

SANGAMBI GOLD PROJECT MBEYA TANZANIA

NI 43-101 Technical Report, July 16, 2023

Prepared by:

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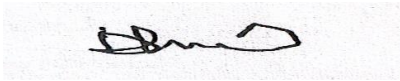
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This NI43-101 technical report, with an effective date of July 16, 2023, is based on the Mineral Resources of the Sangambi Gold Project in Mbeya, Tanzania. The report was completed by the following Qualified Person on behalf of Samespirit Ltd:

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Summary

The Sangambi Gold Project, located in the southwestern part of Tanzania, presents a strategic opportunity for gold exploration and extraction. Positioned in close proximity to the Makongolosi deposits of the Saza project, as well as the New Luika and Dhahabu Gold Mines, it benefits from a favorable geological setting and promising mineralization potential.

The project comprises one Prospecting License (PL 28280/2022) and seven Primary Mining Licenses (PMLs), exclusively owned by Jeremiah Joseph Laizer(100%). These licenses cover a substantial area (39.87 Sq. Km) and are valid for several years, offering the opportunity for further exploration and development, subject to regulatory requirements.

The geological characteristics of the Sangambi Gold Project reveal the presence of an orogenic gold deposit within a sequence of sedimentary formations. Notably, pervasive carbonate alteration and distinct mineral assemblages contribute to the project's potential for significant gold mineralization.

The mineral resource estimation utilized Ordinary Kriging and a block modeling approach to estimate gold grades within individual domains. The deposit's mineralization was constrained by wireframes constructed using a cut-off grade of 0.45g/t Au, and statistical analyses were employed to identify outliers and determine appropriate grade cutting parameters. Based on these estimations, the Sangambi Gold Project is estimated to hold an indicated mineral resource of 1.2 Moz-Au at an average grade of 2.0 g/t. To ensure the economic viability and successful exploitation of the Sangambi resource, several recommendations are proposed. These include optimizing the metallurgical flow sheet to enhance recoveries, optimizing mine design parameters to improve operational efficiency, and conducting a comprehensive feasibility assessment of financial and cost parameters. By implementing these recommendations, the project aims to maximize recoveries, minimize operational inefficiencies, and establish a solid financial foundation for sustainable mining operations.

The Sangambi Gold Project offers significant potential for gold extraction and economic development. With its strategic location, geological characteristics, and estimated mineral resources, it presents an attractive opportunity for investors and stakeholders looking to capitalize on the region's mineral wealth. By adhering to best practices and implementing the recommended strategies, the project can pave the way for successful and responsible mining operations in the Sangambi area.

Introduction

The Lupa Goldfields (LG) boast an exceptional endowment of gold mineralization, with a cluster of five operating or recently operating commercial-scale gold mines in close proximity. These mines collectively produced over 1.2 million ounces in 2014 and are estimated to host more than 50 million ounces of gold, according to foreign estimates. Tanzania, where the LG is located, ranks as the third largest gold producer in Africa, with a well-regarded mining industry and a Mining Act revised in 2010, all conducted within an English language-based commerce framework.

Tanzania Quick Facts:

- Total area of Tanzania spans 947,300 square kilometers
- Tanzania operates as a Republic, adhering to English common law
- Life expectancy in Tanzania is approximately 61 years
- Approximately 27% of the population resides in urban areas
- GDP per capita is estimated at US\$2,700, with agriculture accounting for 26.9% of the economy, industry at 25.2%, and services at 48% (2014 estimate)
- The country's electricity generation reaches 5.1 billion kWh, of which 66% is derived from hydroelectric sources
- Tanzania possesses a mature gold industry
- Corporate tax rate stands at 30% with a 6% royalty
- The LG alone boasts over 45 million ounces of gold reserves and resources within a 100-kilometer radius
- Tanzania holds the position of the third largest gold producer in Africa
- The Lupa Goldfields house three large-scale operating gold mines
- All-weather roads provide access to the region
- Proximal availability of power, water, and skilled labor further supports mining operations

The Sangambi Gold Project is situated within the Archean Lupa Greenstone Belt, a part of the Lupa Goldfields within the Tanzanian Craton. This greenstone belt, renowned for its geological significance, hosts several large gold mines, including the esteemed Shanta and Matundas ASM Gold Mines. Geographically, the ASM Gold Mine lies approximately 60 kilometers west of the Sangambi Project along the strike of the greenstone belt, while the Shanta Gold Mine is located 36 kilometers southwest of the Project.

Currently, the Sangambi Project encompasses one Prospecting License and seven Primary Mining Licenses, covering a combined area of 39.87 square kilometers. Additionally, there are neighboring licenses adjacent to the Prospecting License and Primary Mining Licenses, as discussed in this report, which are owned by Jeremiah Joseph Laizer(100%) who is open to either selling or partnering with capable investors. The Sangambi Gold Project forms part of Saza-Makongorosi Gold Project. This advanced, large-scale, high-grade gold development project in the Lupa Goldfields of Tanzania has a JORC-compliant mineral resource estimate (MRE) of 3.1 million ounces of gold at a grade of 4.03g/t. This impressive resource positioning places SMP as one of the most promising undeveloped gold deposits in Africa. Extensive drilling, comprising 2,665 drill holes covering 276,911 meters of drilling, has been conducted to define this substantial resource, with significant potential for extensions of known mineralization both at depth and regionally.

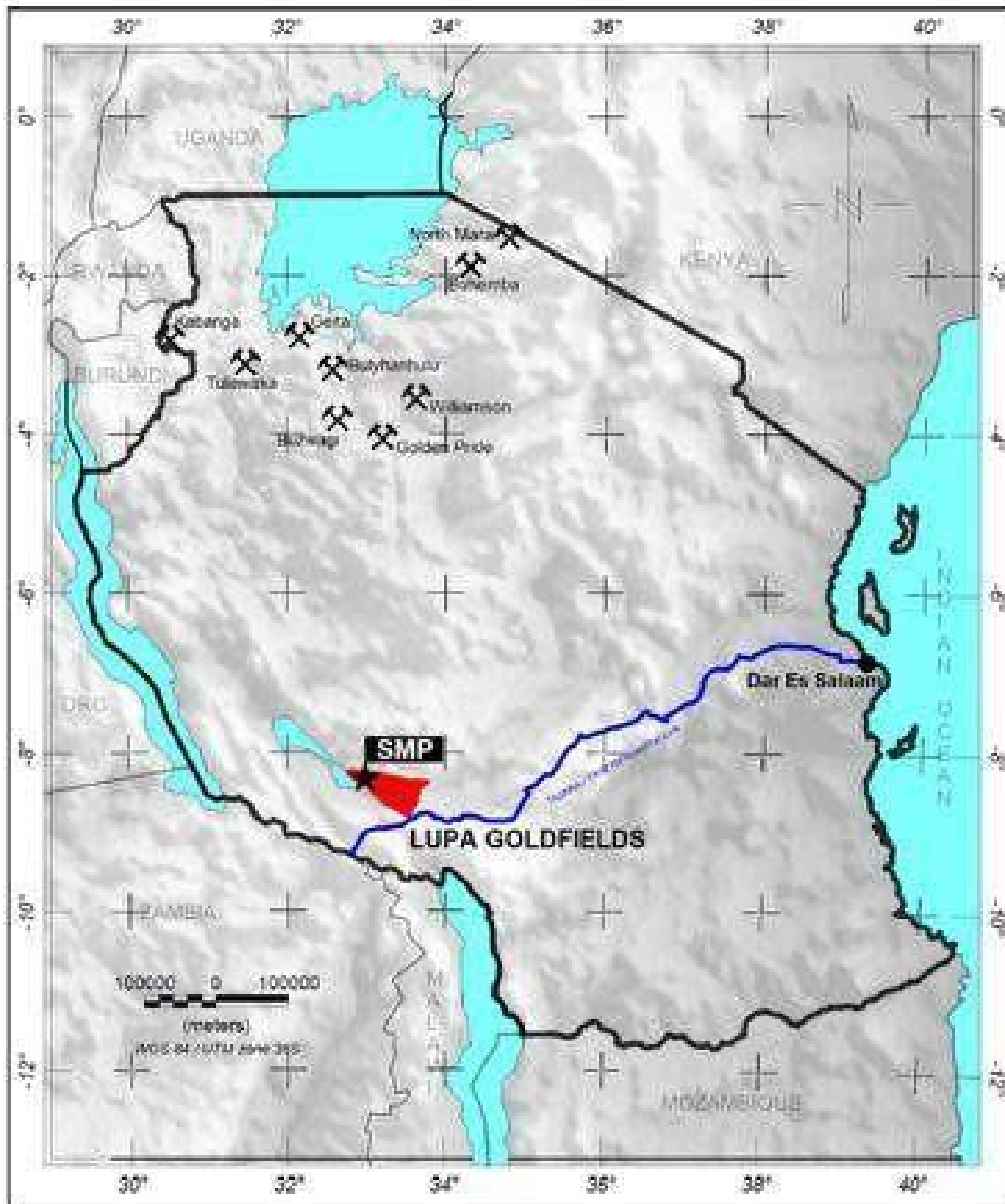


FIGURE 1: LOCATION OF Sangambi GOLD PROJECT

Reliance on Other Experts

The information presented in this release regarding the exploration results and estimates of mineral resources concerning the SMP Project has been extracted from various ASX announcements, including the Original SMP Announcements. These announcements are dated as follows: 2 June 2020 ("shoga MRE and New Targets Identified"), 12 September 2017 ("MRE Update for the SMP Project Increasing Category and Grade"), 30 June 2017 ("Proposed Legislative Changes and Infill Drilling Results"), 11 May 2017 ("Infill Drilling Demonstrates SMP Outstanding Potential"), 13 March 2017 ("PFS Demonstrates Significant Potential of SMP Project"), and 20 January 2017 ("Encouraging Regional Soil Sampling Results from SMP"). These announcements can be accessed on winshear website at 'winshear.com'.

I, Deus Thomas Okuku, as the Qualified Person, affirm that all the assumptions underpinning the Resource Estimates are derived from the extraction, processing, and interpretation of the data and information available to me at the time of writing this report. The findings presented in this report have not been materially modified from the content of the Original SMP Announcements, ensuring the accuracy and integrity of the information.

Furthermore, I confirm that I have personally visited the license areas in question, where I had the opportunity to witness the ongoing small-scale mining activities. I conducted my own due diligence, thoroughly examining the existing trenches and shafts developed by the miners. Rock samples were carefully collected and sent for assaying at local laboratories, with the results displaying promising average grades of 5.4 grams per tonne. Additionally, I engaged with the locals and miners within the licensed perimeter, seeking relevant information that greatly informed the inputs and findings presented in this report.

By incorporating first-hand observations, diligent sample collection, and valuable insights from the local community, this report is enriched with a comprehensive understanding of the project area and its mining activities. The combination of official announcements and my personal investigations contributes to a well-rounded and reliable assessment of the Sangambi Project.

DISCLAIMER

The information presented herein is provided for informational purposes only and should not be construed as a conclusive basis for investment decisions. It is important to recognize that the information contained in this report may be subject to various known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that could affect the ultimate outcome or results.

I, as the Qualified Person, confirm that to the best of my knowledge, there is no new information or data that materially affects the information included in this report. However, it is essential to acknowledge that the mining industry is dynamic and subject to constant changes, both in market conditions and technical aspects. As such, investors should exercise due diligence and consider additional factors beyond the scope of this report.

It is crucial to recognize that the commencement of mining operations requires extensive groundwork and evaluation. Parameters such as pre-feasibility and definitive feasibility studies, meticulous business strategies and plans, comprehensive development objectives, performance metrics, market outlook, cash flow projections, specific targets and expectations, mineral reserves and resources, as well as results of exploration and associated expenses, are just a few of the many critical factors that need to be taken into careful consideration when evaluating the viability of a mining investment.

Investors should seek professional advice and conduct their own comprehensive due diligence before making any investment decisions. The information contained in this report serves as a starting point for further analysis and should not be considered as a substitute for independent financial, legal, or technical expertise.

Given the inherently uncertain nature of the mining industry, it is important to note that estimates of mineral resources, reserves, and related metrics are subject to inherent limitations and uncertainties. These estimates are based on various assumptions and parameters, including geological data, sampling methods, modeling techniques, and economic factors. Actual results may differ materially from these estimates, and there can be no assurance that the projected outcomes or targets will be achieved.

Furthermore, investors should be aware that forward-looking statements and projections included in this report are inherently speculative in nature and involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on current expectations, assumptions, and market conditions and are subject to change without notice. The actual results and performance may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such statements.

In summary, this report provides a preliminary overview and analysis, but it is essential to conduct thorough due diligence and seek professional advice before making any investment decisions. The mining industry involves inherent risks and uncertainties, and careful consideration of all relevant factors is crucial for sound investment choices.

Property Description and Location

The Sangambi Project is situated in the southwestern part of Tanzania, specifically within the Chunya District of the Mbeya Region. It holds a strategic location, approximately 10 kilometers south of the Makongolosi and shoga deposits of the SMP project. Moreover, it is positioned around 60 kilometers southeast of the ASM Gold Mine and approximately 30 kilometers northeast of the Shanta Gold Mine.

Access to the project site can be obtained from Mbeya city, following the Mbeya Town-Chunya highway and traversing the Chunya Mountain crossing. From there, a southward route at Sangambi leads to a 16-kilometer gravel road, passing through Ngoma village and mapana, ultimately reaching Nyijundu villages. The village of Sangambi lies approximately 2 kilometers east of Nyijundu village.

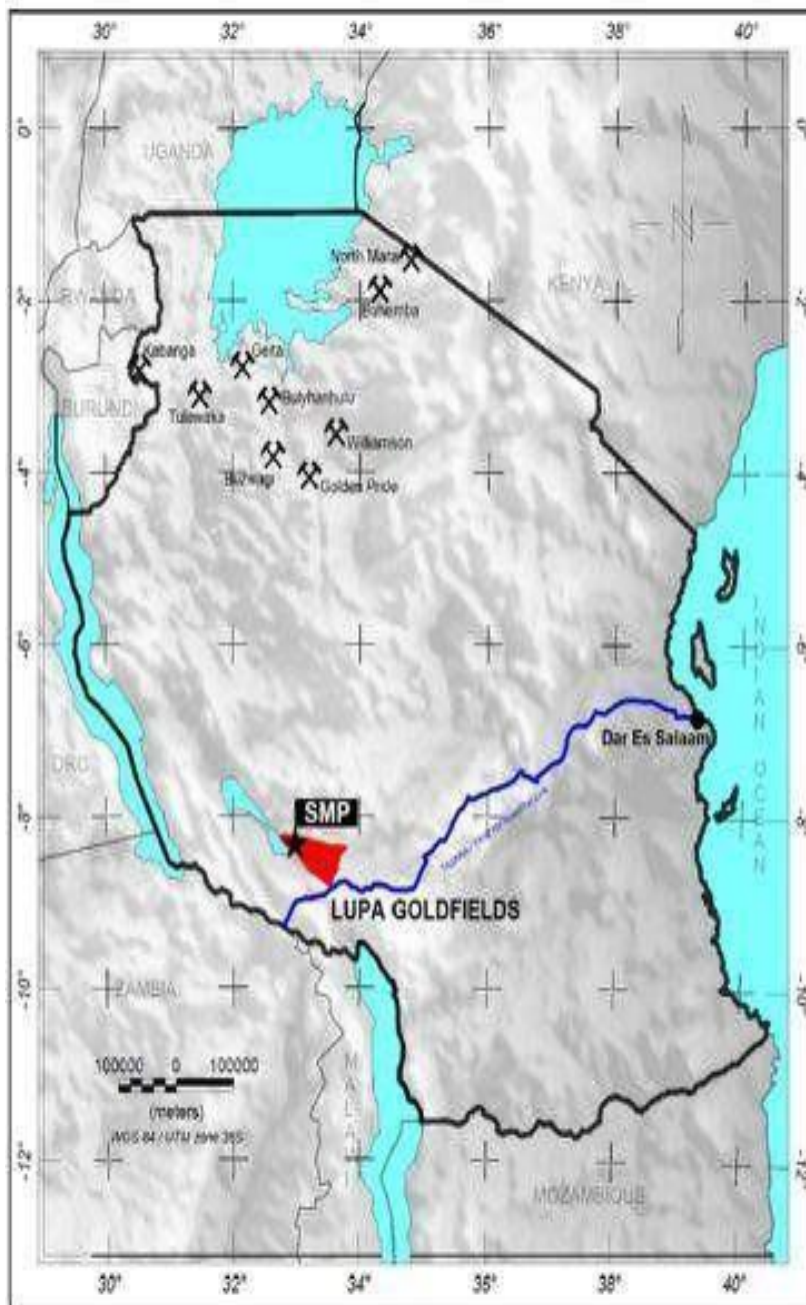


FIGURE 2: Sangambi LOCATION

The picturesque journey to the Sangambi Project showcases the beautiful landscapes and rural surroundings of Tanzania, highlighting the unique charm of the region. The carefully planned route offers both convenience and a sense of adventure as one approaches this promising mining endeavor in the heart of Tanzania's mineral-rich Mbeya Region.

Project Ownership:

The Sangambi Project encompasses one Prospecting License and seven Primary Mining Licenses. The Prospecting License (PL 28280/2022) is solely owned by Jeremiah Joseph Laizer, holding a 100% stake. This license covers an area of 39.87 square kilometers and is valid until 2nd March 2025, with the potential for renewal upon expiry, subject to regulatory requirements.

.Together, the PMLs cover an expansive area of 54 hectares and are valid until 1st December 2031, with the possibility of renewal contingent upon fulfilling regulatory obligations. (Copies of these licenses have been attached in Appendix A)

The total area encompassed by the Sangambi Project, including both the Prospecting License and the Primary Mining Licenses, amounts to 39.87 square kilometers.

In order to ensure accuracy, precision, and compliance, the coordinates for each license, both the Prospecting License and the Primary Mining Licenses, have undergone rigorous verification using the Tanzania Mine Cadastre system. Furthermore, the drill hole coordinates have been meticulously superimposed onto topographic maps, confirming that the Mineral Resource reported in this assessment is entirely contained within the approved licensed area. This diligent verification process ensures that all reported findings align with the licensed boundaries, providing a reliable foundation for the assessment of the Sangambi Project.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Sangambi Gold Project is strategically positioned in the northwest region of Tanzania, within the vibrant landscape of East Africa. It enjoys a favorable location, approximately 60 kilometers south-southwest of Mbeya and 35 kilometers northeast of Shanta gold mine, a well-established mining operation in the area. The project benefits from excellent accessibility, as it is conveniently connected to major transportation routes, including an all-weather road from Mbeya that extends within 35 kilometers of the project site.

Furthermore, the project area is well-served by four all-weather airstrips located within a 100-kilometer radius, ensuring efficient logistics and accessibility for personnel and equipment. Additionally, the presence of grid power within 14 kilometers of the site contributes to reliable and readily available electricity supply. The abundance of surface and ground water in close proximity to the project area further enhances the overall infrastructure support.

Tanzania, being home to numerous universities and academic institutions, offers a pool of skilled labor for the mining industry. These educational institutions have established comprehensive degree programs that align with the market demands of the mining sector. As a result, the Sangambi Gold Project can tap into this local talent pool, benefiting from the expertise and capabilities of well-trained professionals.

The license area of the Sangambi Gold Prospect, encompassing the Sangambi Gold Project, is characterized by predominantly low topography. This favorable physiographic setting simplifies project operations, facilitating ease of access and minimizing potential challenges related to rugged terrain.

Regarding climate, the region experiences an average annual rainfall of 953 millimeters, with the majority of precipitation, over 800 millimeters, occurring between November and April. During this period, monthly averages range from 110 to 165 millimeters, supporting a favorable hydrological cycle. The plateau at Sangambi, where the project is situated, maintains a temperate climate, with an average temperature of 28 degrees Celsius. The region also experiences relatively low humidity levels, contributing to a comfortable working environment.

The accessibility, climatic conditions, availability of local resources, robust infrastructure, and favorable physiography collectively contribute to the conducive operating environment for the Sangambi Gold Project. These factors support efficient project development, enhance logistics, and provide a solid foundation for successful mining activities in this promising region of Tanzania.

History

Project Historical Background:

Gold was discovered at the Lupa Goldfields in the early 1900s. The New Saza Mine came to be the largest mine on the goldfields and drew material from several workings that are now within the area of the SMP. Reported production from 1939 until the end of mining in 1956 was 270,770 oz of fine gold and 242,942 oz of fine silver from 1.1 million tonnes of ore (Harris 1962). Since the colonial era ended and Tanzania gained independence in 1961, three companies are known to have carried out exploration activities on the SMP area: Technoexport (1970 to 1974), Princess Resources (1995 to 1999) and Anglogold (1997 to 1999).

Company	Exploration Period
Technoexport	1970 – 1974
Princess Resources	1995 – 1999
Anglogold	1997 – 1999

Table 1: Historical exploration in the SMP area (Hosting the Sangambi Gold Project)

In addition to drilling, a series of geophysical surveys, such as airborne magnetics, VTEM (Versatile Time-Domain Electromagnetic), and induced polarization, have been conducted, providing valuable geophysical insights into the subsurface mineralization patterns. Furthermore, various supporting studies have been undertaken to enhance understanding and assess the project's viability. These studies encompass geotechnical investigations, hydrological assessments, comminution analyses, metallurgical studies, and comprehensive environmental baseline studies. The collective efforts of these studies have provided a multidimensional perspective on the project, addressing key technical aspects.

Winshear, building upon the exploratory operations initiated by Acacia, has been actively engaged in information gathering and exploration activities within the SMP area since 2006. The diligent work carried out by Winshear has significantly contributed to the wealth of knowledge regarding the project's geology, mineralization patterns, and overall potential. The extensive data compiled and insights gained by Winshear have laid a profound foundation for the preparation of this report, ensuring the accurate and comprehensive assessment of the Sangambi Gold Project.

Geological Setting and Mineralization

The Lupa Goldfield is situated at the southwestern part of the Tanzanian Craton, within the Lower Proterozoic mobile belt of the Ubendian System (Figure 7-1). Lithologies comprise granitic, intermediate and mafic intrusive rocks together with ferruginous quartzites. The Lupa Goldfield is bounded to the south and west by the WNW trending Rukwa Faults, to the east by the NE trending Usangu Rift Faults and to the north by the ESE trending Northern /boundary Fault.

The ferruginous quartzites are banded quartz-magnetite rocks, which are interpreted to have been banded iron formations and are presumed to be the oldest formation to occur (Smith and Sango, 2000).

There are a number of stages of granite intrusion. The earliest phase is often sheared and mylonitized. The intrusion of diorites appears to have been roughly coeval, however, intrusive relationships are difficult to establish at some locations.

The Ilunga granite, which comprises the Ilunga Hills, forms a prominent ridge. It is a hypidiomorphic (distinctly crystalline in nature) granite, tending towards alkali composition. The Saza granite is a true granite or granodiorite and also is hypidiomorphic in texture. Basic intrusive rocks of dioritic to gabbroic compositions are common in the Lupa Goldfield. Dolerite dykes are the youngest intrusive event.

Several prominent structural trends are observed in the Lupa Goldfield. A strong WNW to NW trend is seen in outcrop and satellite imagery. This foliation is associated with major dextral shear zones. Many of the WNW structures show NW-SE splays, which link adjacent shears and are common near lithological contacts.

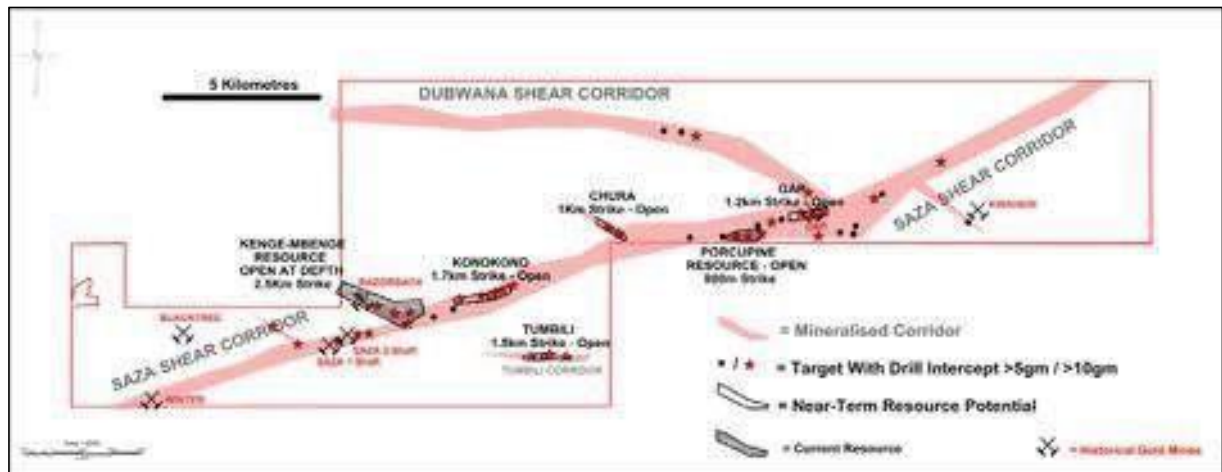


Figure 3 : SMP Project Outcrop Geology and Tenure

Furthermore, structural factors play a crucial role in the distribution of mineralization within the Sangambi Deposit. The majority of gold occurrences are closely linked to the hinge zone of a northerly plunging antiform, indicative of the significance of structural controls in governing the deposition and concentration of gold mineralization.

This intricate interplay between lithological characteristics, pervasive carbonate alteration, mineral assemblages, and structural controls within the Sangambi Gold Project's geological setting contributes to the captivating nature of the deposit. Understanding these geological features provides crucial insights for further exploration and development endeavors, facilitating the advancement of this promising gold project.

Within the vast expanse of the SMP Project area, the Sangambi prospect stands alongside three additional priority prospects: Kenge, SMP South, and Tumbili.

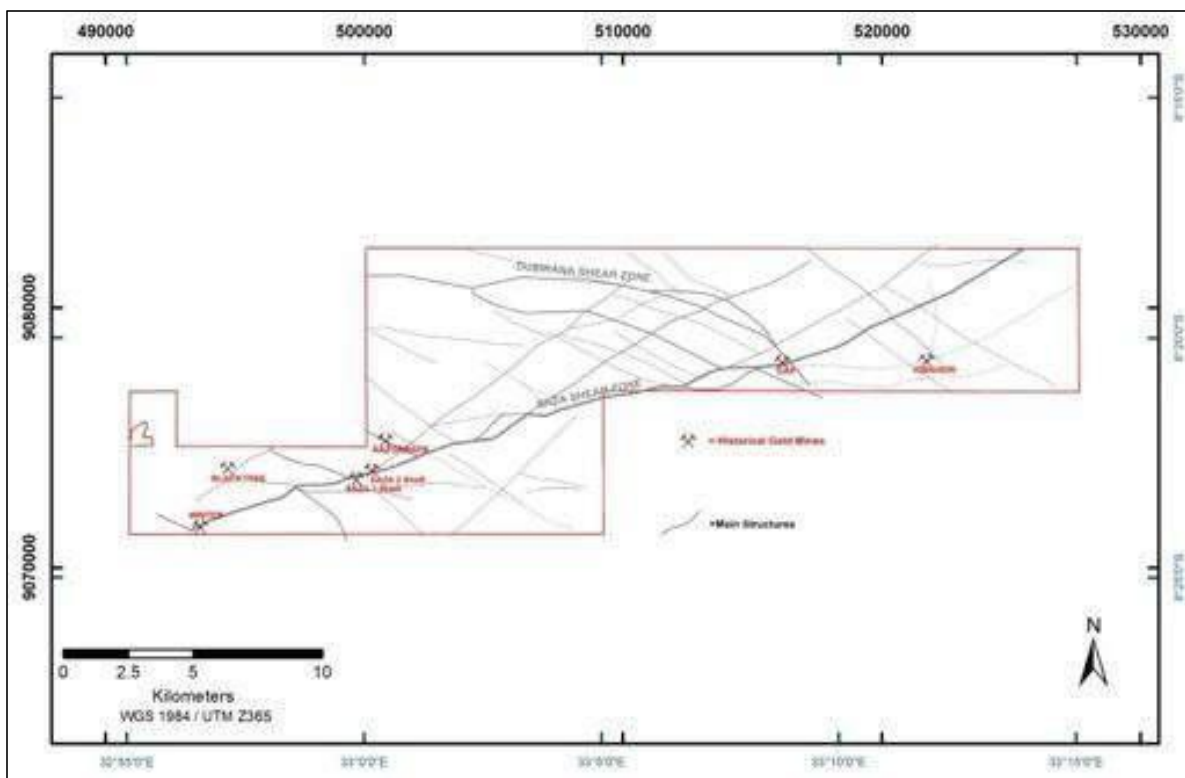


Figure 4 :

These prospects collectively contribute to the rich tapestry of mineral potential within the region, offering further avenues for exploration and development.

Situated approximately 75 kilometers southwest along trend from the esteemed Shanta Gold Mine, the Sangambi Project unveils its own allure. With a defined mineral resource estimated at 1.2 million ounces, boasting an average grade of 2.0 grams per tonne of gold, this prospect showcases its remarkable potential. It emerges as a noteworthy entity, situated in close proximity to the illustrious Shanta Gold Mine, which hosts a substantial resource of 21.3 million ounces under the stewardship of AngloGold Ashanti. The juxtaposition of these projects within the SMP Project area exemplifies the rich geological tapestry of this region, harboring a diverse range of mineralization opportunities. The Sangambi Project, with its promising resource estimation, represents an intriguing chapter within this geological narrative, poised to unfold its unique story in the realm of gold exploration and mining.

The Sangambi deposit exhibits broad zones of mineralization, with drill intercepts reaching thicknesses of up to 60 meters. Extensive drilling efforts have successfully intersected gold mineralization to depths exceeding 900 meters vertically.

This mineralization is closely associated with key geological features, including silica-rich formations, quartz veining, and the presence of sulfide minerals such as pyrite, pyrrhotite, and arsenopyrite. These associations provide important geological insights and contribute to the overall understanding of the deposit's composition and mineralization processes.

The substantial thicknesses of the mineralized zones, combined with the significant vertical extent of gold mineralization, underscore the considerable potential and depth of the Sangambi deposit. The presence of specific mineral components and geological characteristics contributes to the deposit's unique geological profile, providing valuable information for further exploration and development activities.

Exploration

A comprehensive suite of geophysical survey techniques, including airborne and ground magnetics, radiometric surveys, VTEM (Versatile Time-Domain Electromagnetic), gravity, and IP (Induced Polarization), were conducted as part of the exploration efforts at the Sangambi Gold Project. These surveys played a crucial role in defining the geological stratigraphy, identifying potential structural features that may influence mineralization, and delineating chargeability signatures that reflect the extent of disseminated sulphide replacement at depth.

In addition to geophysical surveys, satellite imagery from GeoImagery and relevant meta data images were acquired, enhancing the understanding of the project's geological context and landscape. This valuable visual information aids in the interpretation and analysis of geological features, supporting further exploration and development activities.

To supplement the geological data, bulk density measurements were conducted on an extensive collection of core samples by Winshear. A total of 54,933 core samples were carefully collected at regular 1-meter intervals down the drill holes, allowing for accurate density determinations. These bulk density measurements provide essential information for various geotechnical and resource estimation purposes, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of the subsurface characteristics and the potential mineralization within the project area.

The integration of geophysical survey data, satellite imagery, and meticulous bulk density measurements strengthens the geological knowledge and data foundation of the Sangambi Gold Project. This multidisciplinary approach ensures a robust assessment of the project, facilitating informed decision-making and guiding further exploration efforts.

Drilling

Drilling Operations at the Sangambi Prospect

Sangambi Prospect Overview The Sangambi prospect is characterized by a group of several soil anomalies located approximately 12km from the SMP deposit. In order to investigate these anomalies, a comprehensive drilling program was conducted, utilizing various drilling methods including DD, RC, AC, and RAB drilling techniques. The program comprised a total of 157 drill holes, covering a cumulative distance of 10,080 meters.

RC Drilling Results The RC drilling campaign at Sangambi returned notable intercepts, indicating the presence of gold mineralization within the prospect. Selected intercepts from the RC drilling program include:

4m @ 2.17g/t Au from 20m (KSRAB021);
5m @ 5.08g/t Au from 8m (KSRAB040);
3m @ 9.17g/t Au from 9m (KSBH 1);
12m @ 3.24g/t Au from 0m (KSBH23);
4m @ 6.01g/t Au from 22m & 5m @ 1.75g/t Au from 30m (KSBH30);
3m @ 2.26g/t Au from 14m & 2m @ 2.48 g/t Au from 30m (KSBH31); and
3m @ 5.83g/t Au from 25m (KSBH 33).

These intercepts provide valuable information on the gold grades and depths at which significant mineralization occurs within the Sangambi deposit.

Drilling Methods Employed Various drilling methods were employed throughout the drilling operations at the Sangambi Prospect. These methods included:

RAB and AC Drilling: RAB (Rotary Air Blast) and AC (Air Core) drilling techniques were used, with drill hole depths ranging from 3 meters to 150 meters. The average depth of these drilling techniques was approximately 54 meters.

RC Drilling: The RC drilling campaigns conducted between 2004 and 2006 utilized a large diameter hammer of approximately 6 inches. The cyclone was cleaned prior to the start of each hole to ensure accurate sample collection. The subsequent drilling program from 2010 to 2012 utilized a standard 5 -inch face sampling hammer leading a 4 -inch 6-meter rod string. The RC drill holes reached varying depths, ranging from 11 meters to 288 meters, with an average depth of approximately 124 meters.

DD Drilling: Diamond drilling (DD) was also employed at the Sangambi Prospect. Core sizes ranged from HQ to NQ, with the majority of the core falling within this size range. Diamond drilling allowed for a more detailed examination of the geological formations and enabled the collection of high-quality core samples for further analysis and assess-

ment.

These drilling methods were carefully selected and executed to gather crucial geological data and assess the potential mineralization within the Sangambi Prospect. The combination of RC, RAB, AC, and DD drilling techniques provided a comprehensive understanding of the subsurface geology, aiding in the identification and evaluation of gold mineralization within the prospect.

Author's Opinion on the Adequacy of Sample Preparation, Security, and Analytical Procedures

Sample Preparation and Security

The author acknowledges that the drill results presented in the Sangambi deposit report are from Winshear. The adequacy of sample preparation and security procedures has been assessed to ensure reliable and representative data. Measures have been taken to maintain the integrity and quality of the samples throughout the process.

Analytical Procedures

The author conducted a thorough analysis of the data extracted from the SMP database and specifically focused on the intersection of the drilling data with the licenses under consideration. Out of the total of 157 drill holes in the Sangambi area, 71 drill holes intersected the licenses mentioned. This ensures that the data used for resource estimation is directly relevant to the subject licenses.

Resource Estimation

By utilizing available data and employing computer modeling techniques, the author has estimated the resource within the subject licenses to be 1.2 million ounces at an average grade of 2.0 grams per ton (g/t). This estimation takes into account the seven hottest intercepts returned from RC drilling in the Sangambi area, with two of these intercepts falling within the subject licenses. The resource estimation provides valuable insights into the potential mineralization within the Sangambi deposit.

Overall, based on the analysis conducted and the available data, the author's opinion is that the sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures applied to the SMP drilling program are adequate and have resulted in reliable and meaningful information for resource estimation purposes. The intersected drill holes within the subject licenses have contributed to the overall understanding of the deposit, supporting the estimation of a substantial gold resource within the Sangambi area.

Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Drill Sample Collection

Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Samples

During RC drilling operations, samples were collected using a cyclone at regular 1-meter intervals along the entire length of the hole. The RC drilling method allowed for efficient collection of representative samples from the subsurface.

Diamond (DD) Drill Core Samples

For DD drilling, core samples were collected in trays as the drilling progressed. The core samples were assayed at nominal 1-meter intervals, providing a detailed representation of the geological formations encountered during drilling.

Rotary Air Blast (RAB) and Aircore (AC) Drill Sampling Techniques

Specific details regarding the sampling techniques employed for RAB and AC drilling are limited. However, it is known that samples were collected through a cyclone system. For RAB drilling, which is open hole drilling, composite samples were collected over 3-meter intervals using a riffle splitter, resulting in a 1.5-3kg composite sample. AC drilling, on the other hand, utilized a face sampling blade. Selective sampling was conducted, targeting specific intervals within the generally 3-meter composite samples, and re-sampling was performed over 1-meter intervals.

Overall, the various drilling methods employed, including RC, DD, RAB, and AC, offered distinct advantages for sample collection in different geological contexts. RC drilling provided a cost-effective and efficient means of sampling, while DD drilling allowed for more detailed examination of core samples. While specific details for RAB and AC drilling were not provided, their use of cyclone systems and selective sampling aimed to capture representative samples of the subsurface materials. The combination of these drilling techniques ensured a comprehensive collection of drill samples, enabling further analysis and assessment of the geological characteristics of the Sangambi Gold project.

DRILL SAMPLE RECOVERY

for RC (Reverse Circulation) drilling, a 1-meter sample was collected, with 1 kilogram sent to the laboratory for analysis. The database does contain records of sample recoveries for RC drilling, which generally exceed 90%. More detailed information regarding sampling techniques can be found above. In the case of diamond drilling, the drill core orientations were marked and measured at the drill site by the driller, and later verified by geologists who drew orientation lines on the core. Core recovery in mineralized

areas is generally high, exceeding 90%. In instances where ore zones are intersected within the regolith, core recovery may be as low as 40%. Nevertheless, every effort was made to achieve a recovery rate above 80%.

Measures taken to maximize sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples:

During the 2010/2012 drilling program, Acacia consistently reviewed and enhanced protocols to enhance sample integrity. The procedures implemented for sample collection, preparation, and assaying adhere to industry standard practices for this specific type of gold deposit. Rigorous verification of all analytical data by geologic staff precedes its entry into the database used for modeling and resource estimation. Quality assurance protocols have undergone multiple cycles since the project's inception in 1996, involving different operating companies that have worked in the area. Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) have been systematically incorporated in all exploration campaigns, bolstering the accuracy and reliability of results. Improved QA/QC procedures have been meticulously implemented throughout the campaigns to further enhance data integrity. Prior to dispatching samples to the preparation laboratory, field samples are securely stored in a dedicated facility at the field base camp. Additionally, duplicates of pulp and coarse rejects, along with other non-assayed materials, are retained in this facility. Acacia has conducted a comprehensive analysis of the sample preparation, analytical techniques, and QA/QC procedures employed in the SMP exploration campaigns, ensuring the robustness and representativeness of the data obtained.

Logging:

During the period from 2004 to late 2005, core logging was initially conducted on paper, and then the transition to digital logging took place alongside the implementation of acQuire as the data management software system. The comprehensive logs encompassed crucial geological parameters such as lithology, alteration, structure, mineralization, and sample numbers. In 2009, a standardized logging code devised by BEAL was introduced for RC drilling, with a particular focus on determining the base of complete oxidation (BOCO) and top of fresh rock (TOFR) to facilitate metallurgical domaining and block modeling. Magnetic susceptibility measurements using the Exploranium KT-9 Kappameter were carried out for each 1-meter interval in all holes drilled during the 2009 program.

From 2010 onwards, RC drill samples were logged directly at the drill site by the project geologists, utilizing a dedicated logging software package for efficient data entry. Geotechnical logging entailed recording casing sizes, bit sizes, depths, intervals, core recovery, weathering index, Rock Quality Designation (RQD), fracture index, jointing, joint wall alteration, and a concise geological description. Furthermore, all cores were me-

ticulously oriented, with Alpha and Beta angles of fabrics recorded at specific depths, providing critical information on structural orientations. Bulk density readings were diligently taken at every 1-meter interval within the same lithology, utilizing core pieces of no less than 10 centimeters in length. The buoyancy method was employed to measure density, resulting in a comprehensive record of 54,933 core bulk density readings. The meticulous logging practices implemented throughout the various stages of the project's timeline ensure the accurate documentation of critical geological and geo-technical information, providing a solid foundation for detailed analysis, resource estimation, and further exploration endeavors.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation:

To ensure consistent and representative sub-sampling of diamond core, a meticulous approach is employed. For oriented diamond core, a line is drawn 90 degrees clockwise from the orientation line along the length of the core, serving as a guide for cutting the core. This practice ensures that each half of the core is a mirrored image of the other, maintaining the integrity of the sample. In cases where no orientation is available, a line is selected at 90 degrees to the prevailing structure to ensure the same mirrored image result for each cut half.

The core cutting process takes place within a dedicated core saw shed. Using a diamond saw, the core is precisely cut in half, with a 1-meter section of the core selected for assaying purposes. Each sample interval is carefully placed in a plastic bag and accompanied by a sample ticket, providing essential information for proper identification. The bag is then labeled with the corresponding hole and sample numbers, using a marker pen, to maintain accurate sample traceability throughout the analytical process. These sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation practices uphold the principles of consistency and representativeness, ensuring that the selected portions of the core accurately represent the larger core interval. The attention to detail in the cutting process and meticulous labeling contribute to the preservation of sample integrity, enabling precise analysis and interpretation of the geological information contained within the core samples.

Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximize representativity of samples:

For soil or other surface samples, no sub-sampling stage exists, and therefore, quality control procedures specific to these sample types are not applicable. However, since 2010, systematic implementation of quality control measures has been conducted for other sample types. This includes the submission of blanks, standard, and field duplicate samples at a nominal frequency of 1 in 10, alongside the consistent submission of umpire quality control samples. Quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) protocols

require monthly and quarterly reviews of the blank, standard, and duplicate data using AcQuire database management software.

A quality control failure is identified when one standard assays outside the range of 3 standard deviations (3SD) from the certified value. In such cases, the re-assay of 10 samples prior and 10 samples after the affected batch is required, depending on the performance of other standards. Alternatively, if the performance of other standards is satisfactory, the entire batch is re-assayed to maintain the highest level of quality assurance.

These rigorous quality control procedures are integral to maximizing the representativity of the samples and ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the analytical results. By systematically monitoring and addressing quality control deviations, the project team upholds the highest standards of data integrity and maintains the robustness of the sampling process.

Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling:

To enhance the representativity of the collected samples, various measures have been implemented. Since 2010, field duplicates have been incorporated into the sampling process, with 1,520 Reverse Circulation (RC) samples and 1,128 diamond core samples selected for duplicate analysis, resulting in approximately one duplicate for every 40 primary samples. The results of paired field duplicates were carefully monitored and evaluated using a range of analytical tools, including scatter charts, relative difference graphs, and Thompson-Howarth precision estimates. However, it is important to note that the precision of the duplicate field samples exhibited relatively poor results, which can be attributed to multiple factors impacting the reproducibility of the analyses. The project team acknowledges the significance of addressing these factors and undertaking further investigations to enhance the precision and ensure that the sampling accurately represents the in situ material collected. Through the continuous evaluation and improvement of sampling techniques, the project endeavors to maximize the representativity and reliability of the data obtained from the field samples.

Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests

Laboratory Accreditation and Sample Preparation

Post 2010, the primary laboratory for the Sangambi project was SGS Mwanza laboratory in Tanzania, which holds ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certification for gold assaying. Additionally, SGS Mbeya laboratory received SANAS accreditation with the accredi-

tation number T0470. To ensure reliable results, pulps prepared at SGS Mwanza were shipped to the ALS Chemex OMAC laboratory in Ireland, which also holds ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accreditation for the analytical techniques used for the SMP samples, including those from Sangambi.

Assay Process and Analysis

Once received at the laboratory, the samples were milled and weighed. For assay purposes, a 50g aliquot was split from each sample, while the remaining portion was retained as pulps for further analysis if needed. The 50g portion was mixed with flux and fused in clay crucibles. The resulting lead buttons were coupled to form Dore pills, which were then digested in aqua regia. The digest was analyzed for gold content using a Varian AA Spectrometer.

Quality Control Measures

To ensure the accuracy and reliability of the assay data, the laboratory conducted round-robin programs and proficiency tests. These programs involved sample decomposition by fire assay fusion using the FAA505 method, which utilized a 50g sample, followed by atomic absorption spectroscopic finish to determine the gold content. These tests served as an internal quality control mechanism to verify the consistency and precision of the laboratory's analytical procedures.

Overall, the laboratory's adherence to internationally recognized standards and its participation in proficiency tests demonstrate a commitment to maintaining high-quality assay data for the Sangambi project. The utilization of accredited laboratories, standardized sample preparation techniques, and rigorous quality control measures contribute to the reliability and accuracy of the assay results obtained from the samples.

Data Verification

Data Verification

Site Visits and Artisanal Miner Interactions

Mr. Deus , the Qualified Person responsible for the Mineral Resource estimate, has conducted multiple site visits to the Sangambi area since 2022, with the most recent visit occurring in April 2023. During these visits, Mr. Deus engaged with the local artisanal small-scale miners, conducting interviews to gather relevant information for due diligence purposes. In addition, communication with local community members adjacent to the exploration areas was utilized as part of the fact-finding process.

Confirmation of Previous Exploration Operations

Despite the drilling operations taking place several years ago, only minimal traces of the drilled holes were observed during the site visits. However, local affirmations confirmed the occurrence of previous exploratory operations in the area that spanned several months.

Conformity of Collar Coordinates and Ownership Validation

Collar coordinates of the drilled holes were thoroughly examined, and they were found to align with the real-time coordinates of the licenses under consideration. Furthermore, rigorous checks were conducted through the mine cadastre system to ensure the validity of ownership of the licenses.

Rock Sample Collection and Assaying

Rock samples were meticulously collected at the site and sent to local laboratories for assaying. The assay results displayed promising average grades of 5.4 grams of gold per tonne, indicating the presence of significant mineralization within the Sangambi area.

Database Verification and Logging Procedures

The database obtained from Winshear was subjected to comprehensive checks to identify any duplicate, overlapping, or negative sample intervals, as well as any duplicate or missing collar values. Furthermore, efforts were made to identify any negative grades that may indicate missing or incomplete samples.

Conclusion on Data Quality

Based on the thorough data verification processes conducted, including site visits, interactions with local miners, database checks, and logging procedure assessments, it is the professional opinion of Mr. Deus that the drilling data used for compiling the Mineral Resource estimates in this report is of sufficient quality to accurately represent the in-situ mineralization. Therefore, the data provides a robust foundation for the conclusions and recommendations outlined in this report.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Several mineral processing and metallurgical testing analyses have been conducted by Winshear in the SMP resource, which includes the Sangambi Gold Project. The following is a summary of the key processing and metallurgical tests carried out in the SMP resource.

Sample Collection and Preparation

Sampling of the diamond drillholes involved splitting half of the NQ core to a quarter core and compositing to create a 20kg sample. RC samples were collected by compositing 1m samples from intervals with the best intersections to form 20kg samples. The grades for these composites ranged from 1.52 4.81 g/t Au.

Metallurgical Test Work Conducted

The metallurgical test work included the following analyses:

- CIL tests at P80 106µm on eight composites
- Gravity/Leach tests at P80 106µm on the same samples
- Crush/Leach tests on three selected samples
- Head sample analysis using ICP scan and other techniques
- Diagnostic Leach and size-by-size analysis of crush/leach residue solids and head samples

Key Findings from the Test Work

The test work yielded the following findings:

1. **Variability in Ore Type and Gold Mineralization:** Head assays and mineralogical examination indicated a relatively high degree of variability in ore type and gold mineralization. The presence of fine/ultrafine gold occurrence was confirmed, along with high concentrations of coarse, gravity-recoverable gold in some samples. The dominant mineral phases in the ore samples were iron sulphides (pyrite, pyrrhotite, and arsenopyrite) and iron oxides.
2. **Cyanidation Leach Test Work:** Direct grind optimization cyanidation leach test work showed modest variability in gold extraction and reagent consumption levels.
3. **Preg-robbing Potential:** CIL cyanidation leach test work indicated little to no preg-robbing behavior to be expected in a full-scale leach plant.
4. **Gold Recovery and Encapsulation:** Diagnostic gold data revealed that the unrecovered gold content occurred mostly as sulphide mineral occlusion in four samples, while one sample exhibited moderate gold content encapsulated in silicate (gangue).

5. **Recovery Rates:** The test work demonstrated an oxide recovery rate of 92% and a sulphide recovery rate of 86%. This resulted in a residue gold grade of 0.21 g/t based on a 1.5 g/t head grade.
6. **Different Host Rock Characteristics:** There is a significant difference in composition and gold grade among the four types of host rocks. Further metallurgical test work is required to establish their different recovery and comminution properties.

Conclusion

Based on the metallurgical test work conducted, the findings indicate the presence of variable ore types and gold mineralization within the SMP resource, including the Sangambi Gold Project. The test work also provides valuable insights into the gold recovery potential, with notable differences observed among the different host rocks. Further metallurgical test work is recommended to enhance the understanding of recovery processes and optimize the treatment of the mineralized material.

Author's Recommendations on the Potential Economic Extraction

Additional Test Work and Optimization Opportunities

To optimize recoveries, reagent consumption, and operating costs, it is recommended to carry out additional test work, particularly focused on the sulphide material. This test work will aim to develop a conceptual process plant flow sheet and identify opportunities for improvement. Some of the key areas for further investigation and potential enhancements include:

1. **Ore Variability Test Work:** Conduct detailed test work to better understand the variability in the project's mineralogy and physical characteristics, which will provide valuable insights for processing and engineering design.
2. **Gold Recovery Enhancements:** Explore various opportunities to increase gold recoveries, such as:
 - Grind size optimization
 - Increased leach kinetics
 - Varying pulp densities
 - Adjusting reagent concentrations
 - Optimizing leach time profiles
3. **Coarse Gold and Sulphides Concentration:** Revisit the possibility of implementing a process step for the recovery of coarse gold and sulphide minerals. This may involve gravity concentration followed by intensive cyanidation leach, which can potentially improve overall gold recovery, enhance recovery security, and reduce processing costs.
4. **Capital Cost Reduction:** Identify opportunities to reduce capital costs by tightening design parameters for crushing, milling, and tailings storage. This may involve opti-

mizing equipment selection and sizing.

5. Operating Cost Reduction: Explore opportunities to reduce operating costs through energy minimization, trialing various reagents and suppliers, and implementing efficient materials handling practices.
6. Responsible Materials Handling: Implement a detailed Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) test program to ensure responsible handling of materials and minimize environmental impacts.

Conclusion

Through additional test work and optimization efforts, there are numerous opportunities to improve the understanding of the project's mineralogy, enhance gold recoveries, and reduce both capital and operating costs. It is recommended to investigate ore variability, explore opportunities for recovery improvements, reassess the coarse gold and sulphides concentration process, optimize design parameters, minimize energy consumption, and ensure responsible materials handling. These measures will contribute to the development of an efficient and economically viable mineral processing flow sheet for the Sangambi Gold Project.

Based on the historical metallurgical test work conducted by an independent metallurgical laboratory, it is anticipated that the proposed process flow sheet below will yield an overall gold recovery of approximately 92% for oxide mineralization and 86% for sulphide mineralization.

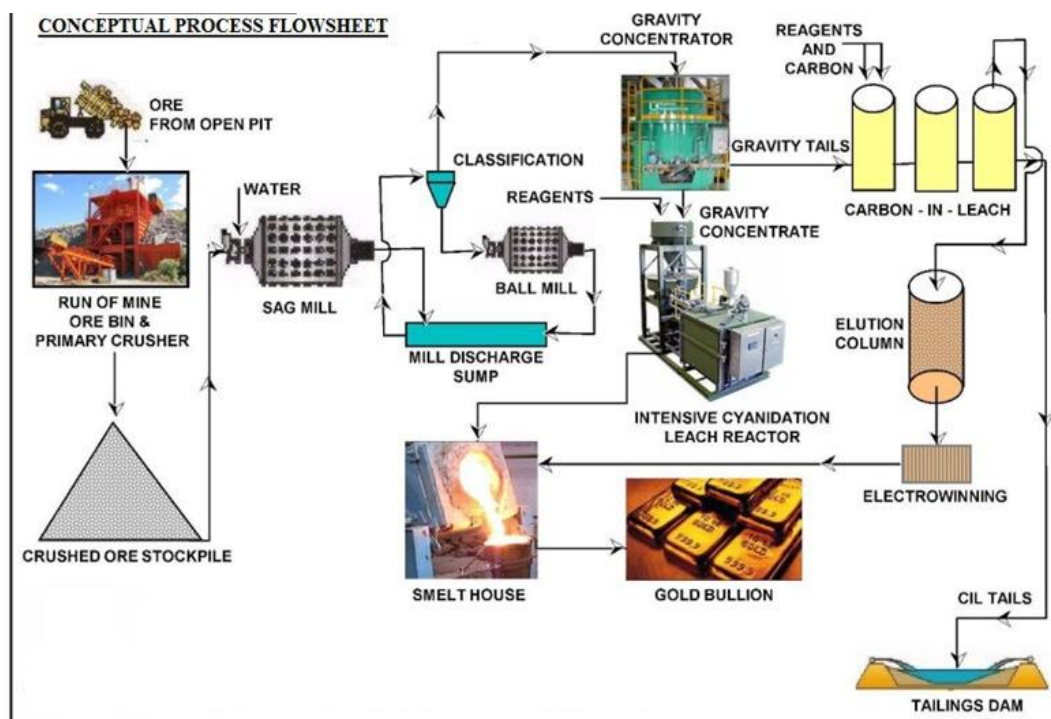


FIGURE 5 : CONCEPTUAL PROCESS FLOWSHEET

Mineral Resource Estimates

Mineral Resource Estimates

Estimation and Modelling Techniques

- Ordinary Kriging was utilized to estimate gold for each individual domain, with block estimates based on interpolation into 10mN x 10mE x 5mRL parent cells, sub celling to 5mN x 5mE x 2.5mRL.
- An independent consultant used a parent block size of 10m by 10m by 5m with sub blocking of 5m by 5m by 2.5m to model the variation in grade and geometry associated with the relatively narrow, moderately dipping mineralized structures.
- Correlation analysis was not undertaken due to the majority of assay data being gold only.
- The deposit mineralization was constrained by wireframes constructed using a 0.45g/t Au cut off grade and constrained to interpreted geological units.
- Histograms, log transformed probability plots, percentile analysis, and sensitivity analysis were used to identify population outliers, with spatial location also taken into consideration for the application of cutting of high-grade assays.
- A high-grade assay cut of 1, 50, and 80g/t Au was applied to the composite data for the three domains.
- Domains were based solely on lithology types and oxidation state.

Validation and Checking Process

- Visual and statistical validation of the main mineralized zones for SMP demonstrated robust model outcomes.
- Validation swath plots were used to compare the estimated tonnes and gold grade against the cut de clustered and raw composite gold grades by Northing for the main mineralized zones.

Mining Factors or Assumptions

- Acacia assumed that the deposit could potentially be mined using open-pit techniques given the broad zones of mineralization located at or near the surface.

Classification

- The Sangambi Foreign Estimate was classified according to CIM definitions.
- Acacia classified blocks in the resource model as Indicated and Inferred based on geological continuity and volume models, drill spacing and drill data quality, modelling techniques, estimation properties, and kriging quality parameters such as slope of regression.

Data Coverage and Reasonableness of the Estimate

- The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralization, and the

definition of mineralized zones is based on a moderate level of geological understanding.

- Validation of the block model shows reasonable correlation of the input data to the estimated grades.
- The Foreign Estimate appears to be a reasonable representation of the mineralization defined at Sangambi as reported by Acacia.

Acacia estimates the Sangambi Deposit to host approximately 3.1 million ounces at 4.0g/t gold. See Table Below.

Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) as at 12 September 2017			
JORC 2012 Classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (Moz)
Measured	4.63	4.96	0.738
Indicated	16.17	3.80	1.977
Sub-Total M & I	20.80	4.06	2.715
Inferred	2.90	3.84	0.358
Total	23.70	4.03	3.072
Reported at a 1.5g/t gold cut-off grade. MRE defined by 3D wireframe interpretation with subcell block modelling. Gold grade for high grade portion estimated using Ordinary Kriging using a 10 x 10 x 10m estimation panel. Gold grade for lower grade sedimentary cycle hosted resources estimated using Uniform Conditioning using a 2.5 x 2.5 x 2.5m SMU. Totals may not add up due to appropriate rounding of the MRE.			

Table 2: SMP Deposit - Mineral Resource Estimate, Reported at a 1.5g/t gold cut-off

The Sangambi Gold project lies in the SMP area. See the correlation of Sangambi with respect to other prospects within the SMP area from the figure below.

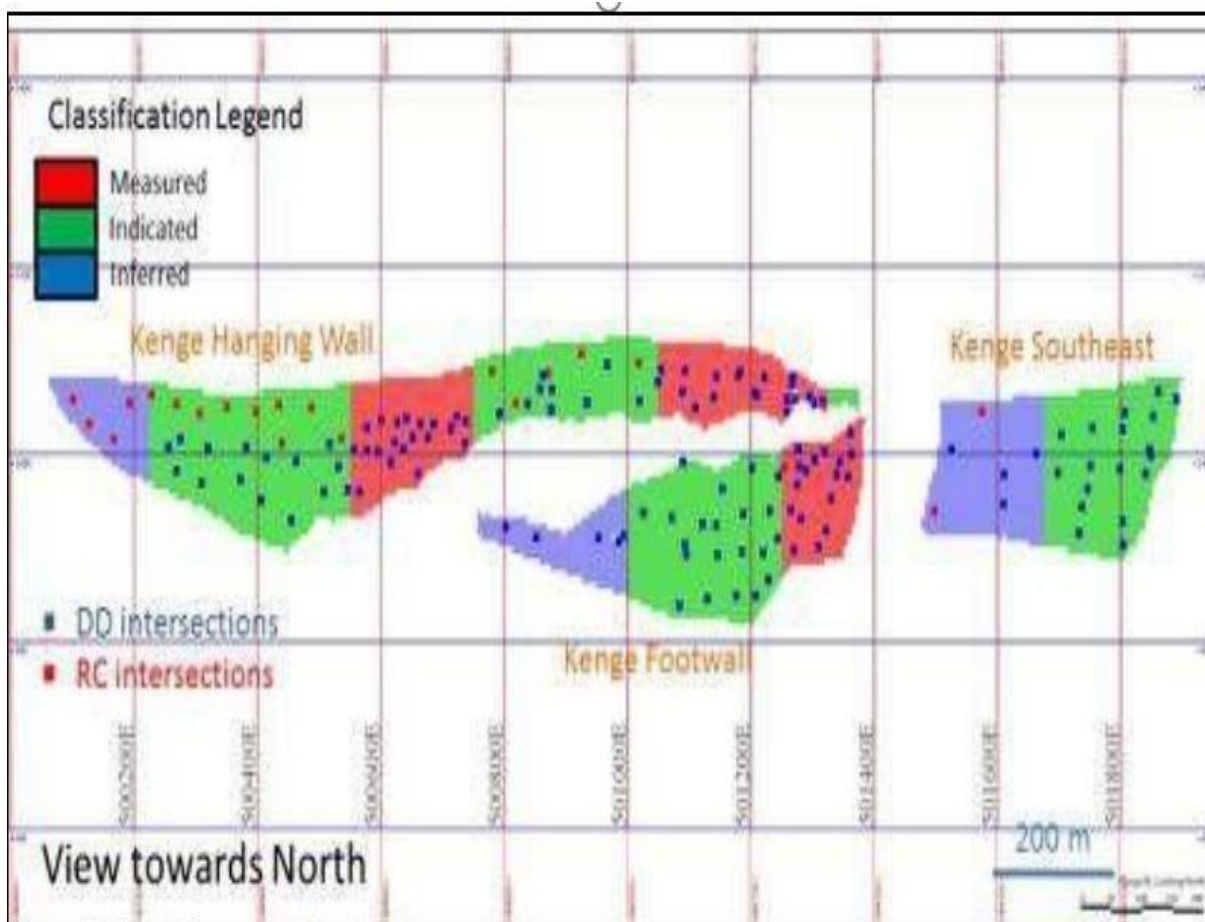


FIGURE 6 :MINERALIZATION OF Sangambi HIGH PROSPECT ZONE COMPARED TO OTHER ZONES (Courtesy: Winshear)

From the figure above, it can be seen that Sangambi holds >60% of the SMP gold resource. It can thus be affirmed that; from the reported 3.1 million ounces at 4.0g/t gold of SMP Project, Sangambi alone harbors an estimated resource of 1.86 Moz Au. It is important to also note that the Licenses discussed herein (PL 28280/2022, and seven PML) constitute about 64.52% of the Sangambi Deposit, thus giving a more refined estimate of 1.2 Moz-Au for the Sangambi Gold Project (The aforementioned licenses) . See the Sketch below showing the drill hole coordinates plotted on to the aforementioned licenses.

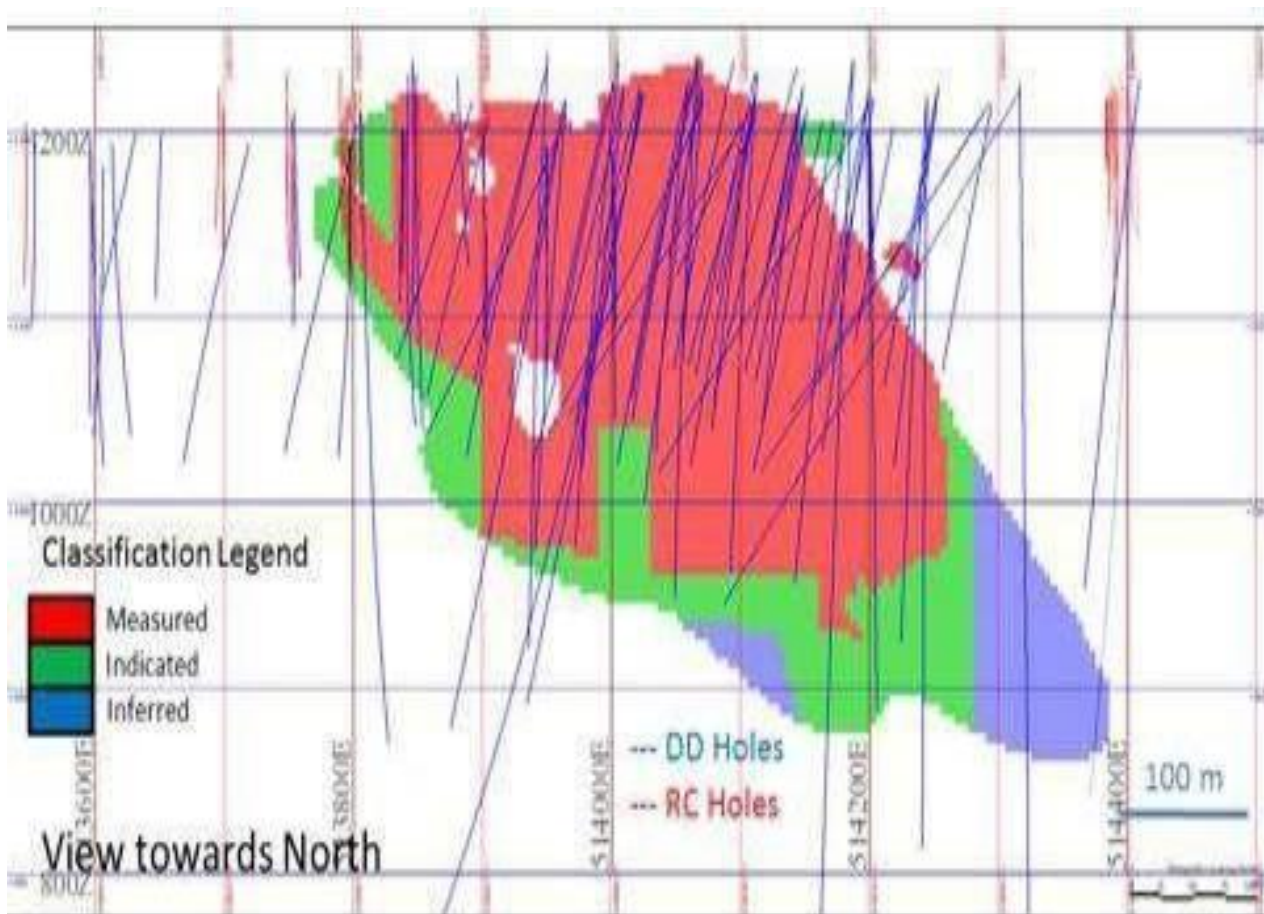


Figure 7: Sangambi Drill Holes superimposed on to the Licenses of the Sangambi Gold Project.

NB: "The Sangambi Gold Project" in this report means the licences herein (PL 28280/2022, PML 235318 SWZ, PML 235076 SWZ, PML 235068 SWZ, PML 235067 SWZ, PML 164848 SWZ, PML 164846 SWZ and PML 164843 SWZ)

From the assumptions and explanations above, and further assuming an adjustment to the ore grade reported by Winshear, the Author is confident to estimate that the The Sangambi Gold Project has an estimated Indicated mineral resource of 1.2 Moz-Au, at 2.0 g/t.

Adjacent Properties

The Sangambi Gold Project, nestled within the Lupa Gold Fields (LG), finds itself in close proximity to its esteemed counterparts, including:

- **Shanta Gold Mine (10.6Moz):** Renowned for its substantial gold reserves, the Shanta Gold Mine stands as a significant presence within the LG. With an impressive estimated resource of 10.6 million ounces, this mine exemplifies the region's potential for large-scale gold extraction.
- **Dhahabu Gold Resource (0.8Moz):** The Dhahabu Gold Resource, boasting an estimated 0.8 million ounces of gold, contributes to the vibrant landscape of the LG. This resource serves as a testament to the richness of the area and highlights the opportunities for sustainable gold mining ventures.

These neighboring counterparts, each with their distinctive gold resources, exemplify the prosperous nature of the LG and reinforce the Sangambi Gold Project's position within this renowned gold mining district.

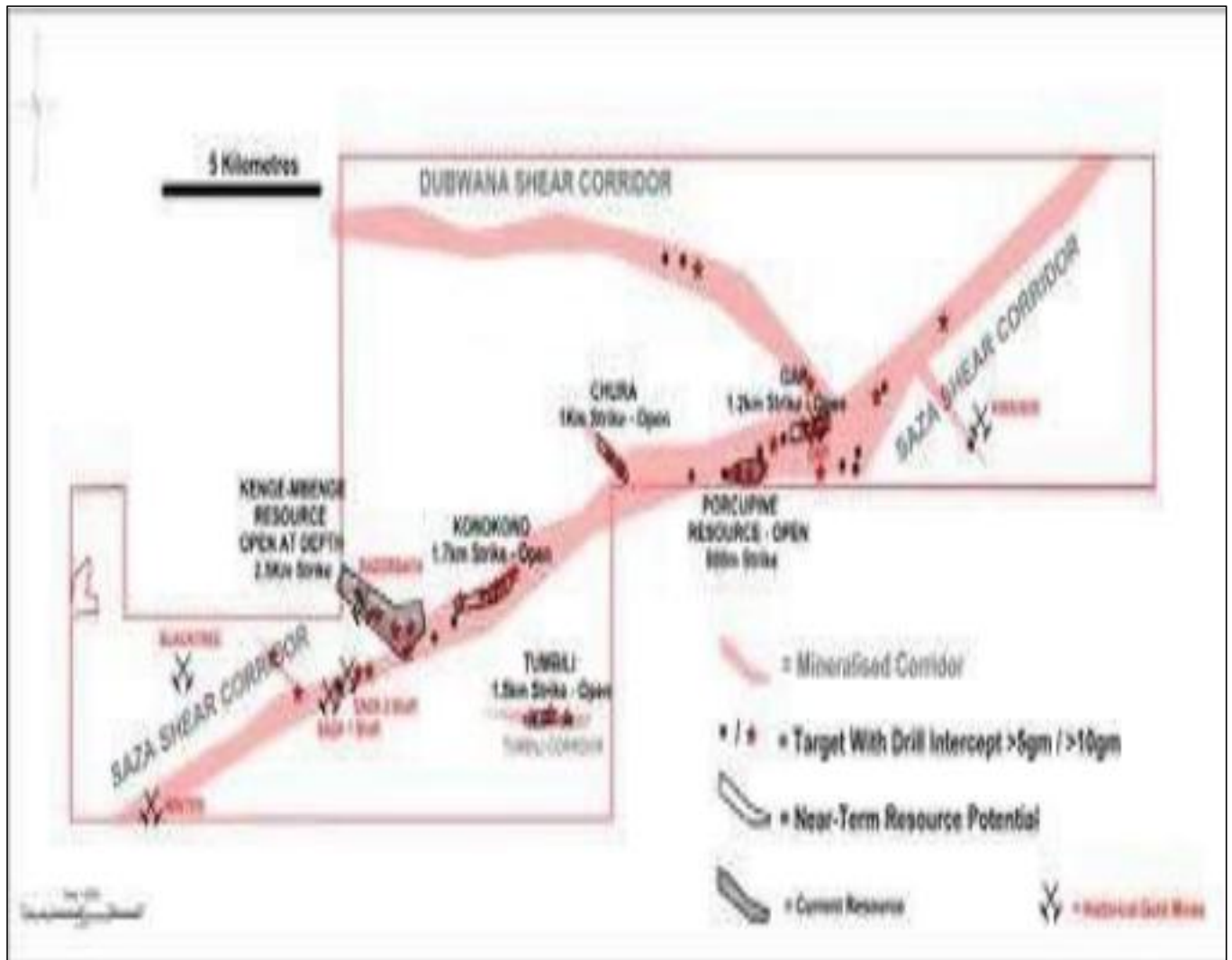


FIGURE 8 : Lupa Goldfields- ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Other Relevant Data and Information

Permitting and Project Licences

To ensure a smooth progression of the Sangambi Gold Project, it is imperative to engage with the relevant Ministries and authorities in order to obtain the necessary permits, particularly from the National Environmental Management Council (NEMC). These permits are vital for the construction and operation of the mine. Diligent efforts should be made to navigate the regulatory landscape and secure the required approvals, adhering to the established legal and procedural requirements.

Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

In line with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards and the Equator Principles, it is essential to conduct a comprehensive Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). This assessment aims to ensure compliance with the highest standards of environmental and social responsibility. Additionally, the ESIA process should involve the enhancement of stakeholder engagement procedures, prioritizing meaningful interactions with local communities. By fostering strong relationships and promoting goodwill, the project can create a positive social impact and maintain harmonious coexistence with its surroundings.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is a critical component for the successful execution of the Sangambi Project. To determine fair compensation rates for land, crops, livestock, and buildings, an independent team of valuers should conduct a comprehensive market rates research study. The resulting report, approved by the Government Chief Valuer in accordance with the Valuation and Valuers Registration Act, 2016, will serve as the basis for calculating compensation payable to affected households. Stakeholder consultation should be an integral part of the RAP process, ensuring transparency and providing information to affected communities and stakeholder groups regarding the demarcation of affected land and assets, as well as the valuation methodology.

Following the completion of land and asset surveys, a valuation report and the RAP document should be developed for approval by the Tanzanian government. The implementation of the RAP should commence once the Special Mining License (SML) has been granted, as it plays a crucial role in the project timeline. Detailed plans, procedures, and protocols must continue to be developed, aligning with both Tanzanian and international standards. These measures will be implemented alongside the RAP, en-

ensuring the project's compliance with environmental and social commitments, fostering sustainable development, and upholding the principles of responsible mining.

Interpretation and Conclusions

- **Utilization of Geophysics, Geochemistry, and Geological Logging:** Geophysics, geochemistry, and geological logging techniques have been employed meticulously to aid in the identification of lithology and mineralization within the Sangambi Gold Project. These comprehensive methods have played a vital role in enhancing the understanding of the project's geological characteristics and the distribution of valuable minerals.
- **Potential for Extension of the Sangambi Resource:** An exciting prospect lies in the potential for the extension of the Sangambi Resource. The data and observations gathered thus far indicate promising indications of additional mineralization beyond the current defined resource boundaries. This presents an opportunity for further exploration and development to uncover additional reserves and enhance the overall resource potential.
- **Geological Mapping and Infill Drilling Validation:** Through meticulous geological mapping and systematic infill drilling, the continuity of geological formations and grade distribution within the Sangambi Gold Project has been successfully confirmed. The comprehensive mapping efforts, coupled with intensive infill drilling, have reinforced the understanding of the geological structure and mineralization patterns within the project area.
- **Robust Interpretation Supported by Close-Spaced Infill Drilling:** Significant close-spaced infill drilling has been conducted, providing extensive support and refinement to the geological model. This extensive drilling program has yielded valuable data, allowing for a robust interpretation of the geological features and mineralization trends observed within the project area. The resulting interpretation is considered reliable and forms a solid foundation for further planning and decision-making processes.
- **High Confidence in Geological Interpretation:** Based on a substantial amount of historical drilling and mapping data, the confidence level in the geological interpretation is deemed to be high. The thoroughness and quality of the available data, combined with rigorous analysis and validation, have resulted in a classification of the resource as an Indicated Resource. This classification signifies a strong level of confidence in the geo-

logical understanding and serves as a basis for future resource estimation and mining planning activities.

These conclusions and interpretations affirm the significant potential of the Sangambi Gold Project, underscored by the integration of advanced techniques, comprehensive validation efforts, and a solid foundation of historical data. The project stands poised for further exploration, resource expansion, and subsequent development activities.

Recommendations

To ensure the economic exploitation of the Sangambi resource, the following recommendations are proposed:

- **Optimization of Metallurgical Flow Sheet and Increased Recoveries:** Efforts should be made to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the metallurgical flow sheet employed in the mining operations. This entails analyzing and refining the processes involved in extracting and processing the mineral resource, aiming to achieve higher recoveries and maximize the yield of valuable metals.
- **Optimization of Mine Design Parameters and Scenarios:** Thorough evaluation and optimization of the mine design parameters are crucial for maximizing the productivity and profitability of the Sangambi resource. This involves carefully assessing factors such as pit geometry, haulage routes, equipment selection, and overall mine layout. By fine-tuning these parameters and considering various scenarios, potential bottlenecks and inefficiencies can be identified and mitigated, leading to improved mining operations.
- **Feasibility Assessment of Financial/Cost Parameters - Capex/Opex:** A comprehensive feasibility assessment of the financial and cost parameters is necessary to ascertain the viability and profitability of the Sangambi resource. This entails conducting a rigorous analysis of the capital expenditure (Capex) and operating expenditure (Opex) associated with the mining project. By scrutinizing and optimizing these parameters, potential cost-saving opportunities can be identified, financial risks can be mitigated, and the overall economic feasibility of the project can be ensured.

These recommendations, when diligently implemented, will contribute to the economic success and sustainable development of the Sangambi resource, enabling the extraction of valuable minerals with optimized efficiency and financial viability.

References

Most Information contained in this document was derived from the following ASX announcements. For the full announcement please refer to the ASX website under the code ORR.

- 22/09/2015 – Winshear Advanced Exploration on Saza Makongolosi Gold Project in Tanzania
 - 31/07/2015 – Quarterly Activities and Cash Flow Report
 - 26/02/2015 – Half Year Financial Report SMP
- Gold Project in Tanzania, 2015, Winshear
Sangambi Resource Report
December 2010 Quarterly Report
Winshear Annual Report 2011
www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/tz.html

Qualified Person

Deus Thomas Okuku, an esteemed Mining Engineer, holds a distinguished BSc (Hons) degree in Mining Engineering from The University of Dodoma in Tanzania. With an illustrious career spanning 8 years in the realm of Gold Mining, he has traversed the realms of small, medium, and large-scale mines with unwavering dedication since his graduation.

As a prolific author, Eng. Deus Thomas has composed a collection of seven remarkable books that delve into various facets of the mining sector in Tanzania, like 'Small scale Gold Miner's Handbook' and "Overview of the Entire Mining Industry". His literary works encompass a wide spectrum of themes, ranging from Prospecting and Exploration to Mining and Mineral Processing at small and medium-scale mining operations. Lending his expertise as a consultant, Eng. Deus has provided invaluable guidance to numerous medium-scale mines and individual miners hailing from prominent regions such as Kahama, Mbeya, Mbeya, Singida, Tanga, Dodoma, and Mbeya in Tanzania. His extensive knowledge of the local geologies within the expanse of the Lupa Gold Fields (LG) further amplifies his proficiency, as a significant portion of his responsibilities are routinely executed in this aforementioned area. Thus, he possesses the necessary competence to meticulously prepare comprehensive reports for specific subregions within the expansive territory of the LG.

APPENDIX APPENDIX A: LICENSES

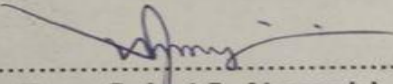
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF MINERALS
MINING COMMISSION

THE MINING (MINERAL RIGHTS) REGULATIONS, 2018
PRIMARY MINING LICENCE PML235076SWZ
The Mining Act, Cap. 123

The exclusive right, subject to the provisions of *The Mining Act, Cap. 123* and the regulations made thereunder or which may come into force during the continuance of this primary mining licence or any renewal thereof is hereby granted to M/S **Jeremiah Joseph Laizer of P. O. Box 2240, Mbeya, Tanzania** (hereinafter called the Licensee), to prospect and mine for **Gold**, at **Sangambi** in **Chunya** District, QDS **228/4** over an area described overleaf (Annex A).

This Licence, unless sooner cancelled, suspended or surrendered pursuant to the provisions of *The Mining Act, Cap. 123* shall be valid for a period of **seven (7)** years, effective from the date of grant.

Granted this 10th day of JANUARY, 2024


.....
Eng. Sabai I. Nyansiri
For: **EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF MINERALS
MINING COMMISSION

THE MINING (MINERAL RIGHTS) REGULATIONS, 2018
PRIMARY MINING LICENCE PML164846SWZ
The Mining Act, Cap. 123

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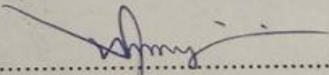
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MINISTRY OF MINERALS
MINING COMMISSION

THE MINING (MINERAL RIGHTS) REGULATIONS, 2018
PRIMARY MINING LICENCE PML235318SWZ
The Mining Act, Cap. 123

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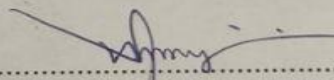
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
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MINING COMMISSION

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The Mining Act, Cap. 123

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Eng. Sabai I. Nyansiri
For: **EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**

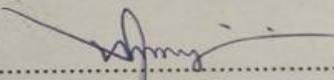
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF MINERALS
MINING COMMISSION

THE MINING (MINERAL RIGHTS) REGULATIONS, 2018
PRIMARY MINING LICENCE PML164848SWZ
The Mining Act, Cap. 123

The exclusive right, subject to the provisions of *The Mining Act, Cap. 123* and the regulations made thereunder or which may come into force during the continuance of this primary mining licence or any renewal thereof is hereby granted to M/S **Jeremiah Joseph Laizer of P. O. Box 2240, Mbeya, Tanzania** (hereinafter called the Licensee), to prospect and mine for **Gold**, at **Sangambi** in **Chunya** District, QDS **228/4** over an area described overleaf (Annex A).

This Licence, unless sooner cancelled, suspended or surrendered pursuant to the provisions of *The Mining Act, Cap. 123* shall be valid for a period of **seven (7)** years, effective from the date of grant.

Granted this 10th day of JANUARY, 2024


Eng. Sabai I. Nyansiri
For: **EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**

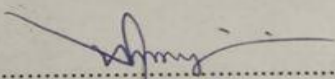
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF MINERALS
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THE MINING (MINERAL RIGHTS) REGULATIONS, 2018
PRIMARY MINING LICENCE PML164843SWZ
The Mining Act, Cap. 123

The exclusive right, subject to the provisions of *The Mining Act, Cap. 123* and the regulations made thereunder or which may come into force during the continuance of this primary mining licence or any renewal thereof is hereby granted to M/S **Jeremiah Joseph Laizer of P. O. Box 2240, Mbeya, Tanzania** (hereinafter called the Licensee), to prospect and mine for **Gold**, at **Sangambi** in **Chunya** District, QDS **228/4** over an area described overleaf (Annex A).

This Licence, unless sooner cancelled, suspended or surrendered pursuant to the provisions of *The Mining Act, Cap. 123* shall be valid for a period of **seven (7)** years, effective from the date of grant.

Granted this 10th day of JANUARY, 2024


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For: **EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**







APPENDIX B:Sangambi DRILLING DATA

Drill Hole ID	Type	East	North	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Gold intercepts 0.45g/t cut-off & 2m internal dilution				Gold intercepts 1.0g/t cut-off & max 2m internal dilution				
								From	To	Intercept	Grade	From	To	Intercept	Grade	
KASUBUYA																
KSBAC0001	AC	464240	9659750	1188.6	31.0	235.0	-60.0					NSI				
KSBAC0002	AC	464321	9659809	1187.3	26.0	235.0	-60.0					NSI				
KSBAC0003	AC	464402	9659868	1186.8	22.0	235.0	-60.0					NSI				
KSBAC0004	AC	464483	9659926	1185.9	28.0	235.0	-60.0					NSI				
KSBAC0005	AC	464564	9659985	1184.0	37.0	235.0	-60.0					NSI				
KSBAC0006	AC	464019	9660581	1184.1	36.0	235.0	-60.0					NSI				
KSBAC0007	AC	464100	9660640	1184.6	45.0	235.0	-60.0					NSI				
KSBAC0008	AC	464180	9660700	1185.0	41.0	235.0	-60.0					NSI				
KSBAC0009	AC	464259	9660756	1189.0	48.0	235.0	-60.0					NSI				
KSBAC0010	AC	462080	9662030	1184.0	31.0	235.0	-60.0					NSI				
KSBAC0011	AC	462161	9662089	1183.5	36.0	235.0	-60.0					NSI				
KSBAC0012	AC	462242	9662148	1184.5	43.0	235.0	-60.0					NSI				
KSBAC0013	AC	462323	9662206	1184.9	48.0	235.0	-60.0					NSI				
KSBAC0014	AC	462805	9661185	1178.1	31.0	235.0	-60.0					NSI				
KSBAC0015	AC	462886	9661244	1177.8	25.0	235.0	-60.0					NSI				
KSBAC0016	AC	462967	9661303	1176.9	36.0	235.0	-60.0					NSI				
KSBAC0017	AC	463048	9661361	1176.6	44.0	235.0	-60.0					NSI				
KSBAC0018	AC	462746	9662499	1185.5	61.0	235.0	-60.0					NSI				
KSBAC0019	AC	462827	9662558	1187.3	69.0	235.0	-60.0					NSI				
KSBAC0020	AC	462908	9662617	1188.5	52.0	235.0	-60.0					NSI				
KSBAC0021	AC	462989	9662675	1188.6	85.0	235.0	-60.0					NSI				
KSBAC0022	AC	463070	9662734	1190.0	67.0	235.0	-60.0					NSI				
KSBH 01	RC	464539	9661471	1200.0	94.0	220.0	-50.0	9.0	13.0	4.0	7.03	9.0	12.0	3.0	9.17	
KSBH 02	RC	464694	9661345	1200.0	80.0	220.0	-50.0					NSI				
KSBH 03	RC	464427	9661015	1200.0	11.0	220.0	-50.0					NSI				
KSBH 04	RC	465515	9660134	1200.0	94.0	220.0	-50.0	47.0	50.0	3.0	1.45					
KSBH 05	RC	465027	9659532	1200.0	37.0	220.0	-50.0					NSI				
KSBH 06	RC	465121	9659648	1200.0	100.0	220.0	-50.0					NSI				
KSBH 07	RC	465169	9659707	1200.0	106.0	220.0	-50.0					NSI				
KSBH 08	RC	465203	9659749	1200.0	100.0	220.0	-50.0					NSI				
KSBH 09	RC	465219	9659769	1200.0	100.0	220.0	-50.0					NSI				
KSBH 10	RC	465369	9659319	1200.0	64.0	220.0	-50.0					NSI				
KSBH 11	RC	465416	9659377	1200.0	94.0	220.0	-50.0					NSI				
KSBH 12	RC	465457	9659428	1200.0	100.0	220.0	-50.0					NSI				
KSBH 13	RC	465545	9659536	1200.0	100.0	220.0	-50.0					NSI				
KSBH 14	RC	465556	9659232	1200.0	100.0	220.0	-50.0	67.0	72.0	5.0	0.81	67.0	69.0	2.0	1.35	
KSBH 15	RC	465651	9659348	1200.0	100.0	220.0	-50.0					NSI				
KSBH 16	RC	465867	9659348	1200.0	82.0	220.0	-50.0					NSI				
KSBH 17	RC	465961	9659097	1200.0	80.0	220.0	-50.0					NSI				
KSBH 18	RC	465963	9659417	1200.0	60.0	220.0	-50.0					NSI				
KSBH 19	RC	465995	9659456	1200.0	60.0	220.0	-50.0					NSI				
KSBH 20	RC	466026	9659495	1200.0	60.0	220.0	-50.0					NSI				
KSBH 21	RC	466058	9659533	1200.0	52.0	220.0	-50.0					NSI				
KSBH 22	RC	465256	9659417	1200.0	60.0	220.0	-50.0	0.0	7.0	7.0	2.01	0.0	3.0	3.0	4.10	
								21.0	23.0	2.0	0.85					
KSBH 23	RC	465268	9659433	1200.0	67.0	220.0	-50.0	0.0	12.0	12.0	3.24	0.0	12.0	12.0	3.24	
KSBH 24	RC	465284	9659452	1200.0	60.0	220.0	-50.0	12.0	17.0	5.0	1.69					
												13.0	15.0	2.0	3.28	
KSBH 25	RC	465316	9659491	1200.0	69.0	220.0	-50.0	18.0	20.0	2.0	1.44	18.0	20.0	2.0	1.44	
								23.0	25.0	2.0	1.13					
								34.0	36.0	2.0	0.97					
KSBH 26	RC	465299	9659550	1200.0	73.0	220.0	-50.0	29.0	31.0	2.0	1.17					
KSBH 27	RC	465321	9659577	1200.0	69.0	220.0	-50.0					NSI				
KSBH 28	RC	465277	9659483	1200.0	50.0	220.0	-50.0	4.0	6.0	2.0	1.89	4.0	6.0	2.0	1.89	
KSBH 29	RC	465401	9659358	1200.0	50.0	270.0	-50.0	22.0	25.0	3.0	1.03					
								28.0	33.0	5.0	1.28					
												29.0	33.0	4.0	1.37	
KSBH 30	RC	465401	9659358	1200.0	50.0	290.0	-50.0	21.0	34.0	13.0	2.56					
												22.0	26.0	4.0	6.01	
												30.0	34.0	4.0	1.75	
KSBH 31	RC	465401	9659358	1200.0	50.0	250.0	-50.0	14.0	17.0	3.0	2.26	14.0	17.0	3.0	2.26	
								30.0	33.0	3.0	1.96	30.0	32.0	2.0	2.48	
KSBH 32	RC	464587	9661451	1200.0	60.0	220.0	-50.0	27.0	29.0	2.0	2.02					
KSBH 33	RC	464587	9661451	1200.0	60.0	250.0	-50.0	25.0	28.0	3.0	5.84	25.0	28.0	3.0	5.84	
KSBH 34	RC	464489	9661569	1200.0	60.0	220.0	-50.0					NSI				
KSBH 35	RC	464427	9661651	1200.0	69.0	220.0	-50.0	26.0	29.0	3.0	1.29	26.0	29.0	3.0	1.29	

Drill Hole ID	Type	East	North	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Gold intercepts 0.45g/t cut-off & 2m internal dilution				Gold intercepts 1.0g/t cut-off & max 2m internal dilution			
								From	To	Intercept	Grade	From	To	Intercept	Grade
KSBH 36	RC	464381	9661753	1200.0	80.0	220.0	-50.0	9.0	11.0	2.0	3.95				
KSBH 37	RC	464322	9661840	1200.0	63.0	220.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSD001	DD	465268	9659521	1192.9	202.5	220.0	-50.0	81.0	83.0	2.0	0.47				
								89.5	93.8	4.3	0.86				
KSD002	DD	465382	9659655	1192.2	210.0	220.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSD003	DD	465488	9659794	1185.5	300.0	220.0	-50.0	81.0	86.0	5.0	0.61				
KSD004	DD	465595	9659931	1191.0	176.8	220.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSD005	DD	465939	9659371	1188.8	249.0	220.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSD006	DD	466029	9659493	1175.3	249.0	220.0	-50.0	220.0	222.0	2.0	0.55				
KSD007	DD	466118	9659611	1177.1	249.0	220.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSBRC004	RC	463824	9661068	1180.0	150.0	235.0	-60.0	NSI							
KSBRC005	RC	464606	9661618	1205.0	154.0	235.0	-60.0	NSI							
KSBRC006	RC	465073	9660849	1182.0	187.0	235.0	-60.0	64.0	67.0	3.0	0.50				
KSBRC007	RC	465203	9660587	1180.0	188.0	235.0	-60.0	31.0	36.0	5.0	0.67				
KSBRC008	RC	465281	9660641	1178.0	138.0	235.0	-60.0	NSI							
KSBRC009	RC	465135	9660370	1190.0	87.0	235.0	-60.0	NSI							
KSBRC011	RC	464749	9661689	1198.0	160.0	210.0	-64.3	NSI							
KSBRC013	RC	464588	9661706	1199.0	171.0	230.0	-65.9	NSI							
KSBRCDD010	RCD	464652	9661831	1190.0	399.7	220.0	-58.6	57.0	59.0	2.0	0.88				
								70.0	73.0	3.0	1.60	70.0	72.0	2.0	2.08
								119.9	122.0	2.2	1.06				
								143.0	145.0	2.0	0.87				
KSBRCDD012	RCD	464651	9661636	1201.0	420.0	215.6	-64.3	391.0	393.0	2.0	1.74	391.0	393.0	2.0	1.74
KSRAB001	RAB	463449	9664018	1218.0	66.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB002	RAB	463449	9663979	1220.0	69.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB003	RAB	463448	9663939	1224.0	55.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB004	RAB	463449	9663907	1225.0	27.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB005	RAB	463448	9663898	1226.0	42.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB006	RAB	463449	9663875	1227.0	5.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB007	RAB	463449	9663840	1228.0	21.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB008	RAB	463448	9663811	1229.0	3.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB009	RAB	463449	9663770	1237.0	45.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB010	RAB	463450	9663020	1226.0	63.0	180.0	-50.0	28.0	30.0	2.0	0.54				
KSRAB011	RAB	463449	9662987	1218.0	84.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB012	RAB	463449	9662937	1215.0	75.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB013	RAB	463450	9662876	1214.0	87.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB014	RAB	463455	9662824	1210.0	66.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB015	RAB	463449	9662779	1209.0	63.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB016	RAB	463449	9662739	1208.0	33.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB017	RAB	463450	9662707	1207.0	30.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB018	RAB	463449	9662692	1206.0	23.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB019	RAB	465098	9660750	1193.0	45.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB020	RAB	465099	9660724	1192.0	33.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB021	RAB	465100	9660703	1193.0	30.0	180.0	-50.0	19.0	26.0	7.0	1.47				
												20.0	24.0	4.0	2.17
KSRAB022	RAB	465099	9660688	1193.0	36.0	180.0	-50.0	9.0	12.0	3.0	0.73				
KSRAB023	RAB	465099	9660668	1193.0	24.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB024	RAB	465099	9660651	1192.0	26.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB025	RAB	465099	9660636	1192.0	27.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB026	RAB	465100	9660620	1191.0	24.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB027	RAB	465099	9660605	1192.0	21.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB028	RAB	465099	9660594	1193.0	21.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB029	RAB	465101	9660579	1194.0	22.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB030	RAB	465101	9660565	1193.0	20.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB031	RAB	465104	9660554	1192.0	42.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB032	RAB	465104	9660527	1192.0	39.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB033	RAB	465103	9660503	1188.0	28.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB034	RAB	465100	9660490	1188.0	39.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB035	RAB	465100	9660465	1190.0	25.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB036	RAB	465099	9660451	1190.0	31.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB037	RAB	465098	9660435	1190.0	30.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB038	RAB	465099	9660419	1190.0	45.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB039	RAB	465099	9660403	1190.0	49.0	180.0	-50.0	17.0	19.0	2.0	1.31				
KSRAB040	RAB	465100	9660375	1190.0	39.0	180.0	-50.0	8.0	13.0	5.0	5.08	8.0	13.0	5.0	5.08
KSRAB041	RAB	465101	9660356	1191.0	36.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB042	RAB	465099	9660336	1193.0	27.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB043	RAB	464120	9662182	1188.0	33.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB044	RAB	464118	9662161	1188.0	37.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB045	RAB	464120	9662134	1189.0	35.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB046	RAB	464120	9662113	1189.0	34.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							
KSRAB047	RAB	464121	9662091	1189.0	21.0	180.0	-50.0	NSI							

Drill Hole ID	Type	East	North	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Gold intercepts 0.45g/t cut-off & 2m internal dilution				Gold intercepts 1.0g/t cut-off & max 2m internal dilution			
								From	To	Intercept	Grade	From	To	Intercept	Grade
KSRAB048	RAB	464122	9662077	1189.0	26.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB049	RAB	464119	9662068	1189.0	22.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB050	RAB	464117	9662055	1189.0	28.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB051	RAB	464118	9662038	1189.0	33.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB052	RAB	464115	9662014	1189.0	13.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB053	RAB	464114	9662011	1190.0	24.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB054	RAB	464119	9661999	1191.0	24.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB055	RAB	464119	9661985	1191.0	44.0	180.0	-50.0	16.0	21.0	5.0	1.14	16.0	18.0	2.0	2.08
KSRAB056	RAB	464120	9661958	1191.0	34.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB057	RAB	464120	9661938	1191.0	35.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB058	RAB	464120	9661917	1191.0	15.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB059	RAB	464121	9661909	1191.0	13.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB060	RAB	464121	9661901	1191.0	19.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB061	RAB	464121	9661884	1191.0	15.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB062	RAB	464122	9661875	1191.0	26.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB063	RAB	464121	9661858	1191.0	12.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB064	RAB	464121	9661850	1191.0	24.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB065	RAB	464122	9661840	1191.0	22.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB066	RAB	464119	9661804	1191.0	18.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB067	RAB	464120	9661762	1191.0	20.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB068	RAB	464121	9661744	1191.0	24.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB069	RAB	464120	9661724	1191.0	20.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB070	RAB	463799	9662500	1191.0	15.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB071	RAB	463799	9662491	1188.0	12.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB072	RAB	463799	9662460	1188.0	11.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB073	RAB	463796	9662494	1188.0	57.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB074	RAB	463800	9662459	1188.0	50.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB075	RAB	463800	9662429	1188.0	72.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB076	RAB	463803	9662385	1187.0	60.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB077	RAB	463802	9662345	1187.0	53.0	180.0	-50.0	40.0	42.0	2.0	1.48				
KSRAB078	RAB	463805	9662311	1187.0	46.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB079	RAB	463807	9662288	1187.0	40.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB080	RAB	463807	9662266	1187.0	41.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI
KSRAB081	RAB	463801	9662242	1187.0	39.0	180.0	-50.0								NSI

