.46	1.00

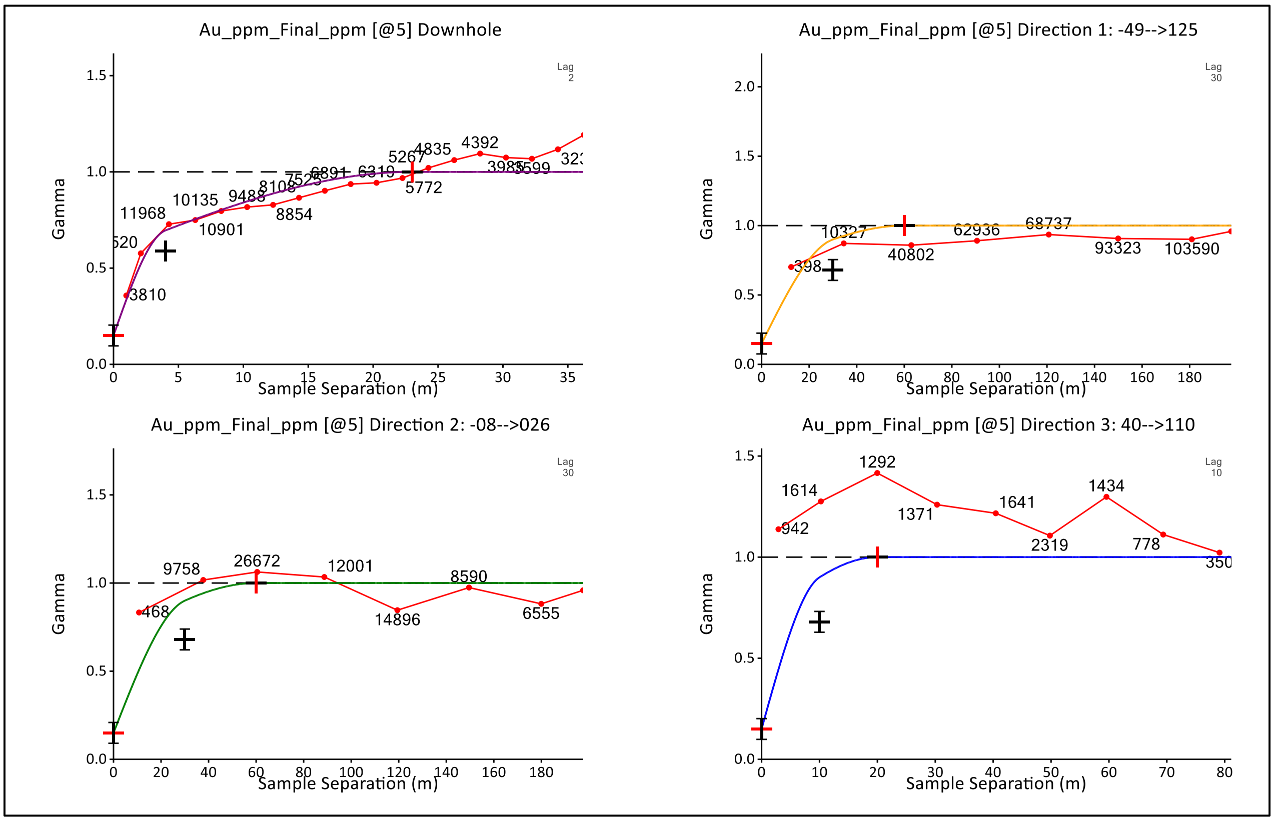
Zone	Sub-Zone	Count	Length	Mean	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Variance	Minimum	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Maximum
	S1-H02	49	48.58	0.40	0.45	1.13	0.20	0.02	0.10	0.16	0.54	1.50
	S1-H03	45	43.52	0.16	0.11	0.66	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.12	0.25	0.35
	S3	293	287.50	0.42	0.57	1.35	0.32	0.00	0.05	0.17	0.56	2.00
	S3-H01	150	147.59	0.45	0.66	1.46	0.44	0.00	0.05	0.16	0.51	3.00
	S4	2500	2486.31	0.47	0.95	2.04	0.91	0.00	0.05	0.16	0.45	9.00
	S5	126	124.37	0.30	0.47	1.54	0.22	0.00	0.04	0.14	0.35	2.00
	S5-F02	565	556.25	0.58	1.12	1.93	1.25	0.00	0.07	0.19	0.55	8.00
	S5-H01	474	470.33	0.35	0.47	1.35	0.22	0.00	0.06	0.15	0.45	2.00
	S6	208	206.41	0.51	1.14	2.23	1.29	0.00	0.06	0.16	0.39	7.00
	S2N	258	255.83	0.57	1.37	2.40	1.88	0.00	0.04	0.10	0.37	7.00
	S2S	455	451.95	0.66	1.51	2.30	2.29	0.00	0.04	0.14	0.44	9.00
	S5S	92	90.74	0.30	0.39	1.33	0.16	0.00	0.04	0.15	0.34	1.50
North-West Oko Zone	NWO	130	127.84	0.42	0.43	1.02	0.18	0.00	0.08	0.31	0.60	1.54
	NWO 1	131	131.15	0.32	0.41	1.30	0.17	0.00	0.04	0.15	0.41	1.80
	NWO-H01	79	77.50	0.49	0.60	1.23	0.36	0.02	0.10	0.20	0.66	2.30
	NWO-H02	110	108.79	0.19	0.28	1.50	0.08	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.19	1.50
	NWO-H03	419	414.66	0.32	0.63	1.95	0.40	0.00	0.06	0.15	0.35	6.00
	NWO-H04	498	497.23	0.49	0.79	1.61	0.63	0.00	0.06	0.18	0.63	5.00
	NWO-H05	177	173.92	0.50	0.75	1.50	0.57	0.00	0.03	0.20	0.61	3.85
	NWO-H06	166	164.80	0.40	0.50	1.24	0.25	0.00	0.08	0.18	0.55	2.36
	NWO-H07	198	196.50	0.70	1.01	1.44	1.01	0.00	0.11	0.31	0.75	5.00
	NWO-H08	160	159.15	0.55	0.58	1.05	0.33	0.00	0.13	0.34	0.77	2.60

14.6.2 Variography

Variography is the analysis of the spatial continuity of grade for the commodity of interest. In the case of the Oko Main Zone (OMZ), Ghanie Zone (GZ) and North-West Oko Zone. The analysis was completed for 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 zone. Supervisor 9.0 software has been used for this exercise.

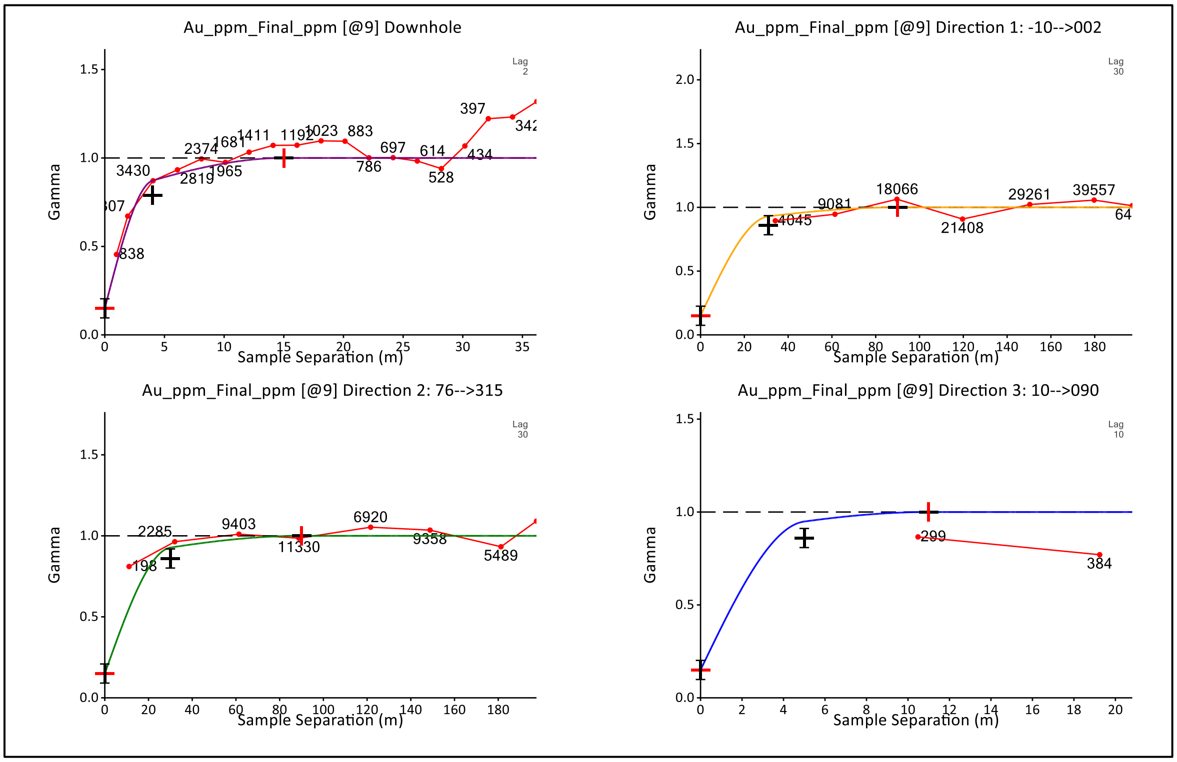
First, down-the-hole variograms were constructed for each vein, to establish the nugget effect to be used in the modelling of the 3D variograms. Example variograms are shown in Figure 14.3 to Figure 14.4 from OMZ, GZ and NWOZ respectively.

Figure 14.3
Ghanie Zone – Example 3D Variogram Summary for Gold



Source: Micon, 2024.

Figure 14.4
Oko Main Zone – Example 3D Variogram Summary for Gold



Source: Micon, 2024.

14.6.2.1 Continuity and Trends

All mineralized domains at the OMZ and GZ have similar strike and dip directions with mild variations between the main vein and splay structures. The broad trend is NNW to SSE for the OMZ and GZ, steeply dipping towards east and the trend for the NWOZ is NW-SE and steeply dipping towards NE. The continuity of the zones is generally supported both by the geology and gold grades, with regularly spaced drill hole intercepts giving sufficient confidence to the continuity, both along strike and down dip.

14.7 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.

14.8 Rock Density

The density data used in this report is the same as used for the previous MRE, as no new density information has been provided to the QPs by G2 personnel. Micon's QPs have created an updated weathering model for OMZ, GZ and NWOZ based on the weathering information contained in the database. The average density for each weathering zone has been applied throughout the Project.

Micon's QPs suggest collecting further density information from all three zones as a part of any future update. Table 14.4 summarizes the density measurement data for the Oko Gold Project.

Table 14.4
Summary of the Density Measurements by Weathering Zone

Weathering Zone	All Areas	
	Count	Density Mean (g/cm^3)
Total	78	2.26
Upper Saprolite	17	1.52
Lower Saprolite	13	1.62
Consolidated Saprolite	4	2.14
Fresh Rock	44	2.73

14.9 Mineral Resource Estimate

The only commodity of economic interest at the Oko 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.

14.9.1 Responsibility for Estimation

The updated MRE discussed in this Technical Report has been prepared by Chitrali Sarkar, M.Sc., P.Geo., Alan J. San Martin, P.Eng., and William J. Lewis, P.Geo. of Micon. Ms. Sarkar, Mr. San Martin and Mr. Lewis are independent of G2 Goldfields and are Qualified Persons within the meaning of NI 43-101.

14.9.2 Block Model

Two block models were constructed to represent the volumes and attributes of rock density and gold grade. Since the new domain interpretation discloses the continuity of Ghanie Zone from south to Oko Main Zone at North, a single block model has been constructed to represent OMZ and GZ. NWOZ has been represented by a separate block model. A summary of the block model definitions is provided in Table 14.5.

Table 14.5
Block Model Information Summary

Description	OMZ and GZ Model	NWOZ Model
Model Dimension X (m)	1,440	708
Model Dimension Y (m)	2,510	1,100
Model Dimension Z (m)	960	270
Origin* X (Easting)	271,785	269,450
Origin* Y (Northing)	702,250	706,660
Origin* Z (Upper Elev.)	205	115
Clockwise Rotation (°)	0.0	307
Parent Block Size X (m) - Al Strike	10.0	10.0
Parent Block Size Y (m) - Across Strike	3.0	3.0
Parent Block Size Z (m) - Down Dip	5.0	10.0
Child Block Size X (m) - Along Strike	2.0	2.0
Child Block Size Y (m) - Across Strike	0.5	0.5
Child Block Size Z (m) - Down Dip	1.0	1.0

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 belong. Each zone was interpolated using only the composites within that zone.

14.9.2.1 Search Strategy and Interpolation

A set of parameters were derived from variographic analysis to interpolate the composite grades into the blocks. Three passes have been used to interpolate all the blocks within the domains for all three major zones. Although the search ranges have been derived by the variographic analysis, dynamic anisotropy function have been used as a search orientation to represent the nature the of the veins appropriately. A summary of the Ordinary Kriging (OK) interpolation parameters for the Oko Project is provided in Table 14.7**.**

14.9.3 Prospects for Economic Extraction

The CIM Standards require that an estimated 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 both open pit and underground mining scenarios. The potential mining shapes are preliminary and conceptual in nature. Stope Dimensions are based on corresponding gold cut-off values depending on the material and mining method. Micon's QPs considered a 10 m crown pillar in the OMZ due to the proximity to the saprolite cover, in the case of the Ghanie Zone, the crown pillar was not considered and stopes shapes immediately below the Ghanie pitshell were included in the underground resources assuming that, at the end of the mine life, the remaining crown pillars could be recovered.

Table 14.6
Summary of Ordinary Kriging Interpolation Parameter for Gold

Zone	Pass	Search Parameters						Outlier Restrictions			Maximum Samples per Hole
		Range Major Axis (m)	Range Semi-Major Axis (m)	Range Minor Axis (m)	Orientation	Minimum Samples	Maximum Samples	Method	Distance (m)	Threshold Value (g/t Au)	
OMZ all	1	60	60	6	Dynamic Anisotropy	9	20	None	N/A		3
	2	120	120	12		6	12	None	N/A		3
	3	180	180	30		2	9	None	N/A		3
GZ all	1	60	60	6		9	20	None	N/A		3
	2	120	120	9		6	12	None	N/A		3
	3	180	180	30		2	9	None	N/A		3
NWO	1	50	35	1.5		9	20	None	-	-	-
NWO 1	1	50	35	1.5		9	20	None	-	-	-
NWO-H01	1	50	35	1.5		9	20	Clamp	40	1.4	-
NWO-H02	1	50	35	1.5		9	20	Clamp	40	0.4	-
NWO-H03	1	50	35	1.5		9	20	None	-	-	-
NWO-H04	1	50	35	1.5		9	20	None	-	-	-
NWO-H05	1	50	35	1.5		9	20	None	-	-	-
NWO-H06	1	50	35	1.5		9	20	Clamp	40	1.5	-
NWO-H07	1	50	35	1.5		9	20	Clamp	40	3	-
NWO-H08	1	50	35	1.5		9	20	Clamp	40	1.8	-
NWOZ all	2	100	65	3		6	12	same as Pass 1			-
NWOZ all	3	150	100	6		3	9	None	N/A		3

The metal prices and operating costs were provided by G2 Goldfields and reviewed by Micon's QPs as being appropriate to be used for the resource estimate. Table 14.7 summarizes the open pit and underground economic assumptions upon which the resource estimate for the Oko Project is based.

The economic parameters were used to calculate a breakeven gold cut-off grade of 0.27 g/t Au for open pit mining in saprolite (SAP), 0.32 g/t Au for open pit mining in fresh rock (ROCK) and 1.48 g/t Au for underground mining. Mined out voids were discounted from the S3, S4 and S5 zones. The shapes of the voids were estimated from limited data for the underground workings.

Table 14.7
Summary of Economic Assumptions for the Mineral Resource Estimate

Description	Units	Value Used
Gold Price	US$/oz	2,281
Mining Cost OP - SAP	US$/t	2.5
Mining Cost OP - ROCK	US$/t	2.75
Mining Cost UG	US$/t	75
Processing Cost CIL SAP	US$/t	12
Processing Cost CIL ROCK	US$/t	15
General & Administrative Cost	US$/t	2.5
Metallurgical Recovery SAP and ROCK	%	85%
Total Cost OP - SAP	US$/t	17
Total Cost OP - ROCK	US$/t	20.25
Total Cost UG	US$/t	92.5
Slope Angle SAP	degrees	30
Slope Angle ROCK	degrees	45
UG Min Mining Width	m	1.5

14.9.4 Mineral Resource Classification

Micon's QP has classified the mineral resources at the Oko Project in the Indicated and Inferred categories. No resources have been currently classified as Measured.

The Indicated resources were classified on each shear zone for those blocks informed by at least four drill holes with even spatial distribution along strike and down dip using composites up to 60 m apart. Shear Zones S1 to S5 at OMZ and GMZ contained reasonable areas of Indicated resources.

Micon's QP has categorized almost 40% of the resources in the Indicated category, as new infill drilling has increased the confidence in the current interpretation of unifying the previous Oko-Ghanie geological models as a single model. However, it is important to note that there are still uncertainties regarding the underground volumes mined out within the Oko high grade zones, Micon discounted these volumes as per the vertical map information provided by G2 Goldfields as of 2022.

All remaining blocks to the full extent of the interpreted wireframes on OMZ, Ghanie and NWO are categorized in the Inferred category.

14.9.5 Mineral Resource Estimate

The updated MRE discussed herein is summarized in Table 14.8. The effective date of this resource estimate is March 1, 2025, and the estimate is reported using at various cut-off grades, as stated at Section 14.9.3.

Figure 14.9 shows a long section of the Oko and Ghanie deposits, illustrating the open pit and underground mining constraints. Figure 14.10 shows a vertical section of the Oko and Ghanie deposits, illustrating the open pit and underground mining constraints.

Table 14.8
Open Pit and Underground Mineral Resources for the Oko Gold Project as of March 1, 2025

Deposit	Mining Method	Category	Tonnage (t)	Gold Average Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold (oz)
Oko Main Zone (OMZ)	Surface Open Pit (OP)	Indicated	418,000	2.32	31,400
		Inferred	535,000	0.88	15,300
	Underground (UG)	Indicated	2,729,000	8.85	776,600
		Inferred	2,938,000	5.27	498,200
	OP + UG	Total Indicated	3,147,000	7.98	808,000
		Total Inferred	3,473,000	4.60	513,500
Ghanie Zone (GZ)	Surface (OP)	Indicated	10,190,000	1.97	644,900
		Inferred	6,480,000	1.06	221,700
	Underground (UG)	Indicated	98,000	5.87	18,500
		Inferred	5,582,000	4.47	802,800
	OP + UG	Total Indicated	10,288,000	2.01	663,400
		Total Inferred	12,062,000	2.64	1,024,500
Northwest Oko (NWO)	Surface (OP)	Total Inferred	4,976,000	0.61	97,200
Entire Oko Project	**OP + UG**	**Total Indicated**	**13,435,000**	**3.40**	**1,471,400**
		Total Inferred	**20,511,000**	**2.48**	**1,635,200**

Notes:

1. The effective date of this Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) is March 1, 2025.
2. The MRE presented above uses economic assumptions for both surface mining in saprolite and fresh rock and underground mining on fresh rock only.
3. The MRE has been classified in the Indicated and Inferred categories following spatial continuity analysis and geological confidence.
4. The calculated gold cut-off grades to report the MRE for surface mining are 0.27 g/t Au in saprolite, 0.32 g/t Au in fresh rock and for underground mining is 1.48 g/t Au in fresh rock.
5. The economic parameters used are a gold price of US$2,281/oz with single metallurgical recovery of 85%, a mining cost of US$2.5/t in saprolite, US$2.75/t in fresh rock and US$75.0/t in underground. Processing cost of US$12/t for saprolite and US$15/t for fresh rock and a General and Administration cost of US$2.5/t.
6. For surface mining the open pits at Oko and Ghanie use slope angles of 30° in saprolite and 50° in fresh rock.

7. Micon's QPs have considered that the transition between the OP mining and UG mining scenarios will result in the need for crown pillars. However, at this time, the crown pillars are considered to be recoverable, therefore Micon's QPs have considered them as part of the MRE.
8. The OMZ presently has had subcontracted mid-scale miners underground mining operations on the licence. G2 Goldfields has provided Micon's QPs with digitized vertical maps of the voids, as of 2022, and the current mineral resources have been discounted based upon this information. However, there are no updated surveys, maps or production records for the underground mining operations from 2022 to present. G2 Goldfields is of the belief that there are no subcontracted mid-scale miners currently present on the Oko claims.
9. The block models for Oko and Ghanie are orthogonal and use a parent block size of 10 m, along strike, 3 m across strike, and 5 m in height. The minimum child block is 2 m x 0.5 m x 1 m, respectively.
10. The open pit optimization uses a re-blocked size of 10 m x 9 m x 10 m and for the underground optimization uses mining shapes of 10 m long by 10 m high for Oko and 20 m long by 20 m high for Ghanie and a minimum mining width of 2 m.
11. The mineral resources described above have been prepared in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Standards and Practices.
12. Messrs. Alan J. San Martin, P.Eng. and William J. Lewis, P.Geo. from Micon International Limited are the Qualified Persons (QPs) for this MRE.
13. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest thousand tonnes and nearest hundred ounces. Differences may occur in totals due to rounding.
14. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves as they have not demonstrated economic viability. The quantity and grade of reported Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources in this news release are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define any Measured Resource; however, it is reasonably expected that a significant portion of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded into Indicated Mineral Resources with further exploration.
15. Micon's QPs have not identified any legal, political, environmental, or other factors that could materially affect the potential development of the MRE.

Figure 14.5
Oko Project Long Section: Oko and Ghanie Deposits Surface and Underground Mining Constraints

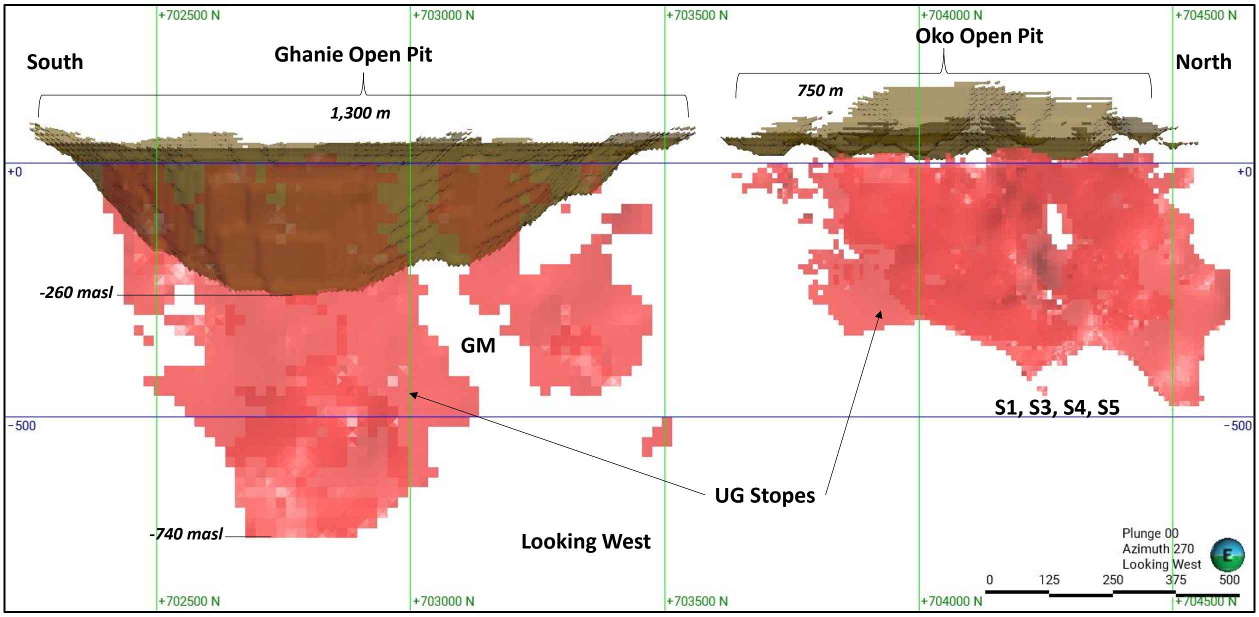


Figure 14.6
Oko Project Vertical Section: Oko & Ghanie Deposits Surface and Underground Mining Constraints

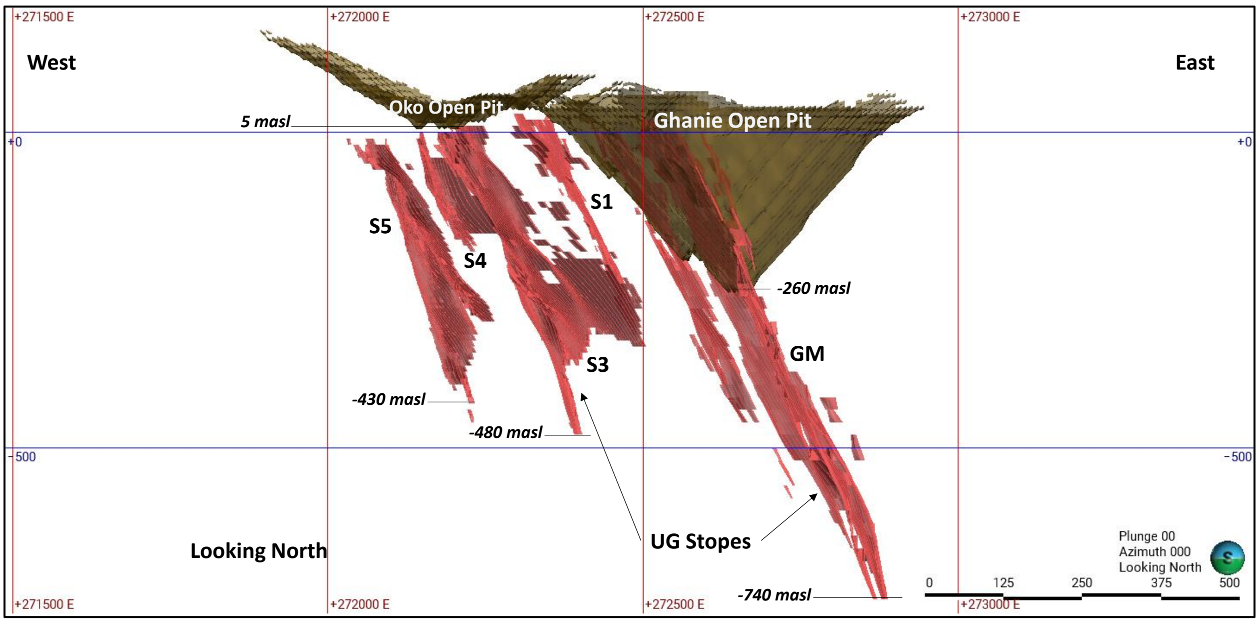
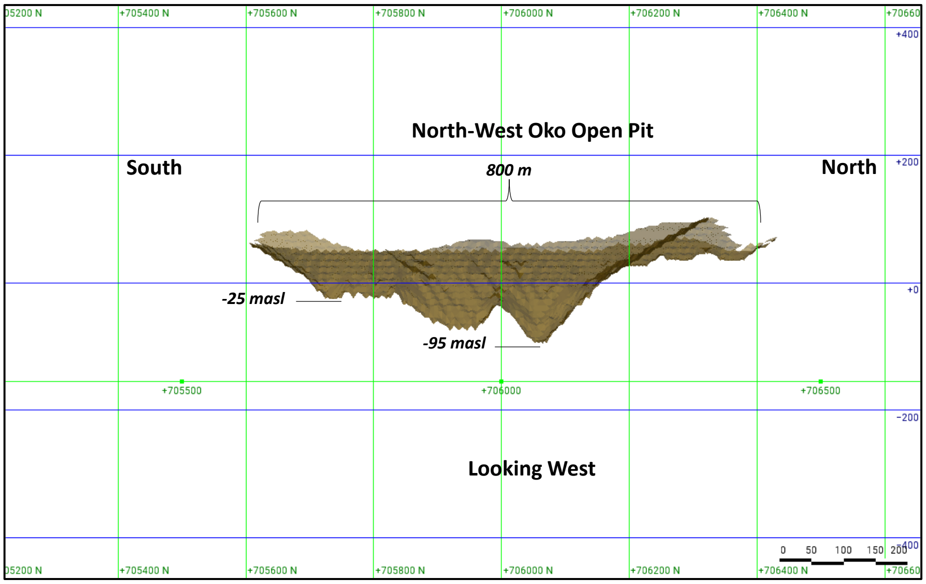


Figure 14.7
Oko Project Vertical Section: Oko & Ghanie Deposits Surface and Underground Mining Constraints



14.9.6 Grade Sensitivity Analysis

Micon's QP examined the grade sensitivity of the open pit and underground mineral resources for OMZ, GZ and NWOZ at various gold cut-off grades. Micon's QP has reviewed the cut-off used in the sensitivity analysis, and it is the opinion of Micon's QP that they meet the test for reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction at varying metal prices or other underlying parameters.

Figure 14.11 to Figure 14.14 show the resulting sensitivity grade/tonnage curve graphs.

Figure 14.8
OMZ Open Pit Grade-Tonnage Curve

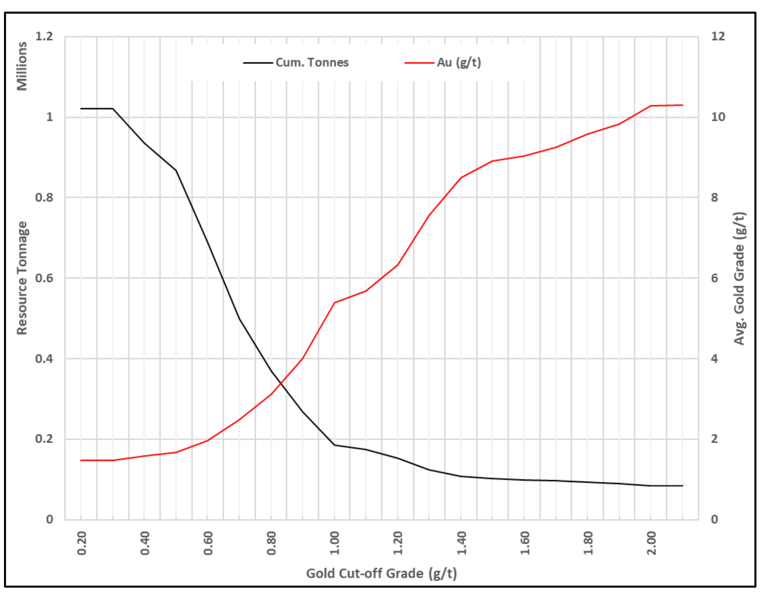


Figure 14.9
OMZ Underground Grade-Tonnage Curve

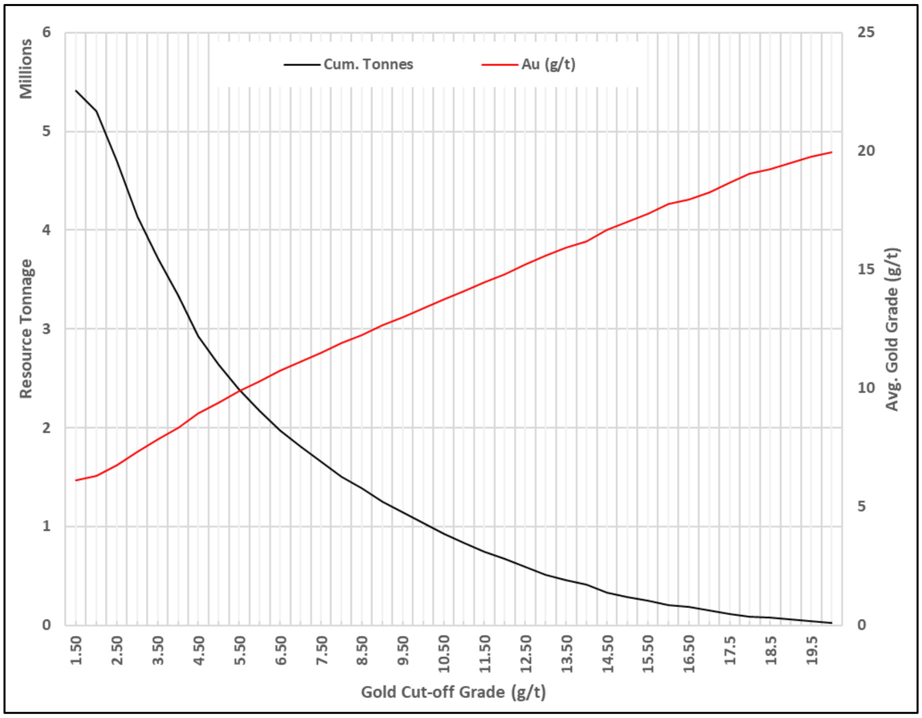


Figure 14.10
GZ Open Pit Grade-Tonnage Curve

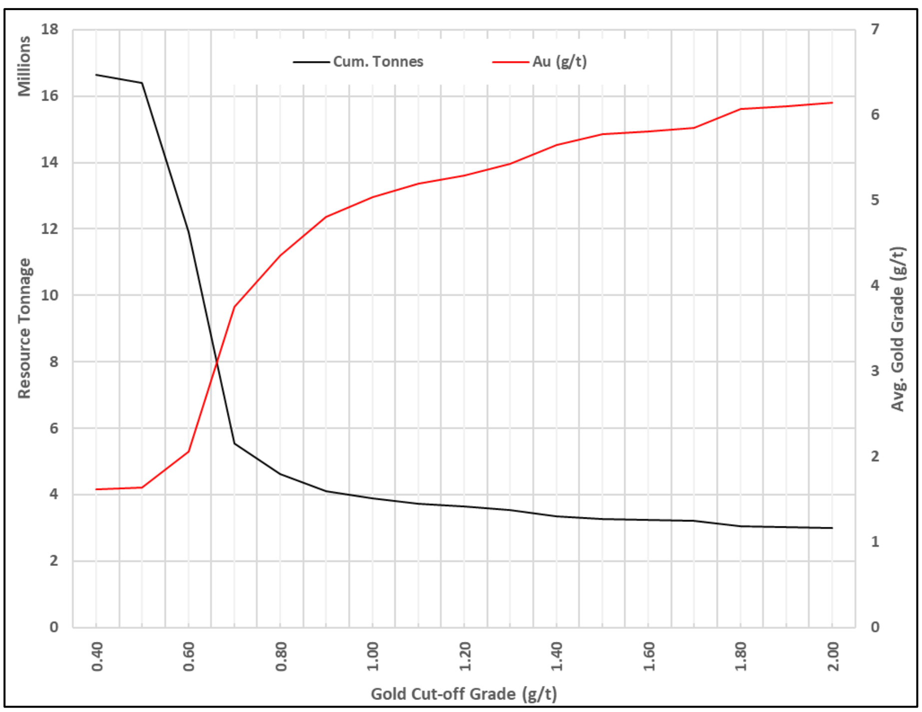


Figure 14.11
GZ Underground Grade-Tonnage Curve

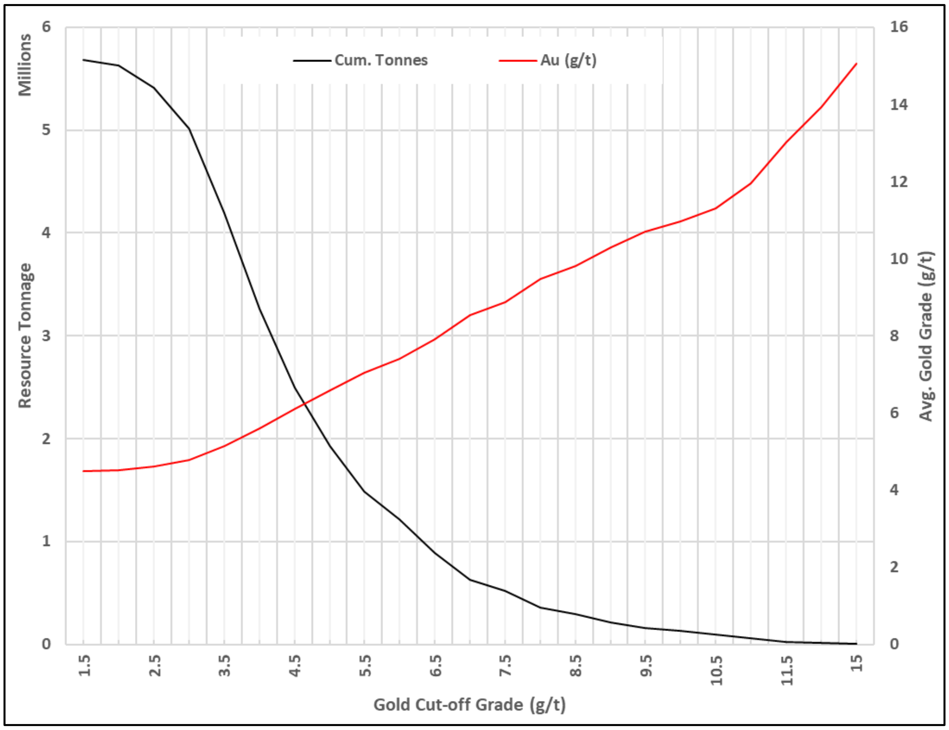
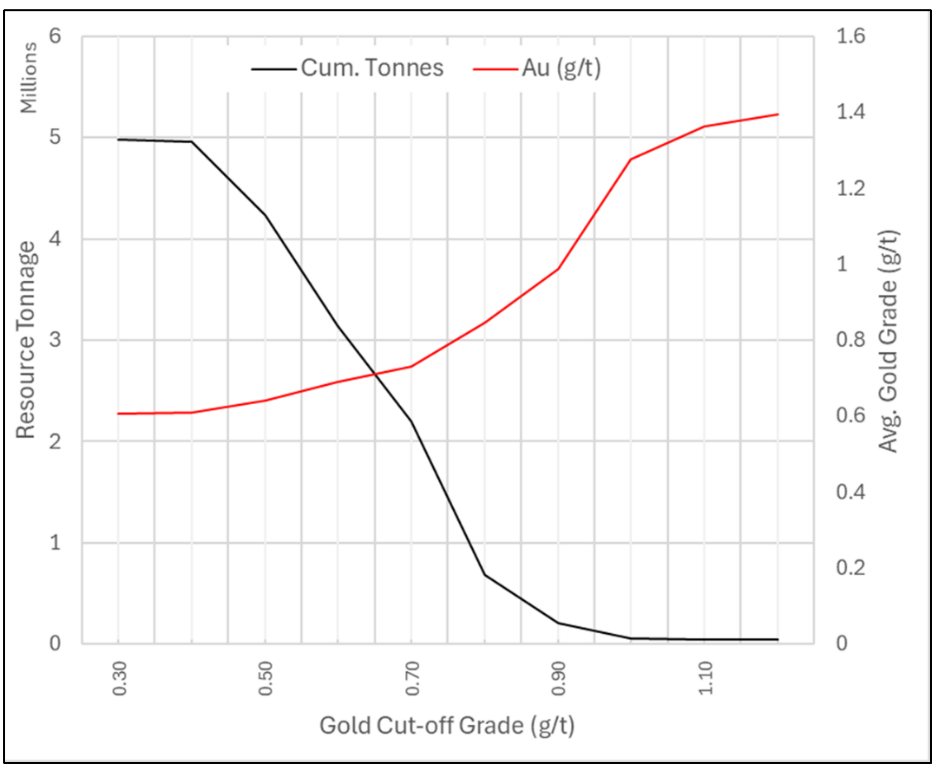


Figure 14.12
NWOZ Open Pit Grade-Tonnage Curve



14.10 Block Model Validation

In validating the block model and the resource estimate, Micon's QP conducted three different approaches.

14.10.1 Statistical Comparison

A statistical comparison of the input 1 m composites, against output interpolated data in the block model. Table 14.9 shows the comparison of all sub-zones separately and the main zones belong to the entire Oko Project. All comparisons show reasonable agreement between the input value and the output estimates.

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

Zone	1m Composite (Input)			Block Model (Output)		
	Count	Length (m)	Mean (g/t Au)	Block Count	Volume (m^3)	Mean (g/t Au)
G-H01	27	26	0.50	62,716	62,716	0.45
G-H02	15	15	0.49	73,540	73,540	0.23
G-H03	75	75	0.35	97,380	101,254	0.30
G-H04	121	120	1.94	120,206	191,875	0.51
G-H05	281	278	0.43	351,180	500,627	0.36
G-H06	40	38	0.47	66,958	66,958	0.29
G-H07	457	445	0.83	630,103	828,869	0.46
G-H08	114	109	1.21	167,706	183,500	1.15
G-H09	135	129	1.84	314,546	382,192	1.49
G-H10	16	15	6.13	42,166	42,166	1.24
G-H11	37	36	2.52	85,225	85,225	1.01
G-H12	104	102	0.85	143,676	153,659	0.88
G-H13	198	195	0.75	183,856	243,158	0.61
G-H14	14	14	4.38	22,000	22,000	1.37
G-H15	288	278	0.89	675,922	769,643	0.56
GM	7,495	7,399	0.46	9,780,325	21,804,327	0.49
HG-G1	836	801	6.33	2,231,663	2,321,659	6.00
HG-G2	365	335	3.56	1,113,622	1,205,704	3.71
HG-G3	44	42	21.69	44,064	44,660	14.65
All Ghanie Zones	**10,662**	**10,450**	**1.19**	**16,206,854**	**29,083,732**	**1.11**
HG-S1	190	183	4.44	251,376	264,339	3.68
HG-S3	395	386	13.38	714,526	739,707	9.29
HG-S4	104	103	27.00	117,766	117,766	20.96
HG-S5	131	130	25.17	177,428	181,898	24.34
HG-S5S	48	49	11.62	90,191	91,532	8.72
S1	1,741	1,724	0.47	2,018,623	3,267,988	0.50

Zone	1m Composite (Input)			Block Model (Output)		
	Count	Length (m)	Mean (g/t Au)	Block Count	Volume (m^3)	Mean (g/t Au)
S1-H01	111	110	0.51	331,648	448,464	0.35
S1-H02	49	49	0.48	90,805	96,616	0.31
S1-H03	45	44	0.20	97,297	100,724	0.16
S2N	293	288	0.52	469,829	547,756	0.48
S2S	150	148	0.48	219,235	226,536	0.45
S3	2,500	2,486	0.48	3,696,014	5,240,101	0.46
S3-H01	126	124	0.47	177,131	237,178	0.37
S4	565	556	0.70	862,718	1,119,147	0.45
S5	474	470	0.42	1,105,281	1,568,671	0.32
S5-F02	208	206	1.20	530,895	923,957	0.56
S5-H01	258	256	0.97	490,051	866,872	0.66
S5S	455	452	0.99	1,922,746	2,517,852	0.54
S6	92	91	0.41	726,929	1,224,589	0.23
All Oko Zones	**7,935**	**7,855**	**2.11**	**14,090,489**	**19,781,693**	**1.21**
NWO	130	127.84	0.44	27,550	121,448	0.42
NWO 1	131	131.15	0.33	52,507	287,284	0.30
NWO-H01	79	77.50	0.56	9,393	40,236	0.52
NWO-H02	110	108.79	0.20	18,184	78,064	0.16
NWO-H03	419	414.66	0.36	150,602	913,504	0.23
NWO-H04	498	497.23	0.62	184,717	1,347,444	0.51
NWO-H05	177	173.92	0.59	16,530	94,832	0.51
NWO-H06	166	164.80	0.42	57,162	265,056	0.43
NWO-H07	198	196.50	0.75	62,379	416,756	0.68
NWO-H08	160	159.15	0.58	48,253	251,028	0.56
All NW Oko Zones	**2,068**	**2,052**	**0.50**	**627,277**	**3,815,652**	**0.43**

14.10.2 Visual Comparison

The block model was validated using visual comparison of the composite values and the block model values. Longitudinal sections for the main Oko high grade zones HG-S3, HG-S4, HG-S5 and Ghanie Zone showing gold grade distribution in the block model and the drill hole composites as well as resource categories are presented respectively in Figure 14.13 to Figure 14.18. Figure 14.19 represents the longitudinal section for one of the NWOZs to visualize the comparison of input (composite value) and output data (block value).

Figure 14.13
Longitudinal Vertical Section for HG-S3 with Composites and Interpolated Au (g/t) Values

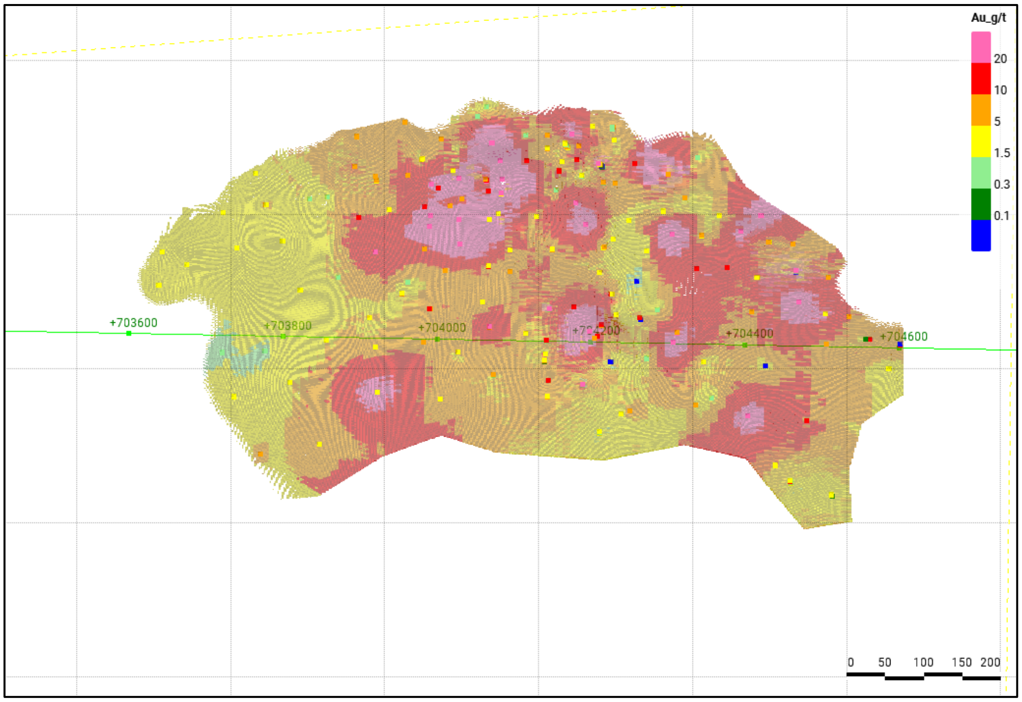


Figure 14.14
Longitudinal Vertical Section for HG-S3 with Resource Categories

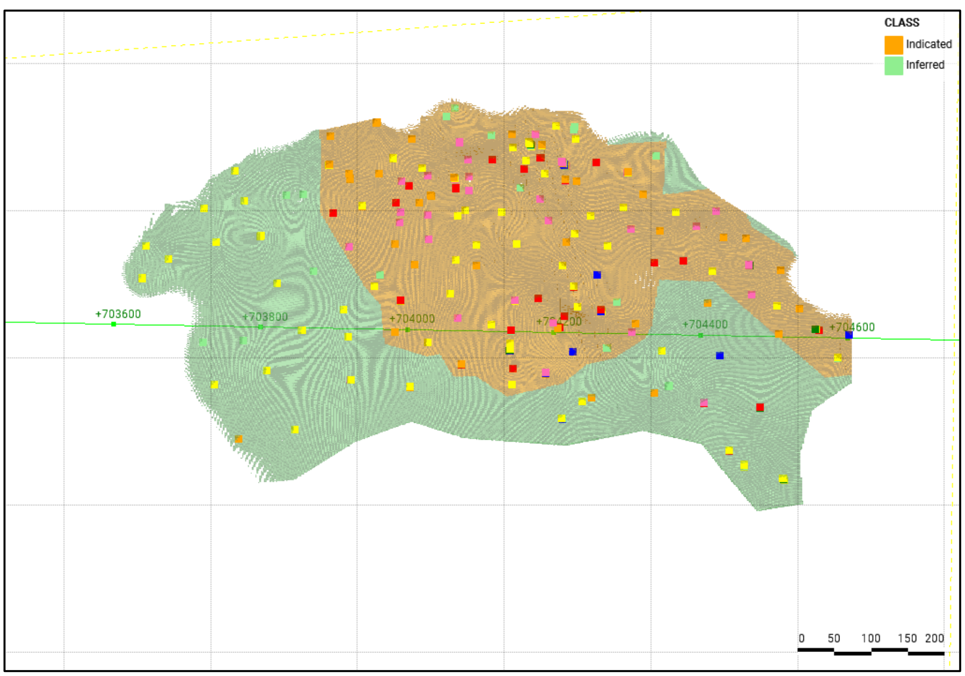


Figure 14.15
Longitudinal Vertical Section for HG-S5 with Composites and Interpolated Au (g/t) Values

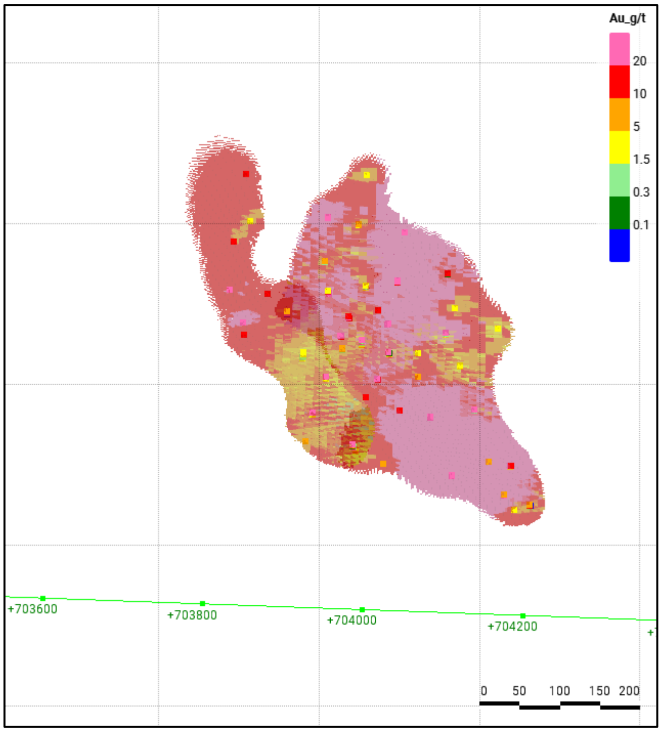


Figure 14.16
Longitudinal Vertical Section for HG-S5 with Resource Categories

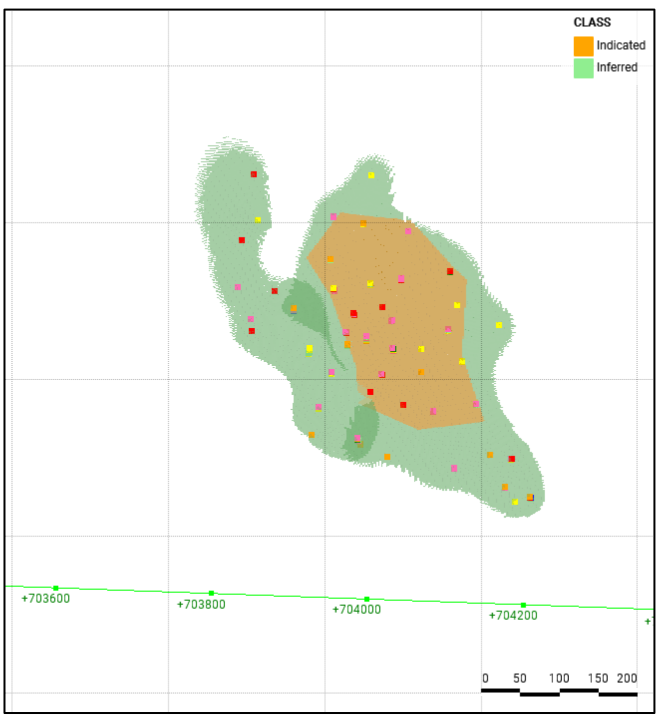


Figure 14.17
Longitudinal Vertical Section for Ghanie Zone with Composites and Interpolated Au (g/t) Values

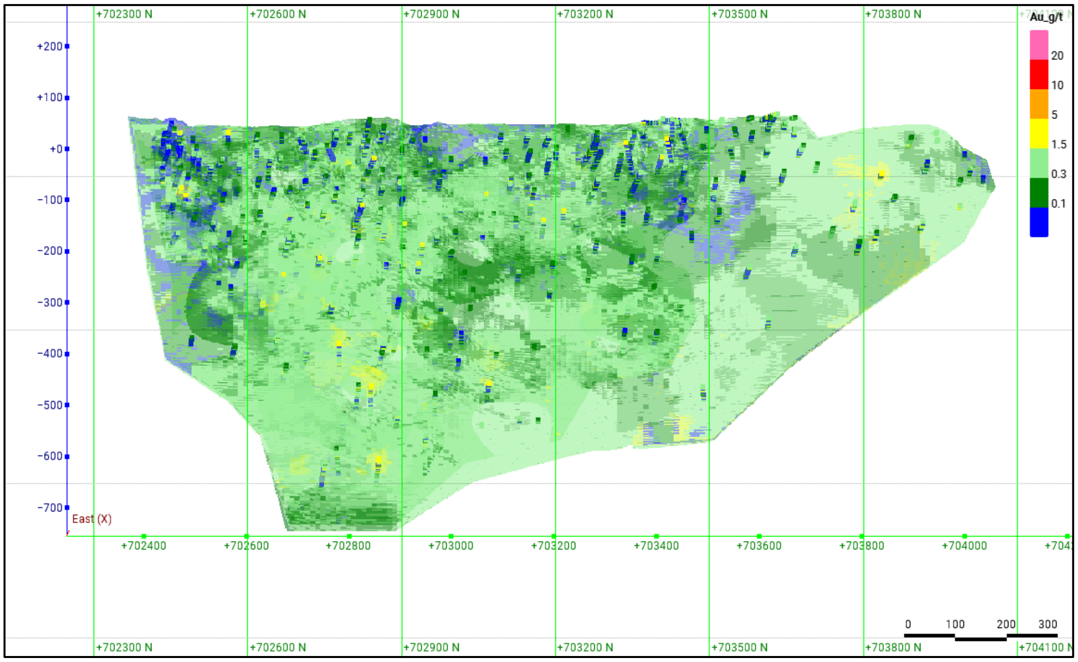


Figure 14.18
Longitudinal Vertical Section for Ghanie Zone with Resource Categories

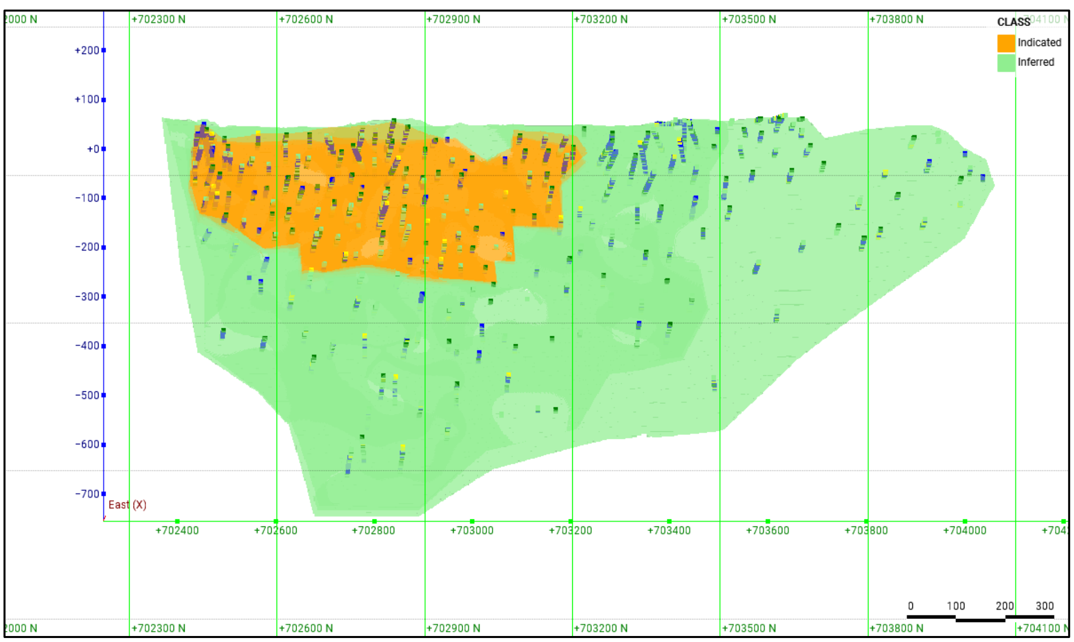
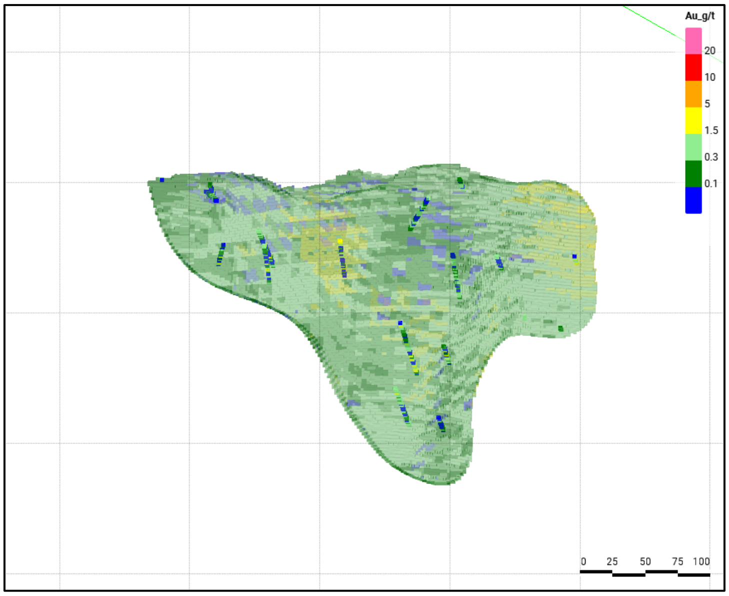


Figure 14.19
Longitudinal Vertical Section for North-West Oko Zone with Composites and Interpolated Au (g/t) Values



14.10.3 Swath/Trend Plot

In addition, block model validation was performed using swath plots. Figure 14.20 to Figure 14.24 illustrate the swath plots along strike direction (north-south) for OMZ HG shear zones S3, S4 and S5, all Ghanie HG zones combined together and one of the NWOZs.

Figure 14.20
S3 Zone – Au Swath Plot at 25m Intervals

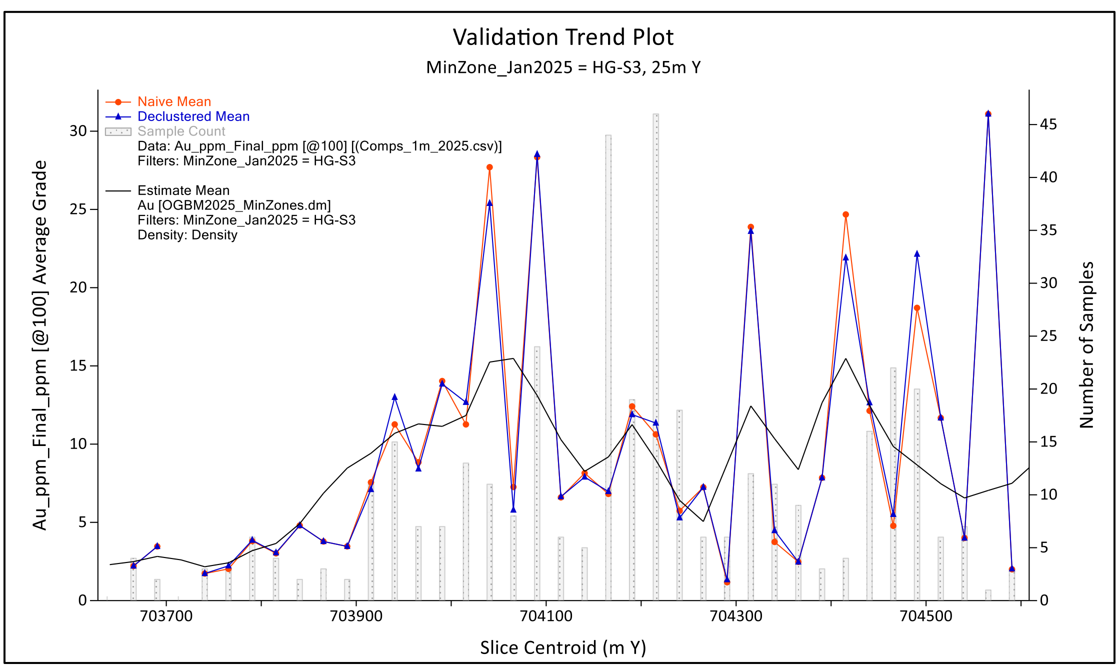


Figure 14.21
S4 Zone – Au Swath Plot at 30m Intervals

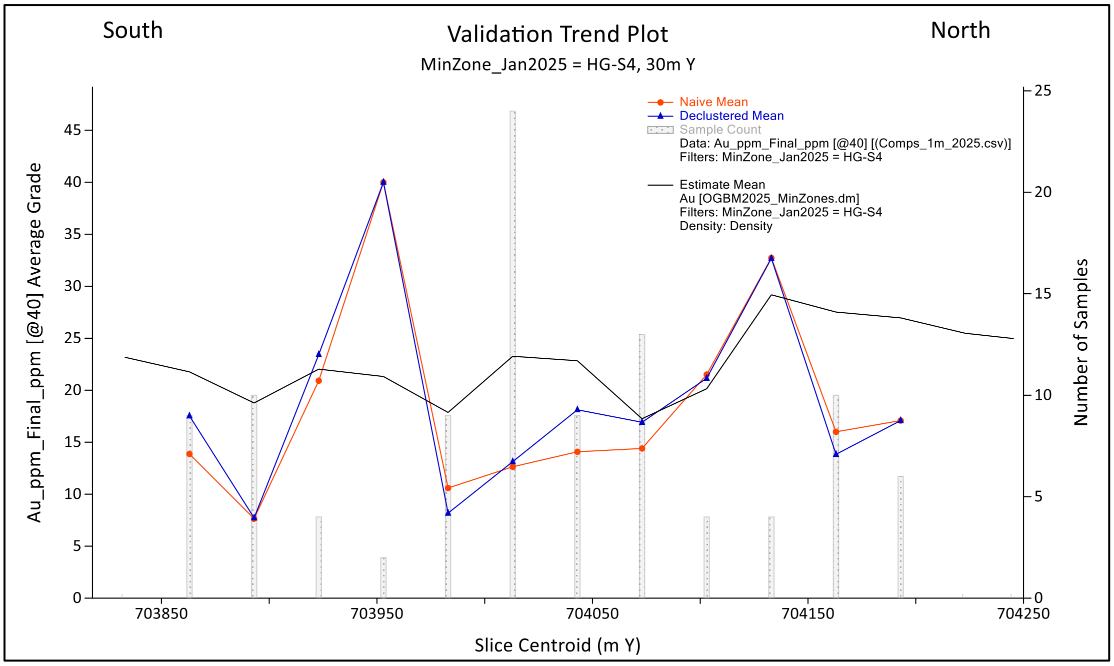


Figure 14.22
S5 Zone – Au Swath Plot at 50m Intervals

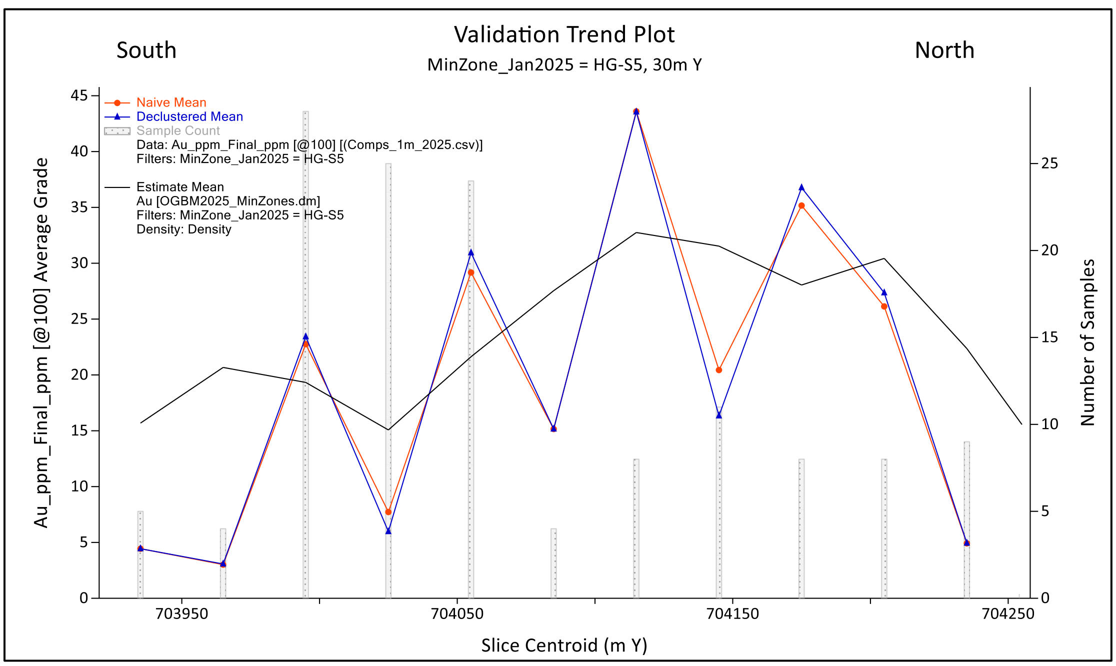


Figure 14.23
HG Ghanie Zone – Au Swath Plot at 50 m Intervals

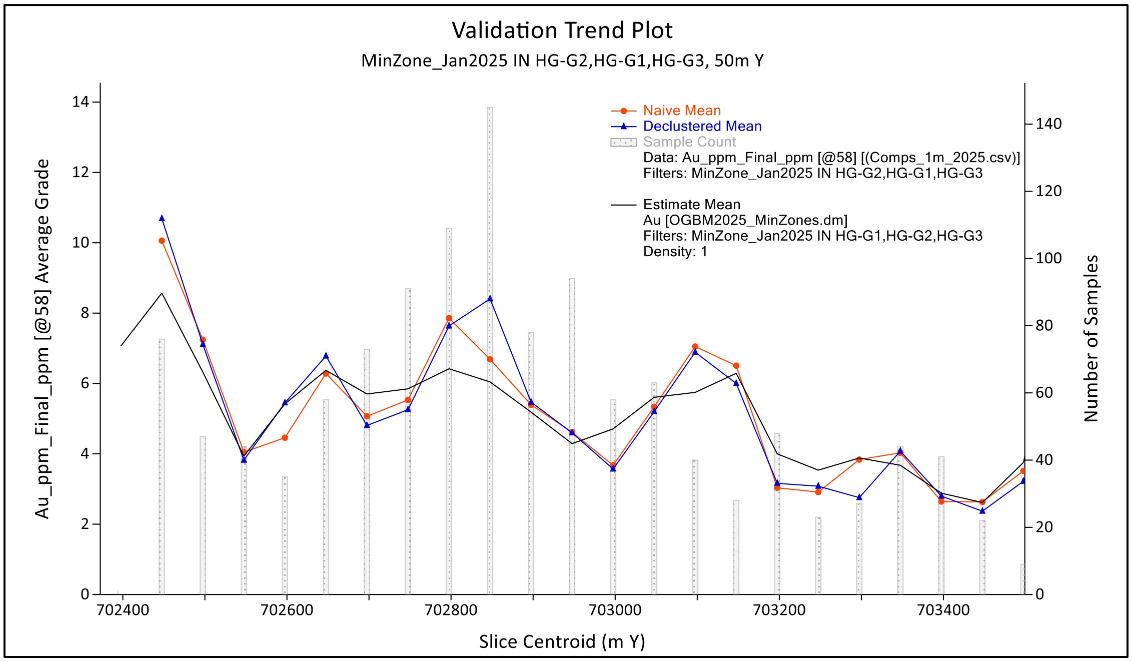
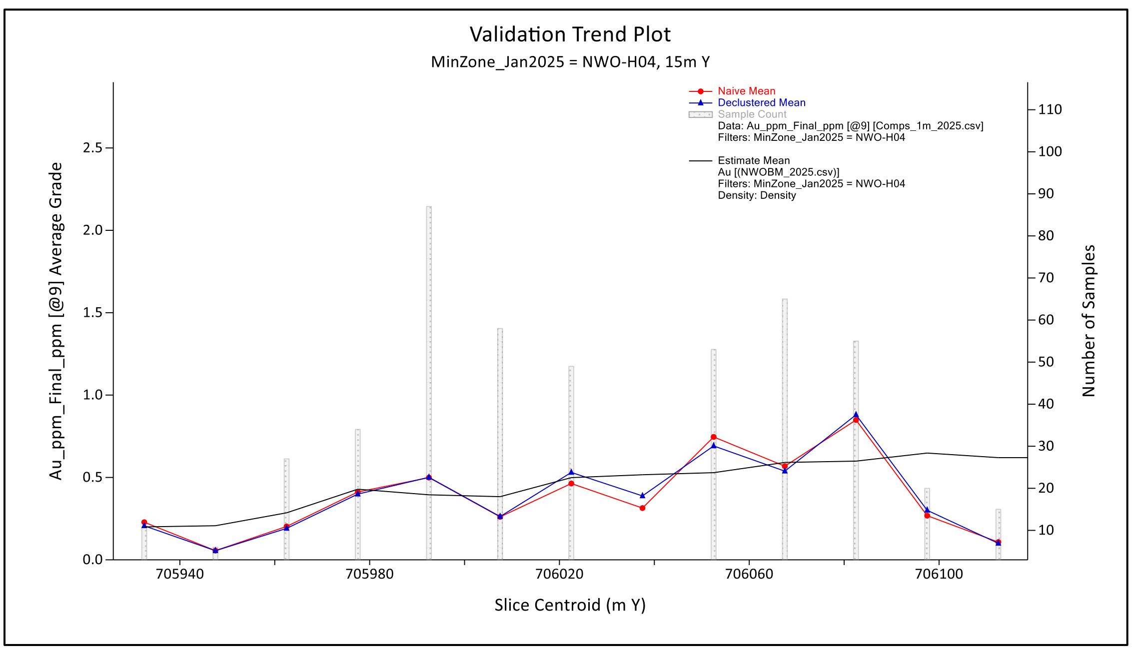


Figure 14.24
North -West Oko H04 Zone – Au Swath Plot at 15 m Intervals



TECHNICAL REPORT SECTIONS NOT REQUIRED

The following sections which form part of the NI 43-101 reporting requirements for advanced projects or properties are not relevant to the current Technical Report.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

16.0 MINING METHODS

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

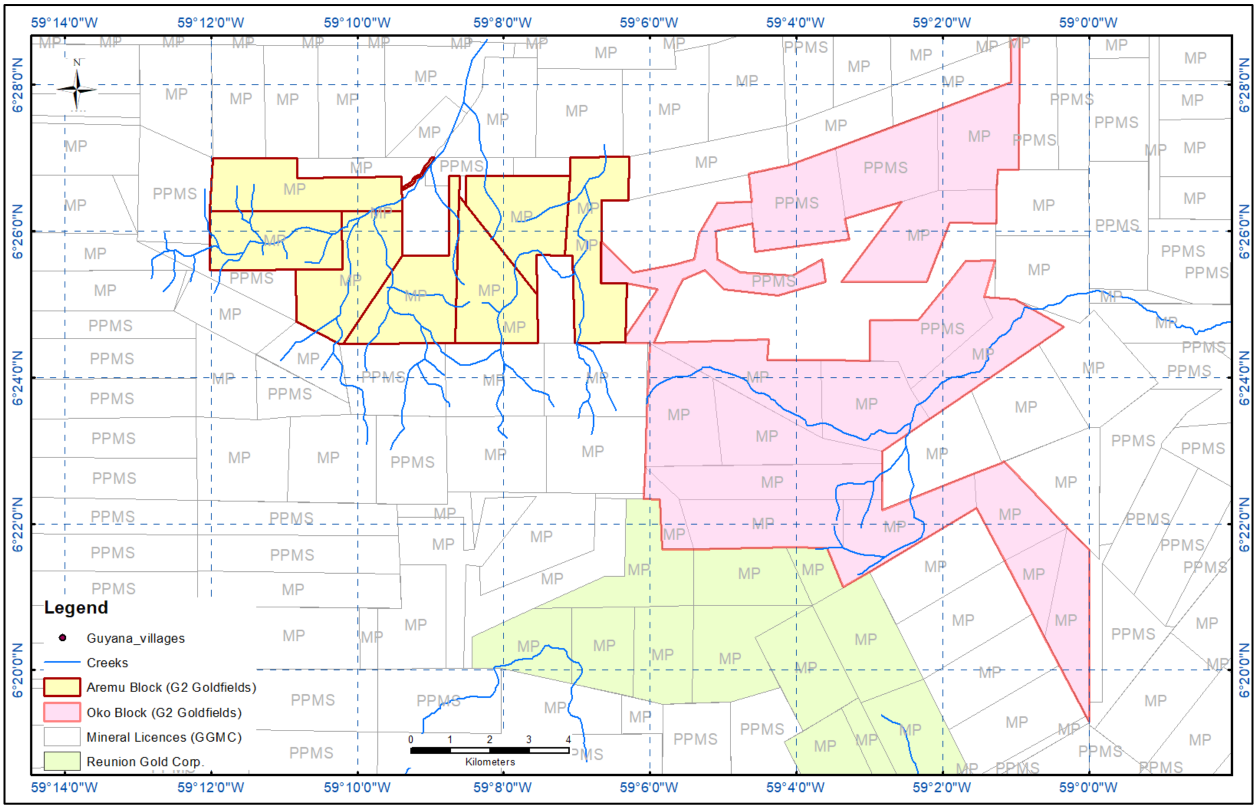
21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Oko Gold Project is surrounded by mining and exploration permits (see Figure 23.1), but information about the exploration and mining activities is not publicly disclosed by the small and medium scale mining operators of the surrounding areas.

Figure 23.1
G2G's Oko Property and the Surrounding Mining and Exploration Permits



Source: The data was provided by G2 Goldfields and was acquired from GGMC.

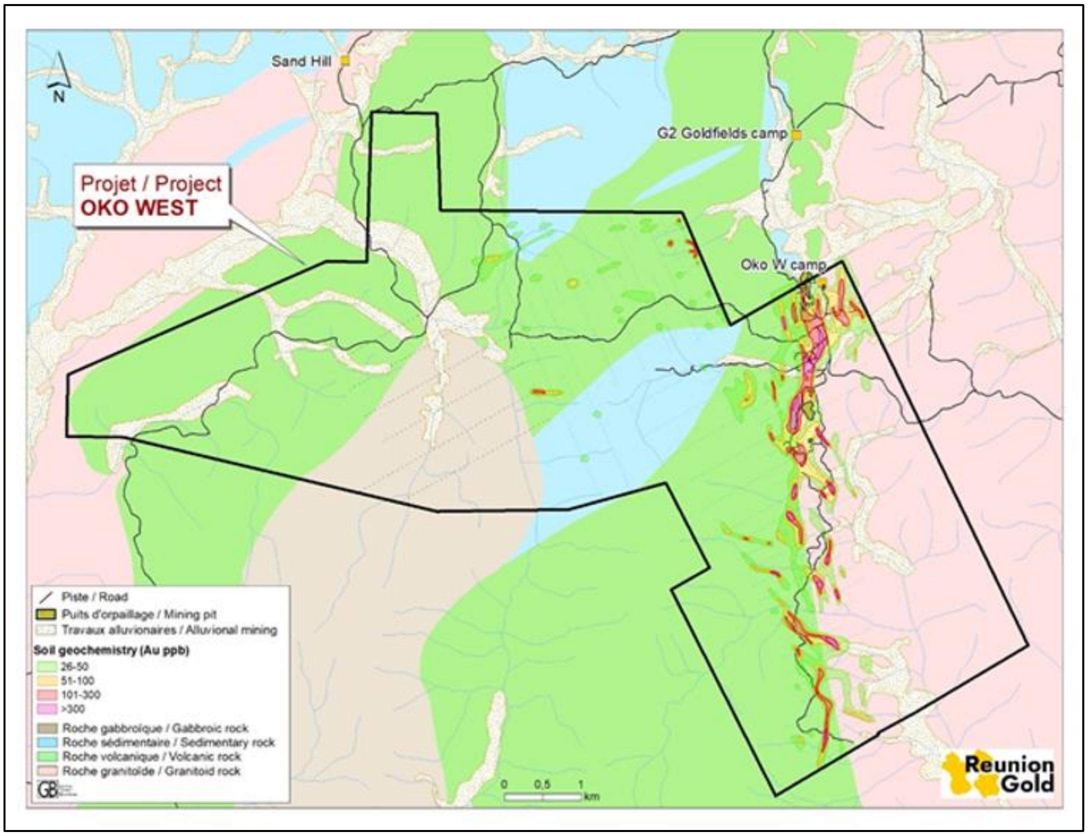
Reunion Gold Corporation (Reunion Gold) is a Canadian public company that owns the mining permits for the Oko West project, south of the G2 Goldfields Oko Project.

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 23.2).

The positive results from the trenching and drilling programs appear to confirm the on-strike extension of mineralized zones, identified as regional structures on the G2 Goldfields Aremu and Oko Project. The Reunion Gold drilling programs have resulted in the publication of a February, 2024 updated open pit and underground MRE.

More information about the exploration programs on the Reunion Gold's Oko West Gold Project are provided on Reunion Gold's web page.

Figure 23.2
Reunion Gold's Oko West Property with Geology and Soil Anomalies



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

23.1 MICON QP COMMENTS

Micon's QP has not verified the information regarding the mineral deposits and showings described above that are outside the immediate area of the Oko Project or the property held by G2 Goldfields. The information contained in this section of the report, which was researched by Micon's QP, is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization at the Oko Project.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

24.1 General Information

All relevant data and information regarding G2 Goldfields Oko Project are included in other sections of this Technical Report.

Micon's QPs are not aware of any other data that would make a material difference to the quality of this Technical Report, make it more understandable, or without which the report would be incomplete or misleading.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

25.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

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 high 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 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.

25.2 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

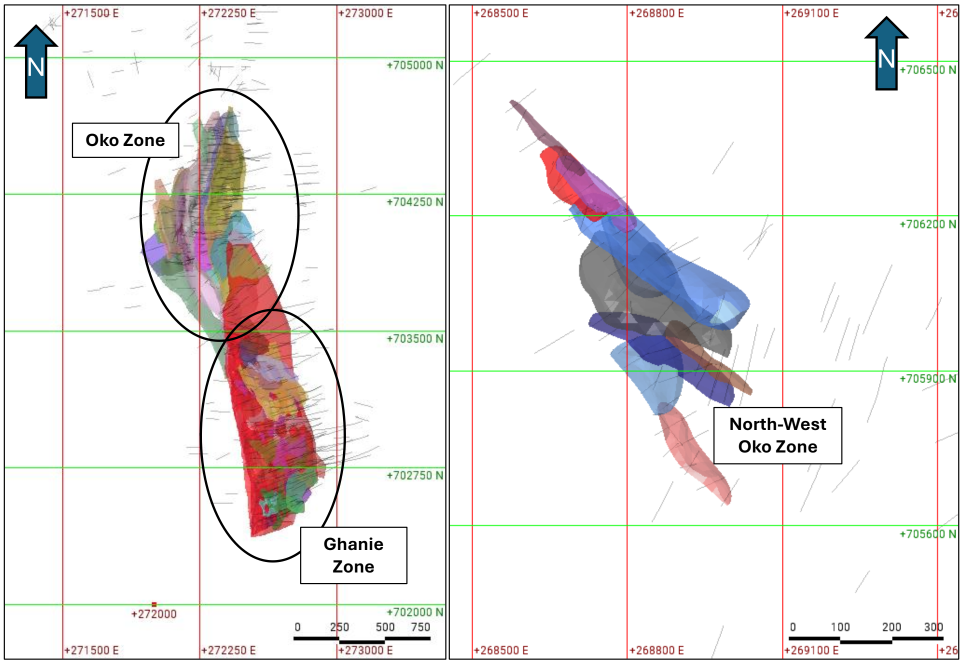
25.2.1 Introduction

The updated MRE is based on G2 Goldfields current drilling database, which includes the results from the 2019 to early 2025 drilling programs.

The Oko Gold Project updated MRE includes multiple shear zone interpretations in the Oko Main Zone (OMZ), North-West Oko Zone (NWOZ) and Ghanie Zone (GZ). The recent drilling and exploration revealed that the mineralization continues from the Ghanie Zone at the south to the Oko Zone at the north. Additionally, another deposit, named north-west Oko at the north-west has been added to the Project for this updated MRE. While the OMZ and GZ mineralization trends NNW to SSE, the NWOZ exhibits a NW-SE trend. Micon's QPs have updated the interpretation of the project area based on recent exploration and structural study. The current interpretation is as follows:

The Oko Main Zone (OMZ) gold mineralization area is defined by six mineralized shear structures (S1 to S6) with five high-grade zones which are embedded within shear structures S1 to S5. The Ghanie Zone (GZ) gold mineralization area is defined by a single main zone with 15 splay structures at the hanging wall side and three high-grade zones embedded within the main Ghanie zone. The North-West Oko Zone (NWOZ) also exhibits splay structures containing 10 small lenses. No high-grade zones have interpreted in this area. Figure 251 shows a plan view of the OMZ, GZ and NWOZ. The mineral resources for the OMZ, GZ and NWOZ have been estimated assuming both surface and underground mining scenarios.

Figure 25.1
Plan View - Oko Main Zone and Ghanie Zone with the New Structural Interpretation (Left) and the North-West Oko Zone (Right)



Source: Micon, 2025.

25.2.2 CIM Standards

The MRE in this Technical Report follows the current "CIM Definitions and Standards for Mineral Resources and Reserves" which were was adopted by the CIM Council on May 10, 2014.

In estimating the mineral resources contained within the Oko Project, 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.

25.2.3 Methodology

The 2025 updated MRE discussed herein covers the Oko Ghanie area and the north-west Oko area. For this MRE, Micon's QPs have followed the below steps:

- Compilation of previous database with the updated information and validation.
- Compilation of drill hole data with channel data and a consolidated database for the entire Oko Project.
- Interpretation of the mineralized domain, based on lithological and assay information.
- Capping outlier values and compositing the database, for the purpose of geostatistical analysis and performing variography.
- Generating the block model and grade interpolation.

- Validating the criteria for mineral resource classification.
- Assessing the mineral resources with "reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction" by selecting appropriate cut-off grades and a producing a reasonable "resource-level" optimized pit-shell.
- Generating a MRE statement.
- Assessing and identifying the factors that could affect the MRE.

25.2.4 Mineral Resource Database and Wireframes

25.2.4.1 Supporting Data

The basis for the MRE presented herein was a drill hole database provided by G2 Goldfields. The database and underlying QA/QC data were validated by G2 Goldfields and Micon's QP, prior to being used in the modelling and estimation process. Table 25.1 summarizes the types and amount of data in the database and the portion of the data used for the MRE.

Table 25.1
Oko Project Database

Data Type	In Database	Used For the Updated 2025 Resource Estimate
Drill Collar Count	727	511
Trench Count	273	22
Assay Sample Count	66,409	17,053
Core Metreage	166,345	20,350.5

Note: Actual metres used within the resource wireframes, includes 698 m of trenching in the entire project area.

25.2.4.2 Topography

The Project topography was provided by G2 Goldfields as a digital terrain model (DTM) in DXF format. The DTM for this 2025 resource update used the previous 2024 high-quality LiDAR survey which allowed for the assessment of both surface and underground extraction assumptions. The topography was used to clip the wireframes projection to surface.

25.2.4.3 Differences Between Previous and Current Geological Structural Interpretation and Mineralization

The primary differences between the current interpretation of the OMZ and Ghanie mineralization compared to previous interpretations is the inference that the shear zones are much more continuous bodies. In the area between the OMZ and Ghanie deposits, the D3 shear zones are deflected from a dip direction of almost 090 degrees to a dip direction of approximately 045 degrees. This orientation change represents a late-stage deformation that affects the D3 shears, which would be consistent with a D5 deformation event and sinistral D5 shearing. These D5 shears are consistent with the D2 deformation document by Hainque, et. al (2025). It is unclear whether the formation of these structures is due to sinistral slip from the progressive strain caused by the same differential stresses responsible for the D3 and D4 shearing, or if this is due to a rotation in the stress field.

This shearing event was recognized in the previous model but was interpreted as being much more penetrative than the evidence in the drill core suggests. While these D5 sinistral shear structures are inferred to affect the D3 shears of the OMZ and Ghanie deposits, this late structure set was only seen in drill core to the south of the OMZ deposit, and in general it was recognized to not be as repetitive and closely spaced in the OMZ and Ghanie deposits in comparison to the previous model interpretation. The implication of this is the D3 shear zones with a 090-degree dip direction is much more continuous along strike than the volume truncations that were initially modelled. This had an impact on the tonnages estimated within the OMZ and Ghanie shear zones.

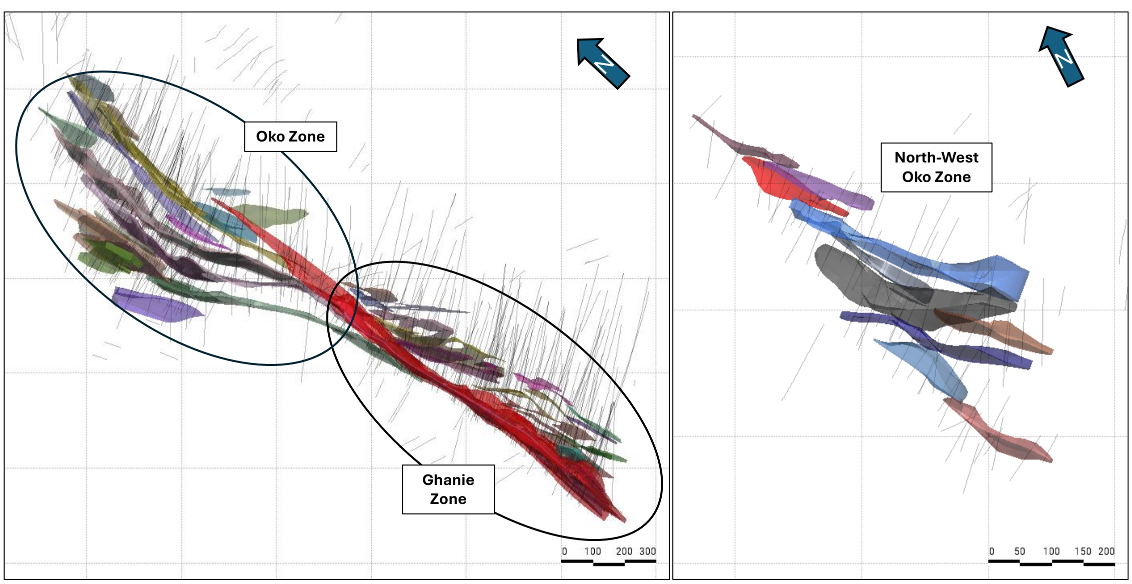
25.2.4.4 Mineralization Wireframes

G2 Goldfields and Micon's QPs jointly defined the mineralized domains for OMZ, GZ and NWOZ. These were constructed using Leapfrog Software Version 2023.2.4. Wireframes were generated based on a set of mineralized intercepts defined by Micon's QPs and been validated with the field observations by G2 geologists. As an addition from the last MRE project, it was decided to construct high-grade (HG) wireframes within the main vein structures to minimize the effect of grade smearing.

All diamond drill holes were snapped to the 3D wireframes to ensure that the volume to be estimated matches both the drilling data collected. The channel samples were also considered to capture the surface signature of gold grades within those mineralized domains.

The recent structural study and analysis revealed that the mineralization in OMZ area does not get offset by the shear planes, rather the shear structures are mineralized and manifest splay of associated vein type structures merging with the main vein type structure. Figure 25.2 shows the 3D perspective of the splay structure of OMZ, GZ and NWOZ.

Figure 25.2
3D Perspective View – OMZ, GZ and NWOZ with the New Structural Interpretation



25.2.5 Compositing and Variography

25.2.5.1 Compositing

The selected intercepts for the Oko Project were composited into 1.0 m equal length intervals, with the composite length selected based on the most common original sample length.

25.2.5.2 Variography

Variography is the analysis of the spatial continuity of grade for the commodity of interest. In the case of the Oko Main Zone (OMZ), Ghanie Zone (GZ) and North-West Oko Zone. The analysis was completed for 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 zone. Supervisor 9.0 software has been used for this exercise.

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.

Micon's QP obtained good variogram models for all the zones. They were considered sufficiently reliable to support the use of the Ordinary Kriging grade interpolation method.

25.2.5.3 Continuity and Trends

All mineralized domains at the OMZ and GZ have similar strike and dip directions with mild variations between the main vein and splay structures. The broad trend is north-northwest to south-southeast for the OMZ and GZ, steeply dipping towards east and the trend for the NWOZ is northwest-southeast and steeply dipping towards northeast. The continuity of the zones is generally supported both by the geology and gold grades, with regularly spaced drill hole intercepts giving sufficient confidence to the continuity, both along strike and down dip.

25.2.6 Grade Capping and Rock Density

25.2.6.1 Grade Capping

All outlier assay values for gold were analyzed individually, by zone, using log probability plots and histograms. Based on the analysis, 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.

25.2.6.2 Rock Density

The density data used in this report is the same as used for the previous MRE, as no new density information has been provided to the QPs by G2 personnel. Micon's QPs have created an updated weathering model for OMZ, GZ and NWOZ based on the weathering information contained in the database. The average density for each weathering zone has been applied throughout the Project.

Micon's QPs suggest collecting further density information from all three zones as a part of any future update.

25.2.7 Mineral Resource Estimate

The only commodity of economic interest at the Oko 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.

25.2.7.1 Responsibility for the Estimation

The updated MRE discussed in this Technical Report has been prepared by Chitrali Sarkar, M.Sc., P.Geo., Alan J. San Martin, P.Eng., and William J. Lewis, P.Geo. of Micon. Ms. Sarkar, Mr. San Martin and Mr. Lewis are independent of G2 Goldfields and are Qualified Persons within the meaning of NI 43-101.

25.2.7.2 Block Model

Two block models were constructed to represent the volumes and attributes of rock density and gold grade. Since the new domain interpretation discloses the continuity of Ghanie Zone from the south to the Oko Main Zone in the north, a single block model has been constructed to represent OMZ and GZ. NWOZ has been represented by a separate block model.

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

Search Strategy and Interpolation

A set of parameters were derived from variographic analysis to interpolate the composite grades into the blocks. Three passes have been used to interpolate all the blocks within the domains for all three major zones. Although the search ranges have been derived by the variographic analysis, dynamic anisotropy function have been used as a search orientation to represent the nature the of the veins appropriately.

25.2.7.3 Prospects for Economic Extraction

The CIM Standards require that an estimated 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 both open pit and underground mining scenarios. The potential mining shapes are preliminary and conceptual in nature. Stope Dimensions are based on corresponding gold cut-off values depending on the material and mining method. Micon's QPs considered a 10 m crown pillar in the OMZ due to the proximity to the saprolite cover, in the case of the Ghanie Zone, the crown pillar was not considered and stopes shapes immediately below the Ghanie pitshell were included in the underground resources assuming that, at the end of the mine life, the remaining crown pillars could be recovered.

The metal prices and operating costs were provided by G2 Goldfields and reviewed by Micon's QPs as being appropriate to be used for the resource estimate. Table 25.2 summarizes the open pit and underground economic assumptions upon which the resource estimate for the Oko Project is based.

The economic parameters were used to calculate a breakeven gold cut-off grade of 0.27 g/t Au for open pit mining in saprolite (SAP), 0.32 g/t Au for open pit mining in fresh rock (ROCK) and 1.48 g/t Au for underground mining. Mined out voids were discounted from the S3, S4 and S5 zones. The shapes of the voids were estimated from limited data for the underground workings.

Table 25.2
Summary of Economic Assumptions for the 2025 Updated Mineral Resource Estimate

Description	Units	Value Used
Gold Price	US$/oz	2,281
Mining Cost OP - SAP	US$/t	2.5
Mining Cost OP - ROCK	US$/t	2.75
Mining Cost UG	US$/t	75
Processing Cost CIL SAP	US$/t	12
Processing Cost CIL ROCK	US$/t	15
General & Administrative Cost	US$/t	2.5
Metallurgical Recovery SAP and ROCK	%	85%
Total Cost OP - SAP	US$/t	17
Total Cost OP - ROCK	US$/t	20.25
Total Cost UG	US$/t	92.5
Slope Angle SAP	degrees	30
Slope Angle ROCK	degrees	45
UG Min Mining Width	m	1.5

25.2.7.4 Mineral Resource Classification

Micon's QP has classified the mineral resources at the Oko Project in the Indicated and Inferred categories. No resources have been currently classified as Measured.

The Indicated resources were classified on each shear zone for those blocks informed by at least four drill holes with even spatial distribution along strike and down dip using composites up to 60 m apart. Shear Zones S1 to S5 at OMZ and GMZ contained reasonable areas of Indicated resources.

Micon's QP has categorized almost 40% of the resources in the Indicated category, as new infill drilling has increased the confidence in the current interpretation of unifying the previous Oko-Ghanie geological models as a single model. However, it is important to note that there are still uncertainties regarding the underground volumes mined out within the Oko high-grade zones, Micon discounted these volumes as per the vertical map information provided by G2 Goldfields as of 2022.

All remaining blocks to the full extent of the interpreted wireframes on OMZ, Ghanie and NWO are categorized in the Inferred category.

25.2.8 Mineral Resource Statement

The updated MRE discussed herein is summarized in Table 25.3. The effective date of this resource estimate is March 1, 2025, with the estimate reported using different cut-off grades depending on mining method and rock type.

Figure 25.3 shows a long section of the Oko and Ghanie deposits, illustrating the open pit and underground mining constraints. Figure 25.4 shows a vertical section of the Oko and Ghanie deposits, illustrating the open pit and underground mining constraints. Figure 25.5 shows the long section of the pit constraints for the North-West Oko deposit.

Table 25.3
Open Pit and Underground Updated Mineral Resources for the Oko Gold Project as of March 1, 2025

Deposit	Mining Method	Category	Tonnage (t)	Gold Average Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold (oz)
Oko Main Zone (OMZ)	Surface Open Pit (OP)	Indicated	418,000	2.32	31,400
		Inferred	535,000	0.88	15,300
	Underground (UG)	Indicated	2,729,000	8.85	776,600
		Inferred	2,938,000	5.27	498,200
	OP + UG	Total Indicated	3,147,000	7.98	808,000
		Total Inferred	3,473,000	4.60	513,500
Ghanie Zone (GZ)	Surface (OP)	Indicated	10,190,000	1.97	644,900
		Inferred	6,480,000	1.06	221,700
	Underground (UG)	Indicated	98,000	5.87	18,500
		Inferred	5,582,000	4.47	802,800
	OP + UG	Total Indicated	10,288,000	2.01	663,400
		Total Inferred	12,062,000	2.64	1,024,500
Northwest Oko (NWO)	Surface (OP)	Total Inferred	4,976,000	0.61	97,200
Entire Oko Project	**OP + UG**	**Total Indicated**	**13,435,000**	**3.40**	**1,471,400**
		Total Inferred	**20,511,000**	**2.48**	**1,635,200**

Notes:

1. The effective date of this Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) is March 1, 2025.
2. The MRE presented above uses economic assumptions for both surface mining in saprolite and fresh rock and underground mining on fresh rock only.
3. The MRE has been classified in the Indicated and Inferred categories following spatial continuity analysis and geological confidence.
4. The calculated gold cut-off grades to report the MRE for surface mining are 0.27 g/t Au in saprolite, 0.32 g/t Au in fresh rock and for underground mining is 1.48 g/t Au in fresh rock.
5. The economic parameters used are a gold price of US$2,281/oz with single metallurgical recovery of 85%, a mining cost of US$2.5/t in saprolite, US$2.75/t in fresh rock and US$75.0/t in underground. Processing cost of US$12/t for saprolite and US$15/t for fresh rock and a General and Administration cost of US$2.5/t.
6. For surface mining the open pits at Oko and Ghanie use slope angles of 30° in saprolite and 50° in fresh rock.
7. Micon's QPs have considered that the transition between the OP mining and UG mining scenarios will result in the need for crown pillars. However, at this time, the crown pillars are considered to be recoverable, therefore Micon's QPs have considered them as part of the MRE.
8. The OMZ presently has had subcontracted mid-scale miners underground mining operations on the licence. G2 Goldfields has provided Micon's QPs with digitized vertical maps of the voids, as of 2022, and the current mineral resources have been discounted based upon this information. However, there are no updated surveys, maps or production records for the underground mining operations from 2022 to present. G2 Goldfields is of the belief that there are no subcontracted mid-scale miners currently present on the Oko claims.
9. The block models for Oko and Ghanie are orthogonal and use a parent block size of 10 m, along strike, 3 m across strike, and 5 m in height. The minimum child block is 2 m x 0.5 m x 1 m, respectively.
10. The open pit optimization uses a re-blocked size of 10 m x 9 m x 10 m and for the underground optimization uses mining shapes of 10 m long by 10 m high for Oko and 20 m long by 20 m high for Ghanie and a minimum mining width of 2 m.
11. The mineral resources described above have been prepared in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Standards and Practices.
12. Messrs. Alan J. San Martin, P.Eng. and William J. Lewis, P.Geo. from Micon International Limited are the Qualified Persons (QPs) for this MRE.
13. Numbers have been rounded to the nearest thousand tonnes and nearest hundred ounces. Differences may occur in totals due to rounding.

14. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves as they have not demonstrated economic viability. The quantity and grade of reported Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources in this news release are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define any Measured Resource; however, it is reasonably expected that a significant portion of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded into Indicated Mineral Resources with further exploration.
15. Micon's QPs have not identified any legal, political, environmental, or other factors that could materially affect the potential development of the MRE.

Figure 25.3
Oko Project Long Section: Oko and Ghanie Deposits Surface and Underground Mining Constraints

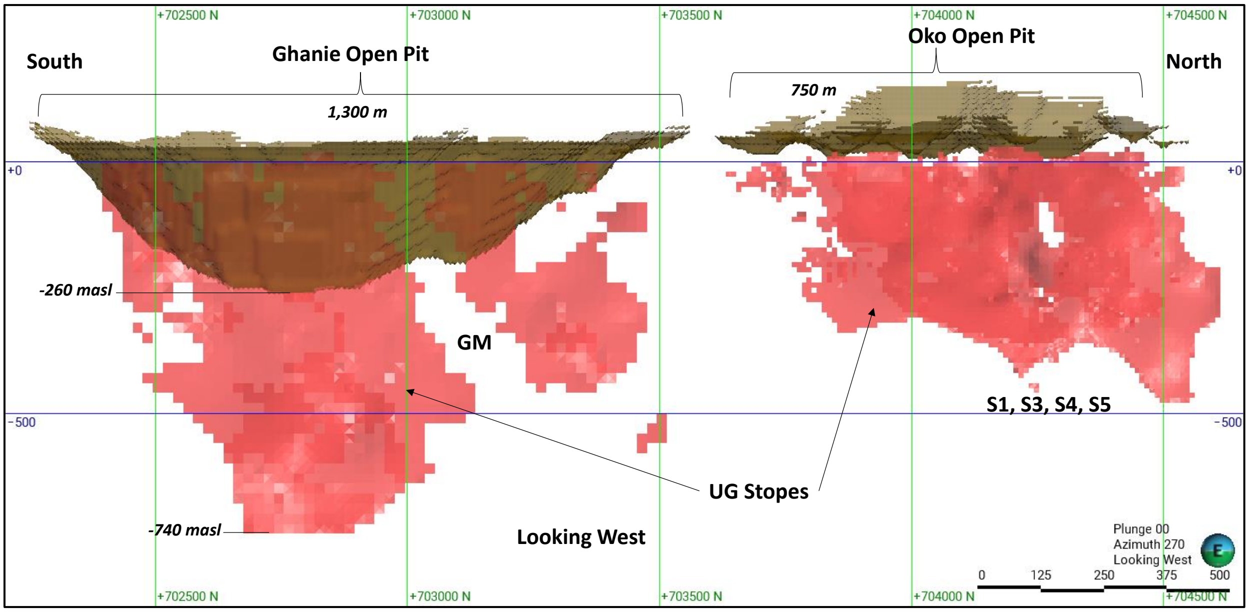


Figure 25.4
Oko Project Vertical Section: Oko & Ghanie Deposits Surface and Underground Mining Constraints

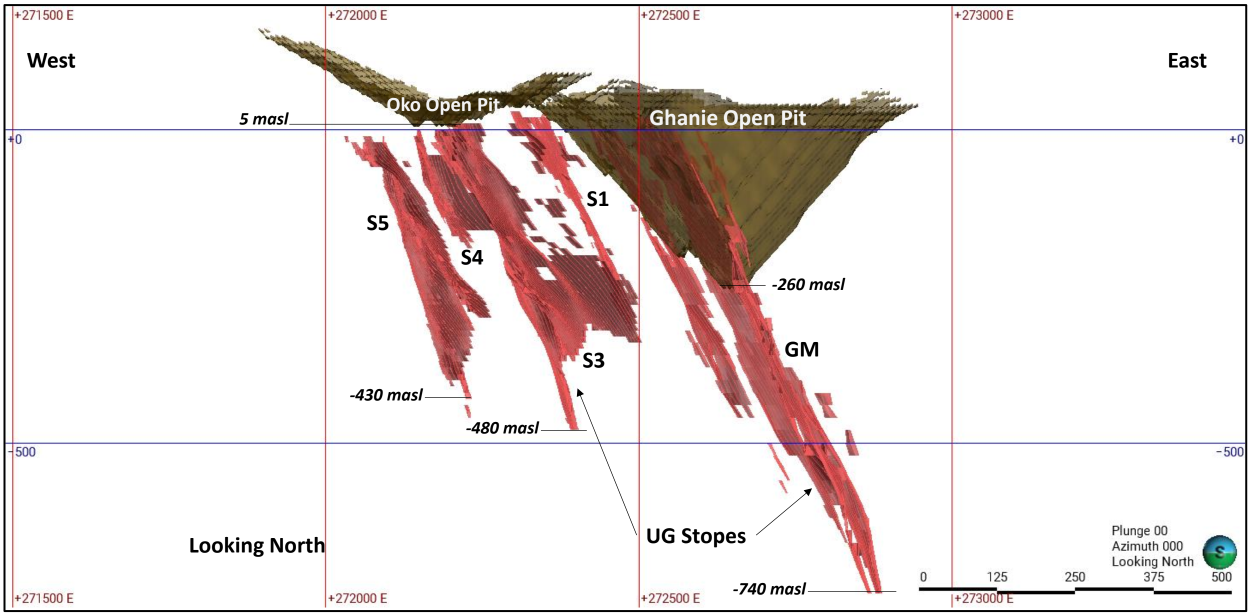
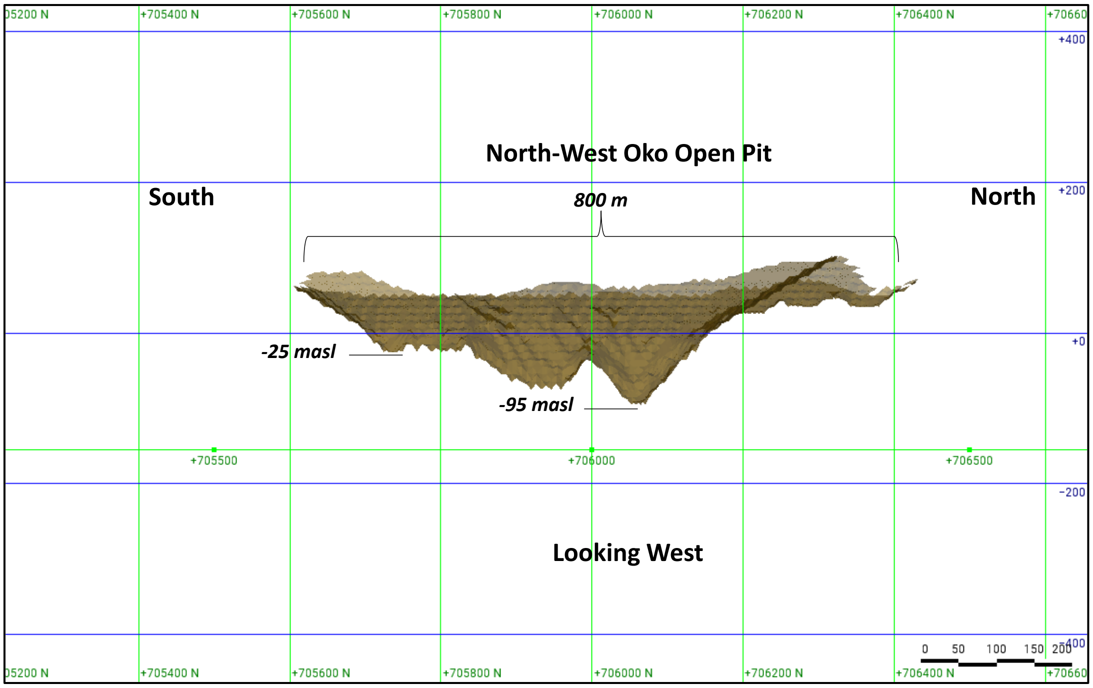


Figure 25.5
Long-Sectional view of the Open Pit Mining Constraints for the North-West Oko Deposit



25.2.9 Grade Sensitivity Analysis

Micon's QP examined the grade sensitivity of the open pit and underground mineral resources for OMZ, GZ and NWOZ at various gold cut-off grades. Micon's QP has reviewed the cut-off used in the sensitivity analysis, and it is the opinion of Micon's QP that they meet the test for reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction at varying metal prices or other underlying parameters. Figure 25.6 to Figure 25.10 show the resulting sensitivity grade/tonnage curve graphs.

Figure 25.6
OMZ Open Pit Grade-Tonnage Curve

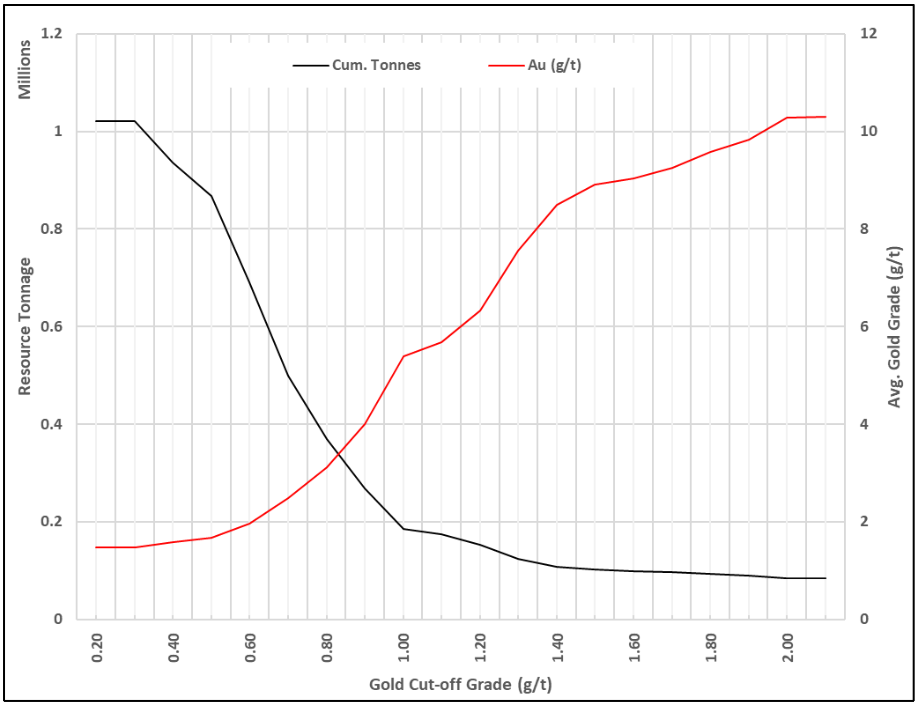


Figure 25.7
OMZ Underground Grade-Tonnage Curve

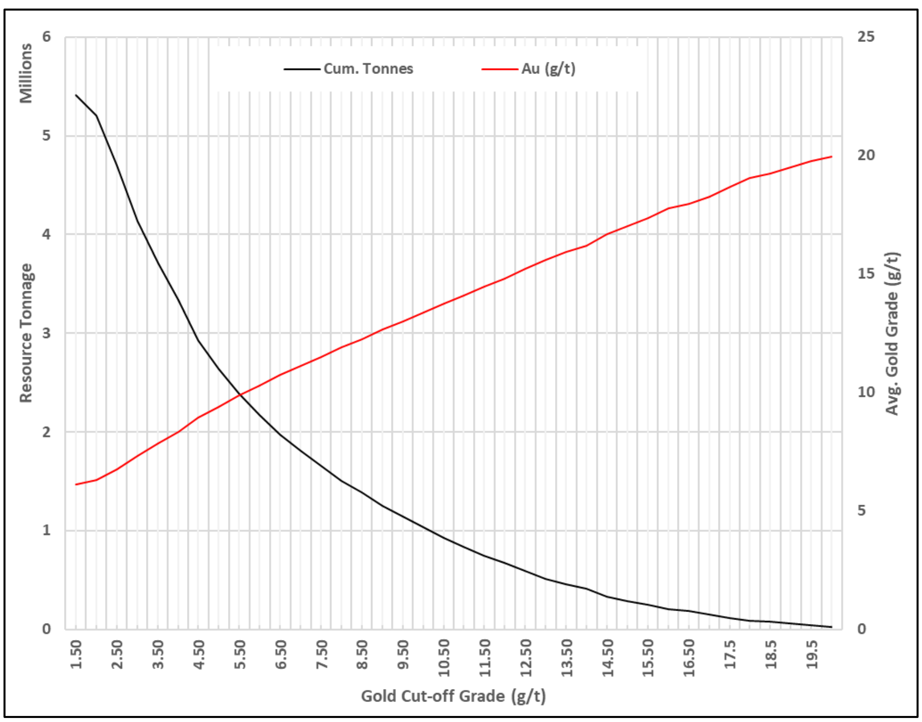


Figure 25.8
GZ Open Pit Grade-Tonnage Curve

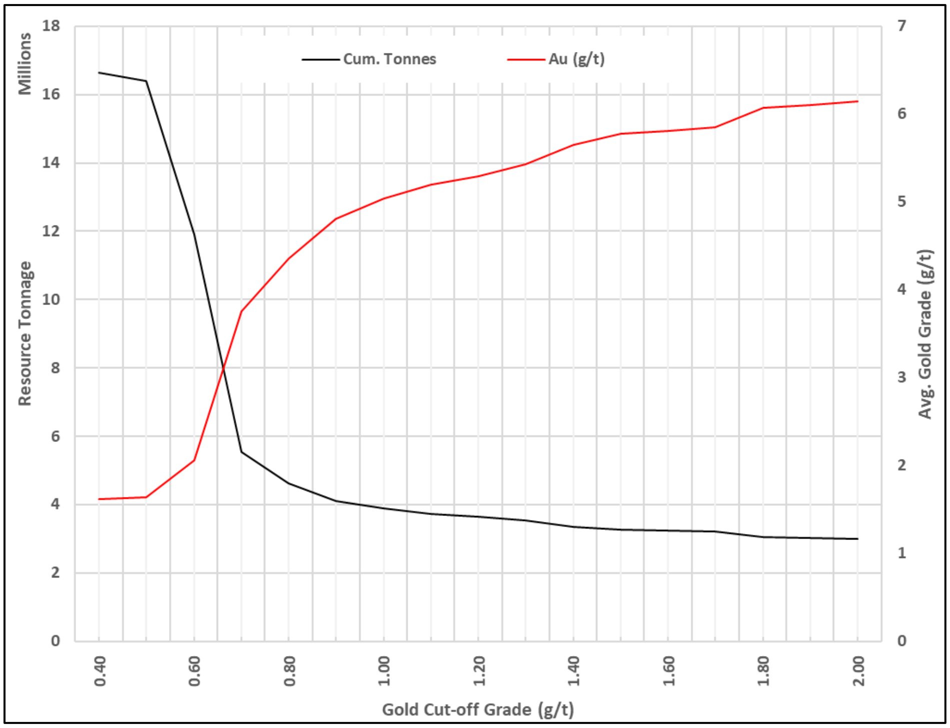


Figure 25.9
GZ Underground Grade-Tonnage Curve

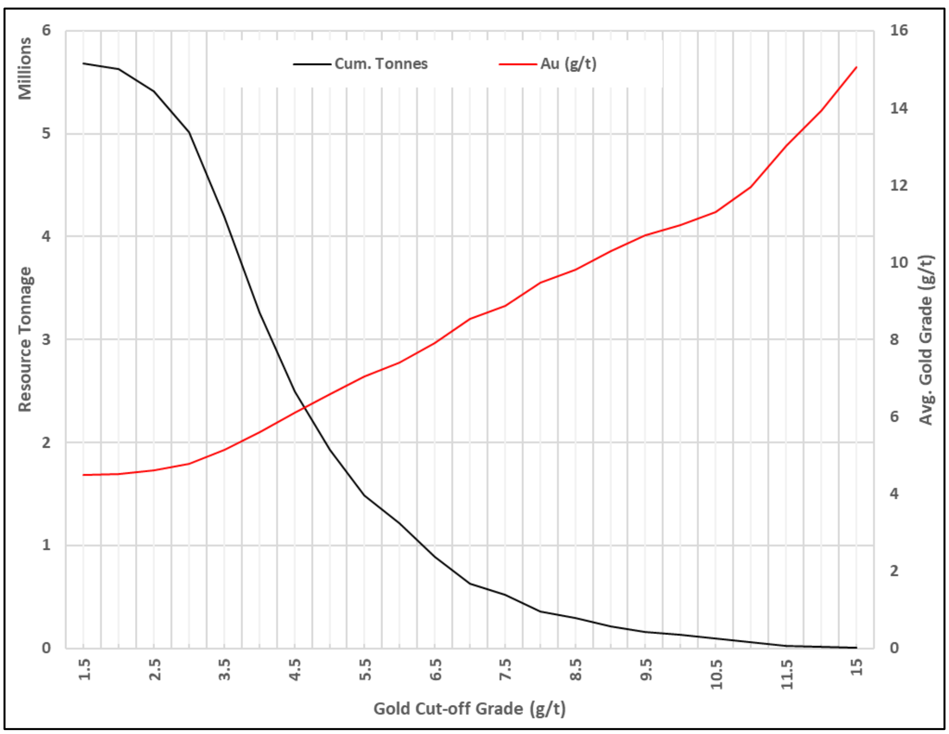
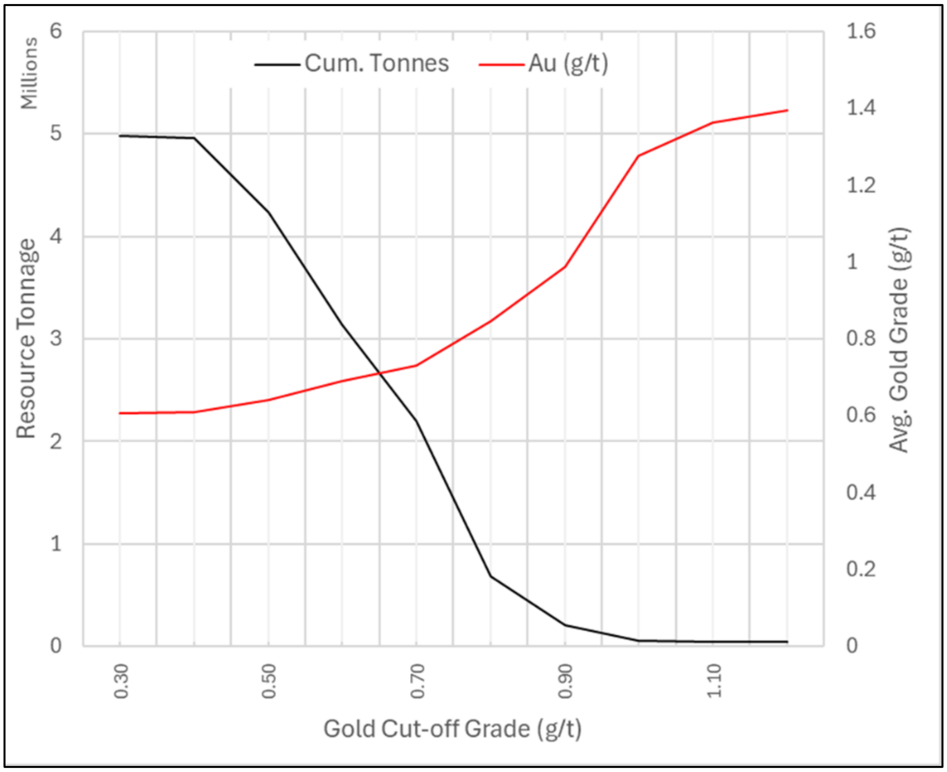


Figure 25.10
NWOZ Open Pit Grade-Tonnage Curve



25.2.10 Block Model Validation

In validating the block model and the resource estimate, Micon's QP conducted three different approaches.

25.2.10.1 Statistical Comparison

A statistical comparison of the input 1 m composites, against output interpolated data in the block model. All comparisons demonstrated a reasonable agreement between the input value and the output estimates.

25.2.10.2 Visual Comparison

The block model was validated using visual comparison of the composite values and the block model values. Longitudinal sections for the main Oko high-grade zones HG-S3, HG-S4, HG-S5 and Ghanie Zone demonstrated a similar gold grade distribution in the block model, the drill hole composites as well as resource categories. The longitudinal sections for the NWOZ visually demonstrated a good correlation between when the comparing the input (composite value) and output data (block value).

25.2.10.3 Swath/Trend Plot

In addition, block model validation was performed using swath plots which again demonstrated a reasonable correlation along the strike direction (north-south) for OMZ HG shear zones S3, S4 and S5, all Ghanie HG zones combined together and one of the NWOZs.

25.3 CONCLUSIONS

G2 Goldfields has been conducting work on the Oko Project since 2019 and through its exploration programs has outlined a number of mineralized zones on the property. G2 Goldfields has primarily focused its exploration efforts to date on two zones, the OMZ and GZ, which are the subject of the 2025 updated MRE. The exploration of the OMZ and GZ while being the primary subject of the drilling campaigns since 2019 has benefited both from the structural geological study that was conducted in 2023/2024 and the infill drilling which has demonstrated that the OMZ and GZ are one continuous geological and mineralized zone. The deposits remain open along strike and at depth.

Micon QPs have reviewed the exploration programs conducted by G2 Goldfields which are the basis for the 2025 MRE, as well as conducting and validating the MRE itself. It is Micon's QPs opinion that the exploration programs have been conducted according to industry best practices as outlined by the CIM. Therefore, Micon's QPs believe that the MRE can be used as the basis for further exploration and development work to continue expanding the mineral resources and undertake further mining and economic studies on the Oko Project.

25.4 RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

All mineral resource projects have a degree of uncertainty or risk associated with them which can be due to technical, environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing and political factors, among others. All mineral resource projects also present their own opportunities. Table 25.4 outlines some of the Oko Project risks, their potential impact and possible means of mitigation. Table 25.4 also outlines some of the Oko Project opportunities and potential benefits.

Table 25.4
Risks and Opportunities at the Oko Project

Risk	Description and Potential Impact	Possible Risk Mitigation
Local grade continuity.	Poor grade continuity.	Further develop and extend the structural model to other areas on the Oko property. Use the structural model in designing the drilling programs.
Local density variability.	Misrepresentation of the in-situ tonnes, which also affects the in-situ metal content estimate.	It is recommended to develop a procedure of collecting density measurements spatially throughout the deposit at regular intervals and implement their use in future mineralization models.
Geologic Interpretation.	If geologic interpretation and assumptions (geometry and continuity) used are inaccurate, then there is a potential lack of gold grade or continuity.	Continue infill drilling to upgrade mineral inventory to the Measured and Indicated Categories.
Void Locations.	If technical knowledge of the historic mine infrastructure is incomplete, then this deficiency could lead to local inaccuracies of the mineral resources and potential safety exposures	Conduct drilling and surveys to validate void locations and document intersected workings and refine void management plan.
Metallurgical recoveries might be overstated as they are based on limited testwork.	Gold recovery might be lower than what is currently being assumed. A lower recovery will increase the economic cut-off grade.	Conduct additional metallurgical tests.
Difficulty in attracting experienced professionals.	Technical work quality will be impacted and/or delayed.	Refine recruitment and retention planning and/or make use of consultants.
Conceptual mine plans are based on limited geotechnical testwork.	Mining methods and dimensions selected might be different than what is currently being assumed.	Incorporate more comprehensive geotechnical data from drilling. Conduct additional geotechnical assessment and analysis.
Opportunities	**Explanation**	**Potential Benefit**
Surface and underground exploration drilling.	Potential to identify additional prospects and resources.	Adding resources increases the economic value of the mining project.
Potential improvement in metallurgical recoveries.	Additional metallurgical testwork can be performed to determine if recovery can be improved through ore sorting, flotation or cyanidation.	Lower capital and operating costs.
Potential improvement in mining assumptions.	Geotechnical analysis may determine mining methods and dimensions can be improved.	Improved mining assumptions may lower costs and reduce the cut-off grade for mineral resource estimation.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Oko Project has an ongoing exploration and drilling program. The recent 2024 and 2025 drilling programs and structural geological studies have allowed for a better understanding of the mineralization at the Oko Project and have contributed to the increase in the mineral resources. This tends to confirm that the Oko Project continues to be somewhat underexplored and merits additional drilling and engineering studies, such as further metallurgical testwork and geotechnical studies, to gain a better understanding of the full extent of the mineralization located on the Oko property.

26.1 Exploration and Property Budget

G2 Goldfields is continuing with its exploration programs at the Oko Project and has summarized the budget of its expenditures on the property for the remainder of 2025 and into 2026, as shown in Table 26.1.

Table 26.1
Oko Project, 2025 to 2026 Budget for Further Work

Business Objective	Use of Available Funds	Estimated Cost (CAD)	Anticipated Timing
	General and Administrative costs.	$3,000,000	March, 2025 – November, 2026
Continue to define the mineral system at the Oko Project, including further expansion of the MRE.	OMZ, Ghanie, Birdcage, Oko North and Oko NW: Design or continue drill programs.	$1,200,000	March, 2025 – November, 2026
	Prepare technical reports for further mineral estimate.	$150,000	March, 2025 – November, 2026
	Complete metallurgical test program.	$100,000	March, 2025 – November, 2026
Complete ground geophysics over entire Aremu to Oko trend.	Complete geophysics program and airborne survey over New Aremu Oko to define target areas for follow up mapping and trenching programs.	$600,000	March, 2025 – November, 2026
Continue to define the mineral system at the New Aremu project	New Aremu Project: Design or continue drill programs.	$1,200,000	March, 2025 – November, 2026
Reconnaissance and drilling on green field targets.	Work programs including geophysics, soil sampling and trenching, with follow-up drilling campaign of shallow holes to test the best targets identified in the work program.	$600,000	March, 2025 – November, 2026
Other	Agreements and Payments	$400,000	March, 2025 – November, 2026
	Licenses and permits	$125,000	March, 2025 – November, 2026
	Field costs, logistics, temporary personnel, maintenance of roads, site G&A, etc.	$2,195,000	March, 2025 – November, 2026
Total:		**$9,570,000**	

Table Provided by G2 Goldfields, May, 2024.

Micon's QP believes that the proposed budget is reasonable and recommends that G2 Goldfields undertake the programs noted in Table 26.1, 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.

26.2 Further Recommendations

Based on the results of the MRE reported herein Micon's QPs recommend further exploration and development of Oko Project. It is recommended that G2 Goldfields continues with exploration drilling at the OMZ and GZ. In addition to exploration at the OMZ and GZ, it is recommended that G2 Goldfields continue its exploration program on the other mineral targets on the Oko property, with continued surface mapping and sampling, data compilation and surface drilling of the mineralized targets.

In summary, the following work program is recommended:

1. Exploration Recommendations

   It is recommended that further exploration programs be undertaken and that the exploration programs include the following:

   - Expand the structural geological study to include the surrounding secondary mineralized zones to gain a better understanding of the structural geology located at the Oko Project and its effect on or control of the mineralization.
   - Conduct further density testwork not only in the two primary mineralized zones (OMZ and GZ) but also in the secondary mineralized zones and the surrounding waste rock. This will allow future resource models to account for potential differences in the density measurements within the various zones and waste material.
   - Increase the sampling and density measurements of the saprolite and consolidated saprolite to properly assess OP resources. G2 Goldfields has been previously focused primarily on the UG resource potential of the property and more emphasis needs to be on increasing the knowledge of the potential open pit resources.
   - Conduct variability testwork to see if what, if any, effect the geological host rock has on metallurgical recoveries at the various mineralized zones at the Oko Project.
   - Conduct rock specific metallurgical testwork for the weathering zones as recoveries can be different.
   - Conduct acid/base accounting testwork on samples from the various mineralized zones for the deposit.
   - Update and improve the existing survey of the UG workings which will be used to discount the mined material from the resource estimate.

2. Metallurgical Testwork

   It is recommended that further testing be undertaken at a metallurgical laboratory and that the test program include the following:

   - Select samples to cover the mineral resources spatially, gold grade range, ore-type and lithology.

- Prepare composite samples based on ore-type and gold grade.
- Analyse each composite sample for gold, silver, total sulphur, sulphide sulphur and organic carbon.
- Complete multi-element analysis of each composite. As a minimum, analytes should include Cu, Zn, As, Sb, Hg, Ni and Bi to identify potentially deleterious elements.
- Complete standard kinetic 48-hour bottle roll leaching tests at various grind sizes, pulp densities, cyanide concentrations. Monitor dissolved oxygen and redox potential throughout tests. All tests to analyse residues for gold and silver, to ensure reasonable metallurgical balances and to check for potential nuggetty gold.
- Undertake standard tests to compare CIL and CIP.
- Consider viscosity / rheology tests for saprolitic mineralized composite samples.
- Consider scoping level gravity separation tests.
- Undertake preliminary hardness testing for each composite sample. As a minimum it is recommended to complete standard Bond abrasion and Bond ball mill index testing.

3. Preliminary Economic Assessment

It is recommended that G2 Goldfields undertake a Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Oko Project based on the current 2025 MRE. This will assist G2 Goldfields in focussing its exploration programs further to increase the mineral resource classification to Measured and Indicated material in key areas as the Project advances in further studies towards a production decision.

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27.2 WEBSITE REFERENCES

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G Mining Ventures Corp. (formerly Reunion Gold Corporation) web page: https://gmin.gold/oko-gold-project.

Wikipedia webpage: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pork-knocker

28.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Micon International Limited

"William J. Lewis" {signed and sealed as of the report date}

William J. Lewis, P.Geo.
Principal Geologist

Report Date: April 24, 2025
Effective Date: March 1, 2025

"Chitrali Sarkar" {signed and sealed as of the report date}

Chitrali Sarkar, M.Sc., P.Geo.,
Senior Geologist

Report Date: April 24, 2025
Effective Date: March 1, 2025

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

Alan J. San Martin, P.Eng.
Senior Mining Engineer

Report Date: April 24, 2025
Effective Date: March 1, 2025

"Richard Gowans" {signed and sealed as of the report date}

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

Report Date: April 24, 2025
Effective Date: March 1, 2025

29.0 CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFIED PERSONS (AUTHORS)

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR
William J. Lewis, P.Geo.

As the co-author of this report for G2 Goldfields Inc. entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report for the 2025 Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Oko Gold Property in the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, South America" dated April 24,2025, with an effective date of March 1, 2025, I, William J. Lewis do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as a Principal Geologist by, and carried out this assignment for, Micon International Limited, Suite 601, 90 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario M4P 2Y3, tel. (416) 362-5135, e-mail wlewis@micon-international.com.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report for the 2025 Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Oko Gold Property in the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, South America" dated April 24,2025, with an effective date of March 1, 2025.
3. I hold the following academic qualifications:

   B.Sc. (Geology) University of British Columbia 1985.

4. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba (membership # 20480); as well, I am a member in good standing of several other technical associations and societies, including:
   - Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Membership # 20333).
   - Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of the Northwest Territories (Membership # 1450).
   - Professional Association of Geoscientists of Ontario (Membership # 1522).
5. I have worked as a geologist in the minerals industry for over 40 years.
6. 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 4 years as an exploration geologist looking for gold and base metal deposits, more than 11 years as a mine geologist in underground mines and 25 years as a surficial geologist and consulting geologist on precious and base metals and industrial and speciality minerals.
7. I have read NI 43-101 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.
8. I have not visited the Oko Gold Property which is the subject of this report.
9. This is the second Technical Report I have co-authored for the mineral property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
10. I am independent of G2 Goldfields Inc. and its subsidiaries according to the definition described in NI 43-101 and the Companion Policy 43-101 CP.
11. I am responsible for Section 1 (except for 1.9), 2 to 6, 12.1, 12.4, 14.1 to 14.3 and 24 to 27 of this Technical Report with Sections 15 through 22 not applicable to this Technical Report.
12. 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 technical report not misleading.

Technical Report Dated this 24th day of April, 2025 with an effective date of March 1, 2025.

"William J. Lewis" {signed and sealed as of the report date}

William J. Lewis, B.Sc., P.Geo.
Principal Geologist, Micon International Limited

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR
Chitrali Sarkar, P.Geo.

As the co-author of this report for G2 Goldfields Inc. entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report for the 2025 Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Oko Gold Property in the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, South America" dated April 24,2025, with an effective date of March 1, 2025, I, Chitrali Sarkar, do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as a Senior Geologist by Micon International Limited, Suite 601, 90 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario M4P 2Y3, tel. (416) 362-5135, e-mail csarkar@micon-international.com.
2. I hold a Master's Degree in Applied Geology from Indian School of Mines (IIT), India, 2012.
3. I am a Registered Professional Geoscientist of Ontario (membership # 3584) and am also a member in good standing of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum.
4. I am familiar with NI 43-101 and by reason of education, experience and professional registration, fulfil the requirements of a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101. My work experience includes more than 10 years in the metal mining industry, including approx. 5 years as an exploration and production geologist in open pit and underground mines and more than 4 years as a resource geologist.
5. I have read NI 43-101 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.
6. I visited the Oko Gold Project for two days from July 29 to 30, 2024.
7. This is the first Technical Report I have co-authored for the mineral property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this Technical Report not misleading.
9. I am independent of G2 Goldfields Inc. and its subsidiaries according to the definition described in NI 43-101 and the Companion Policy 43-101 CP.
10. I am responsible for the preparation of Sections 7 to 11, 12.3 and 23 of this Technical Report with Sections 15 through 22 not applicable to this Technical Report.

Technical Report Dated this 24th day of April, 2025 with an effective date of March 1, 2025.

"Chitrali Sarkar" {signed and sealed as of the report date}

Chitrali Sarkar, P.Geo.
Senior Geologist, Micon International Limited

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR
Alan J. San Martin, P.Eng.

As the co-author of this report for G2 Goldfields Inc. entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report for the 2025 Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Oko Gold Property in the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, South America" dated April 24,2025, with an effective date of March 1, 2025, I, Alan J. San Martin do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as a Senior Mining Engineer by Micon International Limited, Suite 601, 90 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario M4P 2Y3, tel. (416) 362-5135, e-mail asanmartin@micon-international.com.
2. I hold a bachelor's degree in mining engineering (equivalent to B.Eng.) from the National University of Piura, Peru, 1999.
3. I am a member in good standing of the following professional entities:
    - Professional Engineers of Ontario (PEO), Membership #100568064
    - Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, Member ID 151724.
    - Colegio de Ingenieros del Perú (CIP), Membership # 79184.
4. I have continuously worked in my profession since 1999. My experience includes mining exploration, mineral deposit modelling, mineral resource estimation and consulting services for the mineral industry.
5. I am familiar with NI 43-101 and form 43-101F1 and by reason of education, experience and professional registration with the Professional Engineers Ontario (PEO), I fulfill the requirements of a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101.
6. I visited the Oko Gold Property between September 11, 2023 and September 15, 2023.
7. This is the third Technical Report I have co-authored for the mineral property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. 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.
9. I have read NI 43-101 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.
10. I am independent of G2 Goldfields Inc. according to the definition described in NI 43-101 and the Companion Policy 43-101 CP.
11. I am responsible for the preparation of Sections 12.2 and 14.4 to 14.10 of this Technical Report with Sections 15 through 22 not applicable to this Technical Report.

Technical Report Dated this 24th day of April, 2025 with an effective date of March 1, 2025.

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

Alan J. San Martin, P.Eng.
Senior Mining Engineer, Micon International Limited

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR
Richard M. Gowans, P.Eng.

As the co-author of this report for G2 Goldfields Inc. entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report for the 2025 Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Oko Gold Property in the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, South America" dated April 24,2025, with an effective date of March 1, 2025, I, Richard Gowans do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as Principal Metallurgist by, and carried out this assignment for, Micon International Limited, Suite 601, 90 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario M4P 2Y3, tel. (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 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 am familiar with NI 43-101 and 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 over 30 years of the management of technical studies and design of numerous metallurgical testwork programs and metallurgical processing plants.
5. I have read NI 43-101 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument.
6. I have not visited the Oko Gold Property.
7. This is the second Technical Report I have written or co-authored for the mineral property that is the subject of this Technical Report.
8. I am independent of G2 Goldfields Inc. and its related entities, as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I am responsible for Sections 1.9 and 13 of this Technical Report with Sections 15 through 22 not applicable to this Technical Report.
10. 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 technical report not misleading.

Technical Report Dated this 24th day of April, 2025 with an effective date of March 1, 2025.

"Richard Gowans" {signed and sealed as of the report date}

Richard Gowans P.Eng.
Principal Metallurgist, Micon International Limited

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 another rock.

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 Concession/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.