

NI43-101 Technical Report for Rockwealth Resources Corp. on the Uluktau and Alai-Karabiy Gold Licenses, Kyrgyz Republic



View of the Uluktau Property, looking south from the Adit area

Prepared By: Neil T. Motton,
MAusIMM (CP Geology), MSEG
Flitegold (Australia) Pty Ltd.

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Date: December 22, 2019

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

CERTIFICATE Neil Motton

I, Neil Trevor Motton, MAusIMM, CP Geo., MSEG, do hereby certify that:

1. I am the Principal Geologist and Director at:

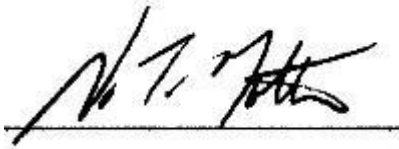
Flitegold Pty Ltd
98 Wills Street,
Bendigo
Victoria, Australia, 3350.
2. This Certificate is made in relation to a technical report entitled "NI43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT FOR ROCKWEALTH RESOURCES CORP. ON THE ULUKTAU AND ALAI-KARABIY GOLD LICENSES KYRGYZ REPUBLIC and dated 22nd December 2019.
3. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Geology from Ballarat University College, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia in 1985 and later gained an Honours Degree in 1989 from the same institution.
4. I am a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM) and I am an accredited Chartered Professional (Geology). I am also a member of the Society of Economic Geologists (MSEG).
5. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 30 years since graduation in the gold, base metals, coal, industrial minerals and environmental management industries including exploration, environmental management, project development, mine geology and engineering services, consulting and public company management. Commodity experience includes copper, gold, silver, lead, zinc, tungsten, molybdenum, nickel, chromium, iron ore, some clays, and silica. I have operated throughout The Philippines and Australia and have experience in Peru, Ecuador, Jamaica and Argentina. Of relevance to this Project is my experience of more than 30 years taking part in and managing exploration for copper and gold projects.
6. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
7. I have read the definition of Qualified Person set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101.
8. For the purposes of the Technical Report entitled: "NI43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT FOR ROCKWEALTH RESOURCES CORP. INC. ON THE ALAI-KARABIY & ULUKTAU GOLD LICENSES, KYRGYZ REPUBLIC", I wrote this report and made the proposals for work contained therein.
9. I visited the properties during drilling operations from 20th April to 27th April 2017 and again in November 12th to 14th 2017. During the site visit I reviewed extensive Soviet maps and translated data in the form of original hand notes, drill logs, geologic maps, surveys and survey logs, and all other pertinent data from the archives and spoke to and interviewed RealGold Resources Corp.'s ("RealGold") Kyrgyz geologists who previously mapped the area for the government. I also reviewed data management procedures, core logging, cutting and sampling areas and inspected a number of drilled sites at both Uluktau and Alai-Karabiy properties. During the period November 2nd to November 12th 2017 I was involved in data collation and review of all exploration data that had been generated for the year at the Bishkek office. A site visit was also carried out more recently from May 13th to May 17th 2019 to confirm and update recent field work at both Uluktau and Alai-Karabiy.
10. At the effective date of the technical report, to the best of the author's knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.
11. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
12. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

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13. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.
14. I have no direct or indirect interest in the property that is the subject of this report.
15. I do not hold shares in Rockwealth or RealGold or its associated companies.
16. I will receive only normal consulting fees for the preparation of this report.

Dated: 22nd December 2019

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'N. T. Motton', is written over a horizontal line.

Signature of Qualified Person

Neil Trevor Motton

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Kyrgyz Republic is a small mountainous landlocked nation in Central Asia covering 199,000 km². It borders Kazakhstan to the north, Uzbekistan to the west, Tajikistan to the southwest and China to the southeast. Formerly known as Kirghizia, it was incorporated into the Russian Empire in 1876 and became a Soviet republic in 1936. Following the disintegration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Kyrgyz Republic achieved independence in 1991 (Figure 1).

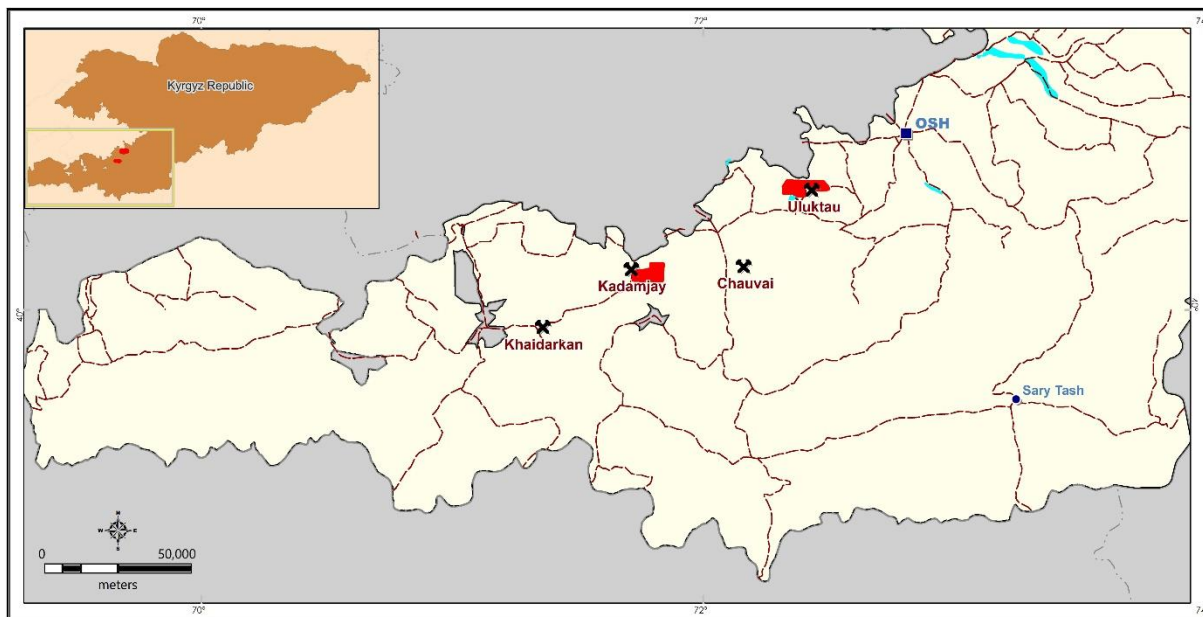


Figure 1 Property location map

RealGold Resources Corp. (“RealGold”) has acquired two gold properties in southwest Kyrgyz Republic in the highly prospective southern Tian Shan belt. This belt has recently been recognised as containing Carlin-type deposits (Kirwin, 2017 & Cline, 2018).

Carlin-type gold deposits occur mostly in Nevada and are responsible for much of the gold production in North America. Carlin-type gold deposits, Nevada, USA, have produced ~8,250 tonnes gold (265 Moz), making northern Nevada one of the most productive gold districts in the world. (Cline, 2018).

Carlin deposits are also typified by a metallogenic signature of Au-As-Sb-Hg metals. The Carlin trend and the southern Tian Shan belt both host major world class gold deposit and therefore Rockwealth see that exploring in this district has a high potential for success of finding a major or several major ore bodies.

The qualified person has been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralisation on the property that is the subject of the technical report.

1.2 Background

This Technical Report (Report) has been prepared for Rockwealth Resources Corp. (“Rockwealth”) by Neil Motton, MSEG, AUSIMM, CPP Geology, a qualified person as defined under National Instrument NI 43-101, based on assumptions as identified throughout the text and upon information and data supplied by others.

This Report has been produced at the request of the management of Rockwealth for filing with the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”), in connection with Rockwealth’s application for approval to complete a “Reverse Takeover” and a listing of its common shares pursuant to policies of the TSX-V.

Rockwealth entered into an amalgamation agreement dated September 12, 2019 (the “Definitive Agreement”) with RealGold, pursuant to which Rockwealth will acquire all of the issued and outstanding securities of RealGold (the “Transaction”).

Pursuant to the Definitive Agreement, the parties will complete a three-cornered amalgamation whereby 1222502 B.C. Ltd. (“Rockwealth Subco”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rockwealth, will amalgamate with RealGold, and Rockwealth will acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares in the capital of RealGold and all of the securities of RealGold convertible into common shares of RealGold. The amalgamated corporation resulting from the amalgamation of Rockwealth Subco and RealGold will be wholly-owned by the Resulting Issuer.

The Report is to be read in the context of the methodology, procedures and techniques used, the author’s assumptions, and the circumstances and constraints under which the Report was written. The Report is to be read as a whole and sections or parts thereof should therefore not be read or relied upon out of context.

The author has, in preparing the Report, followed methodology and procedures, and exercised due care consistent with the intended level of accuracy, using his professional judgment and reasonable care.

1.3 Property Description and Ownership

For the purposes of this report the project areas are defined by two licenses, namely the Karabiy or Alai-Karabiy License and the Uluktau License (defined below).

RealGold is a private company based in British Columbia, Canada that holds the rights to the Uluktau and Alai-Karabiy Prospecting Licenses (each a “License” and together “Licenses”). The Licenses are indirectly held through RealGold’s subsidiary RealGold Resources Holdings Corp. registered in the UK which in turn owns 99.9% Jasper Gold Corp. registered in the British Virgin Islands, which in turn owns 100% of Tian Shan Gold LLC and Kyzylsuu Ken Limited Liability Company (LLC) registered and based in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic (Figure 2), the holders of the Licenses.

License	Number	Area (ha)	Expiry Date	Owner
Karabiy	5423AII	4170	30-05-21	Kyzylsuu Ken LLC
Uluktau	5138AII	5293	30-12-20	Tian Shan Gold LLC

Table 1 Property Licenses

Tian Shan Gold LLC is the legal holder of License # 5138 АП (the “Uluktau License”) for the right of subsoil use with the purpose of geological prospecting works within Uluktau Property, type of natural resources: gold (administrative site location: Nookat and Aravan Districts, Osh Region, Kyrgyz Republic) duly issued by the State

Committee of Industry, Power Engineering and Subsoil Use under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on 26 December 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2020. The license is 5293 hectares.

Kyzylsuu Ken Limited Liability Company is a legal holder of License # 5423 АП (the “Alai-Karabiy License”) for the right of subsoil use with the purpose of geological prospecting works within Alai-Karabiy Property, type of natural resources: gold (administrative site location: Batken Oblast, Kadamjai Districts, Osh Region, Kyrgyz Republic) duly issued by the State Committee of Industry, Power Engineering and Subsoil Use under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on 29 May 2017 and expiring on 30 May 2021. The license is 4170 hectares.

The Licenses are automatically renewable for a further 5-year period. The Licenses, by application, can be converted to a Mining License or Advanced Exploration License after this period, or any time before that, should an economic deposit be proven, or more detailed underground development or sampling is required.

The Author is relying on the legal opinion of Centil Law Firm LLC, a legal firm in the Kyrgyz Republic with offices at 101 Manaschy Sagynbay str., 720040, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic that concluded that the Licenses are valid and remain in full force and effect.

Jasper Gold Corp. entered into loan and option agreements with the prior holders of the charter capital in each of Kyzylsuu Ken LLC and Tian Shan Gold LLC respectively. Jasper Gold Corp. exercised such options and became the sole holder in the charter capital of each entity, who are the owners of the Licenses.

The Alai-Karabiy Property (License # 5423 АП) is immediately east of the city of Kadamjai located in Southwest Kyrgyz Republic. Access to the area is from Osh via the national highway to Kadamjai and then by provincial roads. The area is sub mountainous terrain with local relief ranging from 1100m to 1900m. It is possible to drive directly to the prospect area within the valley all year round.

The Uluktau Property (License # 5138 АП) has an area of 52.81km² and is 38 km west southwest of the provincial capital city Osh in Southwest Kyrgyz Republic. Access to the area is via national highway and provincial roads. The area is largely rolling hills with the steeper parts associated with limestone outcrops. It is possible to drive directly to the prospect area all year round unless during periods of inclement weather, which affect the roadways near some of the creek crossings and flood plains.

Historically the area is characterised by a long period of modern Soviet mercury production from the Chonkoi mine held within the Uluktau Property. Kadamjai district is considered to have the second largest mercury-antimony deposit in the world. Kadamjai Antimony Factory is one of the biggest factories in the Kyrgyz Republic; it is the main employer in the city. Khaidarkan Mercury Plant, built in 1942, was reported, as of 2005, to produce 300 to 600 metric tons of mercury per year.

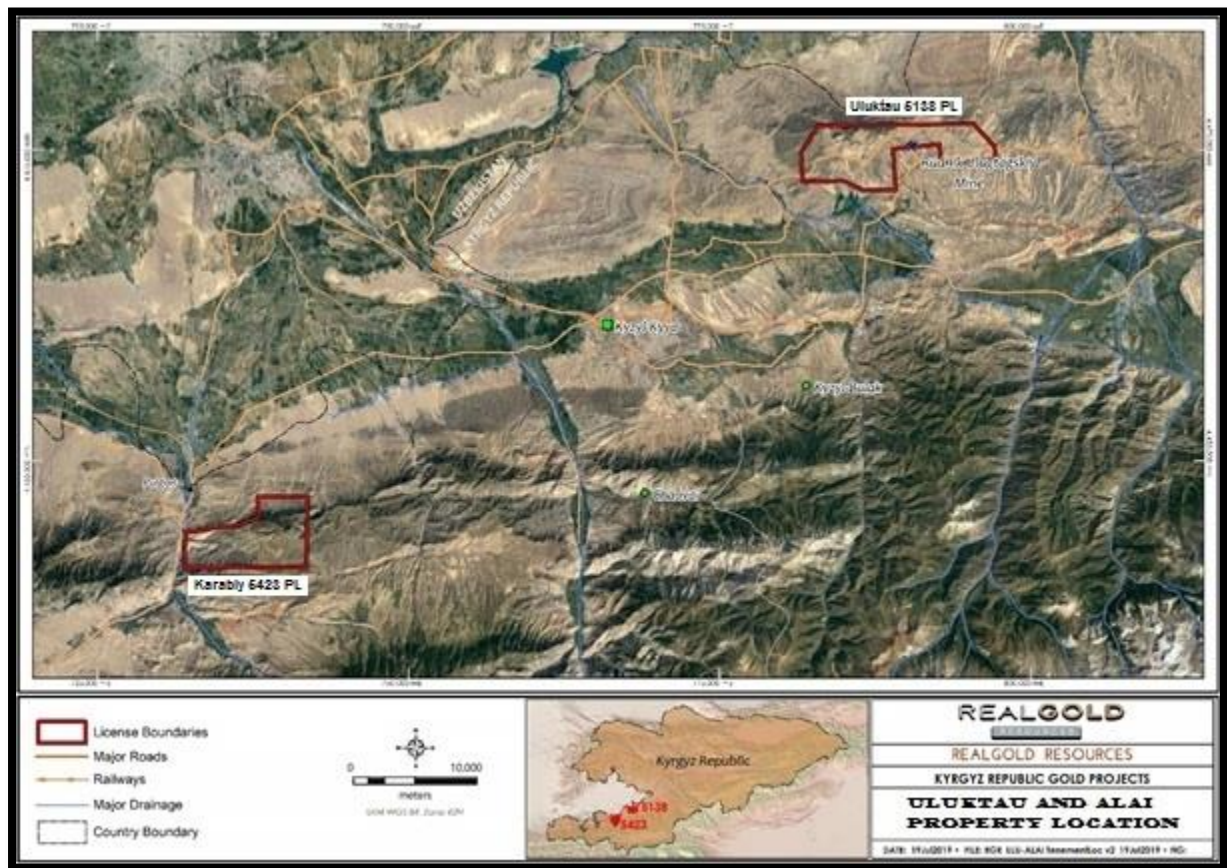


Figure 2 Alai-Karabiy & Uluktau Property Location Map

1.4 Geology and Mineralisation

The Kyrgyz Republic may be conveniently divided into three east-west trending tectonic units; the Northern, Middle and Southern Tian Shan. The southwest part of the country comprises the western portion of the Southern Tian Shan and is mainly composed of Middle to Upper Paleozoic fore-arc accretionary complex which has been subjected to intense folding and thrusting during the Upper Paleozoic (Biske et al., 1982 and Seltsmann et al., 2001). The mercury, antimony, gold province which extends in an east-west direction for more than 250 km is bounded by two lithosphere scale strike slip faults, also with a broadly southeast orientation oblique to the main Tian Shan structures (Mao, et al., 2005). The western segment of the Southern Tian Shan, also known as the Southern Fergana Segment, had continental crust in the Precambrian through Ordovician after which a continental shelf margin developed during the Silurian. Spreading and closing of an ocean occurred from the Devonian through to the Carboniferous when major north-south compression and thrusting took place. Middle to Late Carboniferous, extension and dilation tectonics in the Late Carboniferous through Permian, created deep penetrating structures that acted as channel ways for the mineralizing fluids. The age of the mineralisation is not well-constrained and is generally considered to be Permian (Sinizyn, 1959). (Kirwin, 2017).

The complex metallogenic history of the 1750km long Southern Tian Shan has resulted in a wide range of mineralisation styles being present. The two Hercynian magmatic pulses have different metallogenic affinities and world class ore-bodies are

associated with both pulses. The older 320 to 300Ma (Permo-Carboniferous) calc-alkaline intrusions are spatially associated with base and precious metal deposits of porphyry and skarn styles, as well as orogenic and epithermal styles of gold mineralisation. The younger (Permo-Triassic) pulse of post-collisional magmatism that culminated between 300 and 280Ma was accompanied by formation of the major orogenic mesothermal gold deposits such as Muruntau and Kumtor. Low sulphide quartz vein array and stock-work type gold deposits are the most common of this type in the Southern Tian Shan and include the giant deposits. Deposits of tin-beryllium, REE-niobium-tantalum-zirconium, uranium, and of skarn or greisen type tungsten occurrences are also associated with the younger pulse. In all cases the giant gold deposits of Muruntau, Kumtor and Zarmitan are also related to the major transcrustal shear zones. Other significant gold deposits in Kyrgyz Republic include Makmal which is essentially a skarn and greisen deposit associated with the margins of an Early Permian porphyritic leucogranite, Jerooy, which is a quartz vein stockwork hosted by quartz diorite, and Taldybulak, associated with complex sheet and pipe like quartz tourmaline sulphide lodes in a flat lying brittle melange zone (Figure 3).

In regard to Figure 3 and the information presented in the previous paragraph, the qualified person has been unable to verify the resource or past production information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralisation on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

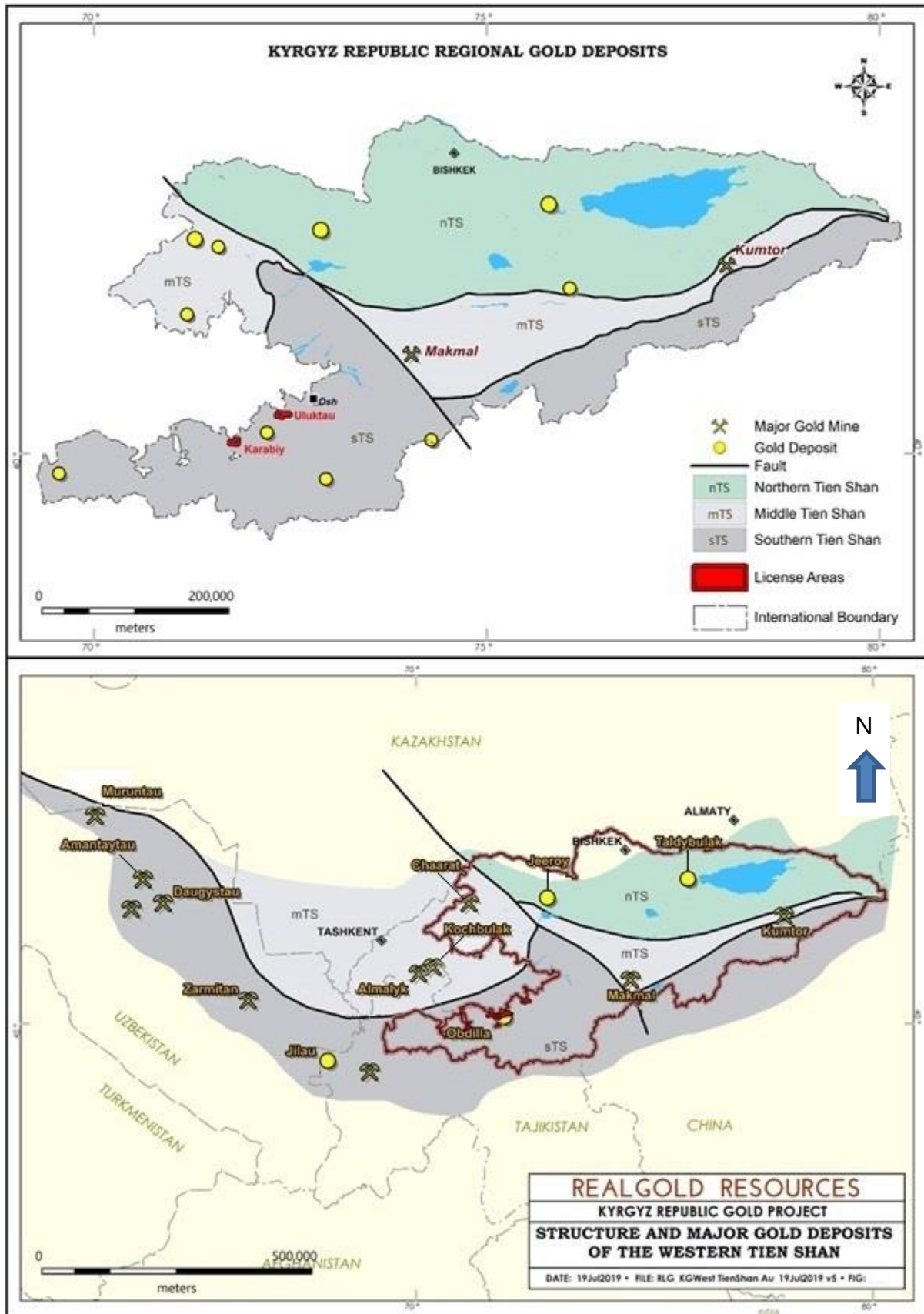


Figure 3 Gold deposits in the Southern Tian Shan belt

The Licenses are located in the Southern Tian Shan orogenic belt of Central Asia in the Osh Metallogenic Province. This region is characterized by a complicated Hercynian overlapped-folded structure intruded by Late Paleozoic (C3-P) igneous complexes mainly of a granitoid composition.

The Alai-Karabiy Property is characterised by the east-west striking thrust blocks where Siluro-Devonian clastic sediments are overthrust onto Carboniferous Tolubay marl and prominent massive limestone ridges of the Carboniferous Gaz Suite. Various oriented late stage faults offset and jostle the stratigraphy along this corridor. Soviet era sampling and drilling for gold resulted in the discovery of two key prospects namely Slantcevyi Klin and Karabiy (Figure 4).

In the Slantcevyi Klin area, the various Siluro-Devonian interbedded siltstone and sandstone sequences are overthrust onto the Carboniferous limestone rich sequences comprising the dominantly siltstone clastic marl member (C_{2tl}) of the Tolubay Suite, which overlies the massive limestones (C₁₋₂) of the Gaz Suite. This thrust fault set is known as the Varsican Thrust and strikes largely east-west.

These east-west thrust faults are offset by a series of numerous north-northeast to northeast trending slightly younger normal faults, which may also be mineralised. In the Alai-Karabiy area, extensive Soviet drilling demonstrates the thrust structures and the stratigraphy dip moderately to gently to the south.

Zones of alteration as silica metasomatism and haematization (jasperoids) are associated with the set of Variscan thrust and cross cutting north east faults.

Late stage post mineral east-west reverse faulting, known as the Alpine Thrust set, has caused the various blocks to form an imbricate set that often repeats the formation sequences present.

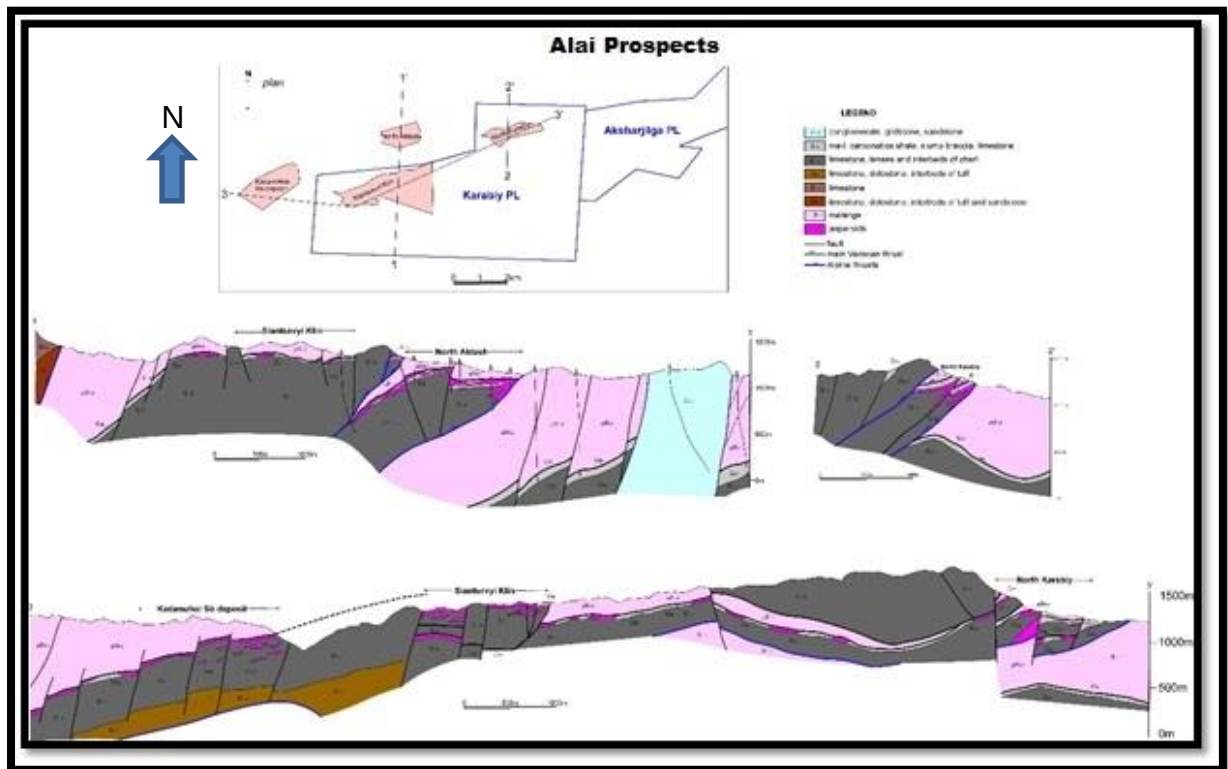


Figure 4 Cross Sections of the Alai-Karabiy Property

The exploration work at the Uluktau Property by Perseus Mining Ltd (“Perseus”) was the first systematic exploration for Carlin-type gold mineralisation in the southwest of the Kyrgyz Republic. The subsequent focus of Perseus on the drilling at the external Obdilla prospect to establish gold resources resulted in very limited additional exploration throughout the company’s other highly prospective areas. In turn, Manas Resources Ltd. (“Manas”) purchased the project from Perseus and subsequently focused their attention on establishing gold resources in 2008-2011 at their Shambesai prospect, following the discovery of another parallel zone of Pyrkaf-Tolubay contact and gold in soil anomalism. This exploration discovery meant that Manas were largely focused solely upon the Shambesai prospect to the disadvantage of the other prospects that the company held in the district. Shambesai has a similar style of mineralisation and geological setting to the Tolubay mercury mine and to the Obdilla deposit but as against the Tolubay, it doesn’t have any significant mercury and antimony concentrations; there are no “classic” jasperoids there.

At Uluktau, the initial 2017 drilling has focused on the Central prospect area established by previous drill hole JUDDH03 (10.8m @ 13.2 Au g/t) and trench JUT10 (7m @ 5.27g/t Au & 6m @ 10.35g/t Au).

Also, at Uluktau, the Adit prospect has shown excellent surface rock chip results (12.7m @ 3.90 Au g/t) within jasperoid that constituted an immediate drill target.

RealGold conducted an initial exploration drilling program of 18 drill holes in 2017 at the Uluktau Property that was designed to verify the gold mineralisation identified by previous scout drill holes and surface sampling. This was followed up by another four drill-holes in 2018 at the Uluktau Central prospect.

Additional gold targets exist on the Uluktau License, with three areas having been subjected to extensive geochemical surveys, but with follow up drilling on only a few of the identified anomalies. These have not yet been systematically investigated.

1.5 Status of Exploration, Development, and Operations

At each of the Alai-Karabiy Property and Uluktau Property, there was no gold exploration work carried out on the License area following the break-up of the Soviet Union (1991). The Chonkoi mercury mine at Uluktau operated from around 1939 to 1991. The mine closed with the general economic collapse of the Soviet Union during perestroika.

In 2004 Perseus listed on the ASX and conducted exploration of both areas for four years and then sold the properties to Manas who continued exploring the district until 2012. Perseus and Manas conducted geochemical programs, trench sampling and scout drilling at both projects. Upon acquiring the tenements, RealGold has been compiling and reviewing all historical data from the previous Soviet and Perseus - Manas work in order to carry out their initial drilling program as well as prepare for a new work program. The author made a site visit in April 25-30, 2017, November 13-14, 2017 and May 13-17 2019. During which time the author inspected the historic maps, datasets, sampling procedures, office facilities and prospect sites. At the Uluktau Property, the prospect sites visited were Uluktau Central, Uluktau Adit, Uluktau East and Chonkoi mine site.

At the Alai-Karabiy Property the main prospects visited were the Slantcevyi Klin prospect 2km southeast of the city of Kadamjai and the North Karabiy prospect 6km east of Kadamjai city.

During Soviet times, the entire area was subjected to airborne magnetic, radiometric and gravity surveys.

RealGold now has an extensive drilling database of much of the Soviet drilling data for Uluktau and Alai-Karabiy as well as all the modern exploration drilling at Uluktau. Although the Soviet data lacks gold assays, it is an excellent set of lithological data that is now integrated into the modern work.

The drilling program of 2017 and 2018 by RealGold has confirmed that there is near surface high-grade gold mineralisation at Uluktau Central prospect. The mineralisation is open at depth and along strike (Figure 5).

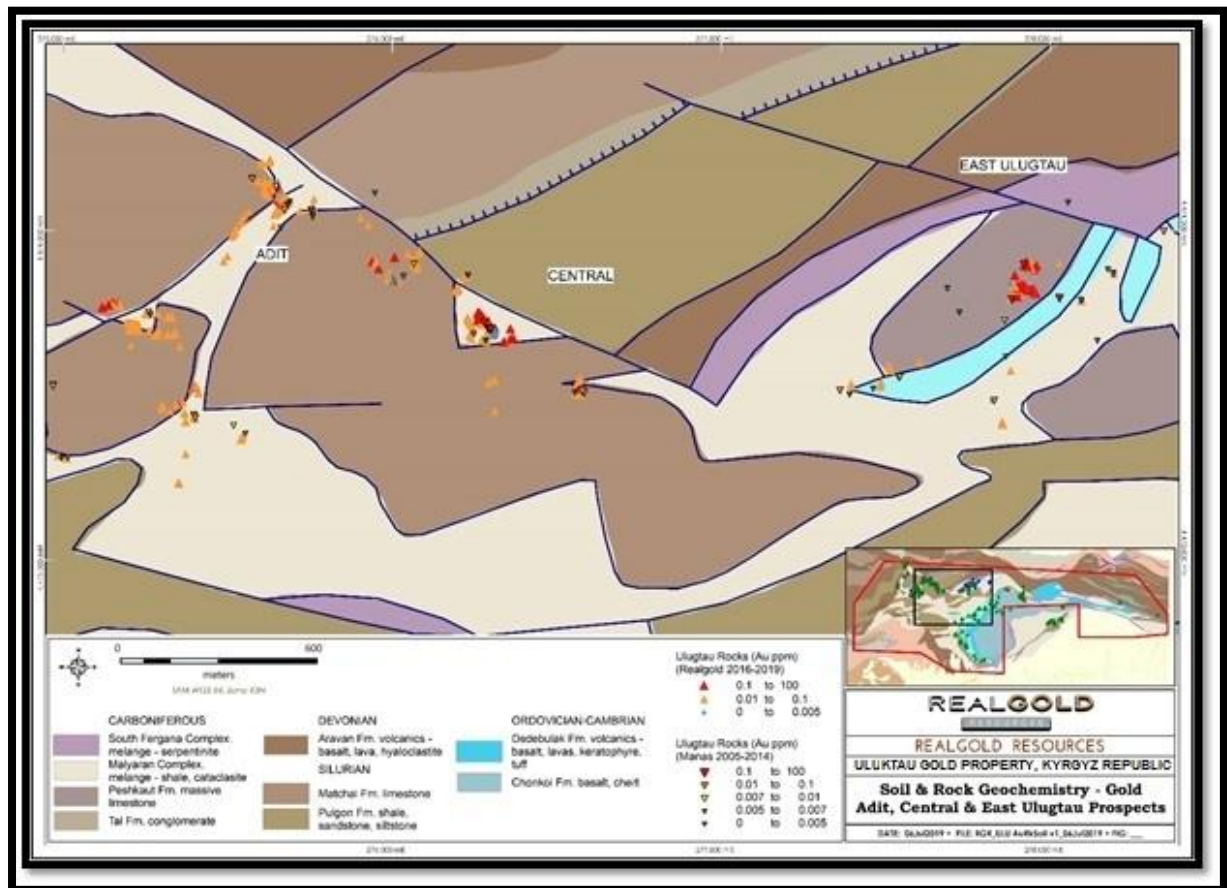


Figure 5 Prospect location map at Uluktau

1.6 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

There are no NI43-101 compliant mineral resources or mineral reserves on the Uluktau and Alai-Karabiy Licenses. Although extensive drilling and exploration has occurred during Soviet times, these holes were largely not assayed for gold. The Soviets were exploring for mercury and assayed accordingly. No resource interpretations of the mercury results have been attempted. Additionally, no drill core remains from the Soviet drilling.

1.7 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Uluktau and Alai-Karabiy Licenses have been the target of extensive Soviet government exploration, carried out by the Kyrgyz SSR Geology Department (a branch of the USSR Ministry of Geology), in the past (prior to 1992) and significant mercury and antimony production has occurred nearby during the last century. Widespread mercury and antimony mineralisation have been reported from previous historic Soviet drilling conducted prior to 1991.

At least 69 drill holes were drilled in the Alai-Karabiy License area by the Soviets and at least 486 drill holes have been drilled within or nearby the Uluktau License area.

Following on from this work and with the recognition of the Carlin-type gold potential of the district more exploration was conducted when Manas drilled 17 scout holes and completed 49 trenches at Uluktau at around 2009.

Despite the sparsity of modern gold exploration drilling, the positive initial drill results from the various prospects carried out by Manas demonstrate that the area is highly prospective for Carlin-type gold mineralisation as identified by Soviet, Perseus and Manas exploration in the district.

At Alai-Karabiy, RealGold has conducted a systematic rock sampling program along the prospective Carboniferous Tolubay siltstone, Gaz limestone and Silurian Pulgon siltstone thrust fault zones where jasperoids, silicification and decarbonatization alteration are usually developed. They have collected 11361 rock samples, most of which are continuous channel or trench samples. This sampling has yielded a key zone of 2km strike length, known as Slantcevyi Klin ("Shale wedge"), within which are a number of gold mineralised jasperoid outcrops with significant widths of potentially economic gold grades (Table 2). As the mineralisation is dipping with the topographic slope these mineralised intervals should not be regarded as true widths.

Traverse ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au_ppm	Au x W
18SKR10	1	69	68	2.75	187.0
18SKR03	171	239	68	1.59	108.0
18SKR02	40	80	40	2.38	95.2
17SKR06	0	32	32	2.88	92.3
18SKR05	135	194	59	1.42	84.0
18SKR18	11	68	57	1.39	79.1
18SKR30	163	215	52	1.38	71.9

Table 2 Significant Rock Chip Traverses at Slantcevyi Klin

This zone of gold mineralisation lies stratigraphically above the massive Gaz Suite Limestone, and in faulted contact with the Pulgon Siltstone or the Tolubay Siltstone. Limited drilling during 2019 also intersected significant mineralisation in the vicinity of the traverse 18SKR10 with the following intercepts. Drillhole 19SKD03 may indicate true width but it is not possible to estimate actual dip. The dip of the deposit is at an acute angle to the southern slope on which it occurs and previous erosion will make the thickness of the near surface deposit vary considerably (Table 3). Drilling down dip at depth will avoid the issue.

HOLE-ID	LOCATIONX	LOCATIONY	LOCATIONZ	LENGTH	AZIMUTH	Dip	FROM	TO	LENGTH	AU_PPM	PROSPECT
19NKD03	738860.69	4446149.50	1310.23	38.00	140	-45	0.00	2.00	2.00	6.24	North Karabiy
19NKD04bis	739001.41	4446122.86	1323.44	50.60	40	-45	2.00	10.00	8.00	1.87	North Karabiy
19NKD05bis	739088.63	4446181.74	1293.70	184.80	0	-90	138.00	140.00	2.00	2.63	North Karabiy
19NKD05bis							158.00	166.00	8.00	0.88	North Karabiy
19NKD05bis							149.00	153.00	4.00	4.16	North Karabiy
19SKD03	733357.79	4443422.89	1433.16	80.00	182	-45	33.00	43.00	10.00	1.76	Slantcevyi Klin
19SKD03							2.00	30.00	28.00	2.17	Slantcevyi Klin
19SKR73	733358.0	4443358.4	1404.8	101.5	300.0	5.3	56.00	58.00	2.00	4.35	Slantcevyi Klin

Table 3 Significant Drilling Results for Alai-Karabiy project

Further northeast of Slantcevyi Klin, various gold mineralised intercepts were encountered but without the significant widths. One other area in particular has yielded encouraging results, here known as North Karabiy (or Karabiy in the old literature), with traverse sampling yielding the following Soviet results (Table 4) over a 300m strike length. The trench data is digitised from the available map, but does not have the raw data or interval information. The mineralised widths are taken from the map. The location centroid is meant as a guide only. Generally, the trenches are oriented north-south. True widths are not possible to estimate.

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Trench ID	Centroid E	Centroid N	Trench Length	Width (m)	Au ppm	Au x W
K01	738973	4446170	115	8.6	13.50	116.10
K02	738939	4446122	75	13.6	2.03	27.61
K03	738875	4446120	65	16.0	1.00	16.00
K05	738779	4446127	23	5.0	2.92	14.60
K21	738794	4446133	33	10.8	3.30	35.64
K25	738900	4446136	75	8.0	1.67	13.36
K25				8.3	1.20	9.96
K61	738747	4446076	26	6.0	2.50	15.00
K69	738915	4446107	11	3.0	4.53	13.59

Table 4 Significant Soviet era Karabyi gold trench results

Within the same area further trenching and drilling has been carried out by RealGold.

At Uluktau, 22 drill holes have been carried out over a strike length of 1100m, with 7 holes drilled near the Uluktau Adit prospect and 12 holes drilled at the Uluktau Central prospect.

The Uluktau Adit drilling was targeting the previous gold mineralised rock chips associated with a jasperoid outcrop. Handheld XRF surveys of the drill core show anomalous zones of arsenic, antimony and mercury mineralisation associated with widespread bleaching within basaltic volcanic rocks but failed to yield anomalous or mineralised gold assays.

The Uluktau Central drilling was targeting the previous drill hole JUDDH03 (10.8m @ 13.2 Au g/t). Excellent results were obtained as follow up drilling. The true width calculations are partially correct, with those asterisked as being collared in the mineralisation and therefore they are only partial intersections.

HOLE-ID	East	North	RL	Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (m)	Au ppm
17DHU01	276253.7	4473705.6	1414.6	70.9	35.5	47.5	12.0	10.84	1.90
17DHU08	276278.7	4473734.1	1400.5	28.4	0.8	21.8	21.0	3.64*	30.83
17DHU14	276285.9	4473726.8	1399.7	70.0	1.8	22.0	20.2	1.08*	16.43
17DHU14bis	276285.0	4473727.1	1399.7	45.3	1.8	19.0	17.2	2.40*	25.08
18DHU01	276278.7	4473735.4	1400.2	29.8	2.0	20.0	18.0	1.60*	16.04
18DHU02	276236.5	4473735.4	1414.2	49.4	36.4	44.4	8.0	6.10	3.56
18DHU03	276236.4	4473737.0	1414.3	33.8	25.2	31.2	6.0	5.30	14.24

Table 5 Significant Uluktau gold drill intercepts for 2017-2018

Further trenching was carried out at Uluktau Central in 2019 to test the eastern extension and to infill between previous work. At a cut-off grade of 0.5ppm Au and 2m minimum width the following results were achieved.

Trench ID	East	North	RL	Length (m)	Azim (deg)	Dip (deg)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	True Width (m)	Au ppm
19TRU54	276315	4473703	1391	36	240	13	0.0	7.0	7.0	6.7	11.51
19TRU54							14.3	20.0	5.7	5.5	4.52
19TRU55	276318	4473688	1389	19	230	13	5.0	9.0	4.0	3.7	2.63
19TRU63	276306	4473720	1436	25	237	13	16.0	25.0	9.0	8.3	5.90

Table 6 Significant Uluktau Central gold trench intercepts for 2019

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All this mineralisation is associated with a sheared jasperoidal unit. A 3D review of these results indicates that the mineralised shoot strikes approximately ESE at 135 degrees and plunges eastward with a steep southerly dip of ~80 degrees. In the eastern half of the prospect the mineralisation bifurcates.

Trenching in 2019 at Uluktau East also yielded encouraging results, with wide zones of anomalous gold mineralisation found associated with a partially outcropping jasperoidal breccia. Using a 0.2ppm Au cut-off and 2m minimum length, the following results were obtained. No true width is currently possible for this mineralisation due to unknown strike and dip.

Trench ID	East	North	RL	Length	Azim	From	To	Width	Au ppm
19TRU49	277959	4473805	1413	99	302	3	12	9	0.471
19TRU49						18	39	21	0.484
19TRU49						49	53	4	0.279
19TRU49						60	73	13	0.274
19TRU50	277952	4473879	1421	43	295	23	29	6	0.206
19TRU50						34	39	5	0.31
19TRU66	277922	4473893	1438	58	169				
19TRU67	277935	4473818	1418	21	165	2	4	2	0.472
19TRU67						8	10	2	0.754
19TRU67						14	16	2	0.382

Table 7 Uluktau East Trenching Composite Assays

In the case of trench 19TRU66 no assaying was carried out while trench 19TRU67 only assayed intermittent intervals throughout its length, where 4 samples of 2m each were assayed for gold over the entire 21m length.

1.8 Recommended Work Program and Budget

Due to the high level of topographic relief, especially at Alai-Karabiy it is important to get an accurate 3D topographic digital terrain model (DTM), which can be used to adjust all previous collar elevation data as well as tie in accurately all the previous mapping with the photogrammetric or LIDAR data. This will be very valuable in terms of accurate data as well as predicting exploration targets.

If the logs for both projects can be sourced then it is recommended to translate all of the Soviet geological drill hole logs into English and convert to a format showing lithology, alteration style and structure. These logs can then be used in future 3D computer modelling analysis of the deposits to support exploration targeting.

On ground exploration should be focused toward ground checking previous soil sampling data by partial repeat sampling and accurate sample location using GPS, particularly where all the high-grade gold in soil anomalism occurs. It should also aim to bring all previous mapping to a level of accuracy suitable for drill hole planning. Any previous Soviet or other company drill hole collars which remain on site should be surveyed to WGS84 UTM 43N and 42N coordinates with accurate elevation information. Many of the Soviet maps have elevation information on them and these maps could be tied in more accurately once a series of datum are established. Old Soviet concrete collar drill sites would make excellent datum. The more sites are surveyed then the more accurate the dataset will be with any anomalous locations highlighted as a result. Having an accurate GIS dataset is essential for all future

exploration planning and the vast dataset could be used very effectively for ongoing work.

This work is also necessary because of the imbricate pattern of mineralisation present due to post and syn-mineral faulting, so that the downhole drill data will be more meaningful.

Prior to 2017, gold exploration at Uluktau Property consisted of 17 drill holes and 49 trenches which returned some encouraging results. Most of this work was carried out at Kurbanbulak and Uluktau Central prospects. Only minor trenching and scout drilling occurred elsewhere.

Greater soil geochemistry coverage of the surrounding area has been carried out over the previous two years by Rockwealth. Unfortunately, no new areas of gold mineralisation were discovered.

The total budget for the proposed work program for the Uluktau and Alai-Karabiy licences is USD\$2,972,338 including overheads and contingencies. This total budget is set out below and broken down by licence and includes the soil sampling and mapping programs (Table 8).

Proposed Program	Drill Type	Hole count	Total Drilling	Program length (months)	Budget
			(m)		(USD)
Alai-Karabiy	Diamond	20	3920	6	\$1,927,322
Uluktau	Diamond	18	2540	3	\$1,045,016
Total					\$2,972,338

Table 8 Proposed Drilling Programs and Budgeted Costs

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Technical Report Issuer

This report has been produced at the request of the management of Rockwealth for filing with the TSX-V, in connection with Rockwealth's application for approval to complete a reverse takeover of RealGold.

Effective December 22, 2019, RealGold entered into an Amalgamation Agreement with Rockwealth and Rockwealth Subco, a wholly-owned subsidiary corporation of Rockwealth, which will result in Rockwealth acquiring all of the issued and outstanding shares of RealGold. The amalgamation agreement provides as follows: (a) prior to closing, RealGold and Rockwealth Subco will amalgamate and continue as one corporation ("Amalco") under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia), (b) each RealGold shareholder will receive one common share of Rockwealth in exchange for each RealGold common share held by such holder and the RealGold common shares will be cancelled, (c) Rockwealth, as sole holder of Rockwealth Subco common shares, will receive one common share of Amalco for each common share of Rockwealth Subco held, and the common shares of Rockwealth Subco will be cancelled, (d) all of the property and assets of each of Rockwealth Subco and RealGold will be the property and assets of Amalco and Amalco will be liable for all of the liabilities and obligations of each of Rockwealth Subco, and RealGold, and (e) in consideration for Rockwealth's issuance of Rockwealth common shares in paragraph

(b) hereto, Amalco will issue to Rockwealth one Amalco common share for each Rockwealth common share. As a result of the transaction, Rockwealth will hold a 100% interest in Amalco, which will hold a 100% interest in RealGold Resources Holdings Corp. (UK) and thereby a 99.9% interest in Jasper Gold Corp. (a British Virgin Islands corporation) and indirectly, through Jasper Gold Corp., the legal and beneficial ownership interest in Kyzylsuu Ken LLC and Tian Shan Gold LLC, which respectively are the 100% legal and beneficial holders of each of the Alai-Karabiy License and Uluktau License.

2.2 Sources of Information

This report has been prepared from;

1. historic data contained within Soviet era reports held by the government of the Kyrgyz Republic and held as copies within the RealGold library in Bishkek;
2. compilations of previous exploration data prepared by RealGold Resources Corp.'s geologists and technical staff largely from Perseus, Manas and Phelps Dodge companies;
3. and from recent drilling, logging, surveying, sampling and assay data that have been conducted by RealGold during the 2017, 2018, and 2019 seasons to verify previous assay results, discover gold mineralisation and test theories of mineralisation.

2.3 Qualified Persons and Site Visits

The author is a qualified person as defined by national instrument NI 43-101. He is a +30-year member of AusIMM and has worked as an underground and open pit geologist in gold mines and has held the position of Exploration Manager, Geology Manager, Chief Geologist and Vice President of Geology various metalliferous mining companies. The author visited the projects and the regional office in 2017 from April 25-30 and again November 13-14 and then later in May 13-17 2019. During the site visits the author reviewed extensive Soviet data in the form of original Soviet dyeline geological maps and sections, as well as Soviet and later company drill logs and all other pertinent data from the archives. The author also spoke to and interviewed a number of RealGold's geologists who were in the process of detailed mapping of the project areas. The author also inspected the current hand drafted geological mapping being conducted at various scales and DGPS controlled, as well as actual rock specimens and drill core from RealGold's drilling and sampling campaigns. A considerable amount of scanned and digital data was also acquired for the purposes of writing this report. During the following week, compilation and discussion of the acquired data was conducted at the head office in Bishkek.

2.4 Abbreviations, Units and Currency; Glossary of terms

Translations from Russian to English may cause inconsistencies in spelling by different authorities, such as Tyan Shan, Tien Shan and Tian Shan. These names should all be regarded as the same.

Unless stated otherwise all maps are shown in WGS84 UTM zone 43 North projection and datum for the Uluktau Property and zone 42 North for the Alai-Karabiy Property. A list of abbreviations and definitions is tabulated below (Table 9).

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Code or Term	Definition
200mesh	the number of openings (200 in one linear inch of screen mesh (200 mesh approximately equals 75 microns)
3D	Three dimensional having width, length and height.
As	Chemical symbol for arsenic
ASX	Australian Stock Exchange
Au	Chemical symbol for gold
AusIMM	Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
BCSC	British Columbia Securities Commission
BLEG	Bulk Leach Extractable Gold. An analytical process using an aqueous alkaline cyanide solution as the lixiviant to extract gold into solution and then the solution is analysed for its gold content.
Bulk density	The dry in-situ tonnage factor used to convert volumes to tonnage.
Chonkoi Mine	This abandoned mercury mine occurs within the eastern half of the Uluktau Property
DGPS	Differential Global Positioning System. DGPS are enhancements to the Global Positioning System (GPS) which provide improved location accuracy, in the range of operations of each system, from the 15-meter nominal hand-held GPS accuracy to about 10 cm in case of the best implementations.
Diamond drilling, diamond	Rotary drilling technique using diamond set of impregnated bits, to cut a solid, continuous core sample of the rock. The core sample is retrieved to the surface, in a core barrel by a wire cable.
Down-hole survey	Drillhole deviation as surveyed down-hole by using a conventional single-shot camera or other device. Readings taken at regular depth intervals, usually every 50 metres.
Drill-hole database	The drilling, surveying, geological and analyses data base is produced by qualified personnel and is compiled, validated and maintained in digital and hard copy formats.
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
Fire assay	Fire assaying is the quantitative determination in which a metal or metals are separated from impurities by fusion processes and weighed in order to determine the amount present in the original sample.
GPS	Global Positioning System provides location accuracy in the range of operations of each system of about 15-meter when using hand-held GPS units.
g/t	Grams per tonne, equivalent to parts per million.
g/t Au	Grams of gold per tonne
Hg	Chemical symbol for mercury
JORC	The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves,2004 (the JORC Code or the Code). The Code sets out minimum standards, recommendations and guidelines for Public Reporting in Australasia of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The definitions in the JORC Code are either identical to, or not materially different from, those similar codes, guidelines and standards published and adopted by the relevant professional bodies in Australia, Canada, South Africa, USA, UK, Ireland and many countries in Europe.
Karabiy License	This is the licence 5423 AII which constitutes the Alai-Karabiy Property.
KGS	Kyrgyz Republic Som (Local Kyrgyz Currency) 1000KGS = \$14.90USD

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km	Kilometer = 1000m
lb	Unit or weight where 1 Avoirdupois pound (=453.59237 grams). 1Mlb= million avoirdupois pounds
LGU	Local Government Unit - a term for local government organisations as a whole.
LHS	Left hand side
m	Unit of length where 1 meter = 1000 millimeters & 1000m =1 kilometer
M	Million as in Moz – million ounces
m ³	Unit of volume where 1 cubic metre = equivalent to 1,000 litres or kilograms of water
micron(μ)	Unit of length (=one thousandth of a millimetre or one millionth of a metre).
Mineral Resource	A concentration or occurrence of material of intrinsic economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge. Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, in to Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories when reporting under JORC or NI43-101.
Mo	Chemical symbol for molybdenum
oz	Troy ounce (=31.103477 grams). MOz= million troy ounces
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control. The procedures for sample collection, analysis and storage and checking of assay results and database inputs. Drill samples are dispatched to 'certified' independent analytical laboratories for analyses. Blanks, Duplicates and Certified Reference Material samples are included with each batch of drill samples as part of the Company's QA/QC programme. Senior Geologists, as part of database management, monitor the results and their entry to the database on a batch-by-batch basis.
RHS	Right hand side
Sb	Chemical symbol for antimony
Screen Fire Assay	The 'Screen Fire Assay' technique involves pulverising the rock and then sieving the sample through a200mesh (~75microns) screen. The entire oversize and duplicate undersize fractions are fire assayed and the weighted average gold grade calculated. This method is for determining gold content if there is a 'coarse gold' component to the mineralisation.
Survey	Comprehensive surveying of drill hole positions, topography and other cadastral features. Locations are usually stored in both local drill grid and UTM coordinates.
T	Tonnes (=1million grams or 1000 kilograms)
TSX-V	Toronto Stock Exchange – Ventures
Uluktau License	This is the license 5138PL also known as the Uluktau Property of 52.9km ²
USD or \$	United States Dollar
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
wireframe	This is a three-dimensional shape of, for example, a rock type, mineralisation envelope or an underground stope created by using triangulation of points within a specialized computer program. Volumes can be determined directly for each shape.

Table 9 Units, Currency and Abbreviations

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Author is relying on the legal opinions of Centil Law Firm LLC, a legal firm in the Kyrgyz Republic with offices at 101 Manaschy Sagynbay str., 720040, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic that concluded that the Licenses are valid and remain in full force and effect.

The legal opinions quoted are titled “Legal Opinion on Corporate Status of Kyzylsuu Ken Limited Liability Company and Its Respective Subsoil Use Rights” and “Legal Opinion on Corporate Status of Tian Shan Gold Limited Liability Company and Its Respective Subsoil Use Rights” and are dated 7 November 2019. The report is signed by Centil Law Firm LLC.

This report is used in regard to the following sections;

- Section 3.2 Property Description and Ownership
- Section 4.1 Technical Report Issuer
- Section 6.2 Mining Concessions
- Section 8.1 Corporate History

These sections refer specifically to and establish that Kyzylsuu Ken LLC and Tian Shan Gold LLC hold a 100% ownership interest in and have clear title to the Licenses and that the Licenses are in good standing. Kyzylsuu Ken LLC and Tian Shan Gold LLC are each wholly held by Jasper Gold Corp., an indirectly held subsidiary of RealGold.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The two properties, Uluktau & Alai-Karabiy, are the exploration properties of RealGold Resources Corp., the Uluktau Property (52.9 km²) and the Alai-Karabiy Property (41.7 km²) are directly 60km apart with access to both via the national highway (Figure 6). They are respectively located in the provinces of Osh and Batken in south-western Kyrgyz Republic. These two Licenses cover similar geological settings including type of mineralisation and structural geology.

The Alai-Karabiy Property is located at 40.12° north and 71.77° east and Uluktau Property is located at 40.38° north and 72.35° east.

4.1 Corporate History

4.1.1 Alai-Karabiy Property

The local Kyrgyz company Kyzylsuu Ken LLC, registered in Bishkek, is the 100% legal holder of title to the Alai-Karabiy License. Kyzylsuu Ken LLC was incorporated and registered on 23 January 2017 and is currently in good standing. Kyzylsuu Ken LLC subsequent, to registration, applied for and received the Alai-Karabiy License on 29th May 2017. The Alai-Karabiy License is initially valid for a period of 4 years until 30th May 2021. The Alai-Karabiy License is renewable for a further 2-year period. The Alai-Karabiy License can be applied to be converted to an advanced exploration License after this period, or any time before that, should a more detailed underground development or sampling be required. The license is 4170 hectares.

4.1.2 Uluktau Property

The local Kyrgyz company Tian Shan Gold LLC, registered in Bishkek, is the 100% legal holder of title to the Uluktau License. Tian Shan Gold LLC was incorporated and registered on 21 December 2015 and is currently in good standing. Tian Shan Gold LLC, subsequent to registration, applied for and received the Uluktau License on 26th December 2016. The Uluktau License is initially valid for a period of 4 years until 31st December 2020. The Uluktau License is renewable for a further 2-year period. The Uluktau License can be applied to be converted to an advanced exploration License after this period, or any time before that, should a more detailed underground development or sampling be required. The license is 5293 hectares.

4.1.3 Corporate Holdings

RealGold holds a 100% interest in RealGold Resources Holdings Corp., a corporation created pursuant to the laws of the United Kingdom. RealGold Resources Holdings Corp. holds a 99.9% legal and beneficial interest in Jasper Gold Corp., a private British Virgin Islands corporation.

Jasper Gold Corp. holds a 100% legal and beneficial interest in two material subsidiaries, Tian Shan Gold LLC and Kyzylsuu Ken LLC, both Kyrgyz Republic incorporated companies and registered and based in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic. The Uluktau License and Alai-Karabiy License, the principal assets of Realgold and the focus of its business, are 100% legally and beneficially held by Tian Shan Gold LLC and Kyzylsuu Ken LLC, respectively.

RealGold was incorporated in British Columbia on November 8, 2016. Effective December 22, 2019 RealGold entered into an Amalgamation Agreement with Rockwealth and Rockwealth Subco which will result in RealGold and Rockwealth Subco amalgamating, with the amalgamated entity being held solely by Rockwealth. The amalgamation agreement provides that prior to closing, RealGold and Rockwealth Subco will amalgamate and continue as one company, Amalco, under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) pursuant to which all shareholders of RealGold will receive as consideration for their RealGold common shares, the equivalent number of common shares in the capital of Rockwealth, and Rockwealth will be the sole shareholder of Amalco. As a result of the transaction, Rockwealth will hold a 100% interest in Amalco, which will hold an indirect interest in each of Tian Shan Gold LLC and Kyzylsuu Ken LLC which are the 100% legal and beneficial holders of each of the Licenses.

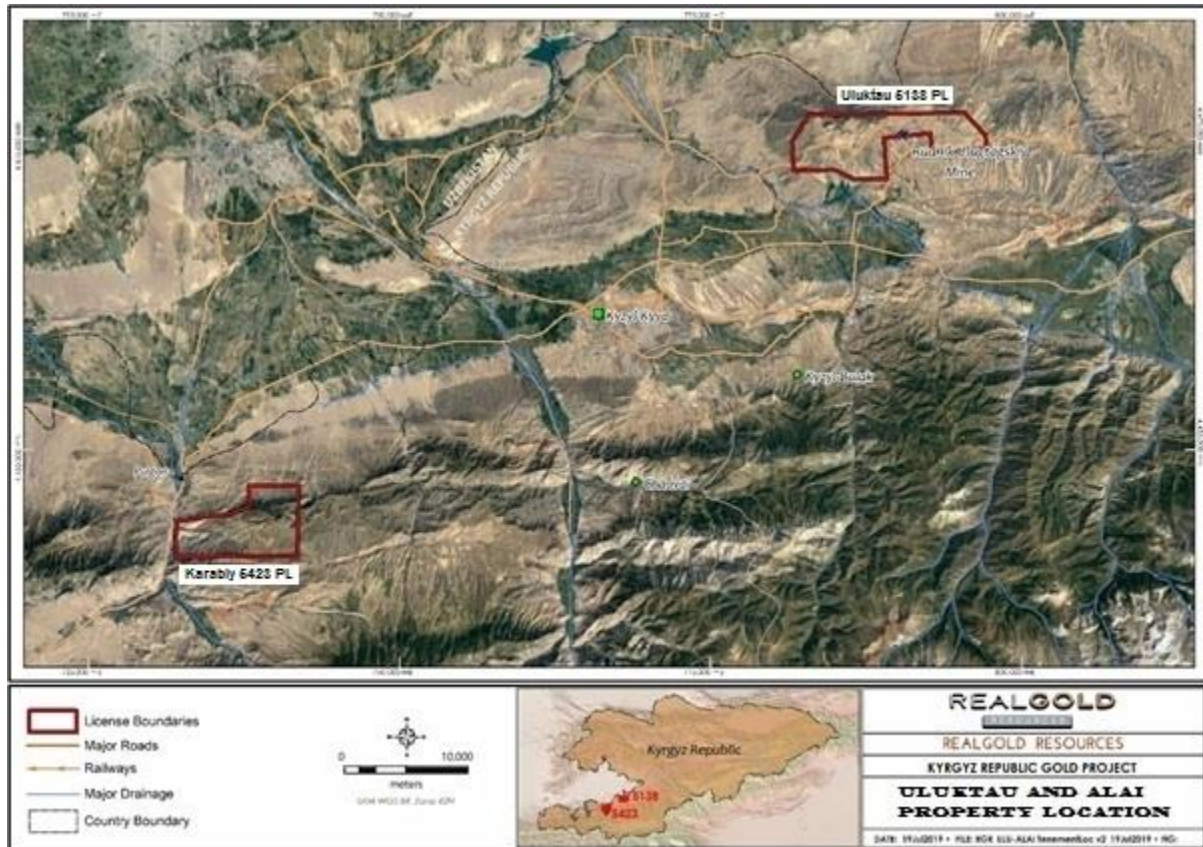


Figure 6 Uluktau and Alai-Karabiy Property Locations

4.2 Property Location

4.2.1 Uluktau License

The 52.9km² Uluktau License is 38 km west southwest of the provincial capital city Osh in Southwest Kyrgyz Republic. Access to the area is via national highway and provincial roads. The details of the License tenement are presented below (Table 10 & Figure 7)

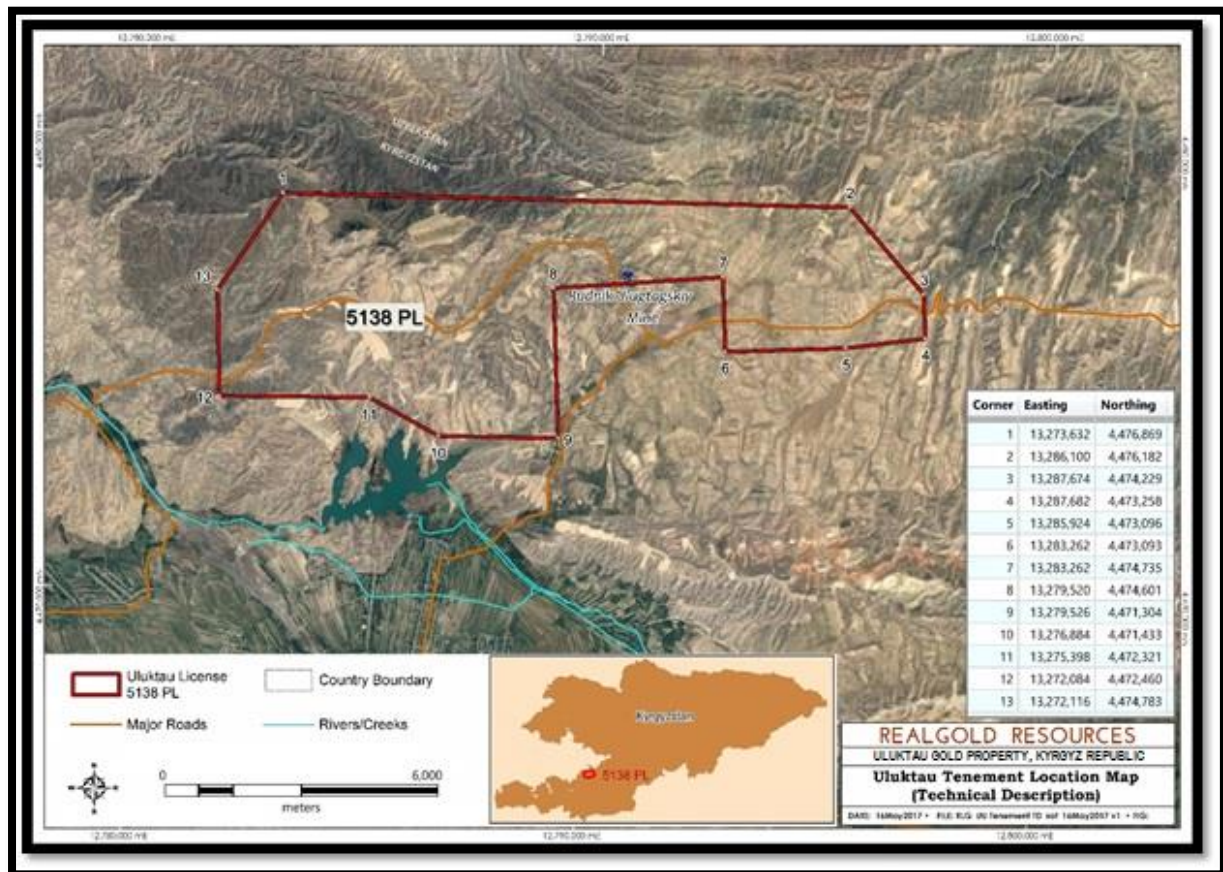


Figure 7 Uluktau tenement map

Property	Corner	Pulkovo 1942		Zone	WGS84 Z43N		WGS84		Company
		Easting	Northing		UTME	UTMN	Long	Lat	
Uluktau	1	13273632	4476869	Zone 13	273667.87	4475006.12	72.3332	40.3949	Tian Shan Gold LLC
Uluktau	2	13286100	4476182	Zone 13	286130.95	4474319.37	72.4802	40.392	Tian Shan Gold LLC
Uluktau	3	13287674	4474229	Zone 13	287704.33	4472367.14	72.4993	40.3749	Tian Shan Gold LLC
Uluktau	4	13287682	4473258	Zone 13	287712.32	4471396.52	72.4997	40.3661	Tian Shan Gold LLC
Uluktau	5	13285924	4473096	Zone 13	285955.02	4471234.58	72.4791	40.3642	Tian Shan Gold LLC
Uluktau	6	13283262	4473093	Zone 13	283294.07	4471231.59	72.4478	40.3635	Tian Shan Gold LLC
Uluktau	7	13283262	4474735	Zone 13	283294.07	4472872.94	72.4473	40.3783	Tian Shan Gold LLC
Uluktau	8	13279520	4474601	Zone 13	279553.55	4472739.01	72.4033	40.3761	Tian Shan Gold LLC
Uluktau	9	13279526	4471304	Zone 13	279559.54	4469443.3	72.4045	40.3464	Tian Shan Gold LLC
Uluktau	10	13276884	4471433	Zone 13	276918.58	4469572.26	72.3734	40.3469	Tian Shan Gold LLC
Uluktau	11	13275398	4472321	Zone 13	275433.17	4470459.91	72.3556	40.3545	Tian Shan Gold LLC
Uluktau	12	13272084	4472460	Zone 13	272120.47	4470598.86	72.3166	40.3548	Tian Shan Gold LLC
Uluktau	13	13272116	4474783	Zone 13	272152.46	4472920.94	72.3161	40.3757	Tian Shan Gold LLC

Table 10 Uluktau Tenement Corner Coordinates in UTM and Lat Long Datum

4.2.2 Alai-Karabiy License

The 41.7km² Alai-Karabiy License is 97 km southwest of the provincial capital city Osh, in Southwest Kyrgyz Republic. It is also 2 to 6km east of the city of Kadamjai. The details of the License tenement are presented below (Table 11 & Figure 8).

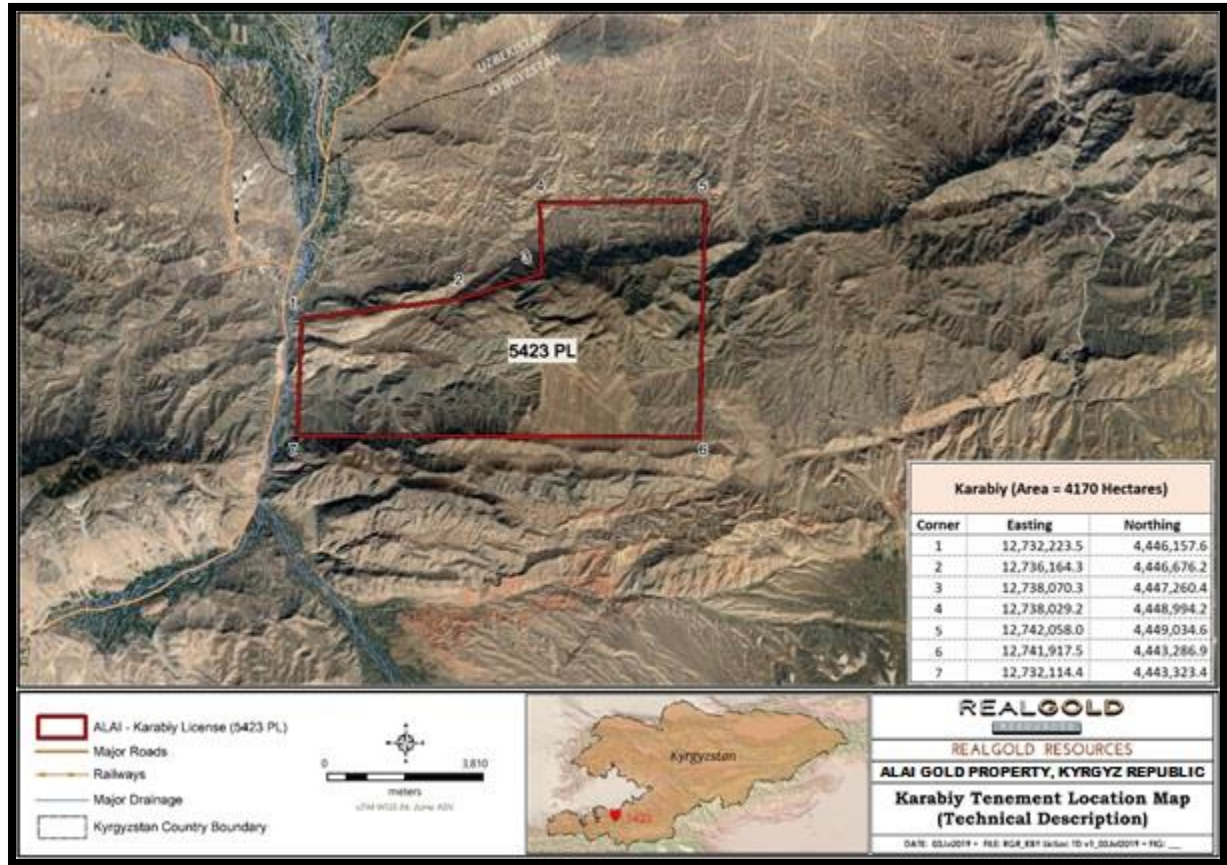


Figure 8 Alai-Karabiy tenement map

Corner coordinates are given for the location of the tenement in three datum;

1. GK-Pulkovo 1942
2. WGS84 UTM
3. Latitude-Longitude WGS84 datum

Property	Corner	Pulkovo 1942 GK Zone 12		WGS84 Zone 42		Pulkovo Projection	
		Easting	Northing	Easting	Northing	Longtiude	Latitude
Alai-Karabiy	1	12732224	4446158	731957.7	4441470	71.72158	40.09154
Alai-Karabiy	2	12736164	4446676	732066.8	4444303	71.72387	40.11701
Alai-Karabiy	3	12738070	4447260	736006	4444821	71.77024	40.12057
Alai-Karabiy	4	12738029	4448994	737911.2	4445405	71.79278	40.12529
Alai-Karabiy	5	12742058	4449035	737870.1	4447138	71.79294	40.1409
Alai-Karabiy	6	12741918	4443287	741897.4	4447179	71.84018	40.14011
Alai-Karabiy	7	12732114	4443323	741756.9	4441433	71.83638	40.08845

Table 11 Alai-Karabiy Tenement Corner Coordinates in UTM & Lat/Long Datums

4.3 Mining Concessions

RealGold holds a 100% interest in RealGold Resources Holdings Corp., a corporation created pursuant to the laws of the United Kingdom. RealGold Resources Holdings Corp. holds a 99.9% legal and beneficial interest in Jasper Gold Corp., a private British Virgin Islands corporation.

Jasper Gold Corp. holds a 100% legal and beneficial interest in two material subsidiaries, Tian Shan Gold LLC and Kyzylsuu Ken LLC, both Kyrgyz Republic incorporated companies and registered and based in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic. The Uluktau License and Alai-Karabiy License, the principal assets of Realgold and the focus of its business, are 100% legally and beneficially held by Tian Shan Gold LLC and Kyzylsuu Ken LLC, respectively.

Jasper Gold Corp. holds a 100% legal and beneficial interest in two material subsidiaries, Tian Shan Gold LLC and Kyzylsuu Ken LLC, both Kyrgyz Republic incorporated companies and registered and based in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic. The Uluktau License and Alai-Karabiy License, the principal assets of RealGold and the focus of its business, are 100% legally and beneficially held by Tian Shan Gold LLC and Kyzylsuu Ken LLC, respectively.

The Author is relying on the legal opinion of Centil Law Firm LLC, a legal firm in the Kyrgyz Republic with offices at 101 Manaschy Sagynbay str., 720040, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic that concluded that the Licenses are valid and remain in full force and effect.

RealGold was incorporated pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on November 8, 2016. Rockwealth entered into an Amalgamation Agreement with RealGold and the Rockwealth Subco pursuant to which RealGold will amalgamate with Rockwealth Subco to form one entity, Amalco, which will be wholly held by Rockwealth. Rockwealth will therefore indirectly hold each of Tian Shan Gold LLC and Kyzylsuu Ken LLC.

There are no royalties on the area underlying each of the Uluktau License and the Alai-Karabiy License.

4.4 Surface Rights

Surface rights to the key prospect areas are owned by the Government. Some areas have been leased for grazing rights but there are no restrictions for access nor work restrictions that the author is aware of that would hinder the company's ability to explore and/or develop the ground for mining purposes in the future.

4.5 Permits and Other Liabilities

The License granted to RealGold over the Uluktau Property is a Prospecting License. It was granted on December 26th, 2016 and expiring on December 31st, 2020.

The License granted to RealGold over the Alai-Karabiy Property is a Prospecting License. It was granted on May 29th, 2017 and expiring on May 30th, 2021.

A project may be converted into an Exploration License, which would be granted for 4 years, after it has completed detailed drilling enabling the completion of a resource statement. It is renewable for a further 3-year period. The mineral resources

established on these properties would then form the basis of a series of studies forming a feasibility study for the two properties.

Once the Alai-Karabiy or Uluktau Properties complete a feasibility study and is ready for construction and the start of operations, Rockwealth or RealGold must submit a Schedule of Resources, a mine plan (Feasibility Study) and an Environmental Impact Assessment to the State Reserves Committee. These plans will be examined in a hearing with the State Reserves Committee, with suggestions from the State and a defence of plans by the company. After the mine and environmental plans are officially accepted by the State and the Local Government Units, the Exploration License may be converted into a Mining License. A Mining License has a 20-year term with a further extension until the depletion of the resource.

Work commitments are defined in terms of expenditure as in the Table below. Additionally, a yearly License Retention Fee is required by the Government and is set out below. Both Uluktau and Alai-Karabiy have got the licence agreements #2 which allow for prospecting works to be physically conducted. The two Licenses also have the financial commitments approved by the Geology committee.

Uluktau expenditure commitments are tabulated below (Table 12).

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Kyrgyz Som	553,813.5	553,813.5	1,371,636.7	5,669,508.4
USD\$	\$7,943.40	\$7,943.40	\$19,673.50	\$81,318.25

Table 12 Uluktau Governmental Expenditure Commitment

The Alai-Karabiy License has a similar level of expenditure commitment.

In terms of the expected licence retention fees:

Project	<i>Uluktau</i>			
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Kyrgyz Som	5,387.02	5,387.02	26,935.10	53,870.20
USD\$	\$77.27	\$77.27	\$386.33	\$772.66
Project	<i>Alai-Karabiy</i>			
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020
Kyrgyz Som	4,180.00	4,180.00	20,900.00	41,800.00
USD\$	\$59.95	\$59.95	\$299.77	\$599.54

Table 13 Retention Fees for the Licenses

During the life of mine, agreed land restoration (rehabilitation) payments will be ordered to be paid monthly to a designated bank account. This amount is to be determined by the company in the feasibility study and defended to the Government; therefore, this figure is not currently available.

There are no known environmental or social liabilities and there are no known impediments to carrying out work on the Alai-Karabiy License.

RealGold has been operating successfully as an exploration company within both areas that are the subject of this report. The author sees no reason why this should not continue based upon the current permits operating.

4.6 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

4.6.1 Alai-Karabiy Property

RealGold has an environmental permit for the project for current work. No sampling or environmental reporting is required at this time. An EIA is required as part of a Feasibility Study to move from exploration into a Mining Permit but this is not currently necessary.

RealGold's Alai-Karabiy License is subject to two separate village/city Local Government Units (LGUs), with the vast majority being within one of these. Currently the project geologists keep these LGUs informed as to the progress of the work. At this stage, the LGUs require no other information or payments mandated by Government (Figure 9).

There are no known environmental or social liabilities and there are no known impediments to carrying out work on the License.

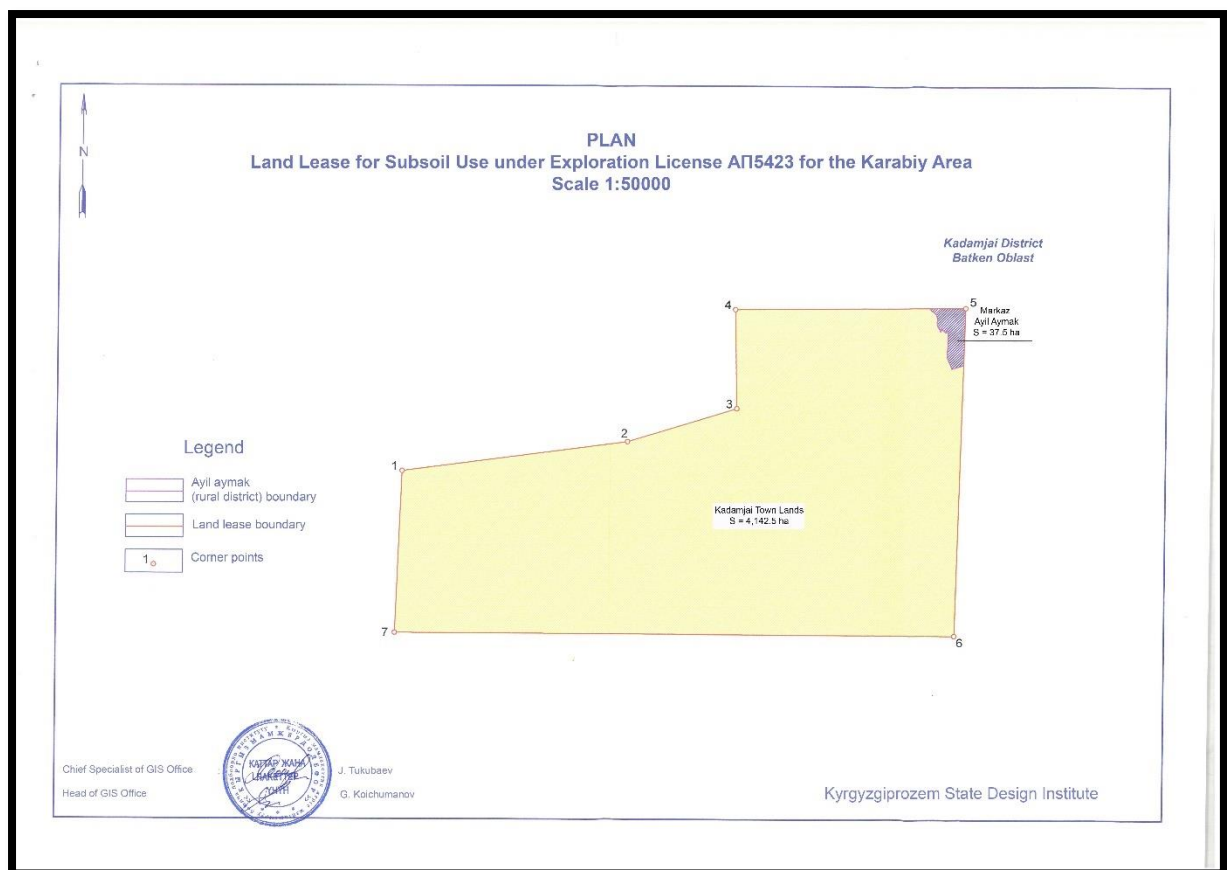


Figure 9 Local Government Units (Villages) within the Alai-Karabiy Tenement

4.6.2 Uluktau Property

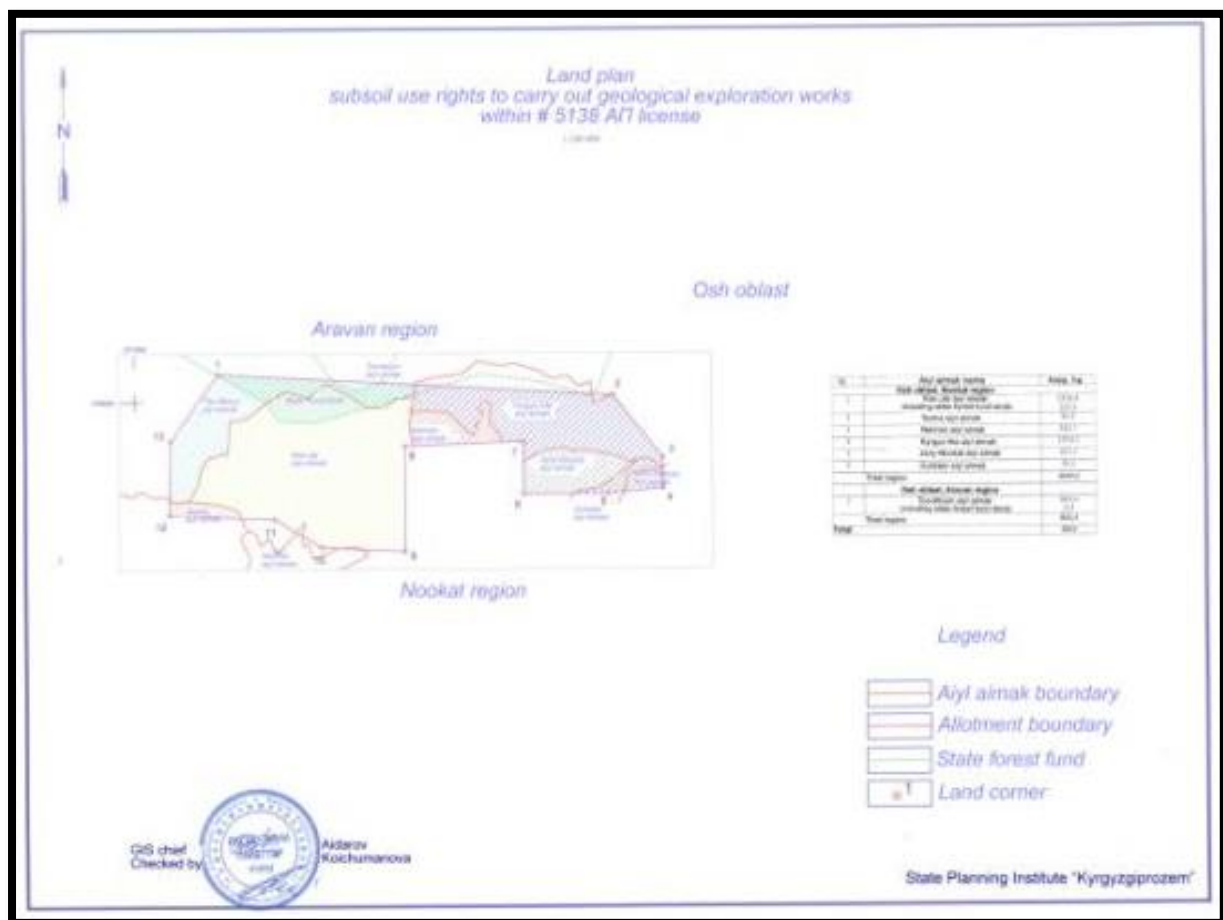
RealGold has an environmental permit for the project for current work. No sampling or environmental reporting is required at this time. An EIA is required as part of a

Feasibility Study to move from exploration into a Mining Permit but this is not currently necessary.

RealGold's Uluktau License is subject to 7 separate village/city Local Government Units (LGUs). Six of these are within the Osh oblast, Nookat region and one is within the Osh oblast, Aravan region (Figure 10).

Currently the project geologists keep these LGUs informed as to the progress of the work. At this stage, the LGUs require no other information or payments mandated by Government.

There are no known environmental or social liabilities and there are no known impediments to carrying out work on the Uluktau License.



Valley is a significant agricultural zone in the Kyrgyz Republic and is well populated. An extensive road network services the agricultural communities and serves for the export of fruit, vegetables, livestock and grain.

The provincial capital city of Osh in south west Kyrgyz Republic is serviced by an international airport and is less than one-hour flight from the national capital city of Bishkek. Osh is also connected to the capital Bishkek by a 563km major bitumen arterial road. The same arterial road extends from Osh westwards to the smaller town of Batken and beyond. The License areas are accessed from this main artery via gravel and sometimes partly sealed secondary roads built to service smaller farming communities and historic Soviet mines (coal, antimony, mercury and gold). A rail link also services the antimony operation at Kadamjai, where stibnite concentrates are imported from Russia and Tajikistan for processing. There are also rail links to Osh and Djallal-Abad.

Nearer to the Uluktau and Alai-Karabiy Properties is the town of Kyzyl-Kiya. Kyzyl-Kiya is a city in Batken Region, in south-western Kyrgyz Republic. This town is 87km from Osh by road which takes about 2 hours. Nearby the town of Karavan serves as a base for the exploration office and sampling facilities.

The Uluktau Property is 38 km west southwest of the provincial capital city Osh in Southwest Kyrgyz Republic and 25km northeast of Kyzyl-Kiya. Access to the area is via national highway and provincial roads. The area is largely rolling hills with the steeper parts associated with limestone outcrops. It is possible to drive directly to the prospect area all year round unless during periods of inclement weather, which affect the roadways near some of the creek crossings and flood plains.

The Alai-Karabiy Property is 49 km west by road from Kyzyl-Kiya and is about 2km east of Kadamjai/Pulgon. Access to the area is via national highway and provincial roads. The area is sub mountainous terrain with local relief ranging from 1000m to 2000m. It is possible to drive directly to the prospect areas of Slantcevyi Klin and North Karabiy during the drier and warmer months.

5.2 Climate

The Köppen Climate Classification sub-type for Kyzyl-Kiya is BSk or a Tropical and Subtropical Steppe Climate. The average annual temperature is 11.7°C (53.1°F). The warmest month is July with an average temperature of 24.7°C (76.5°F) and the coolest month is January with an average temperature of -3.4°C (25.9°F). The average annual precipitation is 295.8mm (11.64 inches) and has an average of 68.6 days with precipitation. The wettest month is March with an average of 44.9mm (1.8) of precipitation and the driest month is August with an average of 4.1mm (0.2) of precipitation. (Wikipedia, 2017) (Table 14).

Climate data for Kyzyl-Kiya													[hide]
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Daily mean °C (°F)	-3.4 (25.9)	-0.9 (30.4)	6.4 (43.5)	14 (57)	18.7 (65.7)	22.8 (73)	24.7 (76.5)	23.1 (73.6)	18.3 (64.9)	11.8 (53.2)	5 (41)	-0.6 (30.9)	11.7 (53.1)
Average precipitation mm (inches)	27.4 (1.079)	33.2 (1.307)	44.9 (1.768)	40.1 (1.579)	37.7 (1.484)	16.2 (0.638)	10.2 (0.402)	4.1 (0.161)	5 (0.2)	27.6 (1.087)	25.9 (1.02)	23.5 (0.925)	295.8 (11.646)
Average precipitation days (≥ 0.1 mm)	7	7.5	8.8	8.1	8.3	5.2	3.4	2.1	2.2	4.7	5.3	6	68.6
Average relative humidity (%)	77.7	75.6	66.9	58.5	52	43.4	44.9	49.4	52.3	60.3	69	77.4	60.6

Source: "The Climate of Kyzyl-Kiya" [g](#). Weatherbase. Retrieved 1 August 2014.

Table 14 Climate data for Kyzyl-Kiya, Southwest Kyrgyz Republic

The field season at both Alai Karabiy and Uluktau may begin as early as March and ends in November depending upon the seasonal thawing of the winter snow.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Bishkek has a population of 937,400 people. The project areas are located approximately 40 to 65 km southwest of Osh, a large urban centre and the provincial capital of the Osh Region (Oblast) in the Kyrgyz Republic. Osh has a population of 258,000. Osh is the second largest city in Kyrgyz Republic, located in the Fergana Valley in the south of the country and often referred to as the capital of the south. It is the oldest city in the country (estimated to be more than 3000 years old) and has served as the administrative centre of Osh Region since 1939. The city has an ethnically mixed population of about 255,800 in 2012, comprising Kyrgyz, Uzbeks, Russians, Tajiks, and other smaller ethnic groups.

Kyzyl-Kiya area is 78 sq km (30 sq mi), and its resident population was 44,144 in 2009. It is situated on the southern edge of the Fergana Valley, 32 km southeast of Fergana, and 65 km southwest of Osh. The town is one of the oldest centres of the coal mining industry in Kyrgyz Republic.

All services are available locally including fuel, labour and professional staff including surveyors, engineers and geoscientists. Drilling contractors are available within the country. The usual services necessary for an exploration operation are available in the nearby towns or in the city of Osh. The national highway is sealed road whereas the provincial roads are formed, gravelled and compacted. Chonkoi is a small village that was a mining town that had underground and open pit mercury mines.

Near the Alai-Karabiy Property, Kadamjai is a city located in Kadamjai District of Batken Region of Kyrgyz Republic. Its population was 6,732 in 2009. Kadamjai is located between the towns of Khaidarkan to the west and Kyzyl-Kiya to the east. Kadamjai has large industrial facilities for the processing of antimony concentrate and has a long history of mining for antimony.

There are a number of roads and tracks found throughout the undulating Uluktau License, whereas access at Alai-Karabiy is largely restricted to roads in the floor of the valley servicing the various villages and towns. The gold prospects at Uluktau and at Alai-Karabiy are accessed by gravel roads and bulldozed tracks.

It would be possible to operate a single processing facility with ore supplied from both properties. The location of the processing facility would likely be near the largest ore

body that is found, as well as dependent upon social and environmental licences to operate. Upgrading of the public roads necessary for production would be required in some areas and would improve the efficiency of the project. It would also be supported by the local communities, who would benefit from the improved infrastructure.

The current information suggests that the largest ore potential is at Slantcevyi Klin with larger tonnage lower grade oxide resource material apparent. Trucking of supplementary potential ore from North Karabiy and Uluktau Central would be reasonable to expect because they have higher grades and an expectant lower tonnage. The distance between the two properties is not expected to be prohibitive for trucking of reasonable grade ore. In this respect the two tenements form the one project.

Assuming that Alai-Karabiy were to be the location of the processing facility then there is a substantial population at Kadamjai with real experience of processing technology as well as mining within the surrounding area, that could readily be transferred from antimony mining to gold mining. Furthermore, the local community that worked at the former open pit mine of Chonkoi, near Uluktau could be readily mobilised into mining at Uluktau Central or elsewhere.

At Kadamjai there is a substantial river that passes through the city named the Ak-Su River. Apart from the numerous blind valleys that occur in the area that could be used for building dams and tailings storage, this river water supply could be used to add to the dammed water if needed. The city of Kadamjai appears in the background of the photo shown in Figure 14.

Any processing facility constructed at either tenement would require a substantial power supply. Kadamjai has three phase power for its own processing facilities and is quite close to the Alai-Karabiy Property. Single phase power is available in the village of Chonkoi found within the Uluktau License.

The surrounding area at Slantcevyi Klin and Uluktau Central are generally only used for open range grazing for cattle, goats and sheep. It is largely unpopulated. The numerous empty broad valleys would be ideal for waste disposal, water storage, tailings storage, processing plant sites and heap leach sites.

Telecommunications at the project areas is currently by cell phone with excellent phone and data coverage.

5.4 Physiography

The Licenses lie mostly along the foothills south of the east-west trending Fergana Valley and extending to the similarly trending Alay Mountain Range to the south. Elevation ranges from 1000m in the north to 4000m in the pre-montane zone to the south. Topography varies from flat cultivated plains in the valleys to gently rolling hills with occasional steep ridges in the foothills. Rugged hills with steep slopes cut by fast flowing rivers dominate the pre-montane zone (Figure 11).

The Fergana Valley is an intermountain depression in Central Asia, between the mountain systems of the Kurama-Chatkal in the north and Turkestan-Alay in the south. The valley is approximately 300 km long and up to 70 km wide, forming an area covering 22,000 km². Its position makes it a separate geographic zone. The valley owes its fertility to two rivers, the Naryn and the Kara Darya, which unite in the valley, near Namangan, to form the Syr Darya. Numerous other tributaries of these rivers exist in the valley including the Sokh River (Figure 12).

SECTION 5 - 40

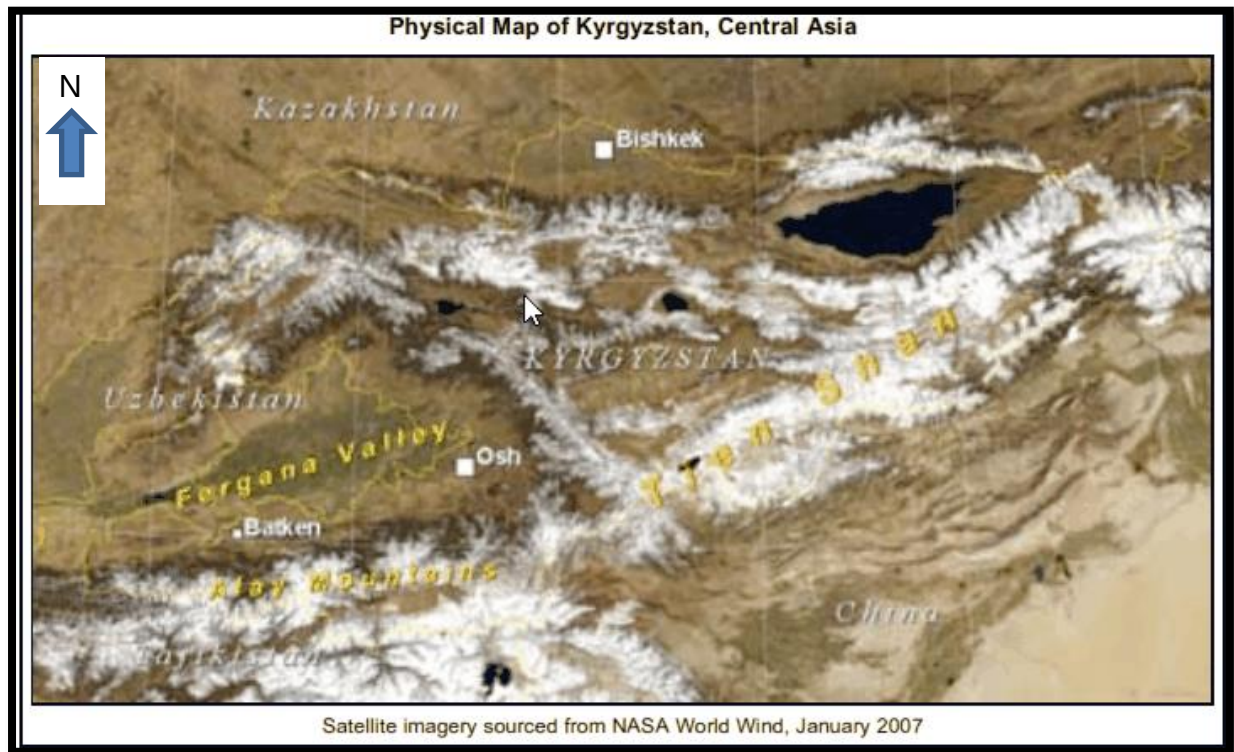


Figure 11 Physical Topography Map of Kyrgyz Republic

The 41.7km² Alai-Karabiy Property is situated in the foothills of the Alay range and is sub mountainous terrain with local relief ranging from 1000m to 2000m.

The 52.9km² Uluktau License is generally more open countryside with some large hills dominated the undulating terrain. Much of the area is used for agriculture such as cropping and grazing of sheep and cattle. These animals are tendered by shepherds on the open range. The terrain can be considered moderate and access trails are easily excavated by bulldozer to access the drill areas. Vegetation on the property consists mostly of grasses with small patches of low shrubs and herb masses.

Vegetation, and to an extent climate, are controlled by elevation. The coniferous forests covering the north-facing mountain slopes are dominated by the Tian Shan white spruce, a species unique to this region. South-facing slopes feature groves of juniper trees. At low to middle altitudes, nut and fruit trees, such as walnut, pistachio and apple, cover the slopes, interspersed with large tracts of mountain steppe or grassland. At higher altitudes, alpine meadows and shrub vegetation prevail. Wormwood, shrubs and grasses adapted for low moisture conditions are found in the more arid areas such as at Uluktau.



Figure 12 View of the city of Osh from the Sulieman Mount looking south

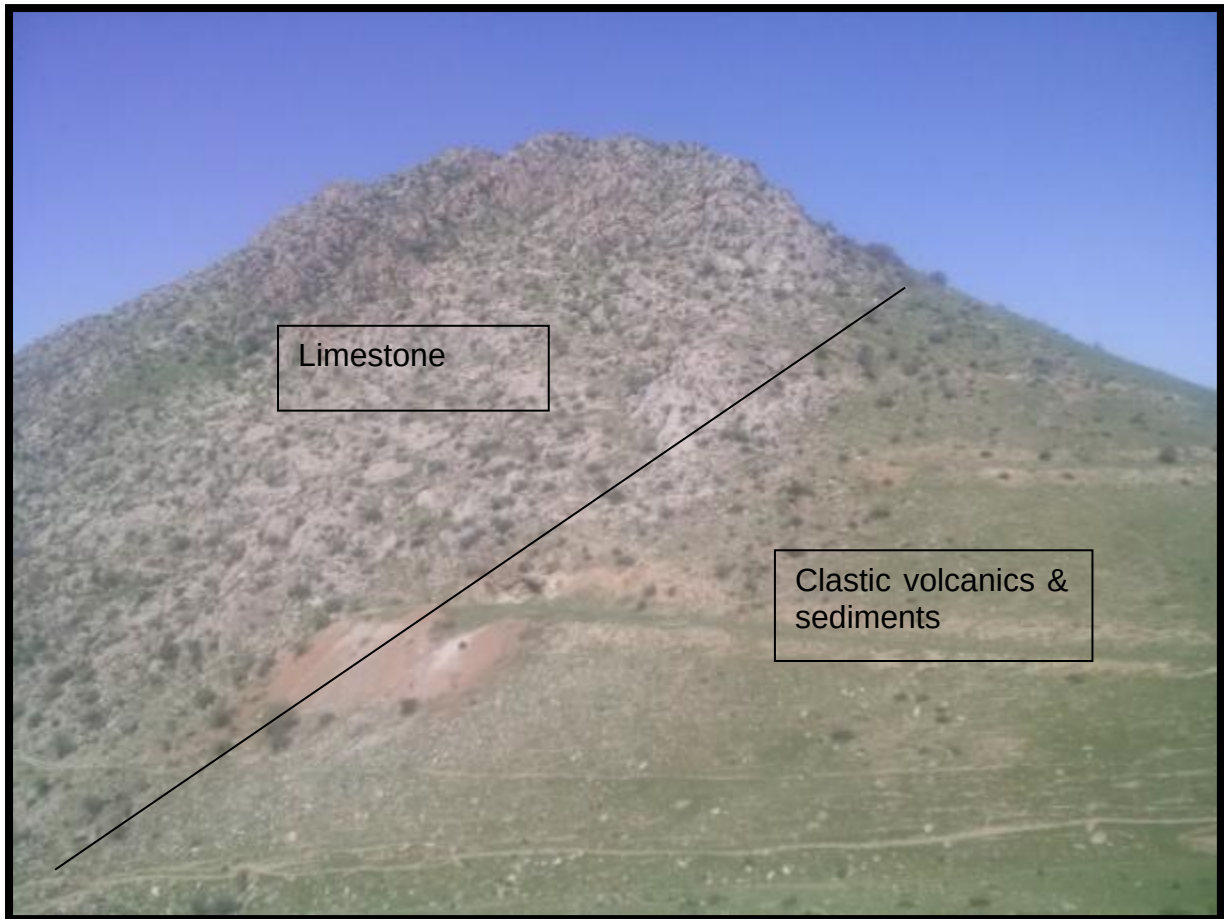


Figure 13 Photo of the Adit prospect at Uluktau looking west.

The photo of the Adit prospect shows the mullock heap from the adit and the adit position at the limestone contact. Access roads have been constructed in the past for mercury exploration. Gold mineralisation has been discovered in jasperoid outcrop immediately above the Adit portal (Figure 13).

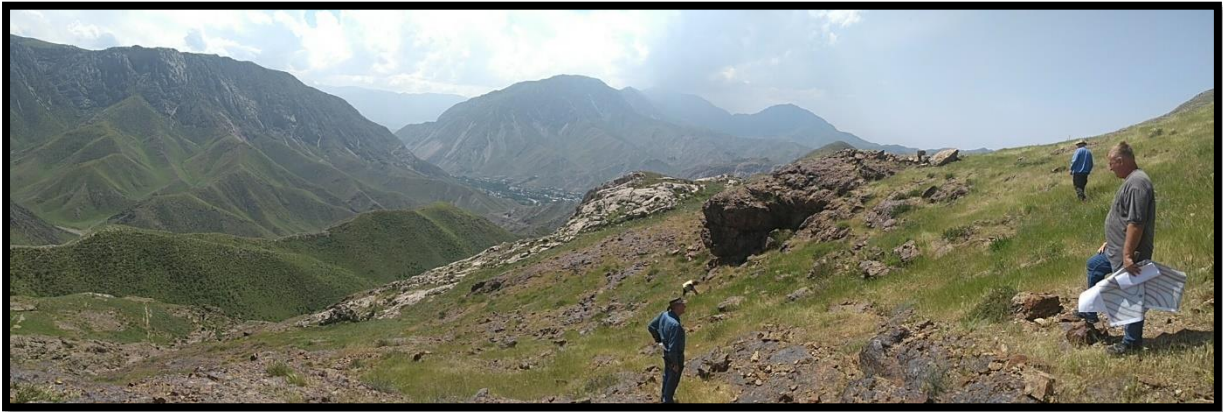


Figure 14 The Slantcevyi Klin prospect looking west with jasperoid outcrop.

6 HISTORY

6.1 Exploration History

6.1.1 Summary

The Kyrgyz Republic has a long history of mineral exploration commencing in the 1930's and continuing during the former Soviet times up until 1991. Historically the Turkestan-Alay and Southern Fergana Segments of the western South Tian Shan, Kyrgyz Republic, were a mercury, antimony and fluorite producing region with only small and undeveloped gold deposits (Manas Resources, 2008). A number of these large mercury, antimony and fluorite deposits were substantial underground and open pit mines. Gold exploration in the region during the past two decades has identified numerous deposits, now recognized as Carlin-type (Yakubchuk et al., 2002, Seltmann et al., 2004, Rickleman et al., 2011).

The Alai-Karabiy and Uluktau areas were geologically mapped in the Soviet era by government geologists to their standard 1:50,000 scale map sheet and explored, as part of their national campaign.

Apart from the large volume of information available as government records made during the Soviet times, the tenement history of the projects since 1991 is not available and the exploration history is scant and can only be inferred from available maps, reports and diagrams. At various times Barrick Gold Corporation, Perseus Mining Ltd., Manas Resources Ltd. and Jany Jyldyz Gold Ltd. operated in the area.

In 2000-2001, Barrick Gold Corporation carried out reconnaissance sampling at Slantcevyi Klin.

In 2004 Perseus listed on the ASX and conducted exploration of both areas for four years and then sold the properties to Manas who continued exploring the district until 2012. Perseus and Manas conducted geochemical programs, trench sampling and scout drilling.

In 2011, Jany Jyldyz Gold Ltd. carried out reconnaissance rock chip sampling at Slantcevyi Klin and North Karabiy, which confirmed that gold mineralisation occurred in much the same area as was established during Soviet times.

6.1.2 Regional Soviet Era Geophysical Surveys

The regional airborne geophysical magnetic and radiometric data is not currently available. Apparently, it consists of airborne gravimetric, magnetic and spectrometric surveys at 1:50,000 scale.

6.1.3 Regional Soviet Era Geochemistry

On the Alai-Karabiy Property extensive geochemical sampling was carried out in the area during the Soviet period, using rock sampling and mapping. This work highlighted a mercury-antimony anomalous zone in the Slantcevyi Klin & Karabiy areas.

6.1.4 Prospect Scale Soviet Exploration of the Alai-Karabiy Property

The 41.7km² Alai-Karabiy area and environs were extensively studied and prospected by the Soviets for antimony, mercury and arsenic, with the most modern exploration conducted in the 1960s through to the 1990s. Geological mapping over the entire License was undertaken during the Soviets era and was completed in 1968 at 1:10,000 scale. More detailed mapping was conducted at various mineralised prospects at between 1:500 and 1:2000 scale. This information is available as a series of geological maps, cross sections and drill plans. No resources were established within the tenement during this period. Antimony-mercury mineralisation was established within a set of stibnite-cinnabar-bearing jasperoid horizons associated with thrust faults. These jasperoidal rocks form relatively thin, brecciated, lenticular horizons associated with thrust faults and proximal to the contact of the Carboniferous limestone formation with the Siluro-Devonian sediments. These thrust faults are offset laterally in an imbricate NE-SW pattern by a later stage of faulting.

Within the Alai-Karabiy Property, the Soviet era exploration established two key prospects, namely Slantcevyi Klin and Karabiy (also referred to as North Karabiy), as well as a consistently weakly mineralised horizon found at the thrust faulted contact of the Carboniferous limestone and the Siluro-Devonian psammitic/pelitic sediments.

Approximately 39 diamond drill holes were completed in 1968, during the Soviet era, at Slantcevyi Klin while exploring for antimony and mercury. There are 37 holes with depth recorded, which average 319m depth, with the deepest hole recorded at 457m for a total meterage of at least 11803m. Almost all the holes are vertical. These drill-holes were also explored using a downhole Induced Polarization technique which established an area of high chargeability (Figure 15).

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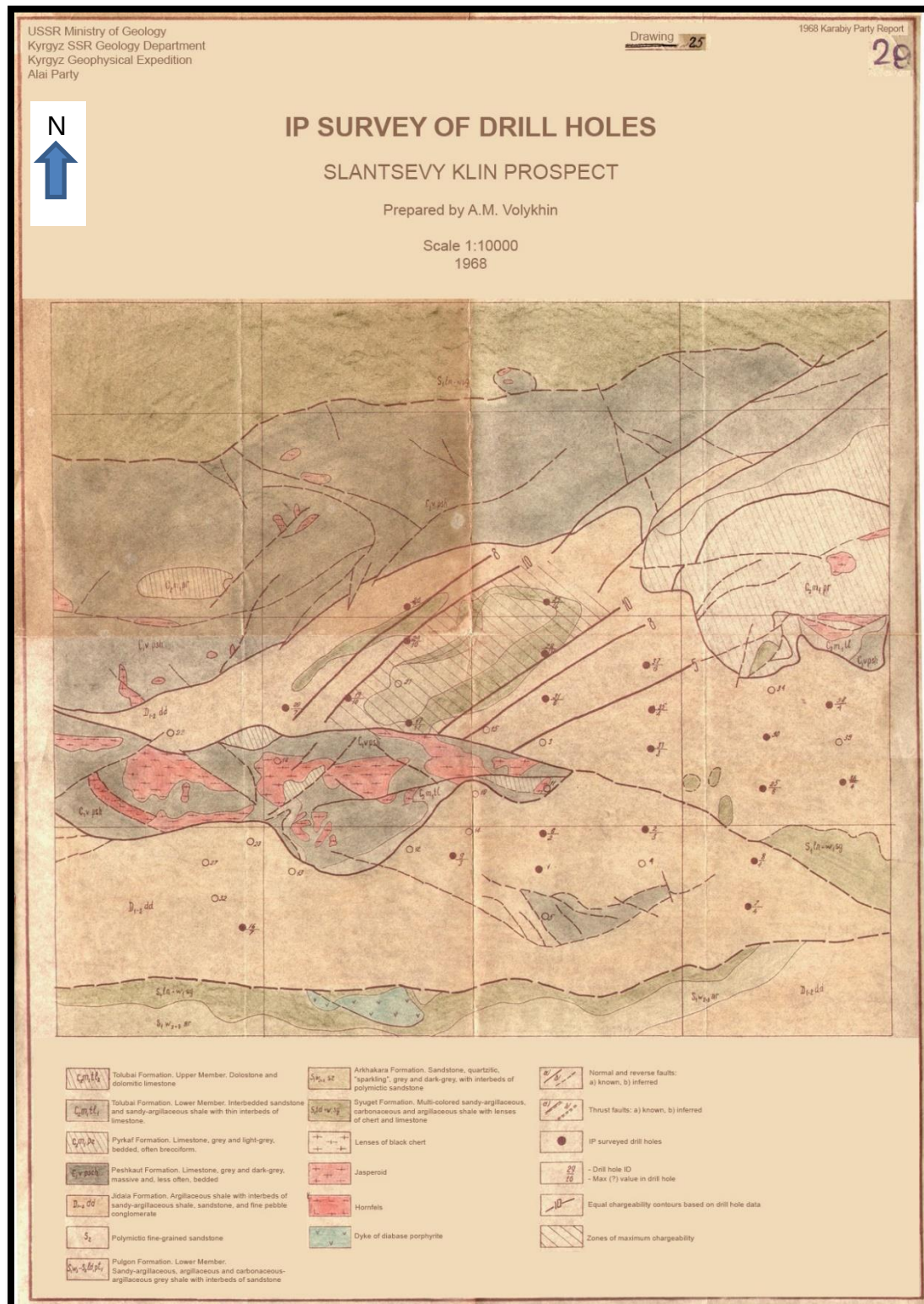


Figure 15 IP Survey of Slantcevyi Klin

Within the Alai-Karabiy Property, at the Karabiy prospect there has been rock sampling, trenching and drilling conducted during the Soviet era. There were 12 diamond drill holes completed during the Soviet era prior to 1968, while exploring for gold, antimony and mercury, as follow up to earlier rock trench sampling. The trench data details are not available apart from the maps showing their locations and the

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composite gold intersections recorded for each trench. The trenches were generally constructed north-south and cover a strike length of 450m east west. The best trench results are recorded below.

The trench data is digitised from the available map, but does not have the raw data or interval information. The mineralised widths are taken from the map. The location centroid is meant as a guide only. These intersections are not necessarily true width and there is insufficient information available to state the orientation of the mineralisation from which to calculate the true thickness. Generally, the trenches are oriented north-south.

Trench ID	Centroid E	Centroid N	Trench Length (m)	Width (m)	Au ppm	Au x W
K01	738973	4446170	115	8.6	13.50	116.10
K02	738939	4446122	75	13.6	2.03	27.61
K03	738875	4446120	65	16.0	1.00	16.00
K05	738779	4446127	23	5.0	2.92	14.60
K21	738794	4446133	33	10.8	3.30	35.64
K25	738900	4446136	75	8.0	1.67	13.36
K25				8.3	1.20	9.96
K61	738747	4446076	26	6.0	2.50	15.00
K69	738915	4446107	11	3.0	4.53	13.59

Table 15 Significant Soviet gold trench results for North Karabiy

There are 12 holes with depth recorded, which average 277m depth, with the deepest hole recorded at 517m (Table 16). Almost all the holes are vertical. The only significant drilling result for the drilling was from hole #46, which was abandoned in mineralisation at a depth of 147.5m and then redrilled as #46A to a depth of 371.2m. Hole 46A intersected 15.3m at 7.4ppm Au from 136.3m.

Prospect	Era	Holes drilled	Total Drilled (m)
Slantcevyi Klin	1968	37	11803
Slantcevyi Klin	1968	2	unknown
Slantcevyi Klin	1992	7	unknown
North Karabiy	1968	12	3324
North Karabiy	1992	11	2145

Table 16 Summary of drilling carried out at Alai-Karabiy

By 1992 a further 11 drill holes had been conducted at an average of 195m deep, some of which were near horizontal drilling into the steep hill to the south. Including the earlier drilling, a total drill advance of 5471m has been drilled at the prospect. A drillhole #892 was drilled nearby the intersection discovered in hole #46, but failed to intersect mineralisation. Two later holes #901 & #909 intersected wider zones of low-grade gold to the west and apparently along strike from hole #46 over a distance of about 200m. To the east of hole #46 there is a section line of drilling 290m away, but no gold mineralisation was intersected (Figure 16).

Drillhole #902 was drilled sub-horizontal underneath the trench intersection located at K01 (8.6m @ 13.5ppm Au) and failed to intersect any mineralisation.

The trench and drilling intersections are shown in map and sections on Figure 16 and the interpretation geology as well. This geological interpretation is such that it is not

possible to estimate true widths or thicknesses of any intersection for such a geologically complex area.

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Historic Sections	UTM Easting	Hole ID	Depth	Prospect	Width	Au ppm
2 (1968)	739090	46	147.5	North Karabiy	6.2	7.9
2 (1968)	739090	46A	371.2	North Karabiy	15.3	7.4
E-F (1992)	738990	909	62.0	North Karabiy	9.0	1.1
C-D (1992)	738907	901	83.3	North Karabiy	10.0	2.0
C-D (1992)	738907	901	83.3	North Karabiy	10.0	1.5

Table 17 Significant Gold Drill Results at North Karabiy

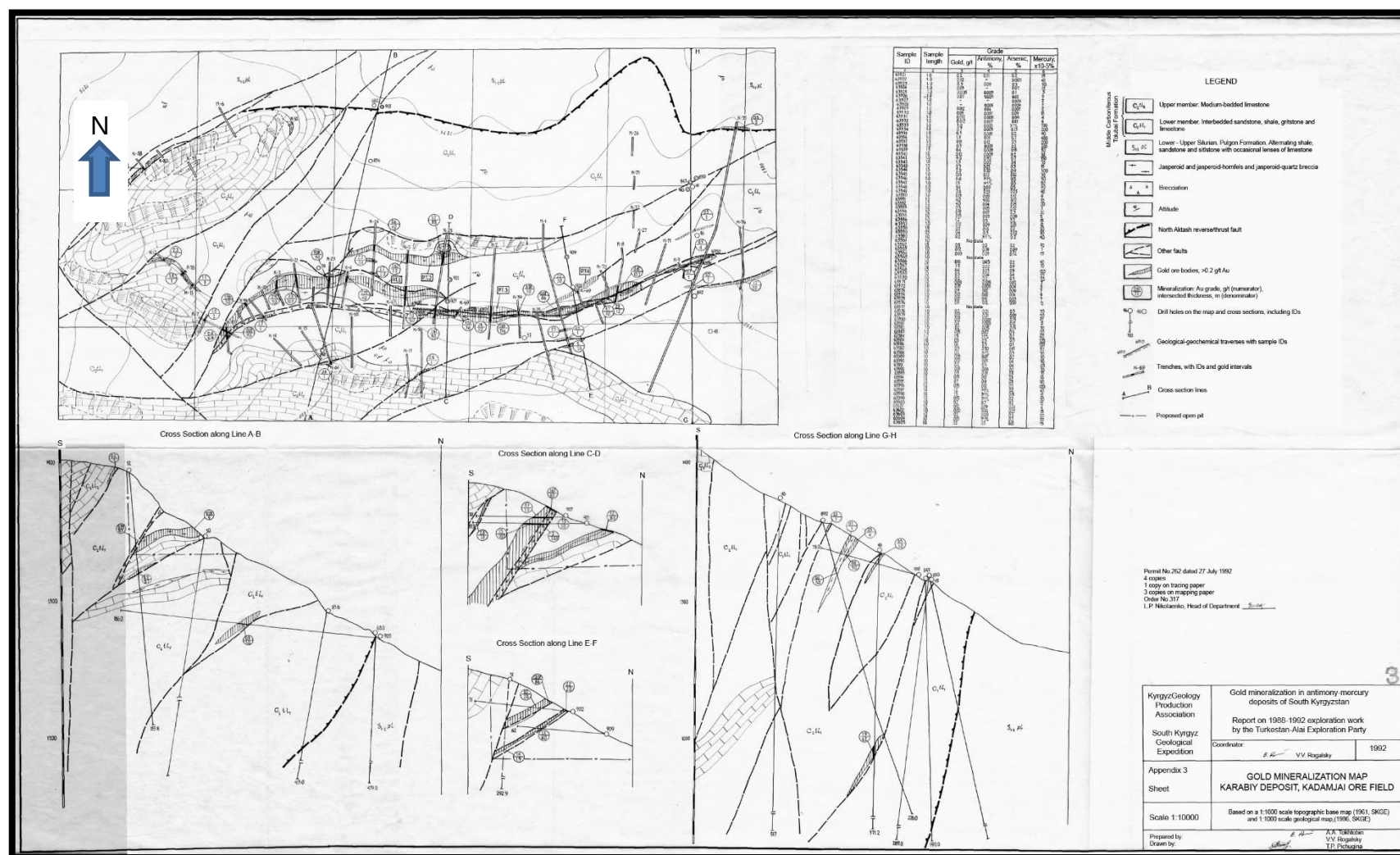


Figure 16 Gold Mineralisation Map & Sections, North Karaby Prospect

6.1.5 Prospect Scale Soviet Exploration of the Uluktau Property

The Uluktau License has an area of 52.9 square km and it contains the abandoned Chonkoi mercury mine in the eastern part of the license. The mine operated during Soviet times, which in turn led to an extensive drilling campaign in the surrounding district in search of other mercury deposits by the Soviets. This work included geologic surface and underground mapping at various scales and drilling (485 diamond drill holes within the License or nearby the License). During the latter period of Soviet exploration some sampling and assaying for gold was carried out upon the drill core. This information is presented below, with blue drill collars designating the holes that were assayed partially or wholly for gold mineralisation. This gold assay information is not available (Figure 17).

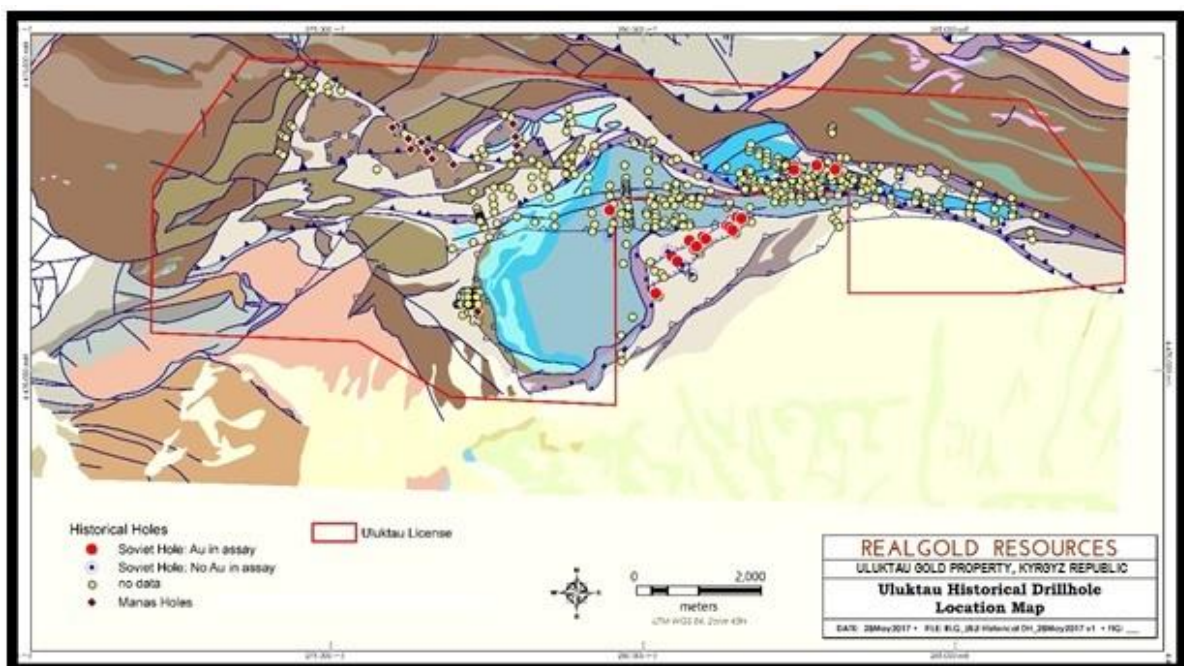


Figure 17 Uluktau Soviet era drilling and geology map

At the Kurbanbulak gold-copper prospect (located within the License at 277,400E 4,470,900N UTM WGS84), Soviet work included the excavation of some 15 trenches as well as limited diamond drilling targeting mercury mineralisation. A small pit was excavated by the Soviets to investigate secondary copper mineralisation at surface (Manas Resources, 2008). Some sampling was also carried out for gold mineralisation and some sparsely taken assays and widths are presented on a Soviet 1:10,000 scale map (as verified by the author), with assays ranging up to 10.2ppm Au (on selected sampling) and mineralised widths of less than 3.3m. Generally, grades are of the order of 0.5-1 g/t Au and 0.5% Cu. The prospect is a series of anastomosing north south faults, which carry cupriferous and auriferous limonite-hematite gossanous lenses. Where these faults converge the mineralisation is wider.

Soviet drill holes intersected significant mercury mineralisation within the Uluktau License and historic resource estimates were probably calculated using Soviet classification methods. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, and Rockwealth

is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. Rockwealth has expressed no interest in pursuing the mercury potential of the areas under the Alai-Karabiy and Uluktau Licenses.

6.1.6 Historical Soviet Resource Estimates

There are no historic gold resources established during the Soviet era that are held within the Alai-Karabiy & Uluktau Project Licenses.

6.1.7 Post-Soviet Modern Gold Exploration

6.1.7.1 Alai-Karabiy Property Modern Exploration History

Limited work within the district by Barrick Gold Corporation (“Barrick”) and Phelps Dodge Corporation (“Phelps Dodge”) in the late 1990’s confirmed the presence of Carlin-type mineralisation. At Alai-Karabiy, Barrick followed up the earlier Soviet era exploration and confirmed jasperoid hosted gold mineralisation, near the contact of Carboniferous limestone and the Siluro-Devonian clastic sediments.

During the 2000-2001, Barrick carried out exploration at both North Karabiy and Slantcevyi Klin prospects, largely in the form of trench and outcrop sampling and assaying for gold. The only results available are some of the composite intersections obtained from the trench sampling.

At North Karabiy, Barrick carried out 3 north-south traverses approximately 100m apart across the mineralisation discovered during the Soviet campaigns. In the three traverses the composite sampling yielded the following results Table 18 and Figure 18. The mineralisation occurs over a length of 217m. It is not possible to estimate the true widths of the mineralisation discovered in these intersections due to the complex nature of the mineralisation with various strikes and dips evident.

Traverse	mE centroid	mN centroid	Width	Au ppm	Projection Metric
West	57726.6	14235.3	10	4.42	Local grid
Central	57806.8	14231.9	5	3.8	Local grid
East	57942.6	14204.0	9.5	7.27	Local grid
East	57949.0	14223.6	4	1.17	Local grid

Table 18 Barrick’s North Karabiy Composite Trench assays

Barrick used the same information as that presented in Figure 16 to produce sections of the gold mineralisation.

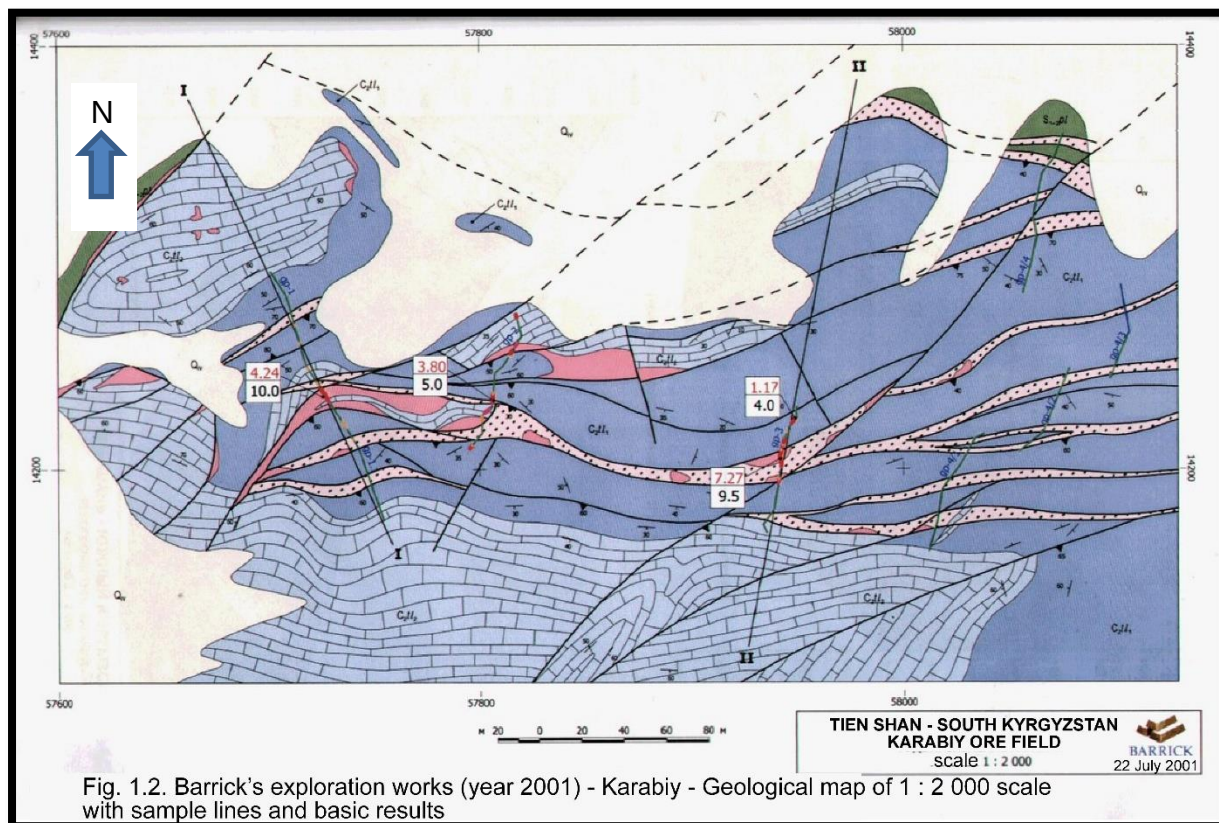


Figure 18 Barrick's exploration of the North Karabiy prospect

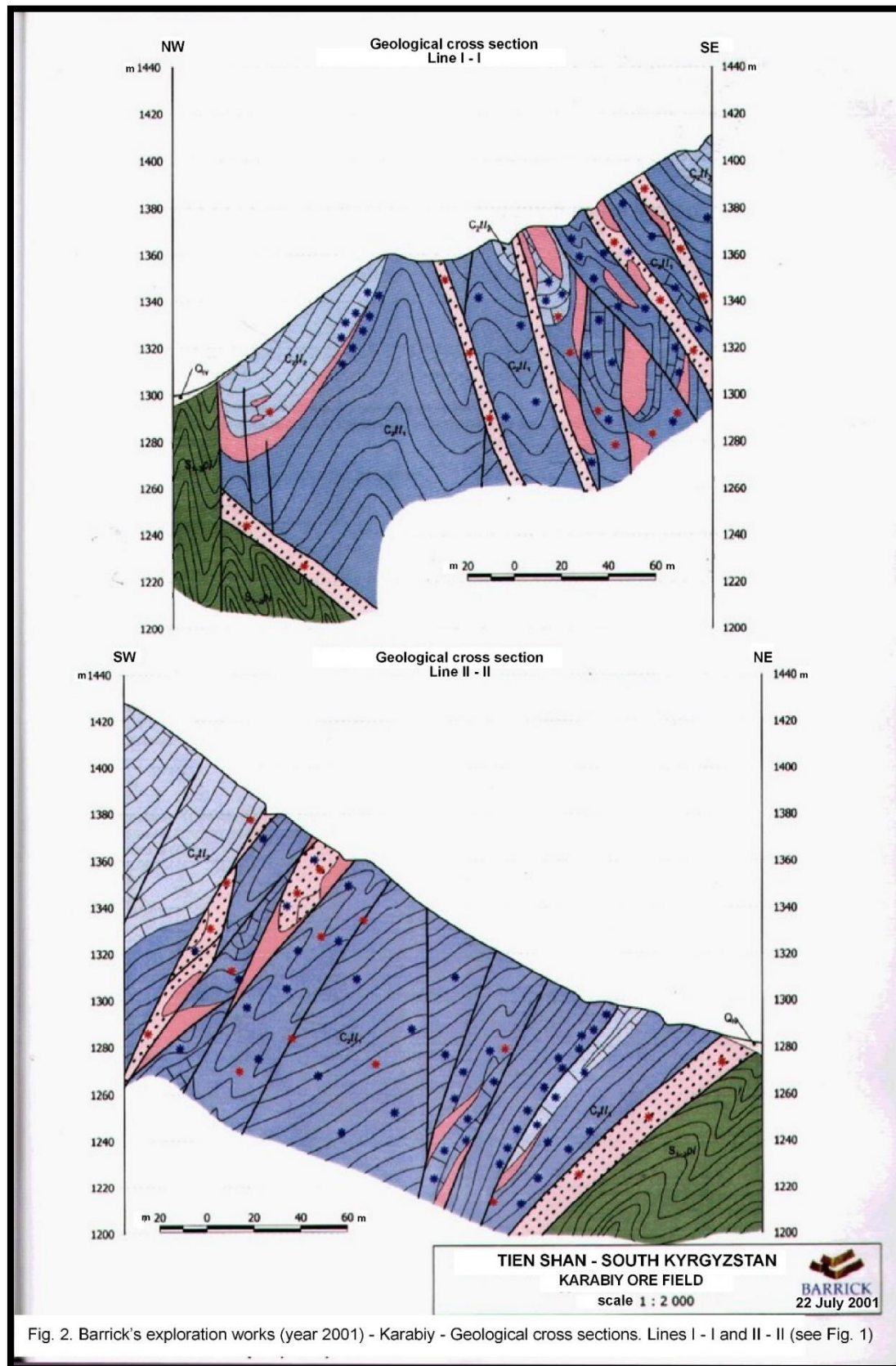


Figure 19 North Karabiy Barrick Sections

At Slantcevyi Klin, Barrick carried out roughly 9 north-south traverses over a distance of about 2000m, that targeted an area of Sb-Hg-As mineralisation discovered during

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the Soviet campaigns. Within these traverses the composite sampling yielded the following gold results taken from west to east.

Traverse	Width	Au ppm	Prospect
TR108	62	1.04	Slantcevyi Klin
TR108	9	1.94	Slantcevyi Klin
TR60001	40	1.98	Slantcevyi Klin
TR1.1B	10	0.84	Slantcevyi Klin
TR1.1A	10	0.91	Slantcevyi Klin
TR1.2	26	1.43	Slantcevyi Klin
TR2.1	82	2.75	Slantcevyi Klin
TR2	76	1.72	Slantcevyi Klin
TR3	16	0.48	Slantcevyi Klin
TR3.1	24	1.01	Slantcevyi Klin

Table 19 Barrick traverse results at Slantcevyi Klin

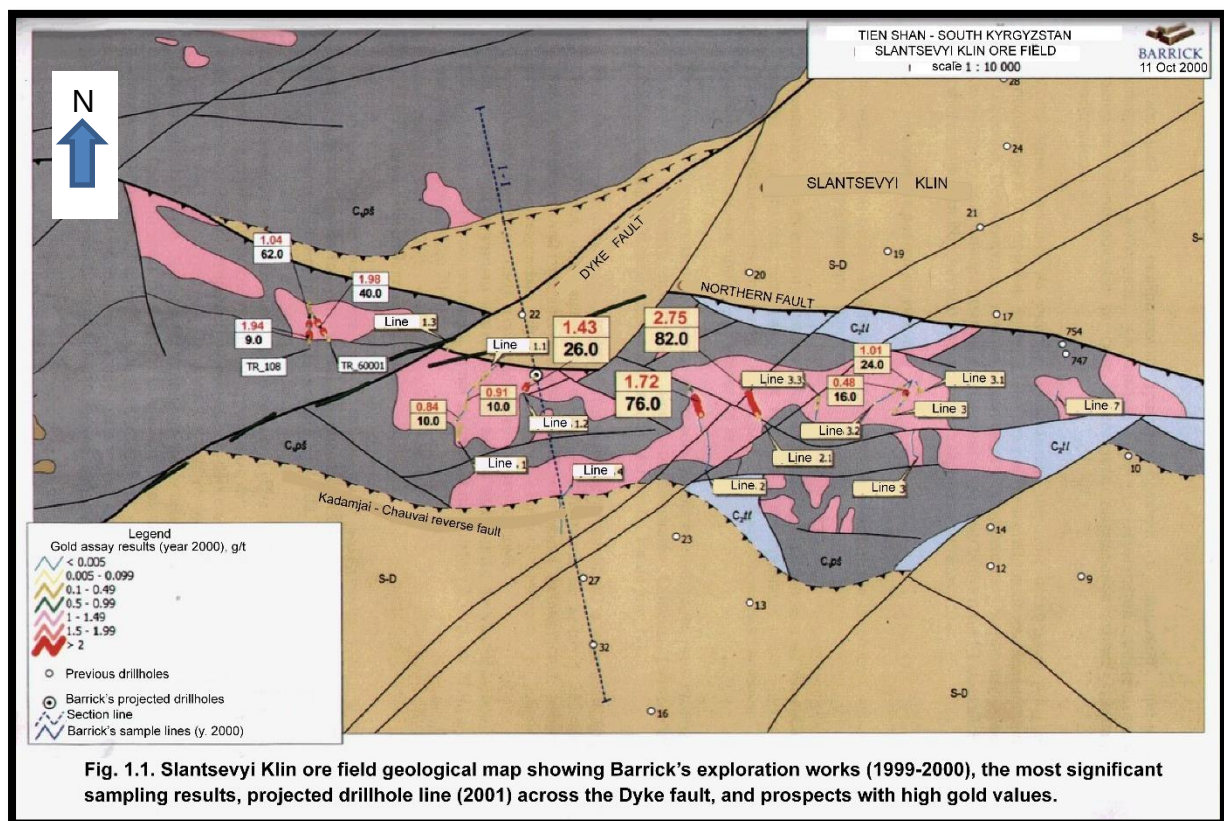


Figure 20 Barrick's exploration of the Slantcevyi Klin gold prospect

In 2011, Jany Jyldyz Gold Ltd. carried out reconnaissance rock chip sampling at Slantcevyi Klin and North Karabiy, which confirmed that gold mineralisation occurred in much the same area as was established during Soviet times.

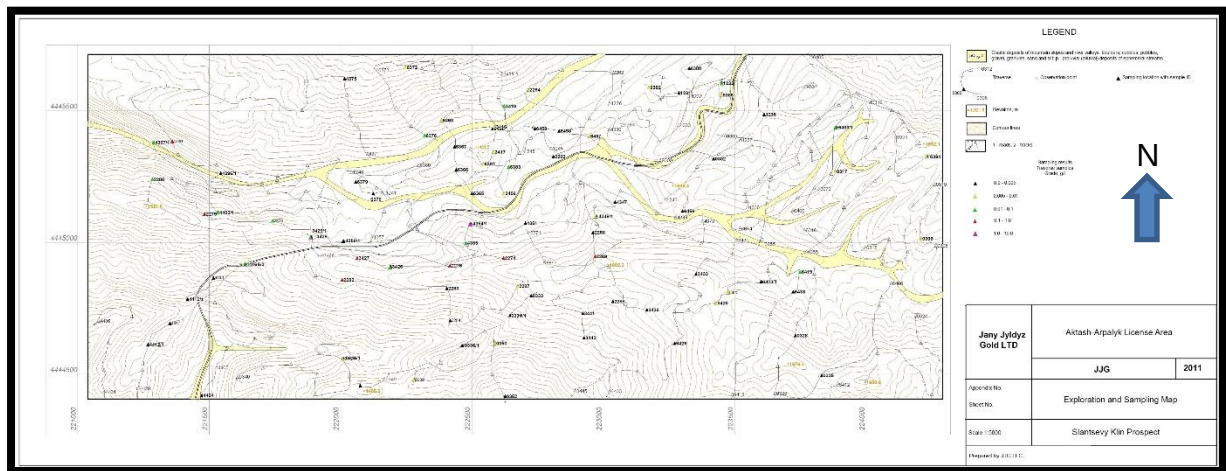


Figure 21 Slantcevyi Klin sampling by Jany Jyldyz Gold Ltd.

6.1.7.2 Uluktau Property Modern Exploration History

Soviet regional and prospect data over the Uluktau Property area include Soviet airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys, small scale geological mapping and stream sediment heavy mineral concentrate sampling focusing on mercury exploration. At Uluktau, there are many Soviet trenches over an extensive area of siltstones, limestones and associated jasperoid horizons. There are occasional assay details of Soviet trench sampling results with up to 1.6 g/t Au over 4.6m intervals (Soviet geological map 1992 at 1: 10,000 scale). The Uluktau mercury mine at Chonkoi was a significant local deposit worked during the Soviet era, however no production records are available (Manas Resources, 2008).

Exploration completed by Perseus during the 2004 to 2008 period consisted of stream sediment sampling, soil sampling and trench/rock chip sampling. A total of 55 stream sediment samples were collected over the License area. The -200# mesh fraction was analysed for gold only. Soils sampling has been conducted at several prospects identified by the Soviet work, which were confirmed by the Perseus stream sediment results. The two principal prospects identified were Uluktau and Kurbanbulak.

The Uluktau area was followed up with 50m x 50m soil sampling grid. The results of the soil geochemistry were low order due to the extent and thickness of loess cover, but there are at least three parallel northwest trending anomalies, which are in close proximity and along strike of the jasperoid zone and overturned underlying limestone contact (Manas Resources, 2008) (Figure 22).

The main jasperoid band appears largely concealed by loess, but extends over at least 900m of strike, is up to 10m thick and has returned strong gold mineralisation from channel sampling of 2 trenches located 250m apart (Manas Resources, 2008).

Manas explored the area from 2008 to 2013, following their purchase of the project from Perseus in 2008. Further soil sampling occurred to the north east of the Uluktau prospect in 2011, with maximum gold assay of 210 ppb (Figure 23). This sampling was followed by 2008 trenching in the vicinity of the Uluktau Central Prospect soil sampling anomaly, with results of 4m @ 2.25 g/t Au (JTU01) and 4m @ 7.67 g/t Au (JTU02). These two trenches are 365m apart and the intervening part is comprising of thick loess cover. Seven trenches were completed JTU01 to JTU07, and some

would appear to have failed to penetrate the loess cover material, based upon the author's site visit.

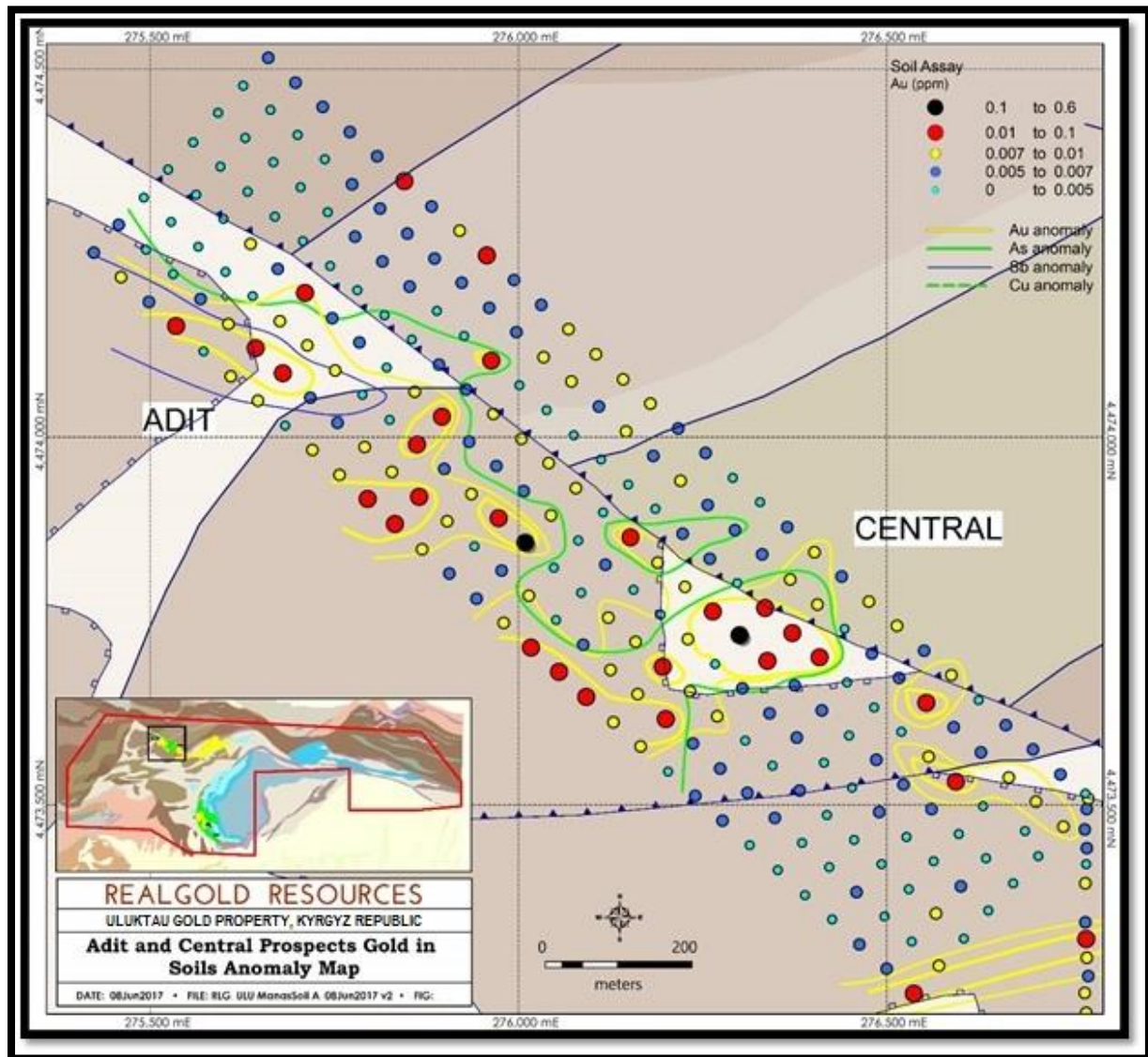


Figure 22 Plan of Uluktau Prospect gold in soils anomaly map

A summary of the trenching and traverses as well as the drilling conducted by Manas and Perseus is presented below. A total of 74 separate trench/traverse or drill holes have been conducted for a total advance of 4203.8m.

Year	Type	Collars	Cumulative Meters	Operator
pre 2017	Trench	38	1038.1	Perseus/Manas
pre 2017	Traverse	11	261.0	Perseus/Manas
pre 2017	Diamond	25	2904.7	Perseus/Manas
	TOTAL	74	4203.8	

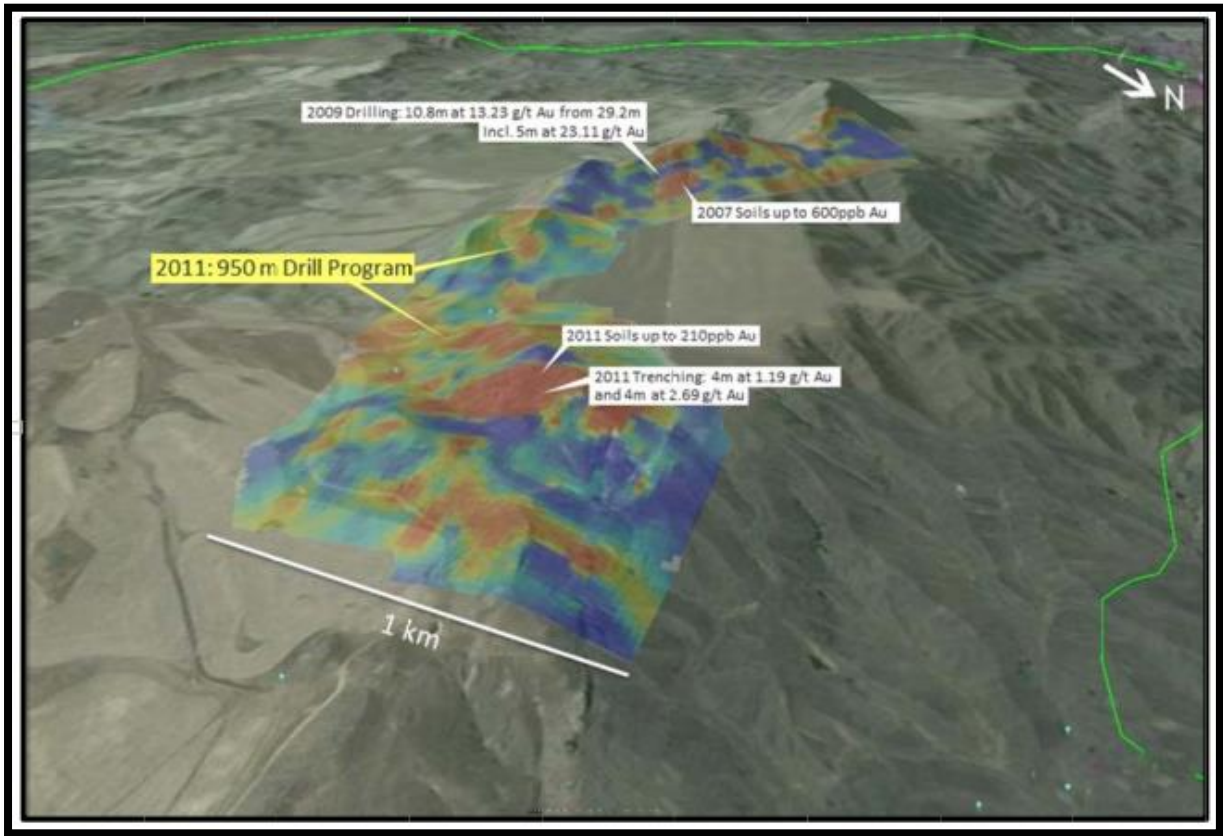


Figure 23 Uluktau geochemistry3D View –Manas Past and Proposed Work 2011

A summary of the drill and trench intercepts achieved by Manas and Perseus is presented below. In all 22 intercepts have been accomplished from essentially three prospects. Estimated true widths are shown where possible (Table 20).

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HOLE-ID	UTME	UTMN	RL	Length (m)	Azim	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length	True Width	Au ppm	Type	Location
JDDH001	277345	4470880	1260	25	79.2	-55	2.5	9.0	6.5	?	2.05	Drillhole	Kurbanbulak
JDDH002	277348	4470886	1261	56	79.2	-80	0.0	5.0	5.0	?	0.98	Drillhole	Kurbanbulak
JKT025	277563	4470560	1255.8	58	95	5	5.0	11.0	6.0	?	0.74	Trench	Kurbanbulak
JKT025	277563	4470560	1255.8	58	95	5	22.0	24.0	2.0	?	0.62	Trench	Kurbanbulak
JTK001	277351	4470886	1262	20	90	11	2.5	5.5	3.0	?	5.83	Trench	Kurbanbulak
JTK005	277904	4470189	1238	29	65	10	19.0	21.0	2.0	?	0.70	Trench	Kurbanbulak
JTK008	277554	4470589	1253	31.4	115	7	25.0	27.0	2.0	?	1.48	Trench	Kurbanbulak
JTK010	277336	4470941	1261	27	70	8	22.7	25.0	2.3	?	2.33	Trench	Kurbanbulak
JTK014	277690	4470470	1251	21.7	40	-3	3.0	6.7	3.7	?	0.70	Trench	Kurbanbulak
JTK023	277372	4470910	1268	44.5	255	-21	28.0	32.5	4.5	?	6.04	Trench	Kurbanbulak
JTU001	276257	4473711	1413	57	60	-16	30.0	32.0	2.0	1.9	0.69	Trench	Uluktau Central
JTU001	276257	4473711	1413	57	60	-16	37.0	41.0	4.0	3.9	2.22	Trench	Uluktau Central
JTU002	276562	4473511	1365	27.5	40	-22	4.0	8.0	4.0	3.9	7.67	Trench	Uluktau Central Extension
JUDDH001	276551	4473500	1368	208	40	-50	2.0	4.0	2.0	1.7	0.56	Drillhole	Uluktau Central Extension
JUDDH001	and						14.0	19.0	5.0	4.3	2.13	Drillhole	Uluktau Central Extension
JUDDH001	and						21.7	26.0	4.3	3.7	1.86	Drillhole	Uluktau Central Extension
JUDDH003	276251	4473709	1414	68.8	40	-45	29.2	40.0	10.8	9.8	13.23	Drillhole	Uluktau Central
JUDDH005	276250	4473710	1414	86.4	44.2	-70	30.8	33.0	2.2	1.4	0.68	Drillhole	Uluktau Central
JUT010	276293	4473691	1394	39	40	-10	6.0	13.0	7.0	6.9	5.27	Trench	Uluktau Central
JUT010	276294	4473692					20.0	26.0	6.0	5.9	10.35	Trench	Uluktau Central
JUTE1	277948	4473814	1390.52	56	275	20	2.0	6.0	4.0	?	1.19	Trench	Uluktau East
JUTE1	277948	4473814	1390.52	56	275	20	28.0	32.0	4.0	?	2.69	Trench	Uluktau East

Table 20 Drill and Trench intercepts from Manas and Perseus operations

The drilling and trenching conducted by Manas were carried out at various geochemical gold anomalous targets, including some of which that had been discovered during Soviet times by earlier geologists. A scout drilling program from 2008 to 2011, with 17 holes drilled (JUDDH01 to 17). Following on from this campaign, 4 trenches were completed (JUP01 and JUT08 to 10).

Initial drilling in 2008 with 4 holes drilled over a strike length of 500m along the prospective limestone contact zone and in close proximity to the Soviet trench result of 4.6m @ 1.6ppm Au mentioned above. This initial work was highly successful with the following intersections;

- JUDDH01 – 5m (4.3m) @ 2.13 ppm Au from 14m
- JUDDH01 – 4.3m (3.7m) @ 1.86 ppm Au from 21.7m
- JUDDH03 - 10.8m (9.76m) @ 13.2 ppm Au from 29.2m

True widths of these intersections are presented in brackets. Core recovery for drillhole JUDDH03 averaged 91.8% for the gold intercept.

The company drilled 12 holes over a strike length of 1100m and generally these holes were drilled on 200m sectional intervals.

Later drilling at Uluktau Central failed to find further significant mineralisation; this would appear to be the result of the lack of structural understanding due to the pervasive loess cover masking the geology and it is highly likely that the section chosen to drill deeper is on a cross fault resulting in the displacement of the mineralisation off section.

In 2013 trenching was carried out near the gold discovery holes. At trench JUT10 about 40m east of JUDDH03, gold mineralisation was also discovered with;

- 7m (6.9m) @ 5.27 ppm Au from 6m &
- 6m (5.9m) @ 10.53 ppm Au from 20m.

Two other holes (JUDDH11 & 14) were drilled to the east of Uluktau Central Prospect at a location now referred to as Uluktau East, on a separate prospective area discovered through the 200m x 25m soil sampling program where results to 210ppb were encountered. A trench was also constructed at this Uluktau East prospect which discovered significant gold mineralisation;

- JUTE1 – 4m @ 1.19 ppm Au from 2m & 4m @ 2.69 ppm Au from 28m

This Uluktau East prospect consists of a linear 2.25km long gold in soil anomaly open at both ends. In the central part of which the gold anomaly is offset by an interpreted dextral north south fault, which is also gold mineralised. It is this offset area that was partially tested by the JUTE1 trench and three drill holes. The three drill holes (JUDDH11, 12 & 14) are drilled within the cross-fault area. Two are drilled to the north and the northern (JUDDH14) is vertical. None of the holes intersected significant mineralisation and nor did they drill under the mineralisation present in the trench JUTE01 in the central area, and therefore they appear not to have fully tested the mineralisation (Figure 24).

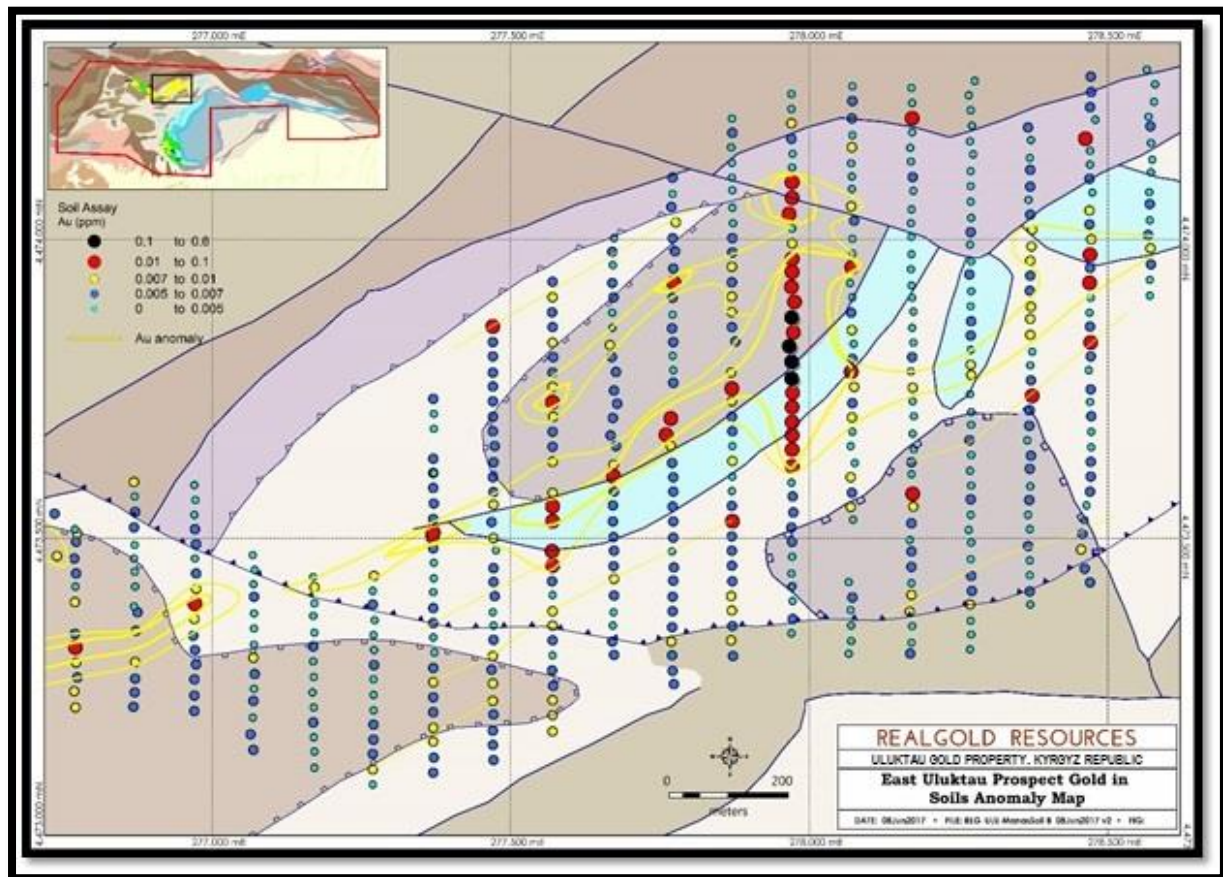


Figure 24 Uluktau East gold soil geochemistry plan

Follow-up exploration at Kurbanbulak by Perseus included soil sampling on a 100m x 20m grid, with -200# fraction analysed for gold and base metals. The survey showed a distinct anomalous north-south trend with associated wider copper mineralisation and included a maximum result of 494ppb Au. Re-sampling of parts of the Soviet trenches at Kurbanbulak was also undertaken by Perseus. This resulted in a best assay of 3m at 5.83 g/t Au from a ferruginous shale adjacent to a Soviet prospecting pit excavated to investigate some surface copper staining. Three drill holes were completed by Perseus to test the prospect using a Winkie man-portable diamond drill rig. The maximum depth achieved was 56m, with a best result of 6.5m at 2.1 g/t Au from 2.5m depth, including 1m of 7.8 g/t Au (JDDH01). There is some doubt as to the effectiveness of these holes as they were sub-optimal in terms of drillhole location and azimuth (Manas Resources, 2008). This particular hole average 64% recovery for the entire hole. (Figure 25 & Figure 26). Both holes JDDH01 and JDDH02 were collared in mineralisation. Drillhole JDDH03 appears to have been collared in the hanging wall of the mineralisation and drilled away from the zone. Inconsistencies with survey control appear to exist between exploration campaigns. These 3 holes occur over a strike length of 68m within the Northwest Zone. No copper assays are available for the 3 holes.

Perseus conducted a trenching program at Kurbanbulak in 2006-2007, with 15 trenches completed for a total advance of 329m. This was later followed by another trenching program in May-June 2012 by Manas with another 11 trenches for 349m. Two small drill holes (JKP01 & 02) were also included in the later stages of the

program for 39m total advance, which were drilled on targets to the east of the soil gold anomalous zones.

The best trench results were obtained in the last stages of the program where trench JTK23 intersected 4.5m from 30m to 34.5m (4.4m estimated true width) of copper mineralisation with 4 of the 5 samples being >2% Cu, which was the upper detection limit of the assay technique used. Within the same trench gold mineralisation was encountered slightly offset but overlapping to the copper mineralisation, with a gold intersection of 4.5m (4.4m estimated true width) at 6.05 g/t Au from 28m to 32.5m. The entire mineralised interval is 6.5m wide. This area corresponds with the south-central part of the North-West Zone.

The other significant trench JKT25 occurs on a separate zone to JTK23 and is 420m to the south southeast. Trench JKT25 intersected 8m from 4m to 12m of >0.3% copper mineralisation including 4m from 8 to 12m being >1%Cu, which was the upper detection limit of the assay technique used. This zone includes 6m @ 0.74 ppm Au from 5m to 11m. This trench is located at the southern end of the East Zone

Manas conducted further drilling in 2013 at Kurbanbulak with holes JDDH04 to JDDH08 for 460m of diamond drilling. Drill holes JDDH04, 5 & 6 were drilled from the west toward the east in the NW Zone. Drill hole JDDH07 & 08 were drilled near trench JKT25, south east of the interpreted NW Zone. The only significant intersection amongst this later drilling was in JDDH08, with 0.8m @ >1% Cu and 1.64ppm Au from 30.8m. True width not estimated or known. The possible causes for this lack of mineralisation are discussed later.

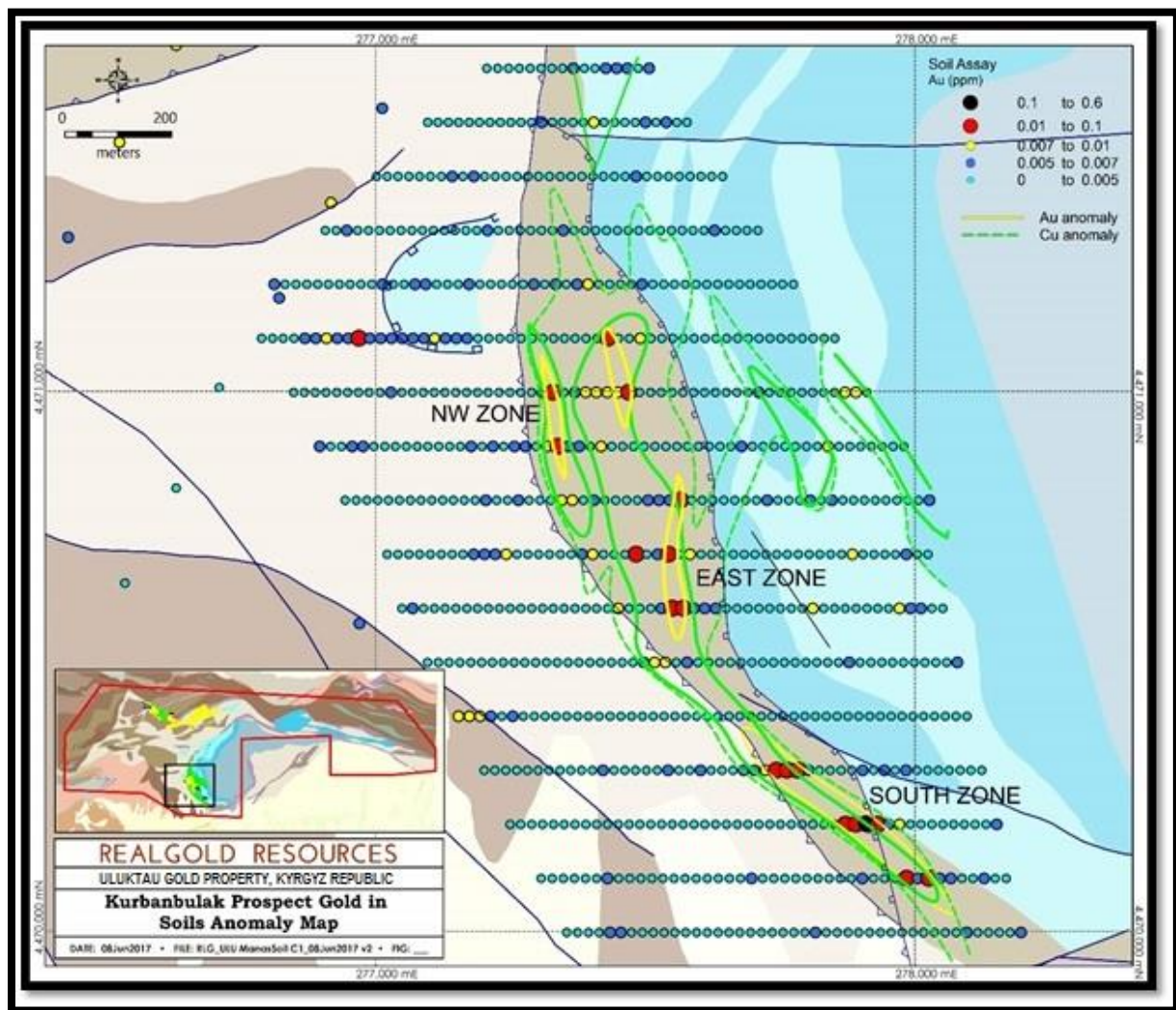


Figure 25 Kurbanbulak gold in soil anomaly map (yellow polygons)

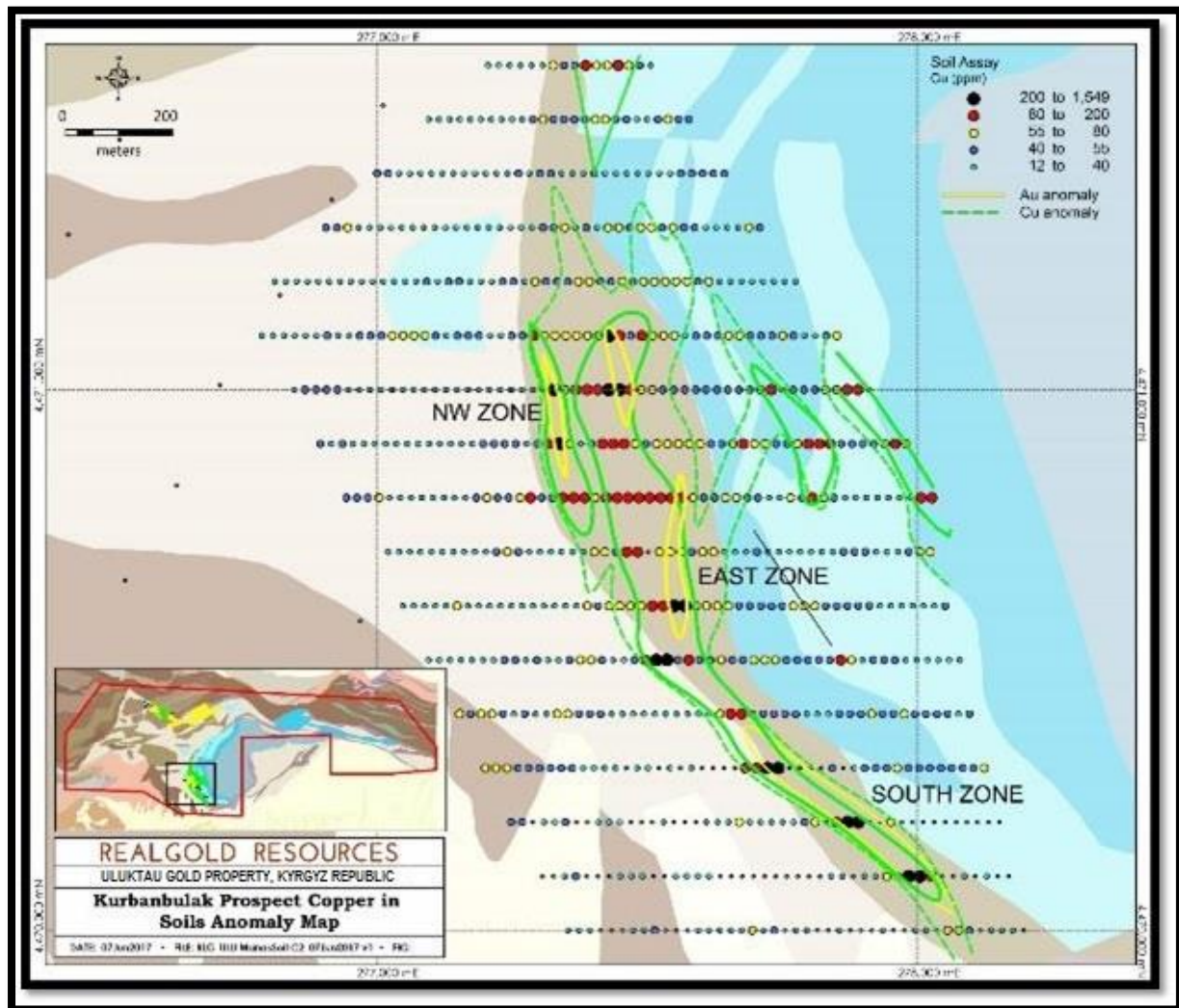


Figure 26 Kurbanbulak copper in soil anomaly map (green polygons)

Recently rock chip sampling by RealGold geologists, as a follow up to a soil sample gold anomaly established from earlier work by Manas has found gold mineralisation near the Adit Prospect (Figure 22), where rock channel sampling of a jasperoid outcrop to the north west of the adit portal has yielded 12.7m @ 3.90ppm Au. This sampling was carried out at an oblique angle to the strike of the outcrop and samples were taken in 1m consecutive channel cuts. This area lies along strike to the drilling at JUDDH03 and both of these locations have a similar geological setting to other gold prospects in the region.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALISATION

7.1 Regional Geology and Stratigraphy

The Licenses forming the Kyrgyz gold project all lie within the Tian-Shan orogenic belt. The physical expression of this is the Tian-Shan Mountain system that runs east-west through the Kyrgyz Republic to Uzbekistan and includes the Alay Mountains. The Tian-Shan orogenic belt extends for almost 3500km westward from Mongolia to Uzbekistan. The belt formed during the late Palaeozoic (Hercynian) collision between the Karakum-Tarim continent and the Palaeo-Kazakhstan continent.

The Tian-Shan is one of the largest gold provinces on earth and hosts several world-class gold deposits. Muruntau in Uzbekistan is the largest gold resource in Eurasia and Kumtor in eastern Kyrgyz Republic is one of the world's 10 largest gold mines. Just north of Kyrgyz Republic border the Tian Shan also contains the giant Kalmakyr-Dalnee porphyry copper-gold deposits in Uzbekistan. The largest gold deposits including Muruntau, Kumtor and Zarmitan are mesothermal lode gold deposits hosted by Late Proterozoic (Vendian) to Early Palaeozoic carbonaceous phyllites and shales.

The Tian Shan in Kyrgyz Republic is comprised of three major structural units or terranes. The Northern Tian Shan comprises the deformed southern margin of the Palaeo-Kazakhstan continent and consists of rocks representing an Early to Middle Ordovician magmatic arc and underlying Precambrian basement. During the late Palaeozoic the Northern Tian Shan was covered by continental red-bed sediments and was uplifted relative to the Middle Tian Shan. The Middle Tian Shan is represented by the Mid to Late Carboniferous Beltai-Kurama cal-alkaline volcano-plutonic arc, which also developed on Precambrian basement. It includes numerous shelf facies carbonate units and incorporates thrust slices of older terranes. The boundary between the Northern and Middle Tian Shan is represented by the Nikolaev Line, a reactivated Ordovician suture (Figure 27). In regard to this figure, the qualified person has been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralisation on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

The Southern Tian Shan is an intensely deformed fold and thrust belt, which hosts all the major mesothermal lode gold deposits. The Southern Tian Shan comprises fore-arc accretionary complexes together with continental slope sediments of the Karakum-Tarim continent. The Middle and Southern Tian Shan terranes are separated by an ophiolite zone called the Southern Tian Shan Suture. This suture formed as a result of Middle to Late Carboniferous collision between the Kazakhstan and Karakum-Tarim continents, and final closure of the Palaeo-Turkestan ocean. The closure was followed by uplift and deposition of thick Upper Carboniferous-Permian clastic sediments.

The Hercynian Tian Shan belt was re-deformed and uplifted in the course of Cainozoic continental collision between India and Asia that began in the late Cretaceous (70Ma). The Tian Shan uplift is likely to have started more recently (35-10Ma) as a consequence of the still on-going collision. It now forms a mountainous range system that is the northern arm of the Himalayan orogenic belt.

A number of major east-west striking transcrustal shear zones divide the Tian Shan into a series of tectonic blocks. These shear zones are parallel or slightly oblique to the Hercynian suture pattern and appear to control the post-collisional magmatism and most of the mesothermal gold deposits.

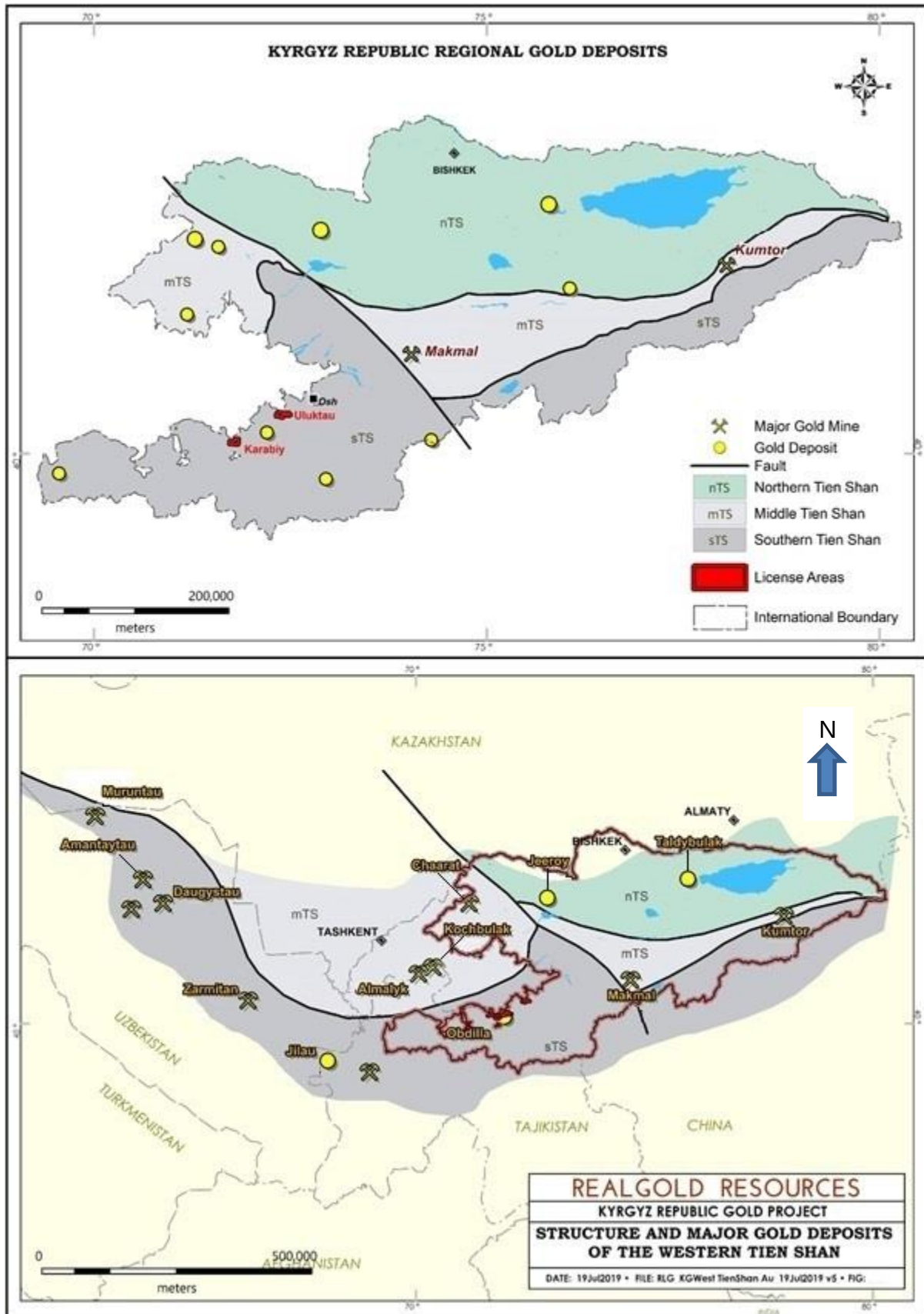


Figure 27 Kyrgyz Republic major terrane and Gold Deposits maps

Two major magmatic events are present in the Tian Shan. There is an earlier subduction-related event associated with Carboniferous calc-alkaline magmatism at 320 to 300Ma and a younger (Lower Permian) post-collisional more alkaline magmatic event that culminated between 300 and 280Ma. The Carboniferous calc-alkaline magmatism predates the closure of the Palaeo-Turkistan sea. It consists of calc-alkaline intrusions spatially associated with the east-west striking volcanic belts and is also represented by deformed calc-alkaline intrusive rocks along the Southern Tian Shan Suture. The more alkaline Permian post-collisional magmatism affected the whole region across terrane boundaries.

7.2 Regional Structures

The Kyrgyz Republic may be conveniently divided into three east-west trending tectonic units; the Northern, Middle and Southern Tian Shan. The southwest part of the country comprises the western portion of the Southern Tian-Shan and is mainly composed of Middle to Upper Paleozoic fore-arc accretionary complex which has been subjected to intense folding and thrusting during the Upper Paleozoic (Biske et al., 1982 and Seltmann et al., 2001).

The mercury, antimony, gold province which extends in an east-west direction for more than 250km is bounded by two lithosphere scale strike slip faults, also with a broadly southeast orientation oblique to the main Tian-Shan structures (Mao, et al., 2005). The western segment of the Southern Tian Shan, also known as the Southern Fergana Segment, had continental crust in the Precambrian through Ordovician after which a continental shelf margin developed during the Silurian. Spreading and closing of an ocean occurred from the Devonian through to the Carboniferous when major north-south compression and thrusting took place. Middle to Late Carboniferous, extension and dilation tectonics in the Late Carboniferous through Permian, created deep penetrating structures that acted as channel ways for the mineralizing fluids. The age of the mineralisation is not well-constrained and is generally considered to be Permian (Sinizyn, 1959). (Kirwin, 2017.)

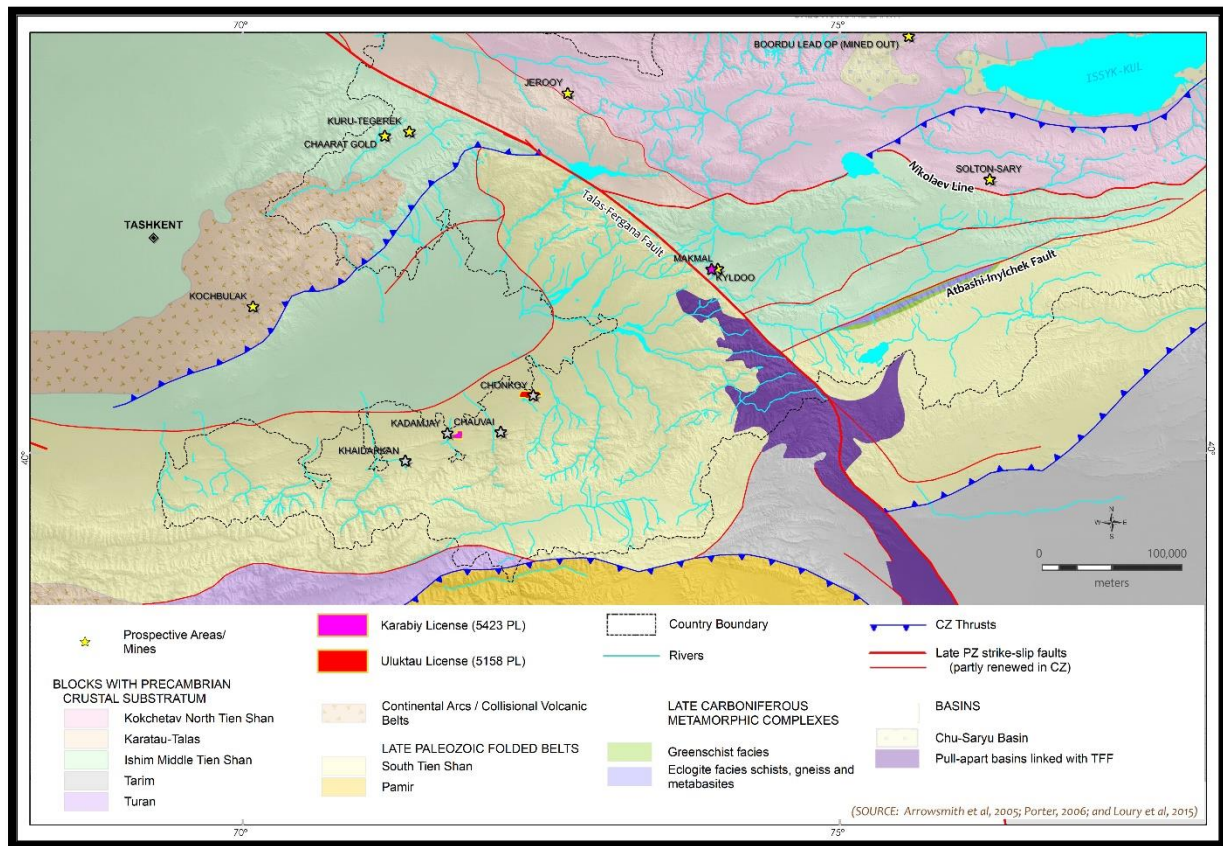


Figure 28 Regional structures of Southern Tian-Shan in the Kyrgyz Republic

7.3 Regional Metallogeny

A large number of major gold deposits have been identified in the gold belts of the Altai collage, most of which is in the Tian Shan province. On a global scale, this auriferous endowment is second only to the Witwatersrand basin in South Africa. The setting of gold mineralisation in this huge region is very diverse, ranging from orogenic-type, which includes both structural and intrusive-related gold deposits, to auriferous porphyry, skarn, epithermal and volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits (Figure 28).

The complex metallogenic history of the Tian Shan has resulted in a wide range of mineralisation styles being present. The two Hercynian magmatic pulses have different metallogenic affinities and world class ore-bodies are associated with both pulses. The older 320 to 300Ma (Permo-Carboniferous) calc-alkaline intrusions are spatially associated with base and precious metal deposits of porphyry and skarn styles, as well as orogenic and epithermal styles of gold mineralisation. The younger (Permo-Triassic) pulse of post-collisional magmatism that culminated between 300 and 280Ma was accompanied by formation of the major orogenic mesothermal gold deposits such as Muruntau and Kumtor. Low sulphide quartz vein array and stock-work type gold deposits are the most common of this type in the Southern Tian Shan and include the giant deposits. Deposits of tin-beryllium, REE-niobium-tantalum-zirconium, uranium, and of skarn or greisen type tungsten occurrences are also associated with the younger pulse. In all cases the giant gold deposits of Muruntau, Kumtor and Zarmitan are also related to the major transcrustal shear zones. Other significant gold deposits in Kyrgyz Republic include Makmal, which is essentially a

skarn and greisen deposit associated with the margins of an Early Permian porphyritic leucogranite, Jerooy which is a quartz vein stockwork hosted by quartz diorite, and Taldybulak associated with complex sheet and pipe like quartz tourmaline sulphide lodes in a flat lying brittle melange zone.

A sediment hosted style of gold mineralisation is represented by the Carlin-type fine-grained sulphide and jasperoidal silica associated gold (+/- arsenic, mercury, antimony) mineralisation at Obdilla, Tolubay (Chauvai), Slantcevyi Klin, North Karabiy, Shambesai and Uluktau. These deposit types form the main type of exploration target for Rockwealth because of their perceived very high potential for large undiscovered gold deposits.

7.4 Local Geology and Stratigraphy

7.4.1 Detailed Prospect Geology

The mercury and antimony mines have been operating on a large scale for more than six decades and while there are numerous former Soviet studies there is little data published in English. The main reference source is a very useful volume entitled, “The Geology and Mineral Resources of Kyrgyz Republic” published by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in 1998 (ESCAP, 1998).

7.4.2 Alai-Karabiy Property Geology

The Kadamjai mercury-antimony district is considered to have the second largest mercury-antimony deposit in the world. Khaidarkan Mercury Plant, built in 1942, was reported, as of 2005, to produce 300 to 600 metric tons of mercury per year (Wikipedia, 2019).

The Kadamjai mercury-antimony deposits were discovered in the early 1900s and several underground mines were developed. Substantial waste dumps indicate that significant activity took place in the latter part of the last century.

The Alai-Karabiy Property forms occurs within the Kadamjai mercury – antimony district and contains two areas of recognised mercury, antimony, and gold mineralisation, namely Slantcevyi Klin and North Karabiy. Each of these prospects are located along low angle thrust faults of Siluro-Devonian clastic sediment melange overthrust onto Middle Carboniferous (Tolubay Formation) limestones and extend in an east-west direction. The thrust zone extends for 20km (Figure 29). The region is structurally very complex with numerous latitudinal and diagonal reverse faults and strike-slip faults. The low angle thrust faults and the sub-vertical cross-cutting faults were active during the gold and base metal mineralisation and form the key loci for the district deposits.

To the east and along strike the Obdilla and Shambesai gold deposits, although external to RealGold’s Alai-Karabiy License, were explored by Manas and are located on the west flank of the Alai-Karabiy structure. According to Rickleman et al., (2011) the Obdilla and Shambesai gold deposits are situated in similar east-west trends that are duplicates of the same stratigraphic setting, created by imbricate thrusting. The Obdilla deposit strikes east-west and has a width of up to 220m. Very fine-grained gold (<30 microns) occurs in disseminated arsenical pyrite hosted in decalcified calcareous and argillized carbonaceous sediments, which also contain realgar, orpiment and cinnabar (Rickleman et al., 2011). The Shambesai deposit is located 7km south of Obdilla. The mineralised zone strikes east-northeast for 1.4km and is up

to 300m wide and 30m thick. Very fine-grained auriferous pyrite and arsenopyrite, realgar and orpiment occur in decalcified tectonic breccias, siltstones and proximal limestones. Parts of the deposit are deeply oxidized over vertical intervals of more than 300m and haloes of calcite veining are observed for tens of meters beyond the mineralisation (Rickleman, 2011).

The stratigraphy and structure in the Alai-Karabiy License area generally strikes east-west. The main structural element is an east-west striking, gently south dipping thrust fault set, which separates Carboniferous limestone rich rocks from an over-thrust plate of Siluro-Devonian clastic sediments. This over-thrusting sequence is repeated as a series of imbricate stepped blocks due to late stage non-mineralised subvertical reverse faults, which are similarly east-west striking having uplifted the earlier over-thrusted sequence.

The Silurian rocks comprise carbonaceous cherty shales, interbedded with carbonaceous and argillaceous siltstones and sandstone. Devonian rocks are exposed in the northern part of the License area, variably comprising sandstones, conglomerates and shales. The Carboniferous rocks comprise a sequence of limestones, dolomites and carbonaceous (sometimes bituminous) siltstones, shale and sandstones. The Carboniferous sediments are interpreted as shallow marine reef environment flanked by deeper basinal sediments. A minor volcanic component to the sediments is present.

The Alai-Karabiy Au-Sb-Hg mineralisation is spatially associated with the thrust zone contacts of the Siluro-Devonian clastic sediments and Carboniferous limestone succession.

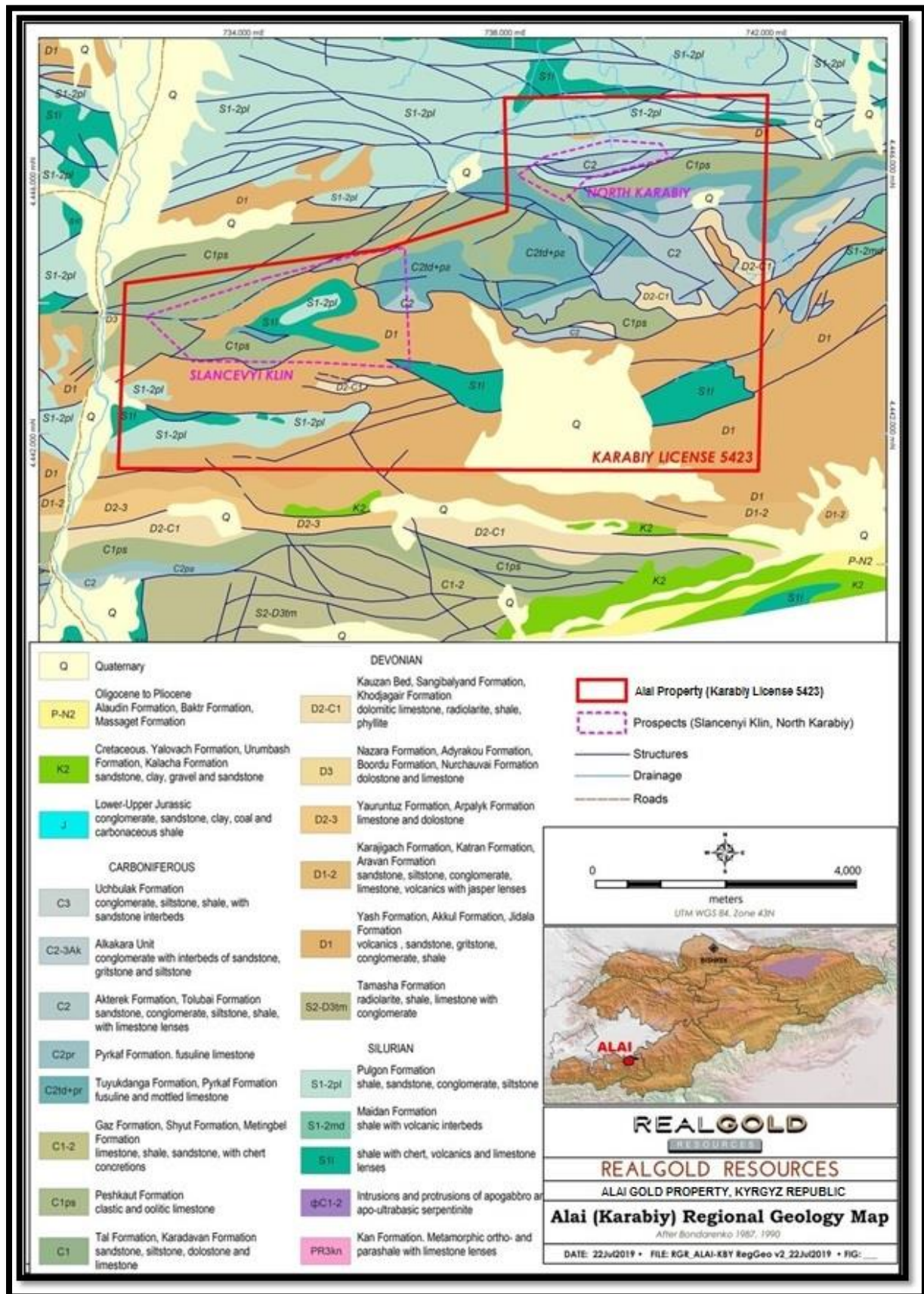


Figure 29 Alai-Karabiy Tenement Geology Map

In the Slantcevyi Klin area, the various Siluro-Devonian interbedded siltstone and sandstone sequences are overthrust onto the Carboniferous limestone rich sequences comprising the dominantly siltstone clastic marl member (C_{2tl}) of the Tolubay Suite, which overlies the massive limestones (C_{1-2}) of the Gaz Suite. This thrust fault set is known as the Varsican Thrust and strikes largely east-west (Figure 30). On the section shown North Aktash occurs north of Slantcevyi Klin and west of North Karabiy.

These east-west thrust faults are offset by a series of numerous north-northeast to northeast trending slightly younger normal faults, which may also be mineralised. In the Alai-Karabiy area, extensive Soviet drilling demonstrates the thrust structures and the stratigraphy dip moderately to gently to the south.

Zones of alteration as silica metasomatism and haematization (jasperoids) are associated with the set of Variscan thrust and cross cutting north east faults.

Late stage post mineral east-west reverse faulting, known as the Alpine Thrust set, has caused the various blocks to form an imbricate set that often repeats the formation sequences present.

The North Karabiy prospect has a similar geological and structural setting to the southern part of North Aktash, where horsts of Silurian-Devonian siltstone melange (μS_{1-2}) lie overthrust by massive Carboniferous limestone (C_{1-2}) of the Gaz Suite (Figure 30).

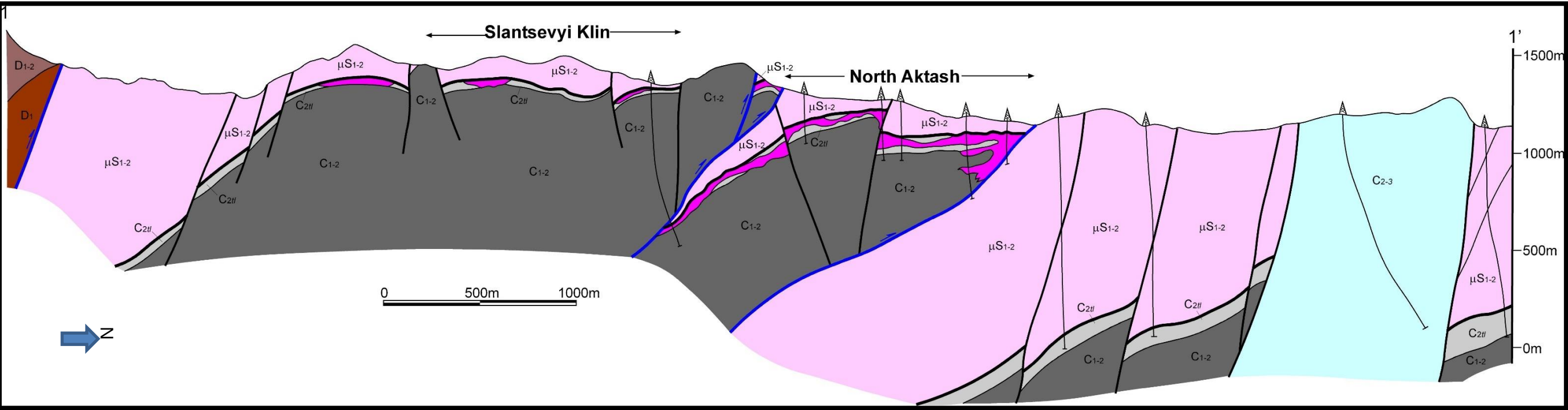
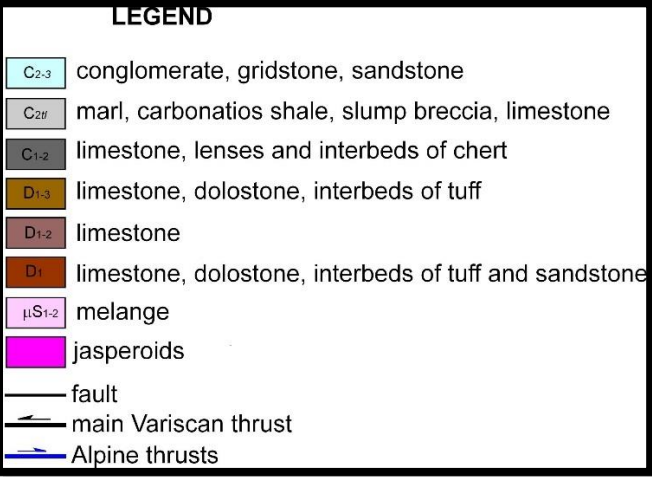


Figure 30 Idealized section of the Slantsevyi Klin prospect (South-North:L-R)

7.4.2.1 Alai-Karabiy Mineralisation

In the Alai-Karabiy area, mercury - antimony mineralisation is distributed and localized in the same way as in the other parts of the Kadamjai mineralised area, being controlled by geological, structural and stratigraphic-lithological factors.

At Kadamjai, most of the high-grade mineralisation occurs in the hinge zone part of the Pravoberezhnaya anticline. Like in the other areas, the main mineralisation controls are faults. Drill holes intersected economic mineralisation in three different geological-structural settings:

- Thrust-type interformational contact between Carboniferous limestones and overlying Silurian-Devonian terrigenous rocks: the mineralisation is confined to hornfels-shale, hornfels-jasperoid and jasperoid-limestone breccias (type 1);
- Carboniferous limestones: the mineralisation is localized in layered calcite-jasperoid-limestone and calcite-limestone breccias; and (type 2);
- Fault zones cutting autochthonous and allochthonous rocks - northeast fault set (type 3);

In the first two cases, the mineralisation occurs as concordant tabular-shaped bodies; in the latter case, it occurs as crosscutting vein-shaped mineralised bodies. In terms of percentage, the majority (43%) of antimony mineralisation are confined to the interformational contact between limestones and terrigenous rocks (type 1). The thickness of economic mineralisation in this setting varies from 0.7 m to 6.0 m (averaging 2.0 m). Antimony grades vary from 0.84% to 9.28% (averaging 2.91%) (Doroshenko,1987).

Crosscutting mineralised bodies contain 35% of total antimony mineralisation (type 3). Economic mineralisation of this subtype is found in the meridional normal fault zone. It extends into both overlying terrigenous rocks and underlying limestones for a length 30-50 m from the thrust-type interformational contact between these rocks. The thickness of economic mineralisation varies from 0.89 m to 4.61 m (averaging 1.44 m). Antimony grades vary from 0.96% to 11.32% (averaging 5.32%) (Doroshenko,1987).

Exfoliation planes in limestones comprise 22% of total antimony mineralisation (type 2). In the Levoberezhny area, Kadamjai, autochthonous limestones were found to contain up to four mineralised zones with economic antimony mineralisation. The most continuous zone is the uppermost one, which is located 30-40 m below the interformational contact between limestones and terrigenous sediments. The thickness of economic mineralisation in this zone varies from 0.8 to 7.0 m (averaging 1.3 m). Average antimony grade varies from 0.83% to 9.0% (averaging 2.04%) (Doroshenko,1987). The Levoberezhny area does not include the Alai-Karabiy area, but both areas form part of the same field and exhibit similar geology.

The extensive Soviet antimony workings at Kadamjai immediately west of the Alai-Karabiy Property are associated with jasperoidal silica bodies that are largely located on or near the thrust faulted contact of the Pulgon and Tolubay suites. Some jasperoids are associated with sub-vertical normal and reverse faults that offset the

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stratigraphy and the overlying thrust plate. The mineralisation comprises veinlets and disseminations of stibnite, together with some disseminated arsenical pyrite, and orpiment & realgar. Extensive, generally low grade gold mineralisation is associated with the jasperoids and mercury mineralisation. Some significant gold mineralisation has also been described from historic Soviet exploration.

Other known deposits on the Alai-Karabiy trend have breccias of various types; silicified brecciated shale, jasperoids, and decalcified carbonate breccia. Most of the mineralised breccias are bedding-parallel and are located along the contact between limestone and shale olistostromes and in the limestone beneath the contact with the shale olistostrome. Some jasperoid breccias form fracture (fault) related bodies oblique to bedding. The main minerals associated with gold are realgar, orpiment, stibnite, fluorite and cinnabar. Thallium-bearing galkhaite has been reported from the western part of Alai-Karabiy, whereas the central part has cinnabar and stibnite ores with galkhaite (Nikiforov, 1969).

At Slantcevyi Klin, the exposed mineralised jasperoids are generally associated with the Tolubay suite, which occurs as a narrow formation conforming with the underlying Gaz Suite. To the east of this exposure the jasperoids would be expected to continue to occur under the Siluro-Devonian overlying sequence.

7.4.3 Uluktau Property Geology

The Chonkoi mercury deposit occurs within the Uluktau Property toward the eastern part of the license (280600E 4473150N UTM WGS84 43N). The deposit was mined using both open cut and underground shaft methods. Yearly output was 110-120 thousand tonnes of ore that was processed at the metallurgic plant of the mine. Mercury production was 165-170 tonnes per year. The Uluktau (Uluu-Too or Ulugtau) deposit and mine were put on care and maintenance under the government PESAK programme in 1995. The remaining explored resource is 8,265,000 ore tonnes containing 22,698 tonnes of mercury at an average grade of 0.275% Hg. The qualified person has been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralisation on the property that is the subject of this technical report. Furthermore, the mercury deposit is not considered material to the focus of RealGold (Borkoev, 1994).

The large Chonkoi open pit mercury deposit (Figure 31) lies within a large antiformal fold situated between a folded regional thrust and the Chonkoi fault. The Chonkoi fault dips steeply to the north and separates Cambrian mafic lavas on the northern flank from terrigenous melange on the southern flank. Lens-like bodies of serpentinites (listvanites) are traced along the fault zone. Five north-dipping mineralised areas extend along the Chonkoi fault. Mineralisation is comprised of cinnabar, with lesser amounts of native mercury and galkhaite. Gangue minerals are represented by ankerite, dolomite and barite. The mineralised bodies do not have distinct geological contacts; they were defined by assay results and are hosted in silicified mylonitized Silurian shales. The length of the mineralised zones varies between 650m and 2,500m, the thickness ranges from a few meters to 130m. The mineralised zones were traced for 1,250m down dip. Gold-bearing jasperoids are known to occur at the contact of limestones and shales at Uluktau, 3km west of Chonkoi mercury mine.

Soviet mapping indicates that within the Uluktau License, Silurian age siltstones are over-thrust from the south by massive limestones in an apparent structural analogue of the highly prospective zones in the Alai-Karabiy Property area. These are

interpreted to represent potential Tolubay Suite stratigraphic equivalents. At least one prominent jasperoid band anomalous in gold occurs within the siltstones immediately north of the contact between the siltstones and the massive limestones at Uluktau.



Figure 31 Chonkoi open pit mercury mine

The clastic sediments are not well exposed here but include at least one zone of chloritic tuffaceous mafic lavas, sediments and a coarse volcanoclastic breccia.

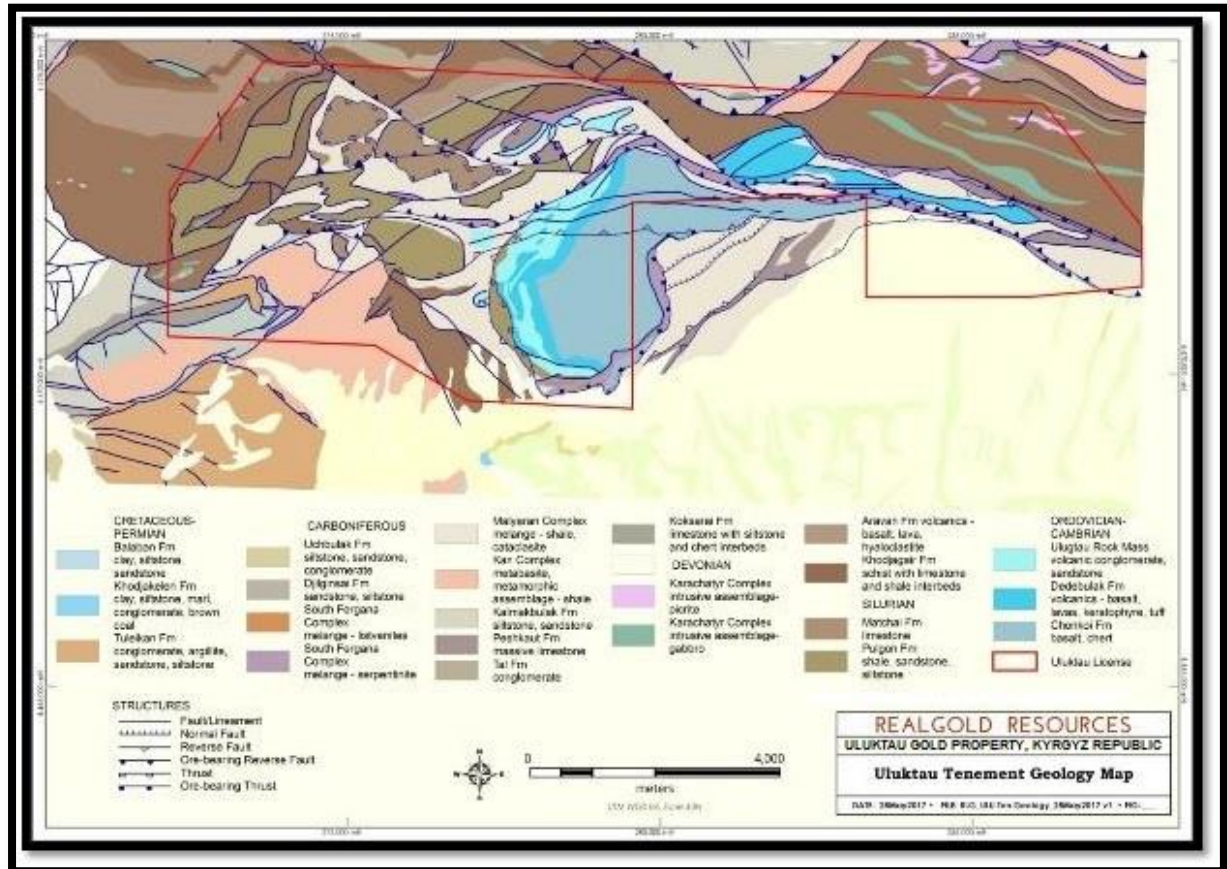


Figure 32 Uluktau Tenement Geology Map

At the Kurbanbulak prospect as outlined in Figure 33, a different style of gold mineralisation is associated with gossanous zones in Silurian age siltstones, mudstones and chloritic phyllites. These are locally quartz veined or carbonate veined. The Kurbanbulak copper-gold occurrence is located within Lower Silurian argillaceous shales and sandstones, and tuffaceous shales, tuffaceous siltstone and limestone of Lower Cambrian age (Figure 33).

7.4.3.1 Uluktau Property Mineralisation

At the Uluktau prospect, a mercury-gold occurrence is located within the NE dipping Akterek fault zone at the contact between limestone, carbonaceous and tuffaceous shales of Upper-Middle Silurian. The rocks within the contact zone are intensely brecciated and silicified. The contact zone is 3m to 30m wide and occurs over a 900m strike length. The altered rocks contain quartz, with rare disseminations or thin veinlets of cinnabar, realgar and orpiment.

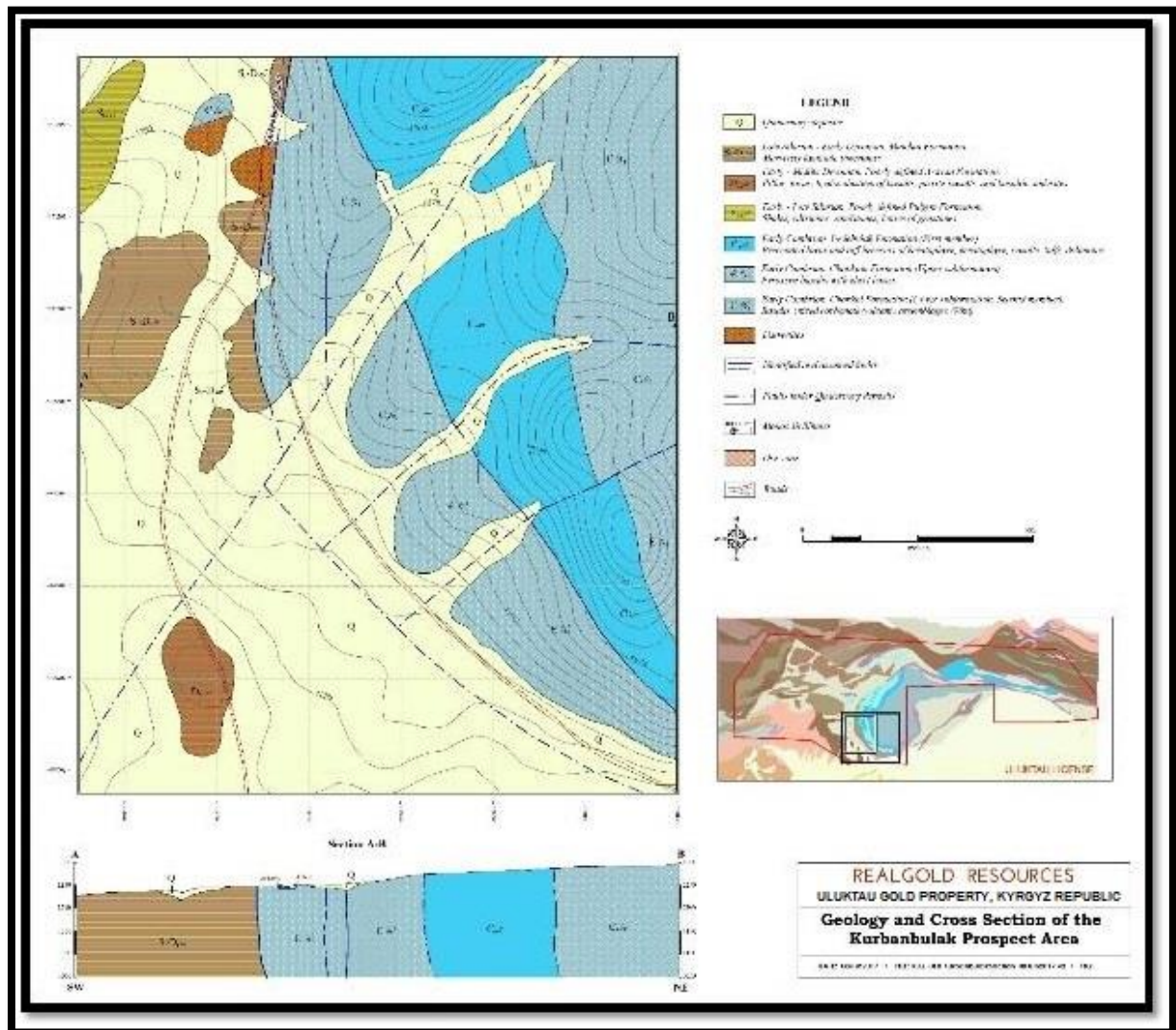


Figure 33 Kurbanbulak Prospect Geology Map and Section

Mineralisation at Kurbanbulak is controlled by a WSW dipping fault zone. Gold and copper mineralisation occur in zones of intensely fractured and altered shale and sandstone over a width of 10m to 50m, and a strike length up to 1.2km. The altered rocks contain ankerite, quartz, haematite, disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite, along with malachite, azurite and limonite with the oxidised profile.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Carlin-type deposits show enrichment in the elements gold, arsenic, antimony, mercury, thallium and barium. This enrichment is created by hydrothermal fluid circulation with a temperature of up to 300 °C. The underlying rocks out of which the minerals are dissolved are normally silty carbonates, although also silicates and other sediments are possible. The source of the heating for the water in the hydrothermal circulation is still under discussion. The material in the deposit is altered in a way that the carbonate minerals are either dissolved or converted to the silicates by silicate rich hydrothermal water. For example, dolomite is transformed into jasperoid. Another alteration is the formation of clay minerals by interaction of hydrothermal water and feldspar. The absence of base metal sulphides and the even distribution of the

arsenical pyrite in the host rock are the most obvious difference to other sulphide deposits (Carlin Gold Deposits - Wikipedia, 2019).

Historically the Turkestan-Chauvai and Southern Fergana Segments of the western South Tian Shan, Kyrgyz Republic, were a mercury, antimony and fluorite producing region with only small and undeveloped gold deposits (Manas Resources 2008). A number of these large mercury, antimony and fluorite deposits were substantial underground and open pit mines. Very limited gold exploration in the region during the past two decades has identified numerous deposits, now recognized as Carlin-type (Yakubchuk et al., 2002, Seltsmann et al., 2004, Rickleman et al., 2011).

Field visits and sampling conducted in October, 2016 to the main mercury and antimony mining districts at Khaidarkhan, Kadamzai, Chauvai and Chonkoy further highlighted the exploration potential of the southwest part of the Kyrgyz Republic for significant Carlin-type gold deposits. (Kirwin, 2017 & Cline, 2018).

The style of gold mineralisation found in the Southwest Kyrgyz projects exhibits similar characteristics to the Carlin-type deposits of Utah & Nevada in the USA. Carlin-type deposits are structurally controlled epigenetic, disseminated, auriferous pyrite deposits that are hosted in calcareous sedimentary rocks, with or without igneous rocks and the gold mineralisation is proximally associated with arsenic, antimony and mercury (Figure 34 & Figure 35) (Kirwin, 2017).

Gold is ionically distributed in trace-element rich pyrite rims, which overgrew older pyrite cores. Cores and rims have distinct textures, trace element chemistry, and are readily distinguished with petrography (Cline, 2018).

High-grade samples from southwestern Kyrgyzstan exhibit classic western USA Carlin-type core and rim textures, though they are oxidized to hematite and goethite, respectively. Goethite rims, furthermore, contain gold and elevated arsenic (≤ 10 wt.%) based on SEM EDS analyses. The rims also exhibit classic Carlin fuzzy textures indicating replacement of host rock. The exploration target area displays alteration characteristic of Carlin-type deposits including jasperoid after calcite accompanied by clay-micas and increasing porosity correlative with increasing grade (Cline, 2018).

This information presented by Cline confirms that the type of deposits presents at Alai-Karabiy and Uluktau is in fact Carlin-type. The exploration evidence gathered thus far shows that the gold mineralisation is focused on the Variscan thrust fault set at Alai-Karabiy or similar aged structures present at Uluktau.

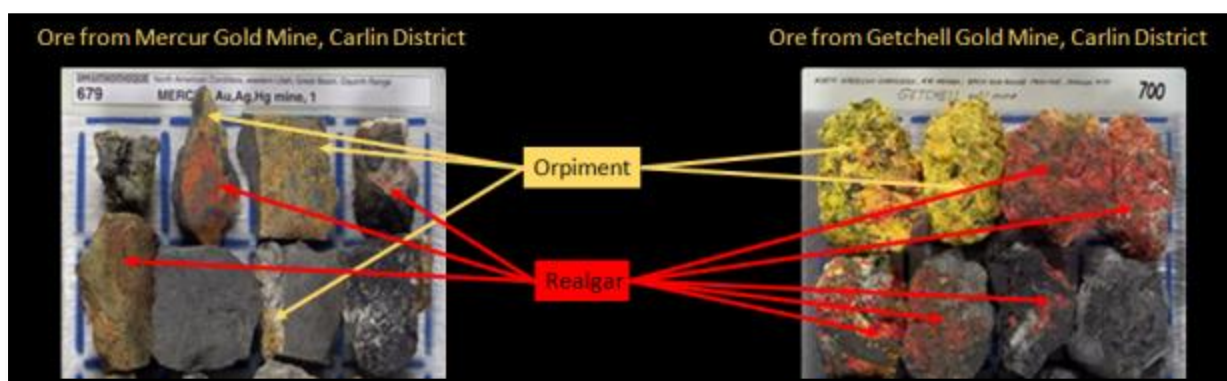


Figure 34 Orpiment & realgar mineralisation from Mercur & Getchell, Carlin District, USA.

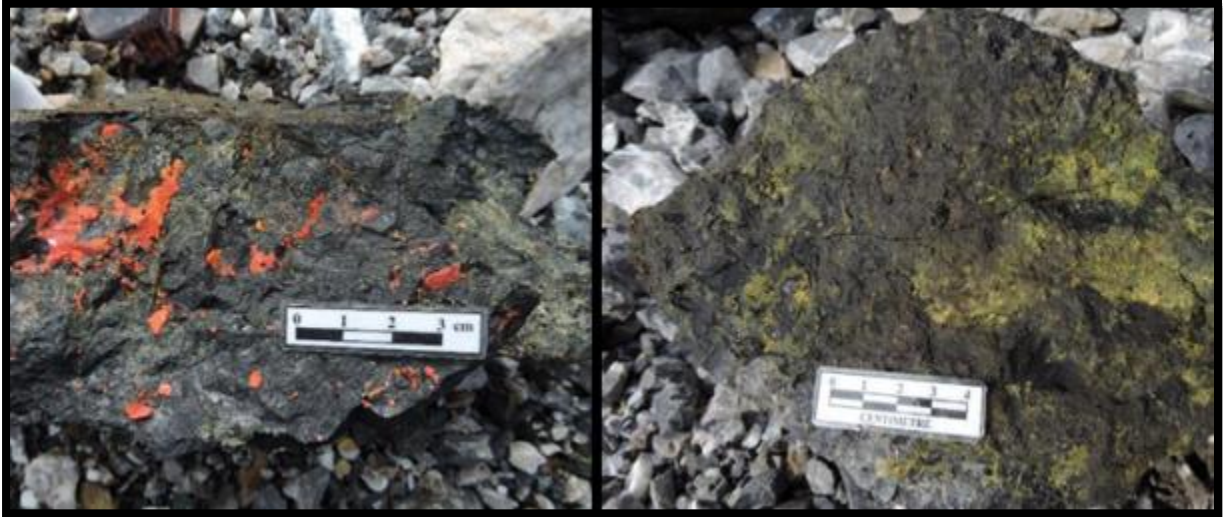


Figure 35 Orpiment and realgar from the Tolubay mercury mine near Uluktau

The Carlin-type deposits in the Nevada area of Western USA are typically gold only deposits and occur in well-defined structural trends with a number of world class deposits (+5 million ounces of gold), such as Carlin and Gold Quarry, that are surrounded by large number of satellite deposits that are often >500,000 ounces of gold each. The Carlin-type deposits of western USA yielded an estimated gold endowment in excess of 150M ounces over an area of 700km². These types of deposits may be both large scale and high-grade. Other well-known possible Carlin-type deposits located in Asia include Jinfeng in China (Manas Resources Prospectus 2008) (Figure 36). Carlin-type gold deposits, Nevada, USA, have produced ~8,250 tonnes gold (265 MOz), making northern Nevada one of the most productive gold districts in the world (Cline et al.,2005).

This information is not necessarily indicative of the scale of the mineralisation on the property that is the subject of this technical report and should only be referenced as a means of understanding the importance of these types of deposits worldwide.

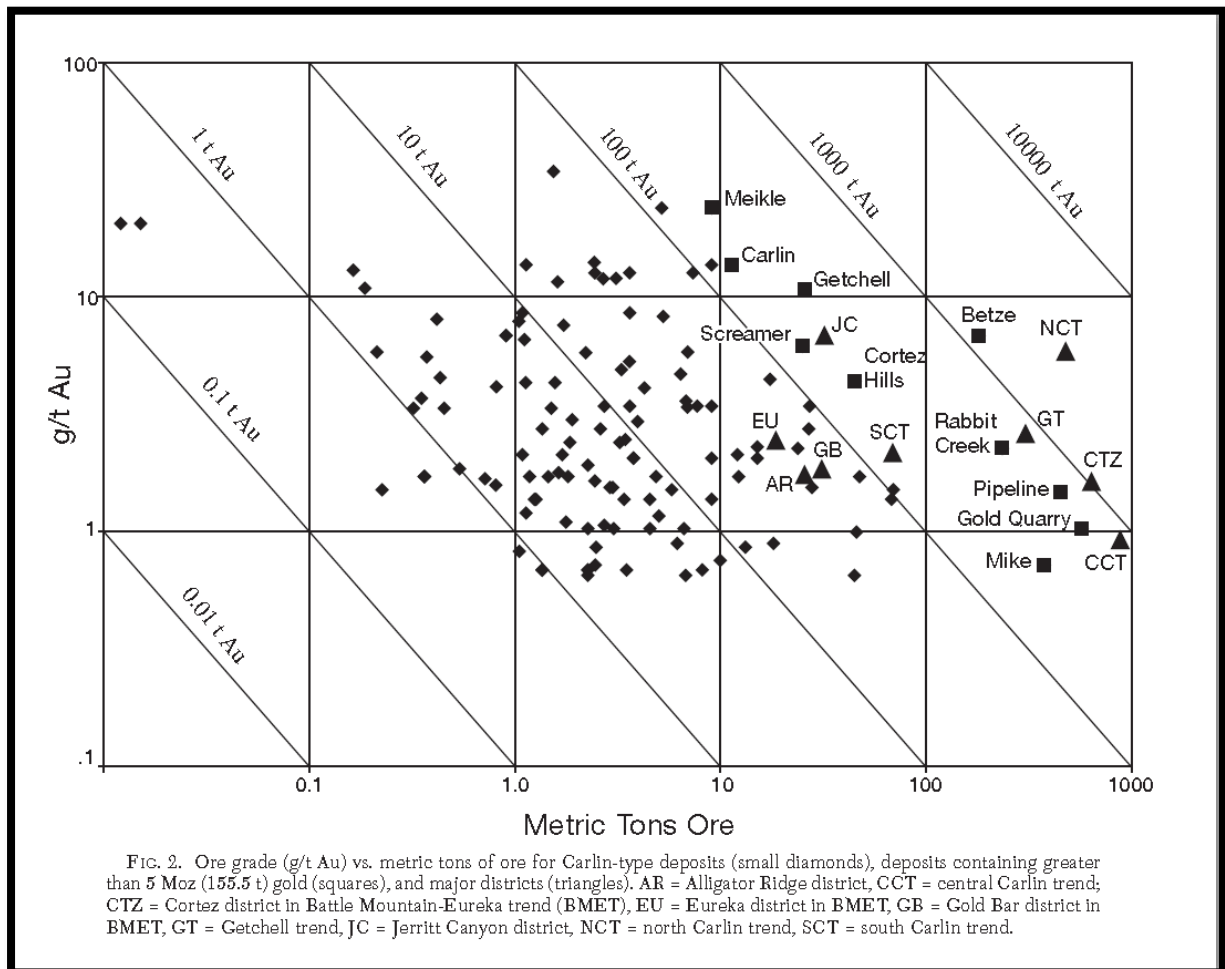


Figure 36 Carlin-type deposits size versus grade graph

9 EXPLORATION

9.1 Geophysical Survey

RealGold has not carried out any geophysical surveys.

9.2 Geological Mapping

RealGold has conducted geological mapping of the prospective horizon at Alai-Karabiy in 2000, 5000 and 10000 scale maps. This detailed mapping has allowed a more detailed interpretation of the previous Soviet geological mapping and will be used to help with targeting the proposed drilling.

9.3 Geochemical Sampling.

RealGold has carried out extensive geochemical sampling surveys often as a follow up to previous surveyed areas, such as the Manas soil sampling carried out at Uluktau. The properties have undergone both grid-based soil sampling as well as more detailed rock chip site specific, traverses and trench channel rock sampling.

9.3.1 Alai-Karabiy Geochemical Survey

Soil sampling comprising 2124 samples covered a much broader area and was carried out in a grid pattern of 200m x 50m and was generally away from the areas that were rock chip sampled. Where the soil traverses crossed the prospective horizons elevated geochemical responses were received.

The survey reveals that the mineralised horizons or locations are quite specific and generally associated with the thrust zones especially between the Pulgon Sediments and the Tolubai Limestone.

The following maps show that the arsenic is a good pathfinder for gold mineralisation. These arsenic assays were determined by portable XRF analyses on soil sample pulps that had been prepared previously by the laboratory for gold analyses. The gold analyses lowest level of detection was usually 0.05ppm.

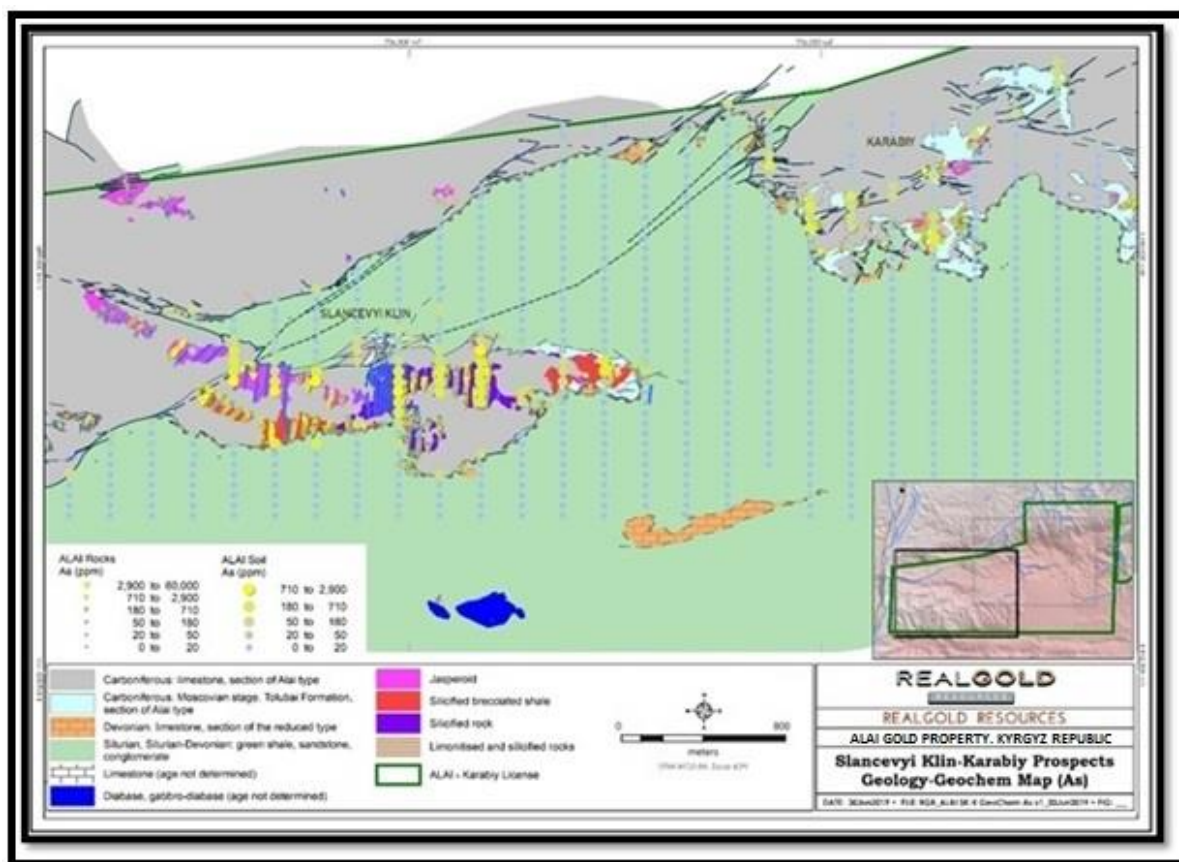


Figure 37 Slantcevyi Klin arsenic geochemistry survey plan

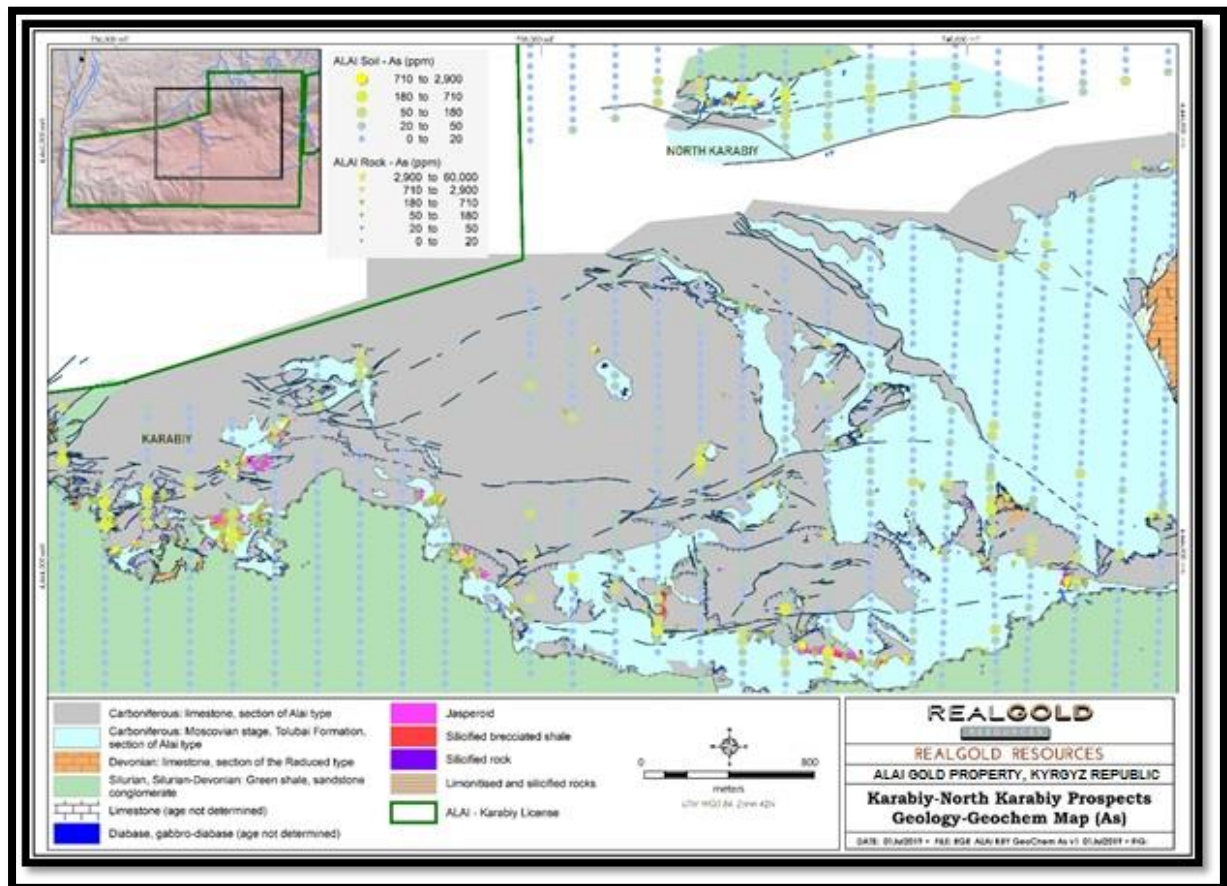


Figure 38 Karabiy & North Karabiy arsenic geochemistry survey plan.

Rock sampling by RealGold completed 237 continuous channel sampled trenches or continuous rock chip traverses covering much of the property on various prospective horizons. Individual rock samples were also taken and analysed. In all 10,728 samples were collected. Generally, the channel samples and traverse samples were two meters in length. This sampling targeted the various jasperoid outcrops near the Tolubai Limestone – Pulgon Siltstone contact and which is the same zone targeted by the Soviets in their search for mercury and antimony mineralisation. Previous Soviet and Barrick sampling have shown this zone is highly prospective for gold mineralisation, as at Slantcevyi Klin, Karabiy and North Karabiy.

Prospect	Trenches	Traverses	Subtotal
Slantcevyi Klin	42	71	113
Karabiy	111	0	111
North Karabiy	13	0	13
TOTAL	166	71	237

Table 21 Rock Sampling at Alai-Karabiy Property

Detailed rock chip traverses and trenches have discovered wide zones of low-grade gold mineralisation associated with outcropping jasperoid deposits at Slantcevyi Klin (Figure 39 & Table 22). Narrower partially higher-grade material is also present at the North Karabiy prospect.

It is not possible to estimate the true width based upon the current information because the Slantcevyi Klin deposit dips parallel with the topographic slope, which

accounts for the wide trench intercepts. This means that the trenching data is actually sampling along the side wall of the mineralisation rather than across it and erosion would vary the thickness of the deposit.

The same sampling procedures were used at both projects of Alai-Karabiy and Uluktau. Further details are given in the Uluktau section.

SW Kyrgyz Project, Kyrgyz Republic

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HOLE-ID	LOCATIONX	LOCATIONY	LOCATIONZ	LENGTH	AZIMUTH	Dip	FROM	TO	LENGTH	AU_PPM	TYPE	PROSPECT
17SKR01	733237.0	4443442.0	1454.0	15.0	123.0	0.0	0.00	15.00	15.00	1.07	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
17SKR06	733814.0	4443446.0	1506.0	50.0	84.0	0.0	0.00	40.00	40.00	2.41	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
17SKT01	732838.0	4443522.0	1387.0	112.0	40.0	0.0	90.00	98.00	8.00	0.72	Trench	Slantcevyi Klin
17SKT01							32.00	40.00	8.00	0.84	Trench	Slantcevyi Klin
17SKT01							44.00	62.00	18.00	1.50	Trench	Slantcevyi Klin
17SKT34	733896.0	4443642.0	1465.0	73.0	203.0	0.0	50.00	56.50	6.50	0.77	Trench	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR01	733811.4	4443402.3	1494.0	64.0	3.0	0.0	28.00	62.00	34.00	1.66	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR02	733820.8	4443391.0	1486.0	91.0	150.0	0.0	40.00	80.00	40.00	2.38	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR03	733834.2	4443245.0	1421.0	264.0	140.0	0.0	171.00	239.00	68.00	1.59	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR04	733857.0	4443247.9	1424.0	275.0	3.0	0.0	149.00	209.00	60.00	1.44	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR05	733877.8	4443262.0	1443.0	271.0	3.0	0.0	135.00	232.00	97.00	1.16	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR06	733899.8	4443275.0	1450.0	240.0	3.0	0.0	121.00	195.00	74.00	1.22	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR07	733918.8	4443239.0	1426.0	291.0	180.0	0.0	242.00	253.00	11.00	0.64	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR07							167.00	201.00	34.00	1.29	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR10	733352.0	4443357.0	1443.0	147.0	7.0	0.0	87.00	98.00	11.00	1.00	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR10							1.00	72.00	71.00	2.74	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR11	733302.0	4443339.0	1433.0	178.0	7.0	0.0	47.00	49.00	2.00	2.70	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR11							30.00	44.00	14.00	0.75	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR12	733248.0	4443310.0	1401.0	216.0	7.0	0.0	141.00	153.00	12.00	0.64	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR13	733201.0	4443374.0	1434.0	122.0	6.0	0.0	26.00	33.00	7.00	1.05	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR13							108.00	117.00	9.00	3.08	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR14	733152.0	4443370.0	1420.0	109.0	7.0	0.0	30.00	53.00	23.00	1.05	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR15	733413.0	4443127.0	1305.0	414.0	350.0	0.0	299.00	310.00	11.00	0.49	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR15							316.00	325.00	9.00	1.28	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR17	732950.9	4443509.6	1479.0	121.0	45.0	0.0	59.00	71.00	12.00	0.85	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR17							34.00	51.00	17.00	0.67	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR18	732957.1	4443581.7	1486.0	143.0	232.0	0.0	7.00	68.00	61.00	1.33	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR24	733463.0	4443401.0	1451.0	54.0	8.0	0.0	3.00	7.00	4.00	1.73	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR24							35.00	40.00	5.00	1.41	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR24							21.00	30.00	9.00	0.79	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin

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18SKR24							10.00	15.00	5.00	1.52	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR30	733966.6	4443265.9	1464.0	255.0	3.0	0.0	119.00	124.00	5.00	1.48	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR30							224.00	246.00	22.00	0.90	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR30							156.00	220.00	64.00	1.24	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR32	734072.0	4443375.0	1532.0	97.0	3.0	0.0	54.00	63.00	9.00	0.63	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR35	734222.5	4443335.0	1535.0	149.0	3.0	0.0	133.00	140.00	7.00	0.92	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
18SKR37	734321.0	4443285.0	1514.0	266.0	4.0	0.0	201.00	244.00	43.00	1.20	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin
19KBT01	738780.0	4446147.0	1351.0	33.0	147.0	0.0	2.00	14.00	12.00	6.36	Trench	North Karabiy
19KBT02	738860.0	4446161.0	1341.0	35.0	180.0	0.0	7.00	10.00	3.00	5.48	Trench	North Karabiy
19KBT03	738879.8	4446137.1	1352.0	17.0	85.0	0.0	1.00	12.00	11.00	1.27	Trench	North Karabiy
19KBT04	739008.7	4446151.7	1343.0	48.0	220.0	0.0	7.00	10.00	3.00	1.76	Trench	North Karabiy
19KBT04							19.00	33.00	14.00	7.79	Trench	North Karabiy
19KBT08	738809.5	4446160.7	1348.0	41.0	147.0	0.0	11.00	15.00	4.00	1.54	Trench	North Karabiy
19NKD03	738860.69	4446149.50	1310.23	38.00	140	-45	0.00	2.00	2.00	6.24	Diamond	North Karabiy
19NKD04bis	739001.41	4446122.86	1323.44	50.60	40	-45	2.00	10.00	8.00	1.87	Diamond	North Karabiy
19NKD05bis	739088.63	4446181.74	1293.70	184.80	0	-90	138.00	140.00	2.00	2.63	Diamond	North Karabiy
19NKD05bis							158.00	166.00	8.00	0.88	Diamond	North Karabiy
19NKD05bis							149.00	153.00	4.00	4.16	Diamond	North Karabiy
19SKD03	733357.79	4443422.89	1433.16	80.00	182	-45	33.00	43.00	10.00	1.76	Diamond	Slantcevyi Klin
19SKD03							2.00	30.00	28.00	2.17	Diamond	Slantcevyi Klin
19SKR73	733358.0	4443358.4	1404.8	101.5	300.0	5.3	56.00	58.00	2.00	4.35	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin

Table 22 Significant drilling & trenching results from Slantcevyi Klin & North Karabiy prospects.

Significant gold rock sampling results are presented below, with the maximum gold weighted width intersection being 71m at 2.74ppm. The mineralisation dips with the topography and therefore these intercepts are not true widths but rather sampling is at an acute angle to the dip of the mineralisation and true width cannot be estimated. These composite results were calculated upon a 0.5 ppm Au cut-off grade with a minimum length of 2m and a maximum waste inclusion of 2m length. All coordinated are presented as UTM WGS84 projection in the northern hemisphere of zone 43.

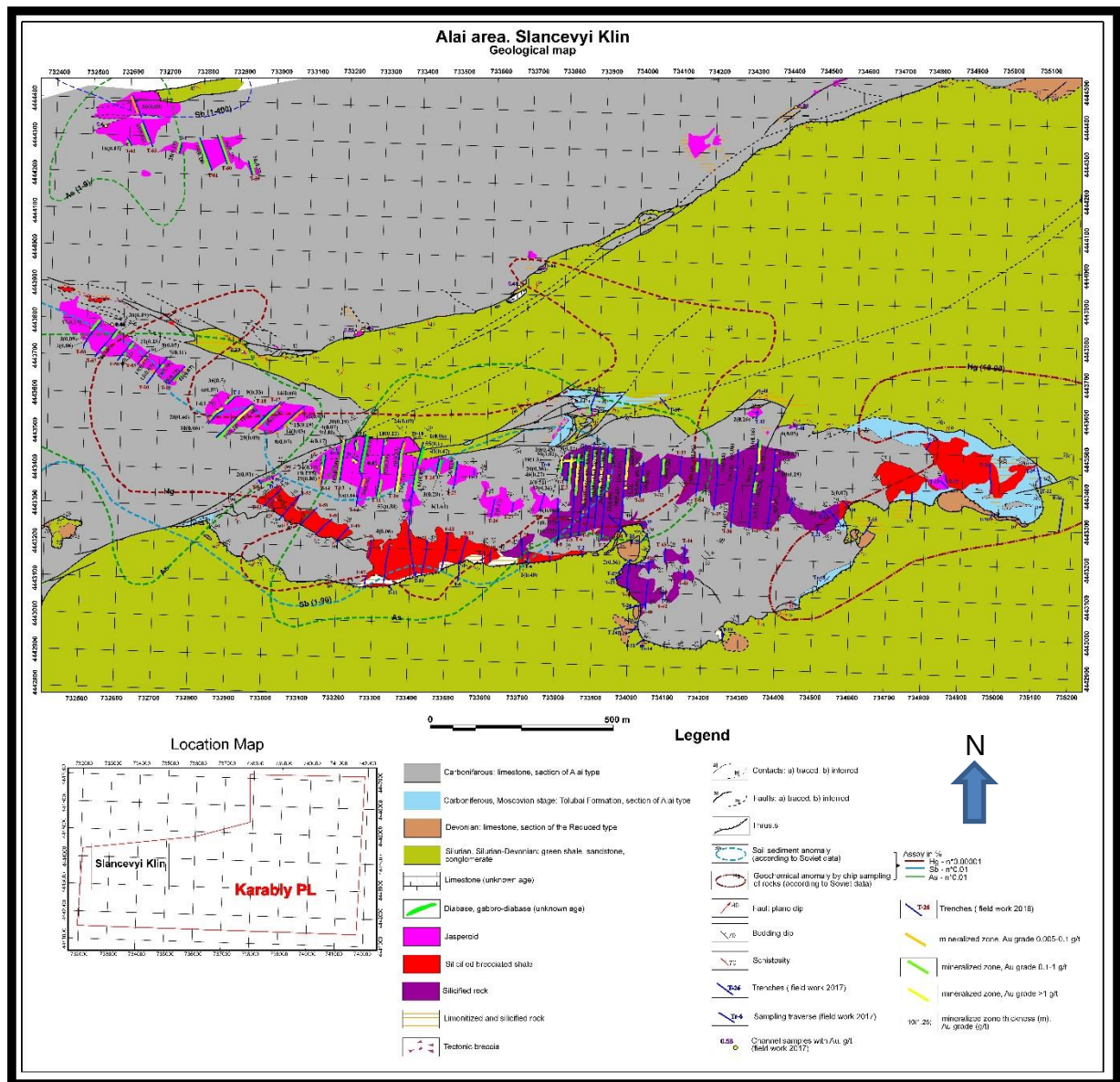


Figure 39 Rock chip composite sampling gold results map for Slantcevyi Klin

9.3.2 Uluktau Geochemical Survey

A corridor linking most of the previously known prospects from Uluktau to Chonkoi was chosen for extensive soil geochemistry and was covered by a 50m (north-south) by 200m (east west) pattern. The survey reveals that the gold mineralised zones are quite specific and not as broad encompassing areas as was thought possible due to

the widespread mercury mineralisation (Figure 40). The Adit, Uluktau Central and Uluktau East prospects and their associated structural corridors remain the main gold targets within the project

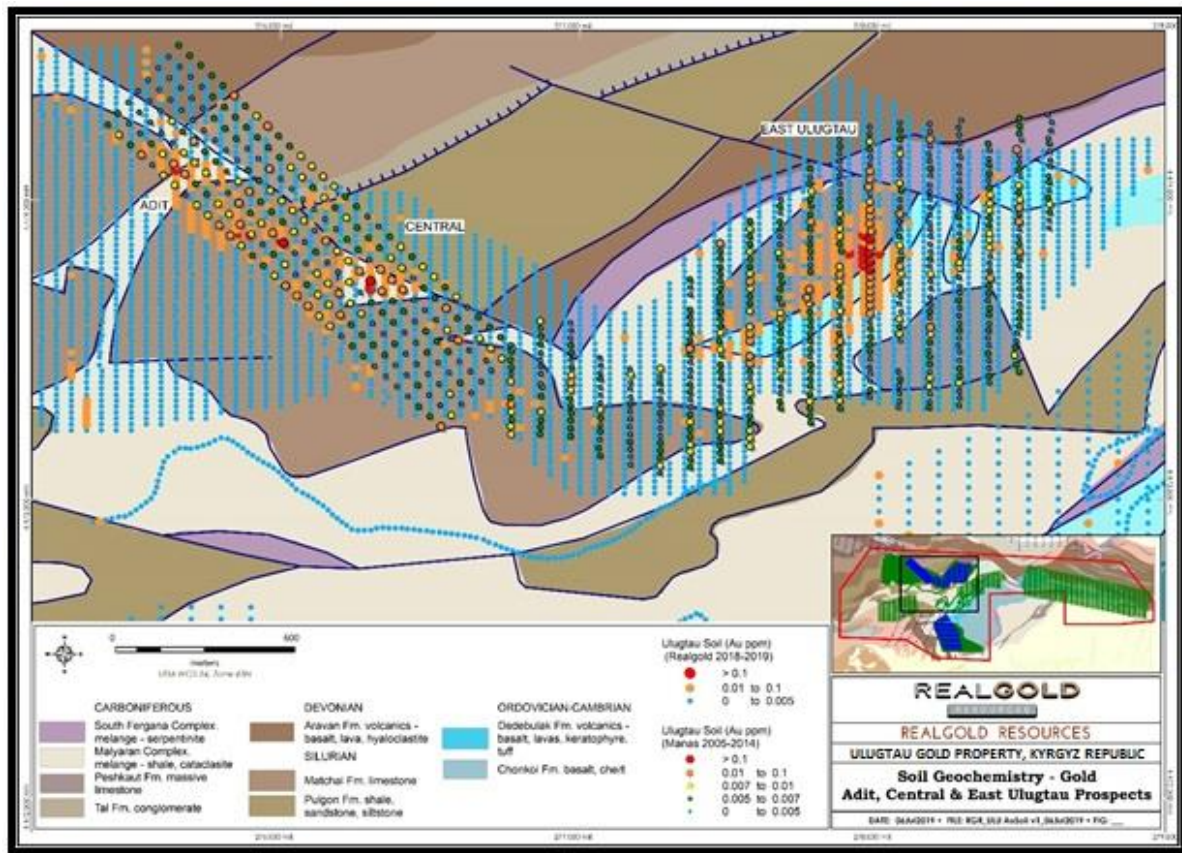


Figure 40 Gold in Soil Sampling map for Uluktau Property

9.3.3 Uluktau Trenching and Traverse Survey

There has been a considerable amount of trench and traverse sampling as well as drilling within the Uluktau property. A table of the sampling carried is presented with a breakdown according to sampling type.

Year	Type	Collars	Cumulative Meters	Operator
2017	Drilling	18	1998.2	RealGold
2017	Trench	34	342.0	RealGold
2017	Traverse	71	1320.9	RealGold
2018	Drilling	4	143.0	RealGold
2019	Traverse	26	523.5	RealGold
2019	Trench	19	579.8	RealGold
		172	4907.4	

Table 23 RealGold Trenching and Drilling Summary

Numerous trenches and rock chip traverses were carried out by RealGold from 2017 through to 2019 during the warmer field season (March to November). Trenches were created by an excavator/backhoe and the trench wall was sampled as consecutive continuous rock chip samples. Traverses were sampled similarly where outcrop was sufficient to be conducted and trenching was not considered necessary.

The jasperoid outcrops are generally fairly wide and therefore bias is not considered a problem when the sample interval is small compared to the overall outcrop width.

A summary of the best results of this work is presented as length weighted composite intervals along with the drilling intercepts as well. Where possible the estimated true widths are also presented. Those that cannot be width estimated are presented as “?”. For trenches 17ULT 34 & 35, these trenches are carried out along strike and are entirely within mineralisation so that a true width is not applicable (NA*) (Table 24).

During 2019, work continued in the form of rock chip traverses and trench sampling has been carried out at various locations in the Uluktau tenement. In all 1103.8m of traverses and rock chip trenching were carried out, of which 523.5m of traverses were completed (designated 19TVU09 to 19TVU33). The trenching amounts to 579.5m in 19 trenches (designated 19TRU33 to 19TRU65). All collars are in UTM WGS84, Zone 43 North projections. Sampling was carried out consecutively as generally 1 and 2m intervals.

For the traverses generally, 2 to 3 samples were taken from each traverse and analysed for gold, where 56 samples were analysed for gold from the 25 traverses. None of the samples carried gold mineralisation, as all samples were below the detection limit of 0.05ppm Au.

For the trenches, sampling and assaying for gold is variable and is based on selecting the anomalous arsenic from handheld portable XRF determinations for gold analysis. From the 19 trenches there were 180 samples assayed for gold by ALS Global, Bishkek.

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HOLE-ID	UTME	UTMN	RL	Length (m)	Azim	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Length	True Width	Au ppm	Type	Location
17DHU01	276254	4473706	1414.6	70.9	40	-45	35.5	47.5	12.0	9.8	1.90	Drillhole	Uluktau Central
17DHU05	276318	4473689	1389.34	58.6	220	-55	19.3	22.3	3.0	1.2	1.61	Drillhole	Uluktau Central
17DHU07	276175	4473871	1405.44	127.7	220	-45	110.2	112.2	2.0	1.2	2.04	Drillhole	Uluktau Central West
17DHU08	276279	4473734	1400.53	28.4	220	-60	0.8	21.8	21.0	7.2	30.83	Drillhole	Uluktau Central
17DHU14	276286	4473727	1399.7	70	288	-45	1.8	22.0	20.2	3.8	16.43	Drillhole	Uluktau Central
17DHU14bis	276285	4473727	1399.7	45.3	280	-45	1.8	19.0	17.2	4.8	25.08	Drillhole	Uluktau Central
17ULT34	276261	4473750	1400.3	36	136.5	0	2.0	32.0	30.0	NA*	16.32	Trench	Uluktau Central
17ULT35	276261	4473747	1401.8	11	145.7	0	0.0	11.0	11.0	NA*	17.12	Trench	Uluktau Central
17ULT36	275118	4473764	1402	8	109.5	0	0.0	5.0	4.0	?	1.52	Trench	Uluktau Adit SW
17ULT47	275655	4474089	1451	12	83	0	1.0	6.0	5.0	3.9	4.77	Trench	Uluktau Adit
17ULT48	275662	4474079	1442	8	67.8	0	2.0	4.0	2.0	1.8	6.56	Trench	Uluktau Adit
17URT10	276305	4473679	1400	12	12	0	7.0	11.0	4.0	3.3	2.22	Traverse	Uluktau Central
17URT17	275663	4474081	1409.2	11.1	90	-11	2.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	4.01	Traverse	Uluktau Adit
17URT18	275649	4474094	1417	17.7	115	-24	11.0	17.7	6.7	2.5	6.93	Traverse	Uluktau Adit
18DHU01	276279	4473735	1400.2	29.8	165	-45	2.0	20.0	18.0	4.0	16.04	Drillhole	Uluktau Central
18DHU02	276237	4473735	1414.2	49.4	90	-45	36.4	44.4	8.0	5.3	3.56	Drillhole	Uluktau Central
18DHU03	276236	4473737	1414.3	33.8	65	-45	25.2	31.2	6.0	4.7	14.24	Drillhole	Uluktau Central
18DHU04	276266	4473746	1400.4	30	275	-45	15.0	18.0	3.0	0.6	3.45	Drillhole	Uluktau Central
19TRU49	277959	4473805	1413	99	302	0	22.0	25.0	3.0	?	0.90	Trench	Uluktau East
19TRU49							29.0	34.0	5.0	?	0.77	Trench	Uluktau East
19TRU52	276014	4473853	1484	24	233	0	18.0	23.0	5.0	4.9	0.75	Trench	Uluktau Central West
19TRU54	276315	4473703	1390.5	36	240	13	0.0	7.0	7.0	6.8	11.51	Trench	Uluktau Central
19TRU54							14.3	20.0	5.7	5.5	4.52	Trench	Uluktau Central
19TRU55	276318	4473688	1389	19.3	230	0	5.0	9.0	4.0	3.9	2.63	Trench	Uluktau Central
19TRU63	276306	4473720	1436	25	237	0	16.0	25.0	9.0	8.7	5.90	Trench	Uluktau Central
19TRU67	277935	4473818	1418	21	165	0	8.0	10.0	2.0	?	0.75	Trench	Uluktau East

Table 24 Significant Uluktau Drillhole and Trench intercepts.

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The most important results from the recent trenching came from the Uluktau Central and Uluktau East prospects, shown as insets in the following diagram (Figure 41).

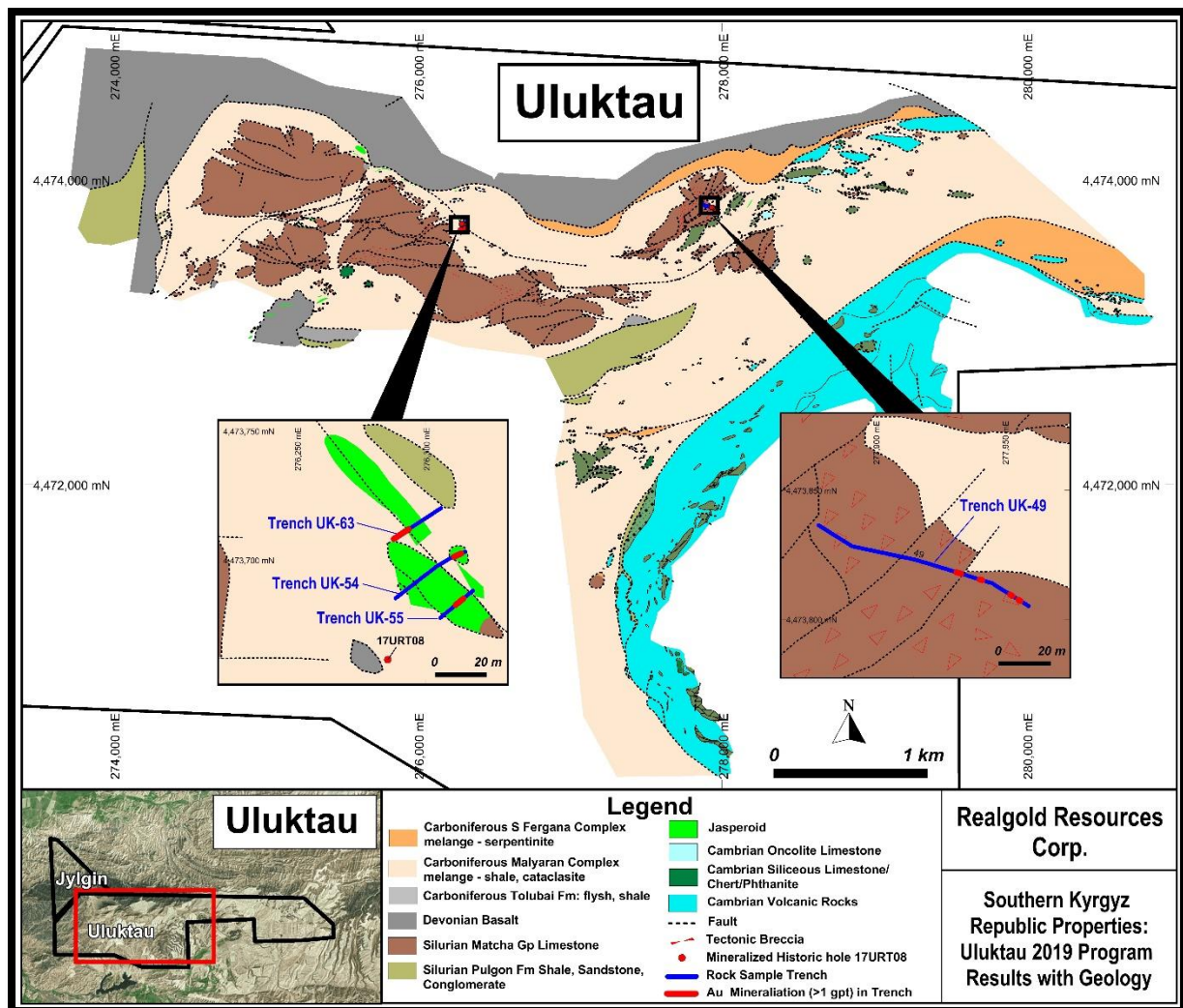


Figure 41 Location plan of the significant Uluktau 2019 trenches

At Uluktau Central, further trenching was carried out in 2019 to test the eastern extension and to infill between previous old trenches and more recent drilling. At a cut-off grade of 0.5ppm Au and 2m minimum width the following results were achieved within the new trenches.

Trench ID	East	North	RL	Length	Azim	Dip	From	To	Interval	Au ppm
19TRU54	276315	4473703	1391	36	240	13	0.0	7.0	7.0	11.51
19TRU54							14.3	20.0	5.7	4.52
19TRU55	276318	4473688	1389	19	230	13	5.0	9.0	4.0	2.63
19TRU63	276306	4473720	1436	25	237	13	16.0	25.0	9.0	5.90

Table 25 Significant Uluktau gold trench intercepts for 2019

This new trenching confirmed the interpretation that the mineralisation is continuous between the main discovery drillhole (JUDDH03 10.8m @ 13.23ppm Au) and the old trench further east (JUT10, 7m @ 5.27ppm Au). The Uluktau Central mineralisation is associated with a sheared jasperoidal unit. A 3D review of these results indicates that

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the mineralised shoot strikes approximately ESE at 135 degrees with a slightly southerly dip (~80 degrees) and possibly plunges eastward. In the eastern half of the prospect the mineralisation bifurcates and appears to weaken but is essentially still open.

The drilling carried out here in 2018 also shows that the high-grade gold mineralisation is open to the west with excellent results also received at the westernmost section (18DHU04: 6m @ 14.24ppm Au).

Trenching in 2019 at Uluktau East also yielded encouraging results, with wide zones of anomalous gold mineralisation found associated with a partially outcropping jasperoidal breccia. Using a 0.2ppm Au cut-off and 2m minimum length, the following results were obtained. True widths are not possible for this prospect because the orientation of the mineralisation has not yet been established.

Trench ID	East (m)	North (m)	RL	Overall Length (m)	Azim (deg)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm
19TRU49	277959	4473805	1413	99	302	3	12	9	0.471
19TRU49						18	39	21	0.484
19TRU49						49	53	4	0.279
19TRU49						60	73	13	0.274
19TRU50	277952	4473879	1421	43	295	23	29	6	0.206
19TRU50						34	39	5	0.31
19TRU66	277922	4473893	1438	58	169				
19TRU67	277935	4473818	1418	21	165	2	4	2	0.472
19TRU67						8	10	2	0.754
19TRU67						14	16	2	0.382

Table 26 Trenching results for the Uluktau East Prospect for 2019

In the case of trench 19TRU66 no assaying was carried out while trench 19TRU67 only assayed intermittent intervals throughout its length, where 4 samples of 2m each were assayed for gold over the entire 21m length.

10 DRILLING

Drilling carried out by RealGold has been all diamond drilling at the various prospects located within Uluktau and Alai-Karabiy properties.

The regional office and core handling facility at Kyzyl Kiya near Osh is a fenced and secure compound that is managed by RealGold's staff. The compound is orderly and organised with specific separate secure areas for processing the core, including logging, photographing, core cutting, sampling and bagging for shipment via truck to Alex Stewart laboratories, near Bishkek.

Drill core is boxed in the usual manner (e.g. Figure 49) and delivered to the field office facility where it is photographed, logged and scanned by portable XRF for key elements associated with gold, such as arsenic and antimony. Prospective intervals are then cut in half lengthwise using a diamond saw and bagged in calico bags and labelled according to the hole number using a consecutive downhole numbering system. Standards and blanks are inserted in the sequence of samples, without notification to the laboratory.

10.1 Alai-Karabiy drilling

Drilling at Alai-Karabiy by RealGold has been conducted during this year's field season with 7 holes drilled at Slantcevyi Klin as well as 7 holes at North Karabiy. The sequence and summary of the exploration conducted, in terms of rock sampling and drilling, is presented in the following table. A total of 797m has been drilled at the two key prospects (Table 27).

Year	Type	Prospect	Collars	Cumulative Meters
2017	Traverse	Karabiy	14	87.2
2017	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin	16	207.0
2017	Trench	Karabiy	104	2906.4
2017	Trench	North Karabiy	3	27.5
2017	Trench	Slantcevyi Klin	41	1605.2
2019	Drilling	North Karabiy	7	512.1
2019	Drilling	Slantcevyi Klin	7	284.9
2019	Traverse	North Karabiy	17	238.5
2019	Traverse	Slantcevyi Klin	21	526.5
2019	Trench	North Karabiy	13	291.0
			243	6686.3

Table 27 Summary table of drilling and trench sampling.

An analysis of the core recover was carried out and is presented below. The intervals selected are those that contained gold mineralisation and the total core loss for that interval is presented as well as the percentage loss too. No significant core loss has occurred in the important sections of the drilling thus confirming the quality of the drilling.

Hole	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Total Core Loss	Interval Loss %
19NKD02	0	3	3	0.85	0	0
19NKD03	0	2	2	6.24	0	0
19NKD04bis	2	10	8	1.865	0	0
19NKD04bis	36	39	3	1.335	0	0
19NKD05	147	152	5	0.934	0	0
19NKD05bis	138	140	2	2.625	0	0
19NKD05bis	149	153	4	4.16	0	0
19NKD05bis	158	166	8	0.88	0	0
19SKD02	0	4	4	1.175	0	0
19SKD03	2	30	28	2.174	0.2	1%
19SKD03	33	43	10	1.762	0	0

Table 28 Alai-Karabiy Key Interval Core Recovery

The drilling has yielded the following intercepts, but no true width calculations have been made due to the complex strike and dip of the prospective jasperoid zone.

HOLE-ID	LOCATIONX	LOCATIONY	LENGTH	AZIMUTH	Dip	FROM	TO	LENGTH	AU_PPM	PROSPECT
19NKD03	738860.69	4446149.50	38.00	140	-45	0.00	2.00	2.00	6.24	North Karabiy
19NKD04bis	739001.41	4446122.86	50.60	40	-45	2.00	10.00	8.00	1.87	North Karabiy
19NKD05bis	739088.63	4446181.74	184.80	0	-90	138.00	140.00	2.00	2.63	North Karabiy
19NKD05bis						158.00	166.00	8.00	0.88	North Karabiy
19NKD05bis						149.00	153.00	4.00	4.16	North Karabiy
19SKD03	733357.79	4443422.89	80.00	182	-45	33.00	43.00	10.00	1.76	Slantcevyi Klin
19SKD03						2.00	30.00	28.00	2.17	Slantcevyi Klin

Table 29 Drill intercepts for Alai-Karabiy project

10.1.1 North Karabiy Drilling

Drilling at North Karabiy by RealGold has yielded similar scale results to the previous Soviet work of moderate widths and various grades, such as 2m at 6.24 Au ppm from 0m in 19NKD03 (738860E) in which the hole collared in mineralisation (Figure 16). Although the drilling is encouraging the results have not been as good as the trenching results such as 19KBT04 (739009E) with 14m at 7.79 ppm Au. Currently the true thickness of the mineralisation cannot be determined due to the complex nature of the prospective horizon. The controls on the mineralisation are not well understood despite the considerable work that has been completed. The geological plan and sections presented in Figure 16 are essentially the same understanding as the current information suggests. Overall the prospect is suggestive of separate lenses of gold mineralisation within a 300m long prospective horizon of jasperoids, which is broken up by late stage faulting (Figure 43).

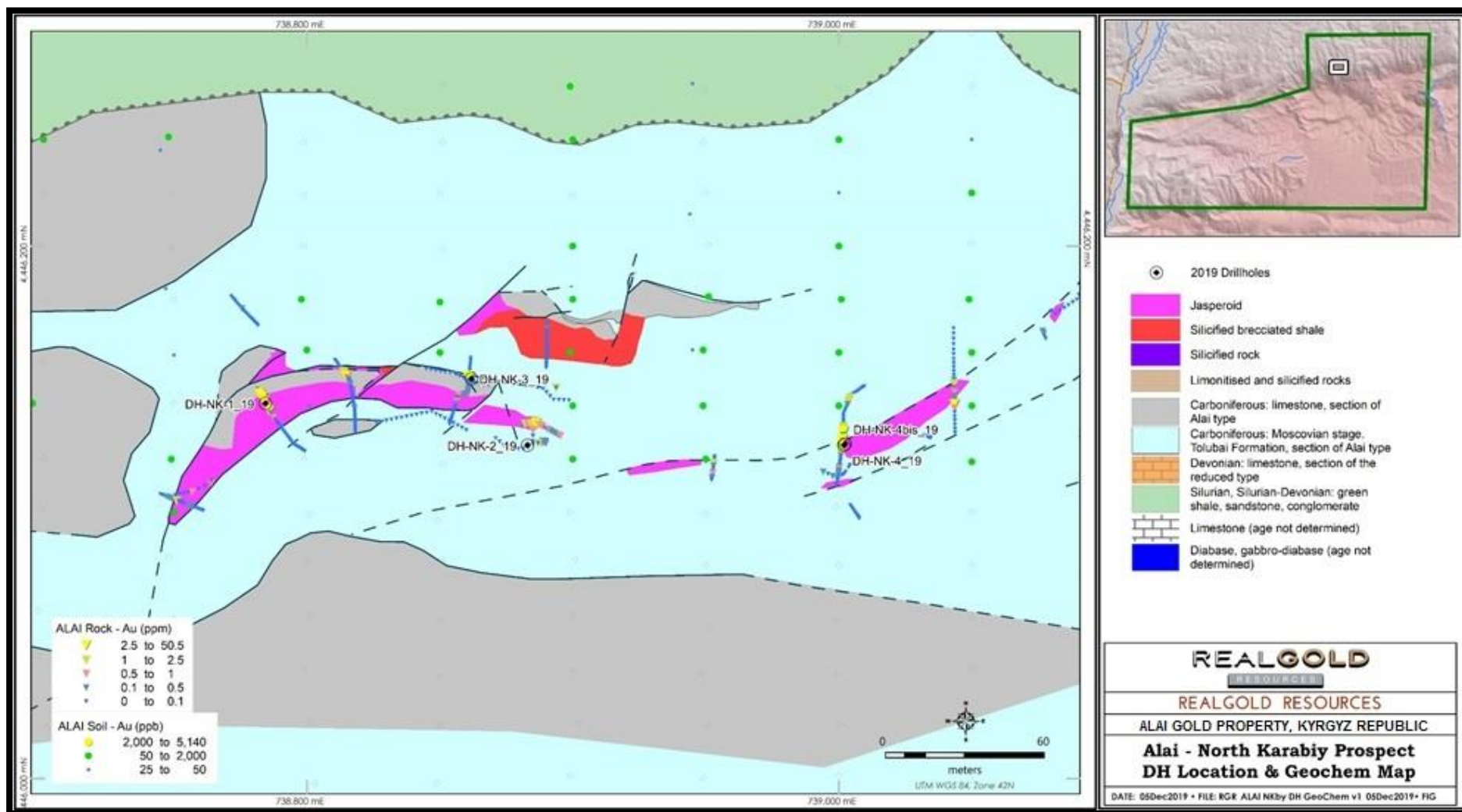


Figure 42 North Karabiy prospect drillhole location & geochemistry map

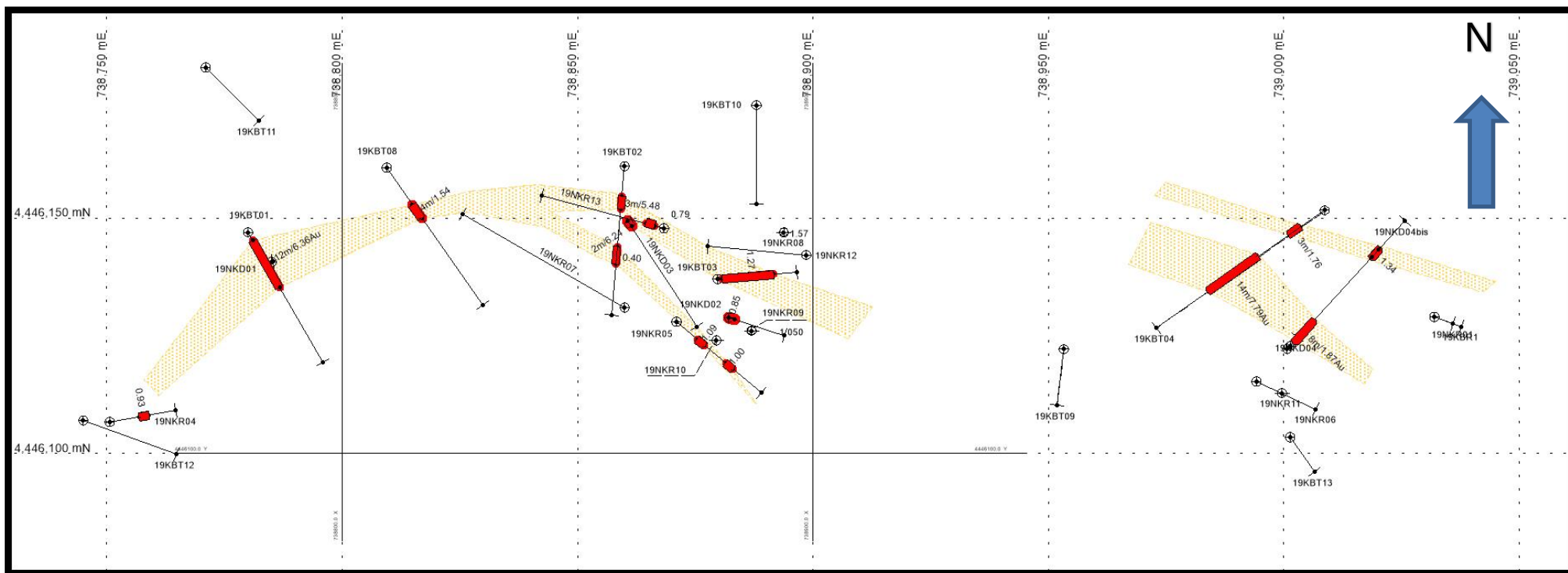
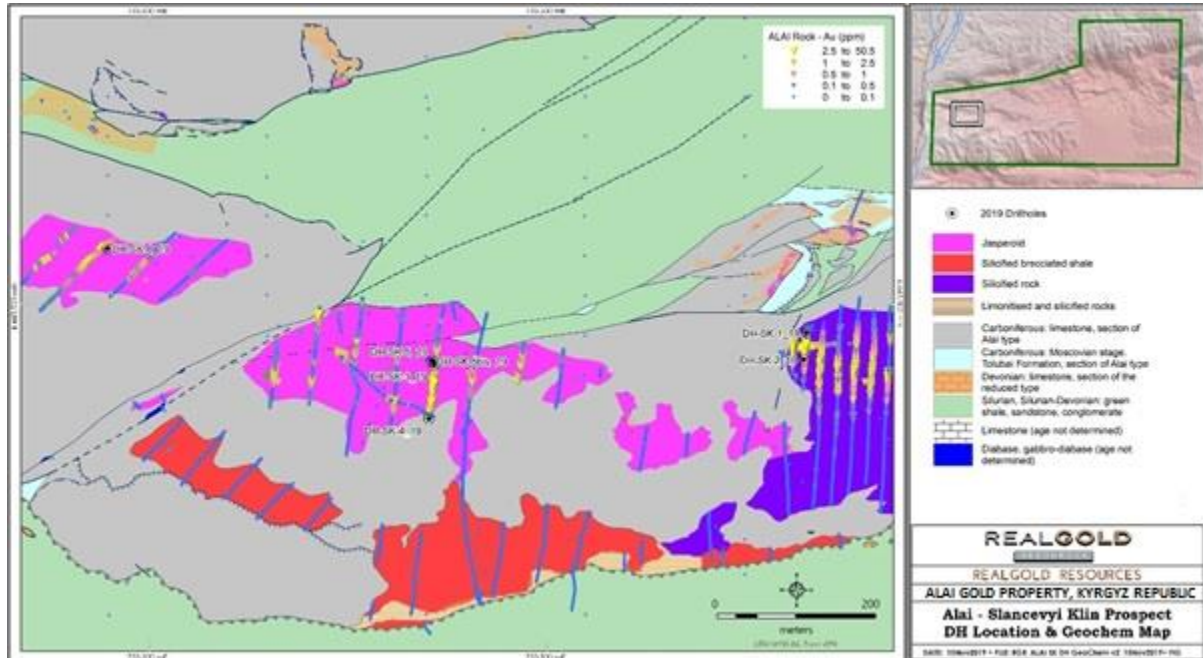


Figure 43 North Karabiy drill & traverse plan with composite intercepts & interpretation

10.1.2 Slantcevyi Klin Drilling

A plan of the drilling conducted at Slantcevyi Klin is presented with the geology for the seven drill holes at the various mineralised outcrops within the prospect.



Two sections of the Slantcevyi Klin prospect were drilled in a scissor pattern to intersect the down dip extension of widespread mineralisation found at surface. A further scout hole was also drilled. All sections are illustrative of the problem of sampling a shallow dipping orebody that dips parallel with the surface topography and is in part eroded.

On cross section 733825mE, two drill-holes were drilled in a scissor pattern (19SKD01 to the south & 19SKD02) where drillhole 19SKD02 intersected 4m at 1.17ppm Au from 0m. On the same section a rock sampling traverse 18SKR02 yielded 40m at 2.38 ppm Au positioned at 40m north from the initial traverse point. As the gold mineralisation is dipping south it would appear that hole 19SKD02 is collared near the footwall to the mineralisation.

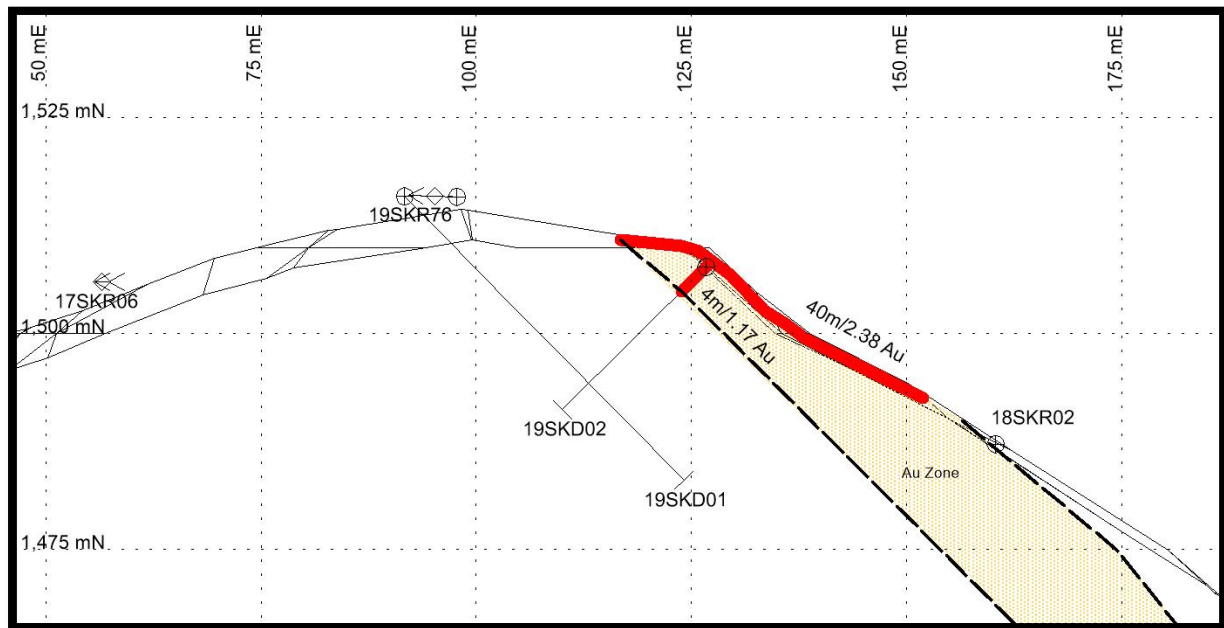


Figure 45 Slantcevyi Klin drill section 733825mE

A similar situation is present in cross section 733360mE, where four drill-holes were drilled, two in a scissor pattern (19SKD03 & 4) and another two drilled toward the west along strike (19SKD5 & 5bis) where drillhole 19SKD03 intersected 28m at 2.17ppm Au from 2m and 10m at 1.76ppm Au from 33m. On the same section a rock sampling traverse 18SKR10 yielded 71m from at 2.74 ppm Au from 1m. Field inspection and drilling information support an overall south dip and that the drillhole 19SKD03 presents an overall thickness of 41m (2m to 43m) which may represent the true thickness, but there is insufficient information to show the actual dip of the footwall to the mineralisation. Survey data is not of sufficient quality to be able to state this because none of the collars or traverse surveys match the topographic surface.

On section 732950mE drill hole 19SKD06 was also drilled toward the northern side of the traverse intercept 18SKR18 (61m @ 1.33ppm Au), in which case the vertical drill hole has drilled into the footwall side of the mineralised horizon and therefore failed to intersect similar mineralisation as that present in the traverse.

10.2 Uluktau drilling

Drilling has been carried out by RealGold at the Uluktau during 2017 with 18 holes drilled and during 2018 a further 4 drill holes were completed. The statistics for the drill programs are presented below. Holes ranged from 29.8m to 223m deep and averaged 97.3m (Table 30).

Project	Holes	Total Drilled (m)	Average depth
Uluktau 2017	18	1998.2	111.0
Uluktau 2018	4	143.0	35.8
Total	22	2141.2	97.3

Table 30 Drill Statistics for Uluktau.

The details of the drilling are appended to this report, including survey collars, downhole survey data, lithological logging, core recovery, rock quality and assays.

All drilling and trenching coordinates are recorded as WGS84 Zone 43 North datum and projection and all distances are recorded in meters. The parameters for the calculation of the composite intersections are a minimum grade of 0.5 ppm Au with maximum of 2m internal waste and minimum length of 2m.

An analysis of the core recover was carried out and is presented below. The intervals selected are those that contained gold mineralisation and the total core loss for that interval is presented as well as the percentage loss too. None of the core loss percentages are above 5% thus confirming the quality of the drilling.

Hole	From	To	Interval	Au ppm	Total Core Loss	Interval Loss %
17DHU01	35.5	47.5	12.00	35.5	0.10	1%
17DHU02	155.6	160.6	5.00	0.48	0.00	0%
17DHU02	169.6	172.6	3.00	0.46	0.00	0%
17DHU05	19.3	22.3	3.00	1.61	0.10	3%
17DHU07	110.2	112.2	2.00	2.04	0.00	0%
17DHU08	0.0	21.8	21.80	30.83	0.37	2%
17DHU10	5.0	7.0	2.00	0.56	0.10	5%
17DHU11	7.0	10.0	3.00	0.81	0.00	0%
17DHU14	1.8	22.0	20.20	16.43	0.40	2%
17DHU14bis	1.8	19.0	17.20	25.08	0.00	0%
19DHU01	2.0	20.0	18.00	16.04	0.10	1%
19DHU02	36.4	44.4	8.00	3.56	0.16	2%
19DHU03	25.2	31.2	6.00	14.24	0.05	1%
19DHU04	15.0	18.0	3.00	3.45	0.10	3%

Table 31 Uluktau Key Interval Core Recovery

10.2.1 Uluktau Central Drilling

Diamond drilling along a prospective fault zone and nearby a limestone/volcanic contact has taken place over a strike length of 1.1km, with a number of holes focussing upon the Uluktau Central prospect where previous explorer's holes and trenching had intersected encouraging results, such as JUDDH03 intersecting 10.8m at 13.23ppm from 29.2m depth. Drilling, during 2017, in close proximity to this drillhole returned some very encouraging results.

HOLE-ID	X	Y	Z	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (m)	Au ppm
JUDDH03	276251.0	4473709.0	1414.00	68.8	29.2	40	10.8	9.8	13.23
17DHU01	276253.7	4473705.6	1414.6	70.9	35.5	47.5	12.0	9.8	1.90
17DHU08	276278.7	4473734.1	1400.5	28.4	0.8	21.8	21.0	7.2	30.83
17DHU14	276285.9	4473726.8	1399.7	70.0	1.8	22.0	20.2	3.8	16.43
17DHU14bis	276285.0	4473727.1	1399.7	45.3	1.8	19.0	17.2	4.8	25.08

Table 32 Significant 2017 Uluktau drill intersections

Four significant intersections were encountered within the area covered, with all of them centrally located around the drillhole JUDDH03 prospect (Table 32).

A series of core photos from drillhole 17DHU14 is presented, showing the gold assays, sample numbers and core blocks (Figure 49, Figure 50 & Figure 51).

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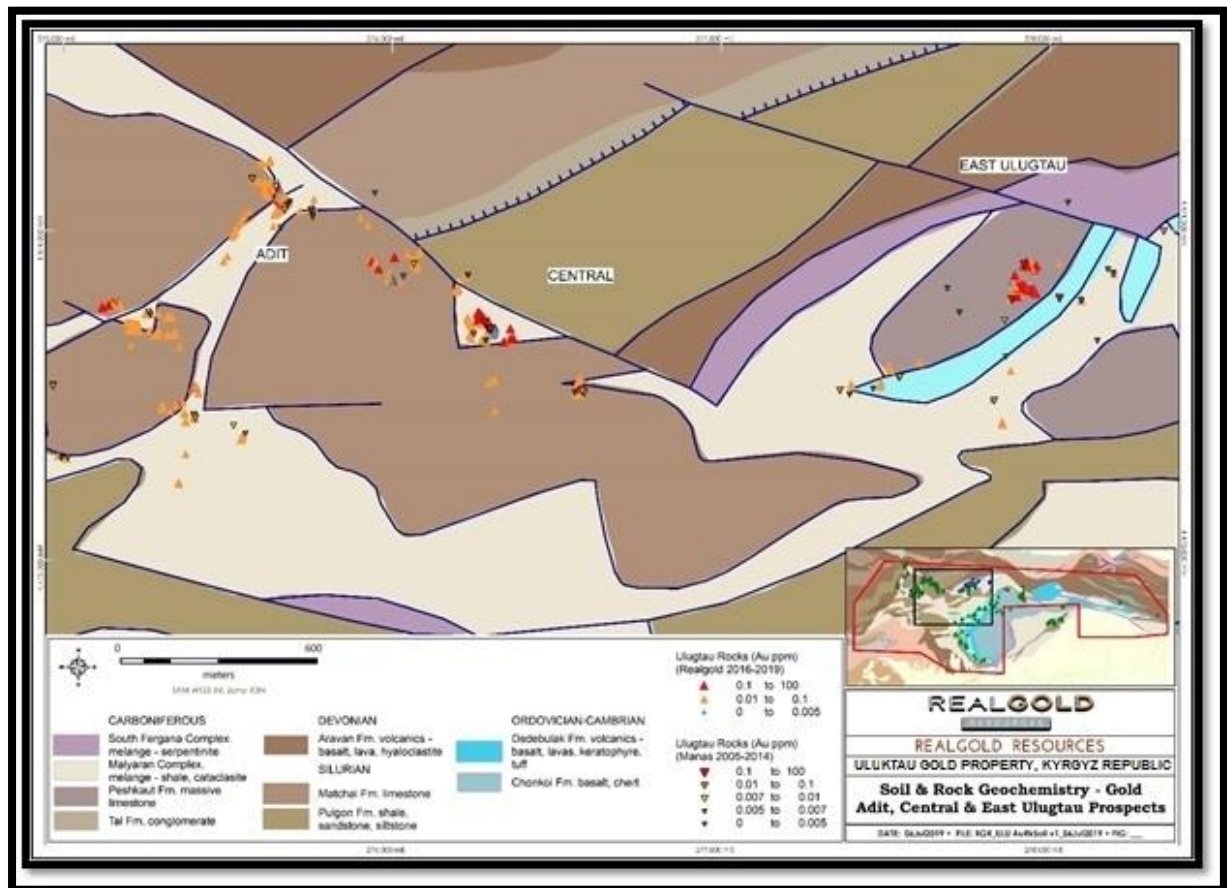


Figure 46 Regional Geology map of the Uluktau Prospects

In the 2018 exploration season, RealGold completed a further four drill-holes at Uluktau Central, three of which intersected significant gold mineralisation (Table 33). Coordinates are WGS84 Zone 43 North.

HOLE-ID	X	Y	Z	Final Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	True Width (m)	Au (ppm)
18DHU01	276278.7	4473735.4	1400.2	29.8	2.0	20.0	18.0	4.0	16.04
18DHU02	276236.5	4473735.4	1414.2	49.4	36.4	44.4	8.0	5.3	3.56
18DHU03	276236.4	4473737.0	1414.3	33.8	25.2	31.2	6.0	4.7	14.24

Table 33 Significant 2018 Uluktau drill intersections

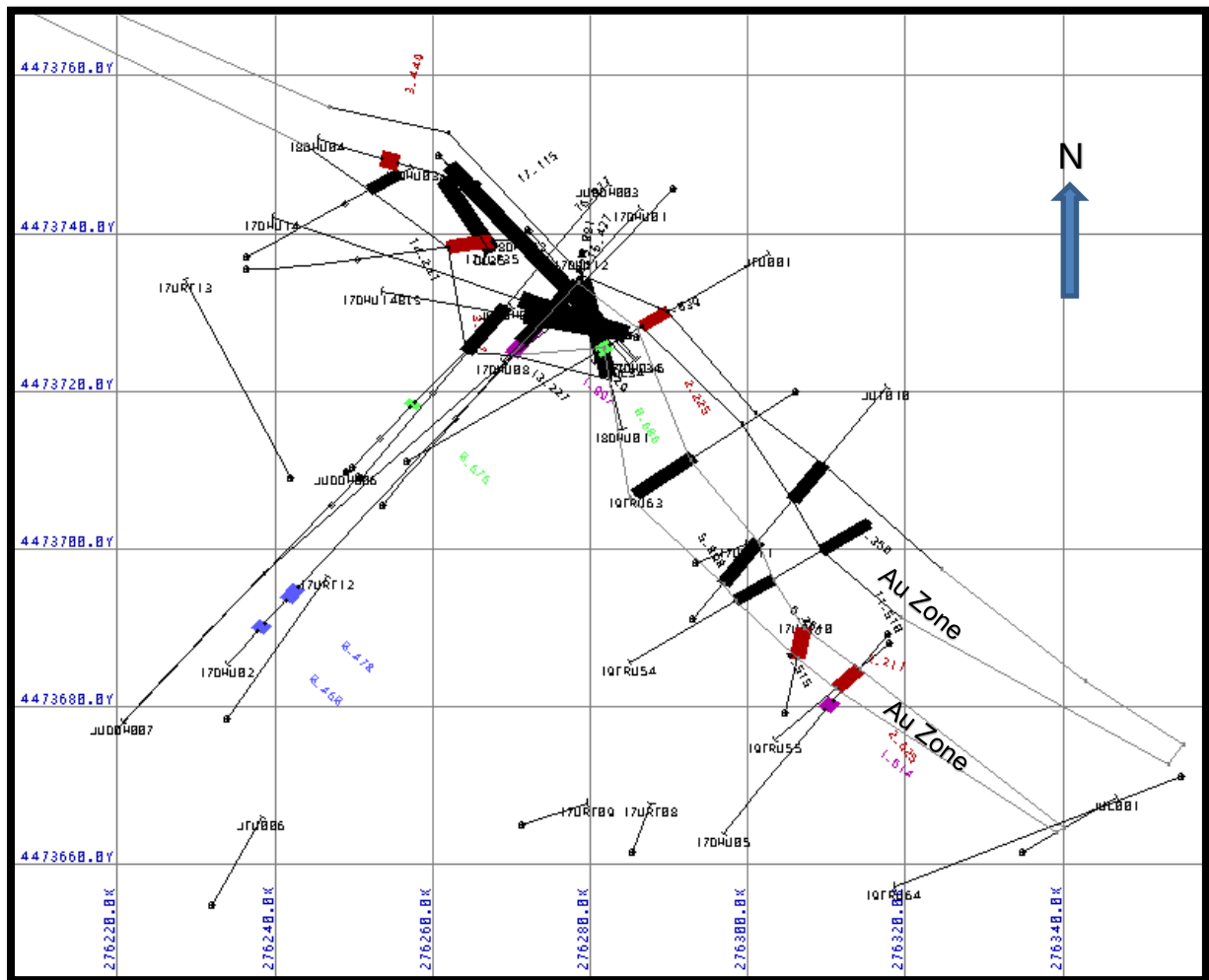


Figure 47 Uluktau Central Drill and Trenching Plan

A plan of the various trenches and drill holes at Uluktau Central demonstrates that the mineralised zone strikes southeast and largely subvertical based upon the superimposed mineralisation with depth. The zone bifurcates toward the southeast and the mineralisation occurs mainly within a brecciated and silicified siltstone, with a brecciated and crushed zone of jasperoids, andesitic volcanoclastics and lavas. Toward the south is the Matchai Limestone Formation of limestone and various sediments and toward the north is the Pulgon(?) sedimentary formation. Mineralisation occurs in the fault zone between the two formations. Parts of the fault zone are silicified and the oxide near surface mineralisation is characteristically ferruginous (Figure 47, Figure 48). The gold zone either plunges off section within the fault zone package or is dislodged due to late stage faulting. The mineralisation continues at surface to the southeast. The prospect would strongly benefit from relogging all core to get a consistent nomenclature.

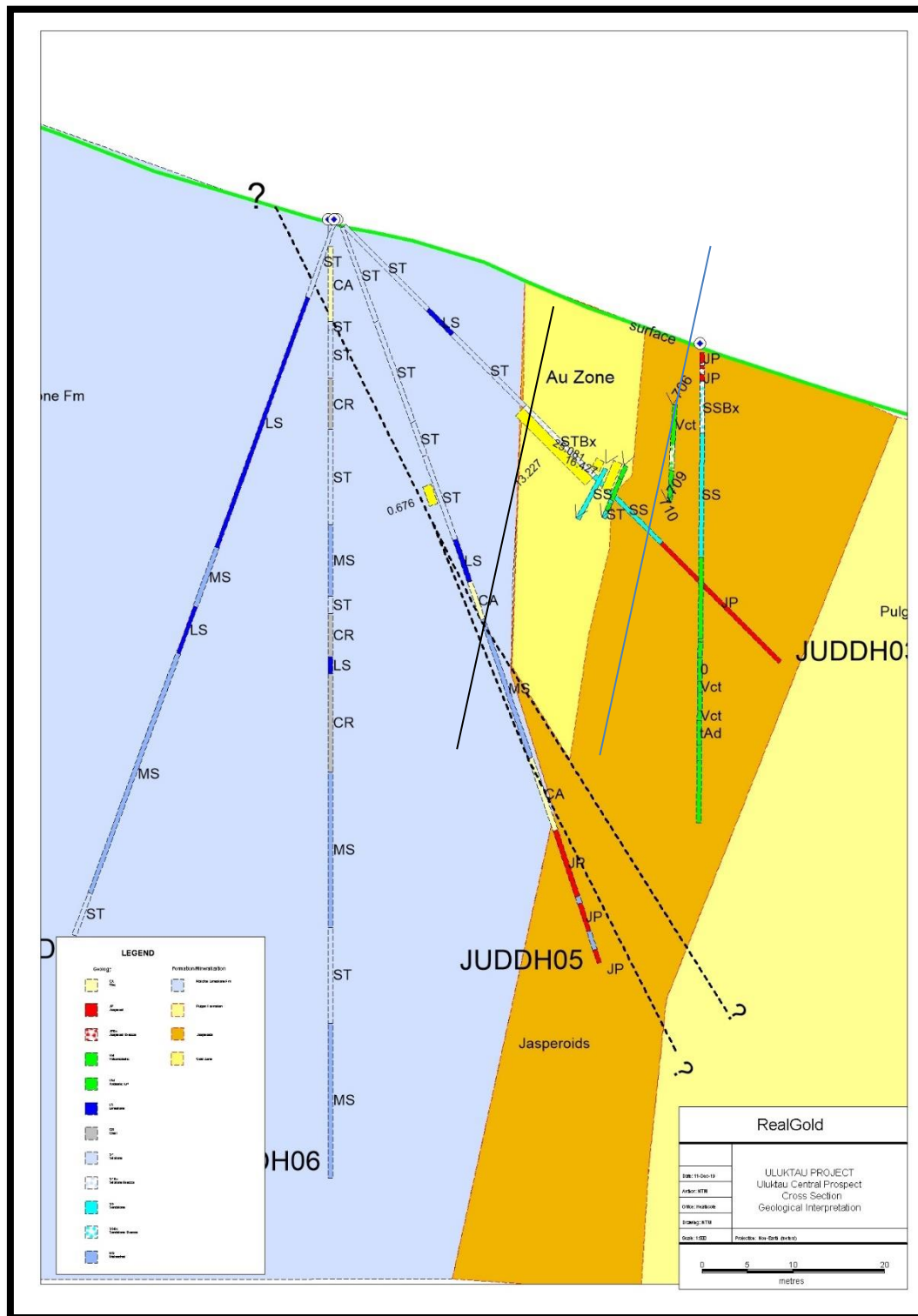


Figure 48 Uluktau Central cross section centred on 276280E



Figure 49 Drill core 17DHU14 from 5 to 12m



Figure 50 Drill Core 17DHU14 12m to 18m



Figure 51 Drill Core 17DHU14 15.9m to 21m

Further west at the Adit prospect, follow up drilling intersected various zones of jasperoid but failed to find any significant gold mineralisation despite widespread elevated levels of arsenic as determined by handheld XRF analyses within the holes. These elevated arsenic zones are also associated with widespread bleaching of the andesitic to basaltic rocks. The Adit prospect was discovered through surface rock

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chip sampling of a jasperoid outcrop near the Soviet exploration adit, with 12.7m @ 3.9ppm Au consecutive sampling. The orientation of the anomalous mineralisation is not clear as there appears to be many crosscutting structures with arsenic anomalous altered zones.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 Data Collection

Reconnaissance rock chip sampling has been carried out by RealGold. These rock samples were submitted to Stewart Assay Laboratories with blanks and standards as a matter of course for QA/QC purposes.

This was followed by trenching and rock chip traverses and in some areas drilling.

All drill, rock traverse and trench samples were submitted to Stewart Assay Laboratories with blanks and standards as a matter of course for QA/QC purposes. A single blank or standard sample was inserted at every thirtieth sample point for each batch. No duplicate or twinned consecutive blank and standard samples were submitted.

Diamond drill core is boxed and labelled according to standard procedures, which are then taken to the company's field office and storage yard in Kyzyl-Kiya (Figure 49, Figure 52).

At the field office the drill core is geologically and geotechnically logged, scanned by portable XRD and then selected intervals are half cut using a diamond saw for sampling and labelling as preparation for being freighted to the laboratory in Bishkek. Half cut core is sent for assay and the interval chosen is sent in entirety. The key intervals selected preferentially for assay are those that are anomalous in arsenic or other important trace elements (antimony, mercury and barium) that are associated with gold mineralisation.

11.2 Post Sample Preparation and Analysis

The assay laboratory used is Stewart Assay and Environmental Laboratories LLC which is located at #2, Kalinin str., 724411, Kara-Balta, Kyrgyz Republic. Kara Balta is 60km west of Bishkek. The assay laboratory is internationally accredited and is entirely independent of the issuer and vendor. The Laboratory was set up by Alex Stewart Assayers Incorporated of the USA and is managed by a local Manager. It is ISO accredited by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) to ISO/IEC standard 17025:2005 as per the certificate dated 27 May 2016 below.

The methods and sample preparation codes and specifications used in assaying of core are as follows (Table 34).

Results are received as electronic email as well as hard copy by mail.

The pulp samples were returned to the RealGold field office for portable XRF analyses and storage. A large dataset was compiled of the multi-element XRF scan data. These analyses were carried out by trained RealGold staff.

Preparation	Code	Description
	P8	Drying of sample in drying oven at 105°C
	P12	Fine jaw crushing to -2mm
	P13	Split sample using riffle splitting
	P17	Pulverize to -75micron $\geq$ 90%
Analysis	Au-AA25	30 g Fire assay - lead collection with AAS finish. Detection limits 0.050 - 100ppm

Table 34 Stewart Assay Codes

11.3 Post Quality Assurance and Quality Control

The Laboratory adds blanks and gold standards supplied by Rocklabs and runs in-laboratory QAQC for each sample batch.

Stewart Assay and Environmental Laboratories report in each assay results form that Values for internal laboratory standards were calculated as the average of results of four labs: ASAEL (Kyrgyz Republic), OMAC (Ireland), Genalysis (Australia), ALS Chemex (Canada), and Central Analytical Laboratory of State Committee for Geology and Mineral Resources (Kyrgyz Republic). Permissible deviations were calculated as double relative standard deviation (95% confidence probability level).

The procedures of Stewart Assay and Environmental Laboratories conform with international standards and procedures best practice. Quality assurance and quality control within the laboratory is satisfactory as shown by the results of blanks and Rocklabs standards. The laboratory participates in international round robin standard sample analyses as a check on internal procedures and is accredited to ISO accredited by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) to ISO/IEC standard 17025:2005, last accredited in May of 2016.

The author considers these procedures to be good quality work and yielding good quality results.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

During the Soviet era, prior to 1995, the projects have had considerable exploration drilling and prospect scale trenching. At Alai-Karabiy Property there are recorded 69 holes drilled for a minimum of 17,274m, but with an unknown level of gold assaying. Some composite gold intersections are recorded as either trench samples or drill samples in the cross sections and maps but it is not known what the breakdown of these intersections are. At the Uluktau Property there have been at least 25 holes drilled, which have been gold assayed in the post-Soviet period, more detailed information is available but these broadly spaced holes largely failed to find gold mineralisation of any significance.

A large number of Manas' ASX quarterly, annual and announcement reports on the Obdilla and Shambesai deposits east of the Alai-Karabiy Property were compiled by the author from the ASX website, as these projects were originally owned by Manas. Although the author was unable to visit the Obdilla and Shambesai deposits, the information presented by Manas is supportive of the author's view as to the style of mineralisation present and the prospective nature of the area for gold mineralisation.

From viewing the peer reviewed papers and Manas company reports on the Obdilla and Shambesai mineralisation and mineralised occurrences, the author is confident that the alteration and mineralisation viewed during the Alai-Karabiy and Uluktau site visits and confirmed as gold anomalous by later assaying is of the same mineralisation type as established at Obdilla and Shambesai and that gold mineralisation is present at Alai-Karabiy and Uluktau.

At Uluktau, the information presented by Manas regarding drilling that they carried out there is of a high modern standard and constitutes reasonable evidence that potential for significant gold mineralisation occurs within the project.

12.1 Databases

Within both project area, Soviet drill data in the form of maps and cross sections has been used to create a reference list from which collars, down hole surveys and lithologies have been extracted for the Alai-Karabiy and Uluktau properties, where sufficient information is available. Locating some of these old drill-holes has been possible on site and GPS coordinates taken. This information, amongst other data, has allowed the registration of many of the plans into GIS software for digitizing geology and compiling drill coordinate data.

Soviet assays are occasionally tabulated on drill logs with assays for gold, antimony and mercury. It appears that the Soviet drill logs were in two types, a geological log and an assay log. Only a few of these are currently available. Otherwise some maps and cross sections also show drillhole composite intercepts within the prospective jasperoid zones.

A complete set of gold assay data is not yet compiled, but could be possible if all the assay drill logs can be sourced. The author, in association with RealGold staff, has created a drill database from the Soviet primary data where it has been available, which has been incorporated with the modern phases of exploration data discussed below.

For the Uluktau and Alai-Karabiy areas the drill collar locations from the Soviet data have been extracted as UTM WGS84 Zone 42 and Zone 43 North registered maps.

For the Rockwealth exploration completed the drill database and geochemistry database have been assembled from previous electronic Excel spreadsheets as supplied by Rockwealth geologists.

Each Excel file represented a different drillhole and within each spreadsheet Tabs for the different aspects of the drillhole were included. These Tabs are;

- Header Tab with XYZ information and the type of drilling, etc
- Down-hole Survey Tab
- Recovery & RQD Tab
- Detailed Lithology Log Tab
- Lithology summary log Tab
- Logging Codes Tab
- Assay Log Tab
- Sampling sheet Tab

This information was largely complete, with an occasional hole that was not down-hole surveyed. Much of the assay information included blanks and standards of

sufficient occurrence and accuracy to give confidence in the assay data, at a rate of every 30th sample being a blank or a standard.

Most of the drill core is available from the Manas/Perseus era as well as all the drill core from 2017 by RealGold. A compilation of which Perseus/Manas holes held in storage has not been attempted but the author has seen the core boxes and they are in good condition and are currently stored at the same location as the new core. It is clear that much of the old and new core has been half cut and sampled for assay. Sample number ribbons are generally present on all 2017 cut core, as per the photos for drill-hole 17DHU14 (Figure 52).



Figure 52 Stored Manas/Perseus era drill core examples

Where possible drilling was checked against previous company reports and public releases. These datasets are in general agreement. The drill database is held as MS Excel spreadsheets and as MS Access database. The geochemistry database is held

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LEGAL_32610747.1

in dBase and MS Excel files. The datasets tables are presented as spreadsheets in Appendices as there is a considerable amount of data gathered for the two projects.

12.2 Collar Survey Verification

It is not clear whether any of the former Phelps Dodge, Perseus or Manas drill collars are to be found on site. Some drill collars for the Soviet drilling exist but the site holes have not been correlated with the dataset and the site holes are not labelled. The author did manage to find JUDDH14 which although it was not labelled it was clear that this was the hole as the site correlated excellently.

The author visited a number of drill sites in November, 2017 and May 2019 at Uluktau, including holes 17DHU09 and 18DHU01 at Uluktau. The sites of these holes were confirmed by GPS or map check to match the dataset (Figure 53 & Figure 54).



Figure 53 Drill collar site at Uluktau Central prospect of 18DHU01



Figure 54 Drill pad and collar site for 17DHU17 at the Adit prospect

12.3 Down-Hole Survey Verification

This information was verified by discussions with the drill supervisor who confirms that two types of downhole survey instruments were used, a Reflex EZIshot and a Soviet APIQR-0865. The down hole survey data was supplied in digital form as part of the drill hole documentation.

12.4 Sample Intervals and Assay Verification

The down hole sample intervals and assays were supplied as MS Excel spreadsheet reports. Sampling intervals were confirmed where sought, such as the yellow tags shown in the photos for drill hole 17DHU14.

Channel sampling tags were correlated with the assays as well as pictured below.



Figure 55 Field sample labelling at Uluktau

Assay report originals were sourced from Alex Stewart laboratories for all the drilling results, including the standards and blanks and their internal checks.

The original reports by Phelps Dodge, Manas and Perseus geologists are not available, but are not of a high priority due to the paucity of relevant drilling.

12.5 Density Verification

Density verification has not been carried out at this stage.

12.6 Site Visits

Mr Motton of Flitegold (Australia) Pty Ltd visited Bishkek, Osh and the project offices and prospect sites from 20th April to the 3rd of May 2017 and again on the 2nd to the 14th November 2017, as well as more recently from May 13th to May 17th 2019.

At the regional office and core handling facility, near Osh a fenced and secure compound is managed by RealGold's staff. The compound is orderly and organised with specific separate secure areas for processing the core, including logging, photographing, core cutting, sampling and bagging for shipment via truck to Alex Stewart laboratories, near Bishkek. Drill core were often checked with handheld XRF prior to cutting in order to prioritise processing. Core with elevated arsenic being the highest priority.

The sampling and security of samples from the project site to the assay laboratory were all found to be satisfactory.

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It is the authors opinion that although only a modicum of exploration drilling and sampling has been carried out by RealGold's geologists that there is sufficient historical and recent modern sampling and drilling to confirm that the property is highly prospective for gold mineralisation, especially for Carlin-type gold mineralisation throughout the region.

It is also the authors opinion that in terms of the Perseus and Manas drill data including collar locations, down hole surveys, geological logging, geotechnical logging, core recovery data and assays were satisfactorily collected and checked by a senior geologist to conform to international best practice core logging and drill hole database correlation. The survey of this drilling needs to be confirmed with current datum used especially in terms of the level (RL), in order to be consistent. This is limited to 9 holes at Alai-Karabiy and 25 holes drilled at Uluktau. Most of the holes at Uluktau were drilled at Kurbanbulak.

All other drilling prior to Perseus and Manas exploration does not appear to have been surveyed to any level of accuracy, particularly in view of the elevation and any of the drill holes carried out prior to 2004 would need to have accurate survey information supplied to be used in a resource estimate in future. This applies to all Soviet drilling and the three Phelps Dodge drill holes. However, the Soviet information is invaluable in terms of lithological, mineralisation and structural logging and its usage has been focused on this aspect. Transformations of the collar locations for the Alai-Karabiy Soviet data have been developed in order to fully take advantage of this information into the present dataset.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No metallurgical test work has been carried out upon either of the projects due to the lack of established resources.

Metallurgical test work was carried out by Manas on the nearby Obdilla deposit. This work showed that for the sulphide ore, the generation of a float concentrate followed by bacterial oxidation and cyanide leaching process achieved reasonable gold recoveries.

Metallurgical test work by Manas at Shambesai showed that the oxide ore was not refractory and gold recovery of 91% could be expected from cyanide leaching (Manas Presentation 2011).

14 MINERAL RESOURCES ESTIMATES

No gold resources are known to occur within the Licenses.

15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Obdilla gold deposit is 23km east of the Alai-Karabiy Property and is on strike to the east-west Alai-Karabiy geology, thus containing the same rock suite. In 2005 Perseus discovered the Obdilla gold in soil geochemical anomaly and subsequently drilled 12,028m of diamond drilling in 67 holes as well as conducting at least 66 trenches which were channel sampled. This work resulted in the Obdilla JORC resource estimate presented below (Manas Resources Prospectus, 2008).

At the Obdilla Deposit, there are two principal Carboniferous stratigraphic units present; the younger Tolubay Suite and the older Pyrkaf Suite. The Tolubay Suite is composed of shale, siltstones, calcareous siltstones sandstone and lesser limestone, together with the notably coarse sandstone (grit) beds locally termed 'gravelites'. The Pyrkaf Suite comprises massive white to grey coloured limestones which in the Obdilla West area are occasionally fossiliferous (pelecypods).

The contacts between the main geological units are largely tectonic and form part of a complex imbricate fault zone associated with a major thrust that has ramped up the older Pyrkaf Suite over the younger Tolubay Suite. At Obdilla, erosional windows in the Pyrkaf Suite expose the Tolubay Suite along the western and eastern zones of the deposit. The thrust contact appears to dip at 30° to 40° to the south. One distinctive feature of the exposed geology and drill core is the presence of blocks of Pyrkaf limestone within the Tolubay Suite rocks. These blocks can vary from hundreds of meters to tens of centimetres in size. The origin of the blocks is problematic and, in some cases, deformed bedding in the Tolubay Suite siltstones wraps around the blocks, suggesting syn-depositional emplacement. On this basis, they have been interpreted to be olistostromes of massive reef limestones incorporated into the surrounding Tolubay Suite clastic sediments (Coffey report 2008).

The Tolubay Suite rocks have been strongly deformed in proximity to the intense imbricate faulting. This deformation can be seen to intensify markedly as the mineralised zone is approached and is manifest as intense tight folding, and ultimately crush or breccia zones, approaching cataclastite fabrics. These breccias are a feature of the mineralised Tolubay Suite in the Obdilla drill core and exposures in drill pads. In both drill core and outcrop, alteration of limestone clast margins or dissolution to inert stylolitic boundaries suggests significant hydrothermal fluid migration through these breccias. Exposures of the Tolubay Suite in road cuttings several hundreds of meters away from mineralisation are generally thin bedded, gently folded and show no signs of breccia development. Similarly, the Pyrkaf Suite shows intense multi-generational brecciation and calcite veining as the mineralised zone is approached (Coffey report 2008).

Gold mineralisation at Obdilla is presently known over a strike length of some 2km east-west, lying within a more substantial gold anomalous horizon that extends westwards towards the Alai-Karabiy Property. The northern limit of the Tolubay Suite, which hosts the gold mineralisation at Obdilla, is marked by a steep thrust fault separating the succession from the older Pyrkaf Suite. Cross-sectional interpretation suggests the mineralised zone may be up to 70m thick and has been defined over a vertical extent of about 300m to date (Coffey report 2008).

Gold mineralisation occurs largely within calcareous and carbonaceous shale and siltstone horizons, with lesser mineralised sandstone and minor limestone units. Larger blocks (olistostromes) of limestone contained within the silty shales often dilute the intersection grades but are sometimes also mineralised. The host rocks are typically highly fractured or brecciated and are extensively altered. The nature of these breccias is not fully understood and while some at least may be syn-sedimentary, others show strong evidence of being hydrothermal in origin (Coffey report 2008 & Rickleman, et al., 2011) (Figure 56).

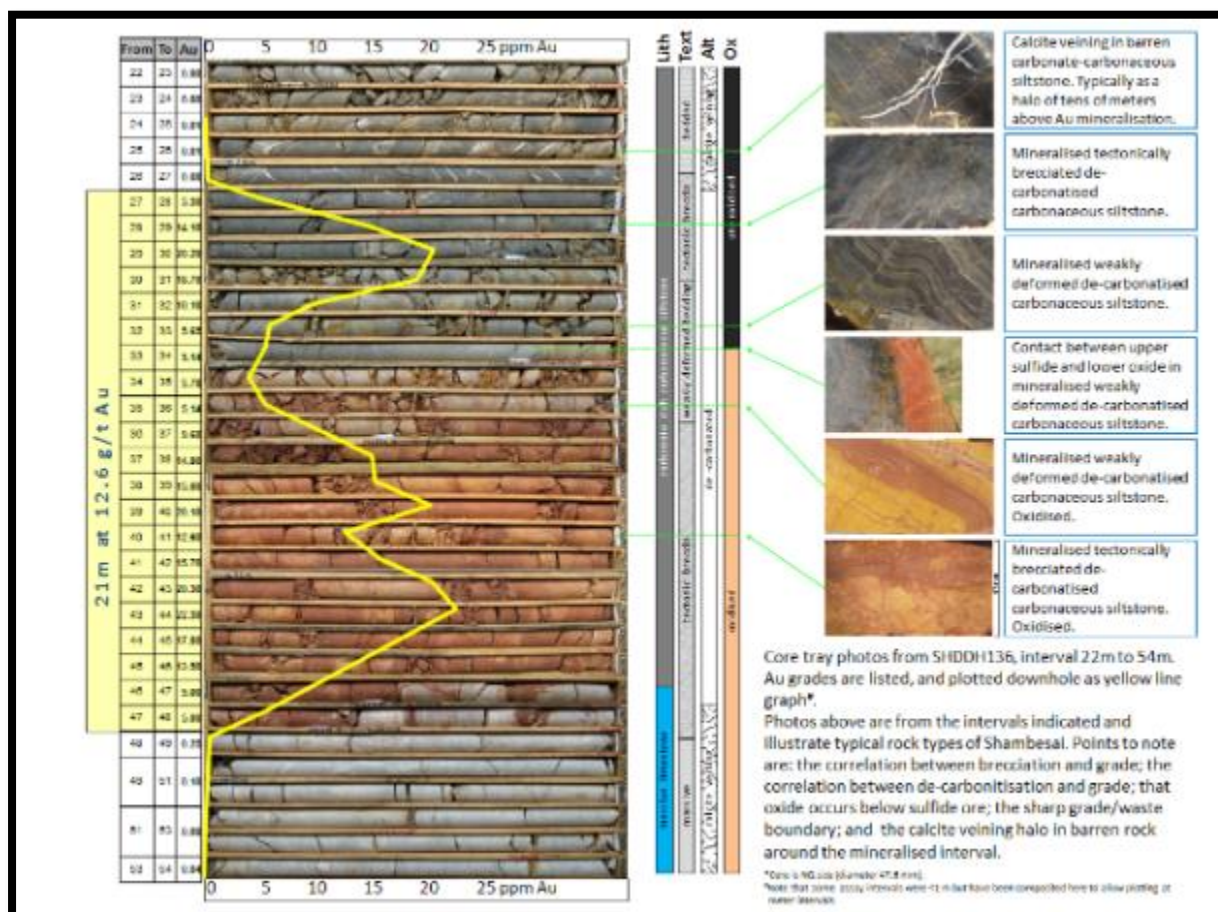


Figure 56 Shambesai drill core and gold mineralisation – 21m @ 12.6 ppm Au

Petrographic and mineralogical work completed on 80 samples from Obdilla indicates that carbonate-silica-marcasite-arsenical pyrite (+/- arsenopyrite) alteration predominates, presumably as a result of intense hydrothermal alteration by acidic meteoric fluids. The gold mineralisation is associated with variable amounts of arsenic, antimony and mercury. Realgar (AsS), orpiment (As₂S₃) and rarer cinnabar (HgS) are commonly associated with the highest-grade intersections. Initial mineralogical work indicates that gold mineralisation at Obdilla is associated with fine-grained arsenical pyrite, similar to that found at the Twin Creeks deposit in Nevada (Coffey report 2008).

An induced polarisation (IP) survey was completed over the Obdilla Prospect in 2006 by Perseus. A total of six north south IP lines were surveyed, as well as on east-west line. A 25m dipole-dipole array was applied, defining chargeability anomalies interpreted to represent disseminated sulphides on each section line. Comparison with drilling indicates that the higher resistivity zones correspond with the Pyrkaf Limestone and the lower resistivity zones are associated with the Tolubay Suite of rocks. Chargeability anomalies associated with the lower resistivity zones are likely to be a function of the higher sulphide content of the latter. There does not appear to be a direct correlation between chargeability-resistivity and gold grades. Another IP survey was completed in order to provide a profile to 300m depth. This survey included Obdilla and other prospects along the east-west gold-mercury trend extending from through Obdilla to Sartistagan. A Pseudo-section below shows one of several untested drill targets defined by the IP data, in this case at the Chatyrman prospect, external to the RealGold License but demonstrating the technique (Figure 57). A

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strong chargeability anomaly, interpreted to represent disseminated sulphides associated with gold mineralisation is present in the Tolubay Suite sediments. The over-thrust plate of the resistive Pyrkaf Suite limestone largely conceals the target (Manas Resources – Coffey report, 2008).

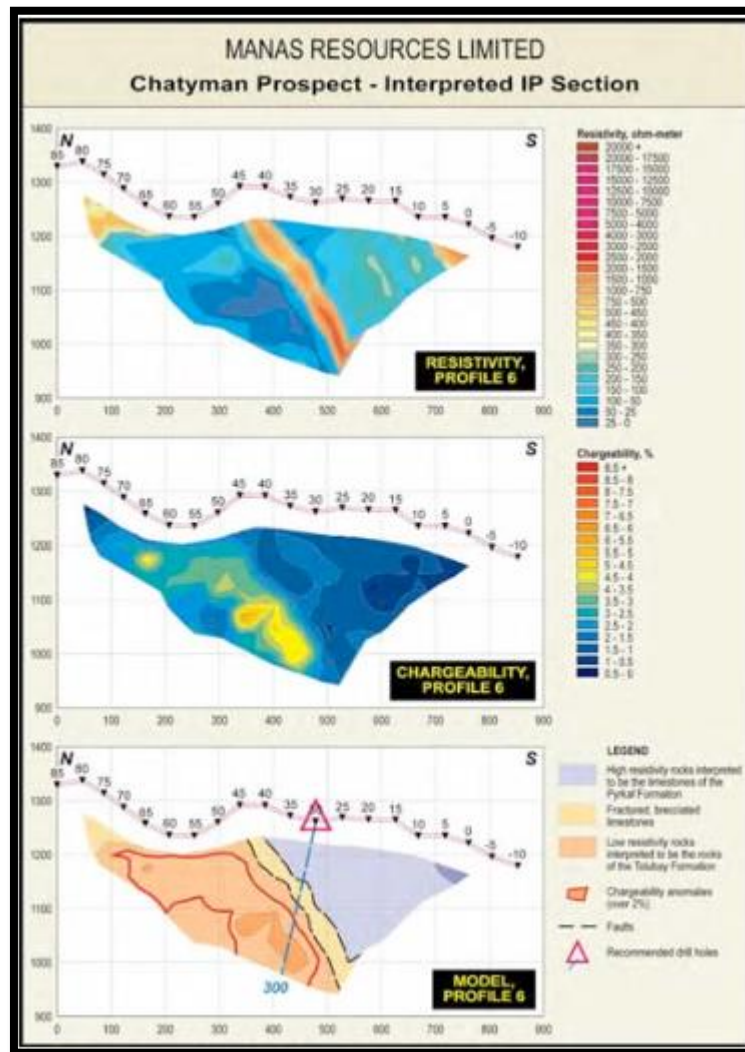


Figure 57 IP Pseudo-sections and Geological Interpretation

In late 2007 a gold stream sediment anomaly 7km south of Obdilla at Shambesai lead to a successful soil, trench and drill program. This deposit is in a parallel strike zone and similar geological setting to the Obdilla – Karabiy corridor. A typical cross section of the geology and mineralisation below, presents the importance of the Pyrkaf limestone and Tolubay suite contact (Figure 58).

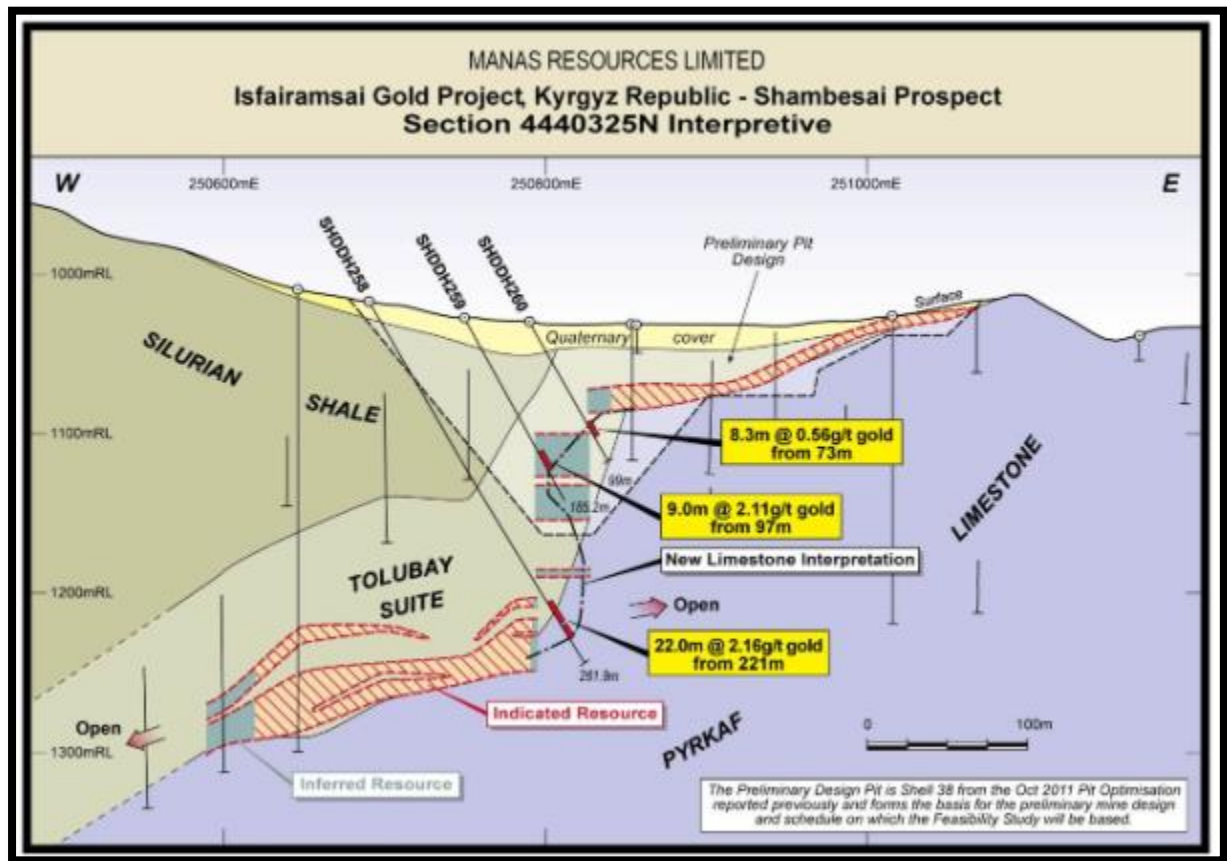


Figure 58 Shambesai cross section

The resources present at Obdilla and Shambesai are presented in the following table (Table 35).

Deposit	Reported Date	Category	Ore (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Cut-off grade (g/t)	Gold Oz	Source
Obdilla	16-May-08	Indicated	6.3	1.8	1.0	363,400	Manas Res. Prospectus 2008
Obdilla	16-May-08	Inferred	3.0	1.4	1.0	134,900	Manas Res. Prospectus 2008
Shambesai	3-Apr-12	Indicated	5.3	2.4	0.5	411,500	Manas ASX Media Release
Shambesai	3-Apr-12	Inferred	6.3	1.8	0.5	354,600	Manas ASX Media Release
			20.9	1.9		1,264,400	

Table 35 Manas Resources Ltd. resource statement

The qualified person has been unable to verify the information regarding the Obdilla and Shambesai deposits and such information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralisation on the RealGold property that are the subject of this technical report.

16 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

Kyrgyz Republic has a population of 5.7 million people (Wikipedia 2017). The capital, Bishkek (937,400) is located on the northern plains near the Kazakh border. The climate is temperate to subtropical continental in most inhabited areas, with cold winters and hot summers, but an alpine climate dominates at altitude. Mountain ranges constitute most of the country. The highest point is Pik Pobedy (7439m), with various ranges of the Tian Shan defining the borders. Lowlands are restricted to border areas, with the northern steppe (including the capital Bishkek) to the north of the Kyrgyz Mountains and the margins of the Fergana Valley in the southwest. The physiography of the Kyrgyz Republic is illustrated below

Kyrgyz and Russian are the official languages, both of which use the Cyrillic alphabet. Most business transactions nationwide and day-to-day communications are in Russian. The literacy rate is high at 98.7%. Kyrgyz Republic is a secular state, but the majority of the population is Muslim (75%) and Russian Orthodox (20%).

The Kyrgyz Republic's economy was severely affected by the Soviet collapse, as around 98% of its exports were to the Soviet states. As such, it was the worst affected of the former Soviet states that did not succumb to civil war. The transition to a market economy has therefore taken longer than in other Central Asian states, but the adoption of liberal economic policies has resulted in reduced expenditure, removal of most subsidies and the instigation of a value-added tax. Since 1998, economic performance has improved, but there are difficulties in providing a social safety net and securing adequate fiscal revenue. In 2016, the deficit was at 4.6% of gross domestic product.

The government has committed to a rapid transition to a free market economy, and development of a viable mining and energy industry, with guarantees in the Foreign Investment and Mining Acts to protect and assist foreign investment. Foreign aid has under-pinned the country's economic development and the Government has adopted successful measures to combat issues of excessive external debt, inflation and inadequate revenue collection, and to stimulate economic growth. The CIA World Factbook lists major concerns as the privatisation of state-owned enterprises, expansion of democracy and political freedoms, reduction of corruption and improving inter-ethnic relations.

Kyrgyz Republic's gross national product (GNP) is largely agricultural, with the main exports being tobacco and cotton. Industrial exports include gold, mercury, uranium and electricity. Production at the large Kumtor gold deposit constitutes a substantial portion of GDP, with Kumtor's share of the Kyrgyz GDP amounting to 8% in 2016. In 2016 the Kumtor gold mine contributed USD\$238.45M to the national economy (Figure 59).

The Kyrgyz Republic's economic performance has been strong, reflecting the currently favourable nexus of a stable macro-environment and fast-growing neighbouring markets. Strong performance in gold mining and trade overcame an early slump to bring 3.8% expansion in 2016. Currency appreciation and higher remittances curbed inflation and the current account deficit. Growth is projected to slow to 3.0% in 2017 before recovering to 3.5% in 2018 with faster regional growth. Higher inflation and a wider current account deficit are likely. Eurasian Economic Union membership poses both challenges and opportunities. The growth base continued to broaden towards non-gold sectors, mainly non-gold mining and services,

which have been developing strongly and contributing to GDP growth most substantially. Inflation Rate in Kyrgyz Republic averaged 7.68 percent from 2003 until 2017, reaching an all-time high of 32.45 percent in July of 2008 and a record low of -0.60 percent in April of 2016. On a monthly basis it is currently 3.8%, May 2017. (www.tradingeconomics.com).

Kyrgyz Republic's GDP purchasing power parity (PPP) is estimated at US\$14.3 billion for 2013, which is low compared to neighbouring Kazakhstan (US\$243.6 billion) and Uzbekistan (US\$112.6 billion). The estimated GDP (PPP) per capita for 2013 was US\$2,500 for Kyrgyz Republic, compared to US\$14,100 for Kazakhstan, US\$3,800 for Uzbekistan and US\$9,800 for China. For comparison, the GDP (PPP) per capita for Australia in 2013 was US\$43,000, US\$52,800 for USA and US\$18,100 for Russia.

Unemployment Rate in Kyrgyz Republic increased to 2.40 percent in April from 2.30 percent in March of 2017. Unemployment Rate in Kyrgyz Republic averaged 2.46 percent from 2000 until 2017, reaching an all-time high of 3.50 percent in December of 2006 and a record low of 2.20 percent in August of 2015. Further restructuring of domestic industry and success in attracting foreign investment are keys to future growth.

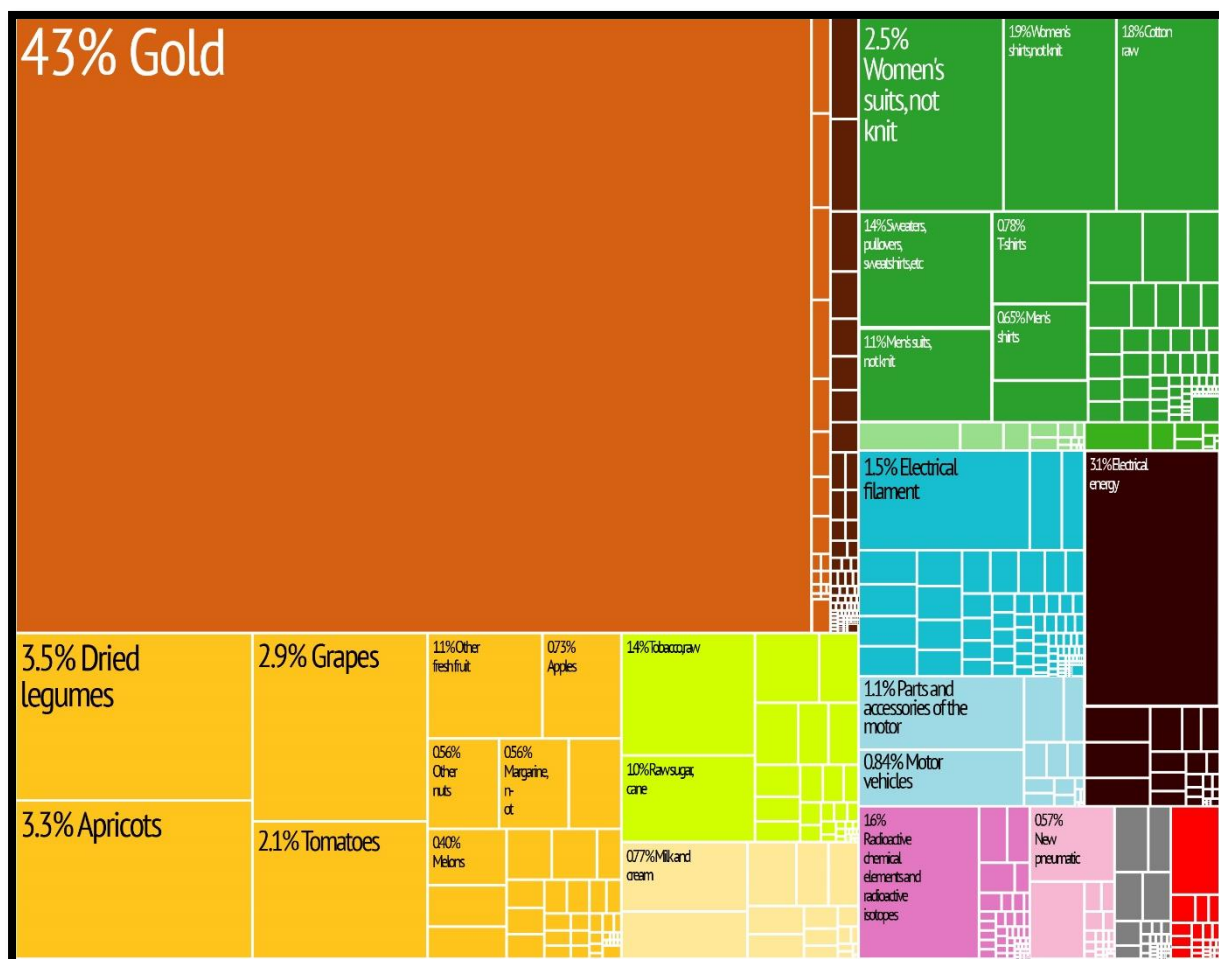


Figure 59 A Proportional Representation of Kyrgyz Republic's Exports

The Kyrgyz Republic's mineral industry involves both mining and processing of mineral products. The country is a significant producer of tin, tungsten and gold, and was the largest producer of antimony and molybdenum in the former Soviet Union.

Currently nearly all of the Kyrgyz Republic's foreign investment in the mining industry has been focused on the gold sector, which has shown the most growth and potential. The Kyrgyz Republic's economy has benefited greatly from gold production, being the former Soviet Union's third largest producer. The country's immediate economic prospects are substantially linked to the future of its gold industry (Wikipedia, 2019).

In recent years, the economy has benefited greatly from gold production from the large Kumtor gold deposit, now owned and operated by Canada's Centerra Gold.

17 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

A significant amount of work has been done during Soviet times and although much of this lacks key grid references it is possible to use the information in a digital manner. Later work by Barrick, Perseus, Manas and Jany Jyldyz Exploration has also focused upon the same areas highlighted by the Soviet work. RealGold has followed up on previous work at the key prospects as well as broadened the scope of the exploration in search of new prospects, which has generally not encountered new areas.

The properties currently being assessed offer good access and there does not appear to be any significant environmental, cultural or social risks. The steepness of the North Karabiy prospect may offer some logistical challenges and risks for access, which will also impact opportunities for an open cut operation by increasing the stripping ratio, but this may be mitigated by better underground access in these circumstances.

17.1 Alai-Karabiy Property

There is an excellent set of geological maps and sections with drilling information available from Soviet times. Many of these maps have been registered into UTM datum using MapInfo software. The registration of these maps is satisfactory for their use although they might be improved by ground checking certain locations and surveying those known points. Old Soviet drill collars were found to exist during the author's visit to both Alai-Karabiy and Uluktau and it may be possible to tie these points into the mapping. Other features such as adits, shafts and other cultural features could also be used as survey datum.

The geological sections generated from the Soviet drilling are particularly useful for designing future drill holes as they give an indication of the mineralisation morphologies and therefore depths and orientations of drilling are easy to establish. Although the actual down-hole assay data is not available, the maps and sections give intersection summaries in the form of meters intersected as well as mercury and antimony grade in percent. This information is excellent for targeting areas of known mineralisation which could then be investigated for gold mineralisation due to the association of these metals. This association is discussed further below.

The Barrick and later the Jany Jyldyz Gold Ltd. work represent the first systematic exploration for Carlin-type gold mineralisation within the Alai-Karabiy Property, post the Soviet era. Prior to Barrick commencing exploration at Alai-Karabiy in 2000, the area was extensively explored for mercury and antimony by the Soviets. The contact zone between the Pulgon and Tolubay Suites is quite extensive, and past exploration by Soviet workers has revealed gold and/or arsenic anomalism in soils and trenches at several locations along this trend.

Drilling at neighbouring areas such as Obdilla & Shambesai has shown the potential for very extensive zones of low-grade gold mineralisation and suggests that higher grade zones or shoots may exist. As demonstrated in Section 10, high-grade deposits can also occur for Carlin-type mineralisation. The Alai-Karabiy Property presents discovery opportunities at Slantcevyi Klin and North Karabiy for Carlin-type mineralisation of low-grade material and possibly higher grade as well respectively.

A previous Soviet downhole IP geophysical survey has discovered a north east trending IP anomaly at Slantcevyi Klin, which does not appear to have been followed up by later drilling. Previous exploration at Obdilla and Shambesai demonstrated the usefulness of IP geophysics in discovering extensions to known mineralisation (Coffey, 2008).

The Soviet drilling results at North Karabiy, shown below, indicate that there remains potential to find gold mineralisation along certain jasperoid horizons within the central part of the prospect. Core recovery for the Soviet drilling was generally poor by today's standards. Drillhole #46 was abandoned within the gold mineralised zone.

A closer spaced drilling pattern, with better core recovery, will potentially yield more information about the controls on the mineralised zone. There also appears to be zones of gold mineralisation enrichment at surface within the trenching results which did not yield similar results when drilled immediately beneath. This inconsistency may well be due to supergene oxidation effects within the gold mineralised zone.

Historic Sections	UTM Easting	Hole ID	Depth	Core Recovery %	Prospect	Width	Au ppm
2 (1968)	739090	46	147.5	39	North Karabiy	6.2	7.9
2 (1968)	739090	46A	371.2	52	North Karabiy	15.3	7.4
E-F (1992)	738990	909	62.0		North Karabiy	9.0	1.1
C-D (1992)	738907	901	83.3		North Karabiy	10.0	2.0
C-D (1992)	738907	901	83.3		North Karabiy	10.0	1.5

Table 36 Significant Soviet North Karabiy gold mineralisation

At Slantcevyi Klin, the Soviet drilling results are in the form of geological sections, which show the geology and the prospective jasperoidal fault zones. Currently the down hole assay data is not available for this drilling. The sections indicate a widespread set of jasperoidal and thrust faulted breccias which should be prospective for further gold mineralisation.

A geochemical review of the mercury, antimony and arsenic grades present in drilling from Alai-Karabiy and Uluktau shows that all of these elements are elevated in the gold mineralised zones, therefore any evidence of this type of mineralisation can be regarded as a guide to possible gold mineralisation.

The arsenic levels are closely related to gold mineralisation but also form broader haloes around the mineralisation. Arsenic mineralisation may also be more distal to the main mineralised zone. Arsenic mineralisation is present as auriferous arsenical pyrite, orpiment and realgar. The two latter arsenic sulphide minerals are regarded as

late in the para-genesis and are not directly related to gold mineralisation but form an overprint in the vicinity of the zone of mineralisation.

Vertical metal zonation as well as lateral zonation may occur. Also, the ratios of the main metal species present are individually highly variable and the cause of this is not known. Areas that are mineralised, may be high-grade mercury but not high-grade gold. Further research on this is required. Nevertheless, areas of base metals mineralisation remain highly prospective for gold.

The IP geophysics survey carried out by Manas at Shambesai appears to be quite effective in establishing zones of potential gold mineralisation. The Soviet era downhole IP survey at Slantcevyi Klin does not appear to have been acted upon but shows a zone that may be mineralised.

17.1.1 RealGold Exploration

Geochemical sampling as soil and rock chip samples has been undertaken by RealGold covering a considerable area of the Alai-Karabiy Property.

Rock sampling by RealGold completed 237 continuous channel sampled trenches or continuous rock chip traverses covering much of the property on various prospective horizons. Individual rock samples were also taken and analysed. In all 10,728 samples were collected. Generally, the channel samples and traverse samples were two meters in length. This sampling targeted the various jasperoid outcrops near the Tolubai Limestone – Pulgon Siltstone contact and which is the same zone targeted by the Soviets in their search for gold and antimony mineralisation. Previous Soviet and Barrick sampling have shown this zone is highly prospective for gold mineralisation, as at Slantcevyi Klin and North Karabiy.

Prospect	Trenches	Traverses	Drilling	Subtotal
Slantcevyi Klin	42	71	7	120
Karabiy	111	0	0	111
North Karabiy	13	0	7	20
TOTAL	166	71	14	251

Table 37 Rock Sampling at Alai-Karabiy Property

At Slantcevyi Klin (“Shale wedge”), this sampling has yielded a key zone of 2km strike length within which are a number of gold mineralised jasperoid outcrops with significant widths of potentially economic gold grades (Table 38).

Traverse ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au ppm	Au x W
18SKR10	1	69	68	2.75	187.0
18SKR03	171	239	68	1.59	108.0
18SKR02	40	80	40	2.38	95.2
17SKR06	0	32	32	2.88	92.3
18SKR05	135	194	59	1.42	84.0
18SKR18	11	68	57	1.39	79.1
18SKR30	163	215	52	1.38	71.9

Table 38 Significant rock chip traverses at Slantcevyi Klin

Soil sampling of 2124 samples covered a much broader range and was carried out in a grid pattern of 200m x 50m and was generally away from the areas that were rock chip sampled. Where the soil traverses crossed the prospective horizons elevated

base metal geochemical responses were received, while gold results were all below the detection level of 0.05ppm.

17.1.1.1 General Comments

The structural controls on this mineralisation need to be understood to predict the location of the gold mineralised shoots or zones. Improvements to this interpretation will require more detail on the fault locations, offsets, carbonaceous lithologies in order to predict the gold mineralisation locations. These hanging wall gold mineralised zones could also represent leakage along the northeast fault set as a feeder zone to the relatively flat jasperoid zones. Further work is required to confirm or otherwise these controls on the gold mineralisation, but drilling to intersect both the prospective limestone contact and the cross faults should be attempted since both are likely mineralised (Figure 60).

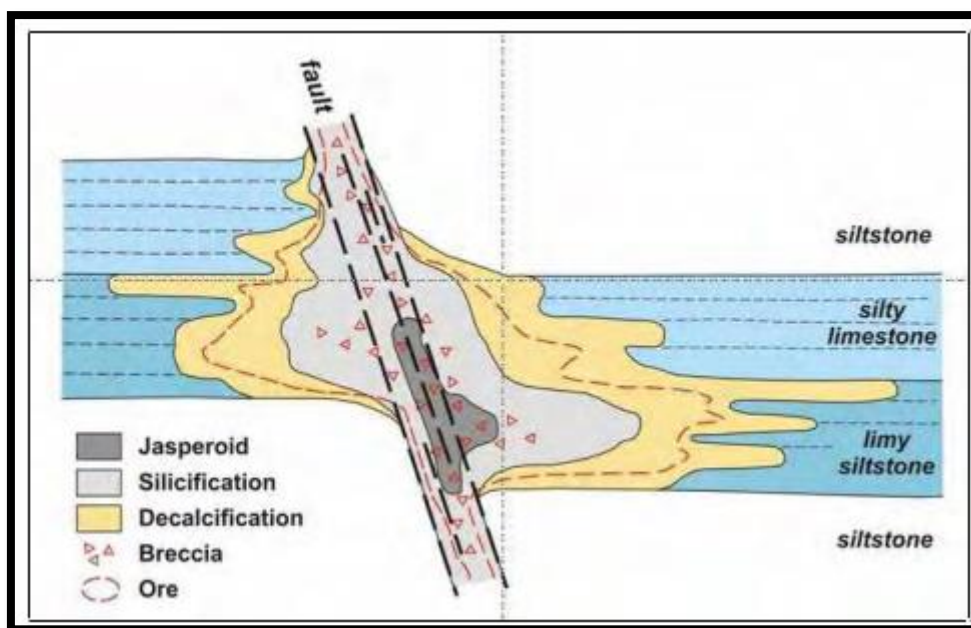


Figure 60 Model of feeder faults & prospective horizons (Robert, 2007)

The jasperoids are generally present at a limestone – siltstone faulted contact and this is much the same zone that was mined during Soviet times for antimony and mercury. Generally, immediately above the jasperoids are zones of intense decarbonatization, where carbonaceous siltstones and shales predominate. These zones may also host gold mineralisation within the region along with the realgar, orpiment, pyrite and arsenopyrite mineralisation.

The potential for repetitions of gold mineralisation within other favourable horizons should also be considered. As the North Carlin Trend long section illustrates the gold mineralised zones can be found in a variety of stratigraphic and structural settings, particularly where there a number of potential favourable horizons and feeder faults as at Alai-Karabiy and Uluktau (Figure 61).

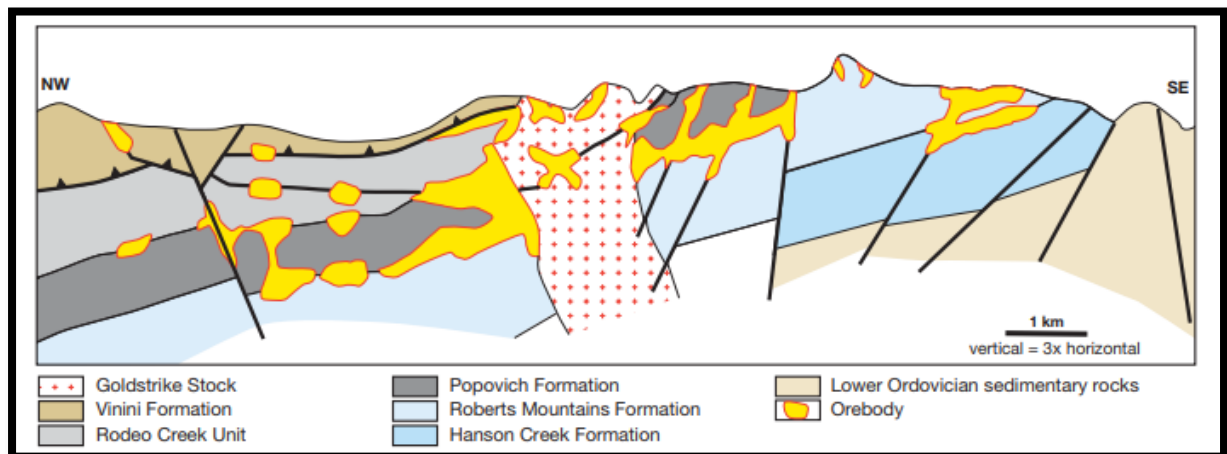


Figure 61 Regional Section of the North Carlin Trend, Nevada (Large, 2011)

Detailed mapping is available at 1:2000 along almost all of the prospective 12km within the License. These Soviet maps have been registered into MapInfo format using drill hole locations as datum, and this information is very useful in scoping targets and prioritising them. The Soviet drilling down-hole lithologies has also been very useful in creating 3D models of the main lithologies and the interpreted faults.

Structurally there are a vast array of sub-vertical faults that may be mineralised and could have acted as conduits for the mineralisation found along the Tolubay Siltstone – Pyrkaf Limestone contact. A model of these faults was made in order to try to better understand the location of the various lenses and larger blowouts of gold mineralisation. Essentially there are three sets of faults. A set of oblique faults striking northwest, another set striking northeast and a set of normal dip slip strike faults parallel with the Pyrkaf contact. The diagram is largely based upon Soviet drilling and mapping and remains incomplete in the western part (left side).

Drilling into the footwall of the mercury workings may be required as some sampling indicates that the gold mineralisation also occurs there. This could present a challenge unless carried out from underground but would likely add to the potential resource. Also drilling higher up in the mine environs for the shallower targets will require more earthworks to get access.

Drilling the shallower portions of each prospect with a view to open cut mining is necessary for the open pit type grades encountered so far and this will alleviate the exploration costs in terms of the many shallow holes required to cover an extensive area. Where higher grade intercepts are discovered they can be followed at depth with later drilling.

Many Carlin-type deposit technical papers show sub-vertical faulted feeder zones supplying mineralised fluids to create gold mineralised zones that have preferentially mineralised favourable lithological horizons and the author is of the opinion that understanding the location and orientation of the feeder zone faults will aid in finding further significant gold mineralisation, hence the need for a complete 3D dataset. Larger gold deposits are more likely to be located at the intersection of a number of these favourable structural features and drilling could well be used to target these intersections of faults and favourable contacts.

Initially drilling should focus upon detailed drilling of the more significant zones of recently discovered gold mineralisation with the above view in mind. Understanding which fault sets or individual faults were actively mineralising the Tolubai/Pulgon contact will likely lead to further gold prospect discoveries.

17.2 Uluktau Property

The Uluktau Property is considered to represent a high priority target for follow-up, based on the structural setting, the presence of potential Tolubay Suite rocks (which include gold-bearing jasperoids) and widespread mercury mineralisation in the area.

17.2.1 Uluktau Central Prospect

At Uluktau Central prospect the main jasperoid band is largely concealed by Recent sand (loess?) but was interpreted to extend over at least 900m of strike, with mineralisation up to 10m thick and a strike of 135 degrees. It has returned strong gold mineralisation from channel sampling of two trenches located 350m apart (Coffey, 2008) (Figure 64).

The initial Manas drilling was highly successful with drillhole JUDDH03 intersecting 10.8m @ 13.2 ppm Au from 29.2m.

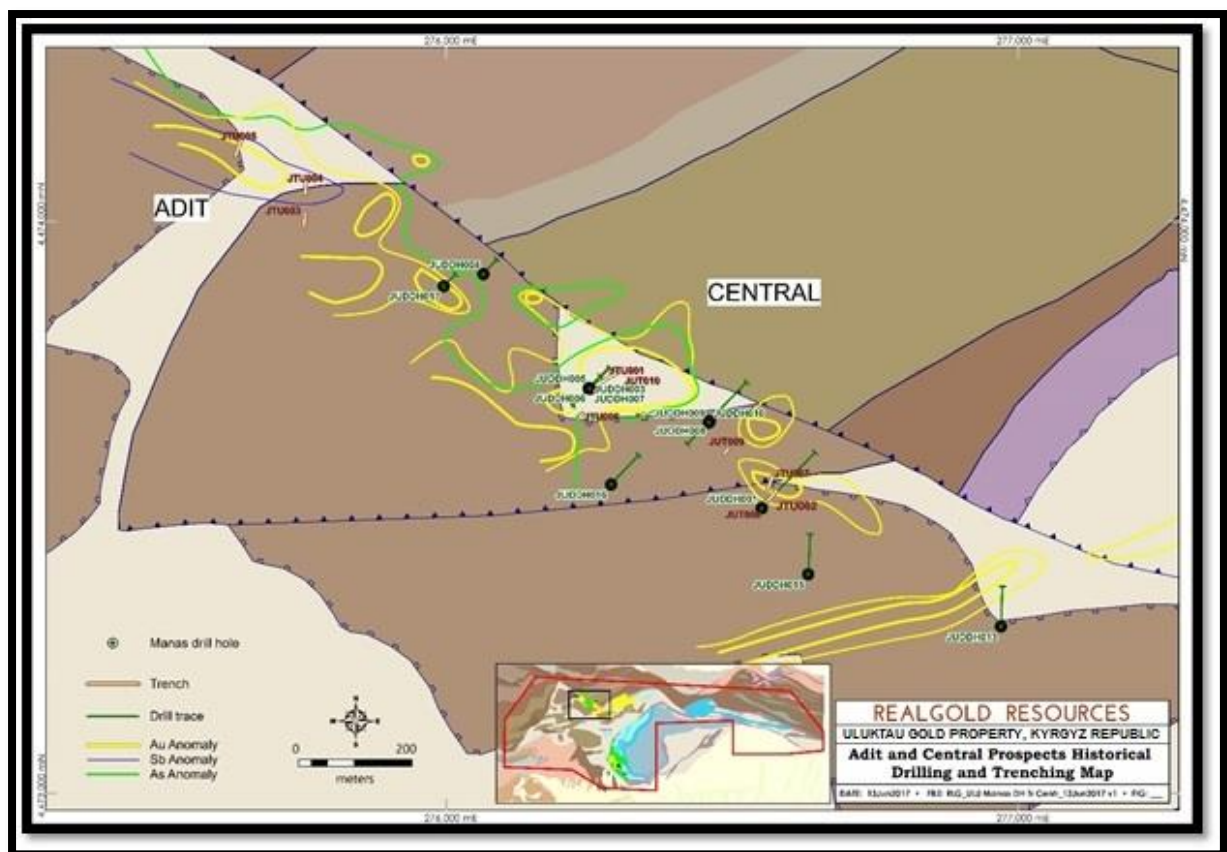


Figure 62 Uluktau Central geochemistry with previous drilling & trenching

This zone of inferred mineralisation may be offset along strike by post mineral faulting which has caused the difficulties in later exploration.

Later drilling by Manas failed to find further significant mineralisation due to the lack of outcrop and this led to a poor understanding of the structural geology. In order to improve this situation, the 2013 trenching program, which was carried out near the SECTION 17 - 126

gold discovery holes, has led to further gold mineralisation being discovered. At trench JUT10, about 40m southeast of JUDDH03, further gold mineralisation was also encountered with JUT010: 7m @ 5.27 ppm Au from 6m & 6m @ 10.53 ppm Au from 20m.

Unfortunately, no structural data is available from the previous trenching program.

The gold in soil geochemistry anomalies have generally guided the location of the drilling and trenching conducted by Manas, although the reason for the location of other drill holes is not clear (e.g. JUDDH13, 15 & 16); perhaps they were IP geophysics or mapping targets (Figure 62).

Initial drilling in 2017 by RealGold at Uluktau began with twinning the drill hole JUDDH03 via 17DHU01. This new hole was 4.4m southeast of original hole and intersected gold mineralisation deeper in the hole and at much lower grade (12m at 1.9ppm from 35.5m). This hole is interpreted to have clipped the lower edge of an east plunging southeast striking southwest dipping (-70 degrees) gold mineralised zone. Further drilling in close proximity to these holes intersected further high-grade gold mineralisation in holes 17DHU08, 17DHU14 and 17DHU14bis from surface (Table 39). The asterisked intersections for true width are not correct because all three holes were collared in gold mineralisation and therefore represent only partial intercepts. Although this prospect is somewhat difficult to interpret based upon various phases of logging, it appears the high-grade zone is truncated or offset to the west by faulting where the rock type is predominantly tuffaceous(?) sandstone with a fault gouge contact between these rocks and silicified volcanoclastic hosting the high-grade gold mineralisation to the east. The sandstone unit was generally not assayed. The interpreted high-grade gold zone strikes toward the gold mineralisation present in trench JUT10, where there appears to be a mineralised zone split to accommodate the two gold intersections within the trench. The gold zone is therefore open to the southeast and probably offset at the northwest end (Figure 63). Other peripheral arsenic-rich zones were found in some of the drilling but without significant gold mineralisation and a better understanding of the controls on the mineralisation taking these zones into consideration is required

All of these intersections are within the weathered oxide zone and this would probably mean relatively straight forward processing and metallurgy. From other holes in the area the depth of oxidation is about 100m, although this does not necessarily apply to the deposit directly.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	True Width (m)	Au ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm
17DHU01	35.50	47.50	12.00	10.84	1.90	2142	18.2	14.4
17DHU08	0.80	21.80	21.00	3.64*	30.83	10124	114.0	92.3
17DHU14	1.80	22.00	20.20	1.08*	16.43	6357	49.4	38.1
17DHU14bis	1.80	19.00	17.20	2.40*	25.08	7947	75.6	61.4

Table 39 Significant Gold & Base Metal Drill Intersection Examples at Uluktau Central

Further drilling is required to confirm this interpretation and to investigate the scope of the deposit. The stratigraphy of this area appears to be considerably more complex than the current mapping suggests as evidenced by the variety of rock types described in the drill logs. Relogging of these holes to standardize the nomenclature would be a

very valuable exercise. This may also aid in interpreting the location of the offset high-grade gold zone once order of the stratigraphy is recognised.

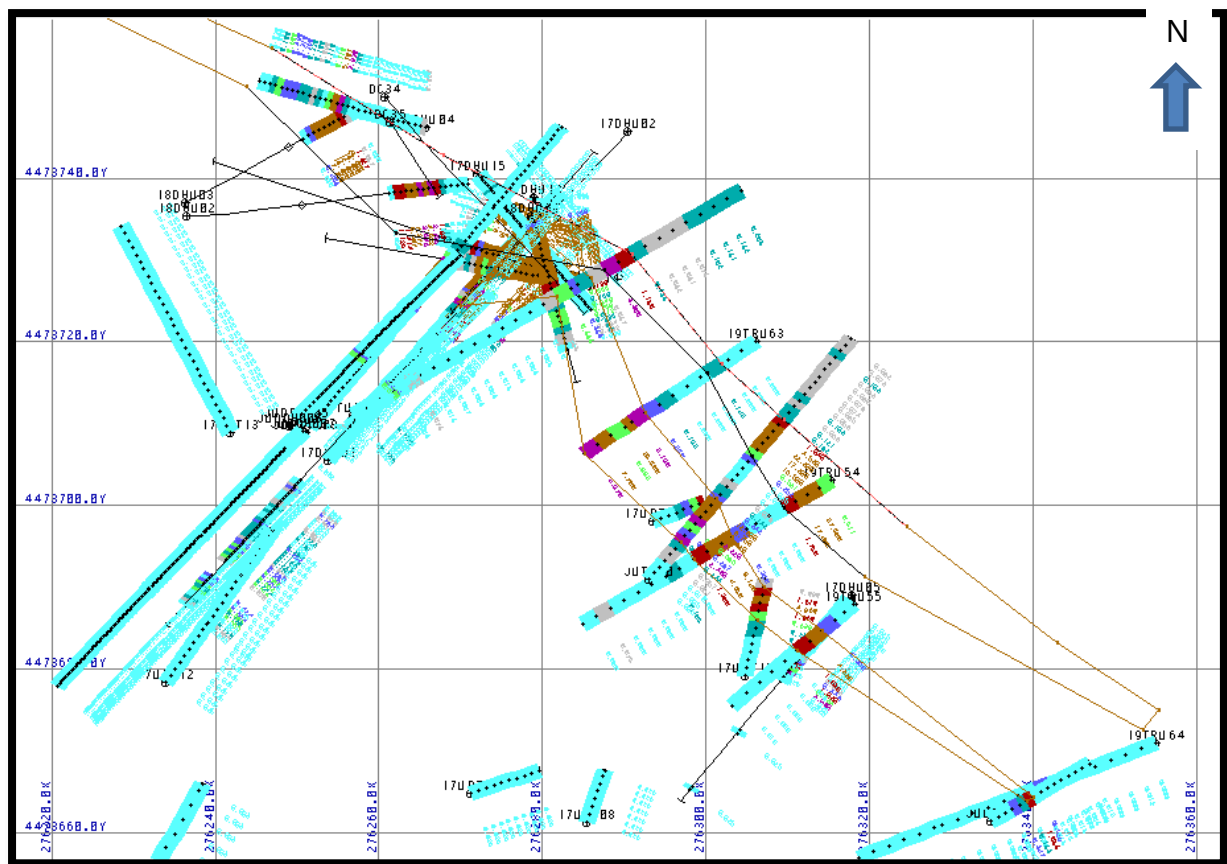


Figure 63 Drilling at Uluktau Central prospect with intersection locations

In terms of the nearby surrounding area, the location of this mineralisation appears to be further down slope than the outcropping limestone – clastic sediment contact (Figure 64). The soil sampling program shows that this contact zone further up the slope is anomalous in gold as well as two other lower parallel zones striking east-west. The central zone corresponds to the location of the drillhole JUDDH03, which also yielded gold in soil to 600ppb Au. This gold in soil anomaly near the limestone contact is also anomalous in arsenic and antimony, with arsenic forming a broad halo to the more central gold and antimony mineralisation. This anomaly is open to the south and into the limestone horizon.

This shear zone corridor probably extends all the way to the Adit prospect in the northwest at a distance of 700m and southeast to old drillhole J TU02 (4m at 7.67ppm Au), which is a further 365m, this making an overall strike length of at least 1065m. This potentially mineralised corridor lies at the foot of the slope of the parallel row of hills and is likely covered by a mixture of colluvium and loess sand, which would subdue any geochemistry response. Within this corridor it is likely that the mineralisation pinches and swells as well as fails to outcrop, this causing the occasional negative result.

This corridor of mineralisation from the Adit Prospect through to Uluktau Central and further southeast, a distance of almost 1200m, has significant potential for high-grade zones of mineralisation. In order to be able, assess the potential of this zone especially due to the lack of outcrop or for the search of blind deposits an IP survey could be used to fine tune the targets within the zone.

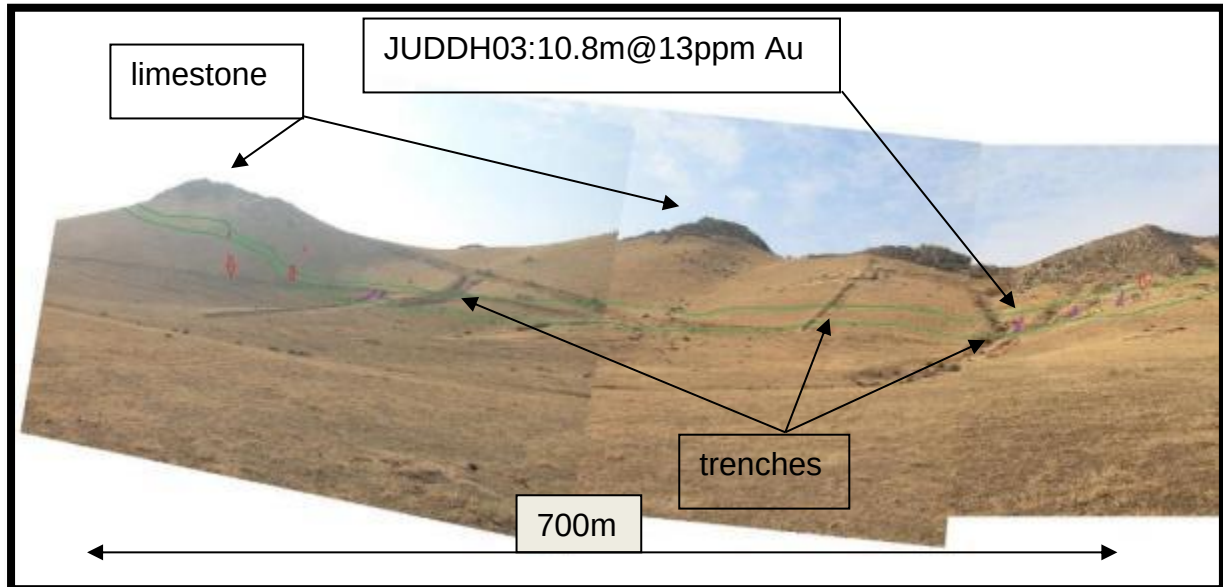


Figure 64 Uluktau Central prospect with trenches & limestone peaks (view south)

Other zones of jasperoid outcrop occur in the area and some of these outcrops strike obliquely to the regional trend, possibly associated with oblique cross faulting.

The drilling, trenching and geochemical sampling has confirmed the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation over reasonable widths, with the key discovery zone yet to be fully assessed.

17.2.2 Adit Prospect

Further to the west near the old Soviet adit, recent surface sampling has confirmed high-grade gold mineralisation present within a jasperoid outcrop near the limestone – clastic sediment contact (12.7m @ 3.9ppm Au). Sampling at this Adit Prospect, appears to be oblique to the regional strike and therefore may not be representative of true width, but the grades are very encouraging. This prospect lies within the established gold in soil anomaly and offers an immediate exploration target (Figure 66).

Six holes were drilled at various orientations to investigate the mineralised jasperoid outcrop and although widespread elevated As-Sb-Ag-Hg mineralisation was intersected gold grades were generally poor at less than the detection limit of 0.05ppm Au. Some minor gold mineralisation that was encountered has an overall strike of roughly east-west, and the prospect requires a more detailed review of lithologies, mineralisation and structures in order to make a proper assessment of its potential.

In the plan below the lithologies intersected were largely volcanoclastics (green), andesitic basalts (red) and basalts (blue). Minor jasperoids were intersected and no major limestone units outcropping to the south were intersected.

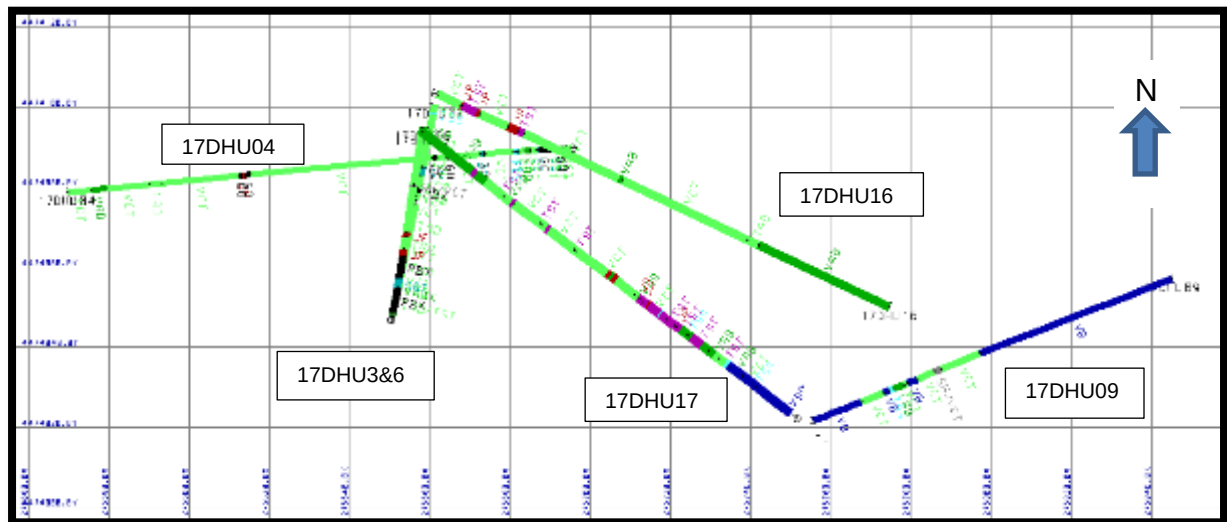


Figure 65 Drill Plan at Uluktau Adit prospect and lithologies

A table of drill intersections is compiled below based upon a 40ppm antimony cut-off grade. This table and spatially in the map above present a few interesting points (Figure 65 & Table 40). None of the intercepts shown are true width and this is not possible to estimate as the orientation of the mineralisation is not known, but is likely in a similar orientation to the Uluktau Central prospect. The drillhole to the west (17DHU04) is the lowest in silver and is generally higher in arsenic than elsewhere. Central drill holes DHU06, DHU16 & DHU17 are the highest in silver, with the intersection for 17DHU16 having the highest silver and arsenic from 12-19m. The only metal data that positively correlates are the mercury and antimony mineralisation. All of which suggests that there is some broad scale metal zonation.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au ppm	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm
17DHU03	10.2	33.2	23	0.025	4.7	181.8	56.0	20.0
17DHU03	49.2	65.2	16	0.025	2.2	943.5	58.1	13.9
17DHU04	60.6	67.6	7	0.025	0.0	2309.3	31.7	4.1
17DHU04	89.6	92.6	3	0.025	0.0	2034.3	80.3	7.3
17DHU04	116.6	120.6	4	0.025	0.0	1622.5	47.5	9.5
17DHU06	21.6	37.6	13	0.031	9.3	360.4	118.2	44.9
17DHU06	41.6	45.6	4	0.025	8.3	101.0	50.3	29.0
17DHU06	49.6	72.6	23	0.025	5.6	1418.7	82.5	23.8
17DHU09	18.8	24.8	6	0.025	1.5	1336.0	78.2	17.0
17DHU09	56.8	61.8	5	0.025	1.8	948.4	71.2	20.0
17DHU16	12	19	7	0.025	15.6	3114.0	40.6	11.6
17DHU17	57	82	25	0.025	12.0	1177.2	57.5	16.1
17DHU17	111	121	10	0.025	5.7	606.4	37.9	5.7
17DHU17	129	136	7	0.025	8.4	349.1	24.7	1.3
17DHU17	154	157	3	0.025	4.7	288.0	55.0	9.0

Table 40 Significant non-gold mineralisation at the Adit Prospect.



Figure 66 Gold mineralised jasperoid from the Adit prospect at Uluktau

17.2.3 Kurbanbulak Prospect

At Kurbanbulak, the gold and copper-bearing structures dip at steep angles and vary up to 8m wide with varying significant gold (4m @ 6.1g/t Au) and copper (4.5m @ >2%Cu) mineralisation. Initially five small drill holes were carried out;

- Two holes (JKP01 & 02) were of ~20m depth and these are not located near the main mineralised zones.
- One appears to be drilled over the top of the mineralisation (JDDH03), based on survey data.
- Two were collared in mineralisation (JDDH01 & JDDH02).

Most of the work has been in the form of trenching and therefore there might be higher-grade gold and copper mineralisation at depth, in secondary sulfide enrichment zones and within the primary mineralised zone (Soviet report). The main arcuate fault zone is mineralised for a distance of 1.4km and is open to the south, as evidenced by the soil geochemical survey (Figure 67).

In detail, the prospect consists of three main areas;

1. The Northwest zone centred on Trench JTK23 with 4.5m @ 6.0ppm Au and JDDH01 with 6.5m @ 2.1ppm from 2.5m
2. The East zone with trench toward the southern end of this zone, with 7m at 0.64ppm Au and >1% Cu
3. The southern zone centred on trenches JTK05 and 15 with anomalous gold (>0.1 ppm Au and no copper assays)

The Northwest and East Gold Zones occur respectively on the west side and east of the main copper in soil anomaly. These three zones occur over a strike length of 1.3km. The South Zone is relatively narrow but appears to be well defined with copper and gold soil anomalism.

In 2013 Manas drilled a further 5 holes (JDDH04 to 08), which largely failed to intersect mineralisation, especially at the NW (North-West) Zone (Holes JDDH04 to 06). These holes were drilled from west to east and it is suggested that the mineralisation encountered in the trenches & dips to the east and that this is the cause of the failure of the drilling. This dip orientation interpretation is supported by the topography and the outcrop trend.

South of the East Zone, the trenches and drill hole JDDH07 appear to have been placed too far to the east of the anomalous area to have effectively tested the soil anomaly and this is reflected in the poor results encountered in them.

At the East Zone, drillhole JDDH08 (drilled west to east) intersected narrow high-grade copper mineralisation (0.8m @ >1% Cu from 30.8m) with minor gold, but this intersection appears to be too far to the west to be the same mineralisation established in trench JKT25. Trench JKT25 began in anomalous copper mineralisation and intersected a zone of 13m wide compared to the copper mineralisation in JDDH08 which is 1.26m horizontal width. Drilling from the east side of the mineralised zone at JKT25 toward the west would likely encounter the main copper-gold zone.

Further north of trench JKT25 is the main interpreted part of the East Zone. This area has had no trenching or drilling and scope therefore exists for further exploration. Although the area is of interest it not a high priority at this stage. Should the exploration be successful at Uluktau Central and following the receipt of all the soils sampling results, then a review of this prospect is required in light of other areas.

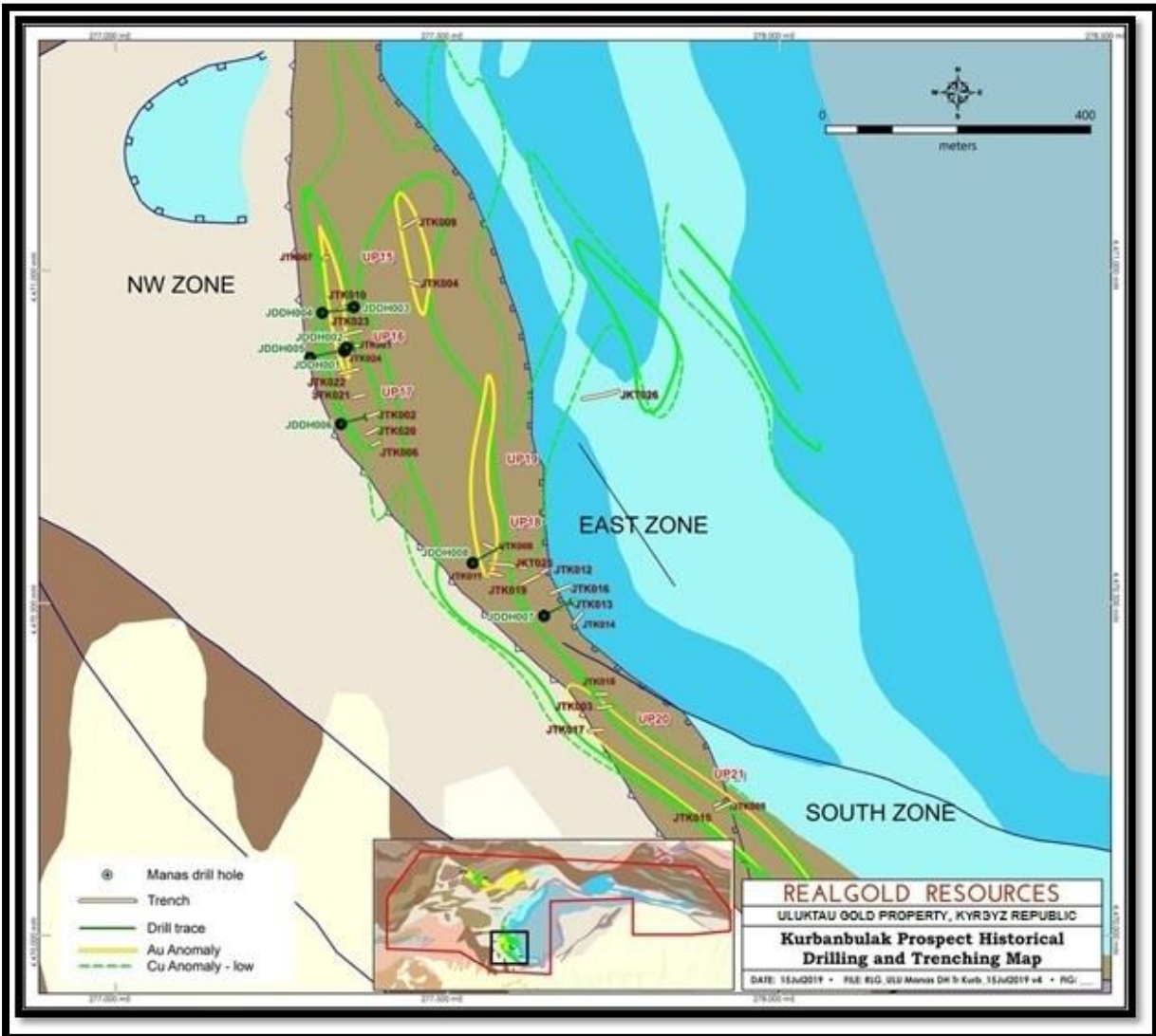


Figure 67 Kurbanbulak anomalous zones, previous drilling & trench locations

17.2.4 Uluktau East Prospect

At Uluktau East an ENE – WSW anomalous zone of gold in soil occurs over a strike length of 2.2km and is open along strike (Figure 68). The zone orientation and the topography indicate that the dip of this zone is sub-vertical. The zone is offset ~150m by an interpreted north south striking fault at 277,970mE. The soil sampling on this north south line encountered an anomalous zone for 500m along this interpreted fault. Three holes were drilled at the southernmost (JUDDH11) part, central (JUDDH12) and the northernmost (JUDDH14) part of the north south anomaly. None of these holes encountered gold mineralisation. Holes 11 & 14 are regarded as too far away from the center of the soil anomaly (100m of samples >150ppb Au) to have tested the target properly, while the central hole (JUDDH12) has failed to intersect mineralisation within the prospective area, yet did not drill in the vicinity of the trench JUTE01, which is an east west trench and is responsible for the initial discovery.

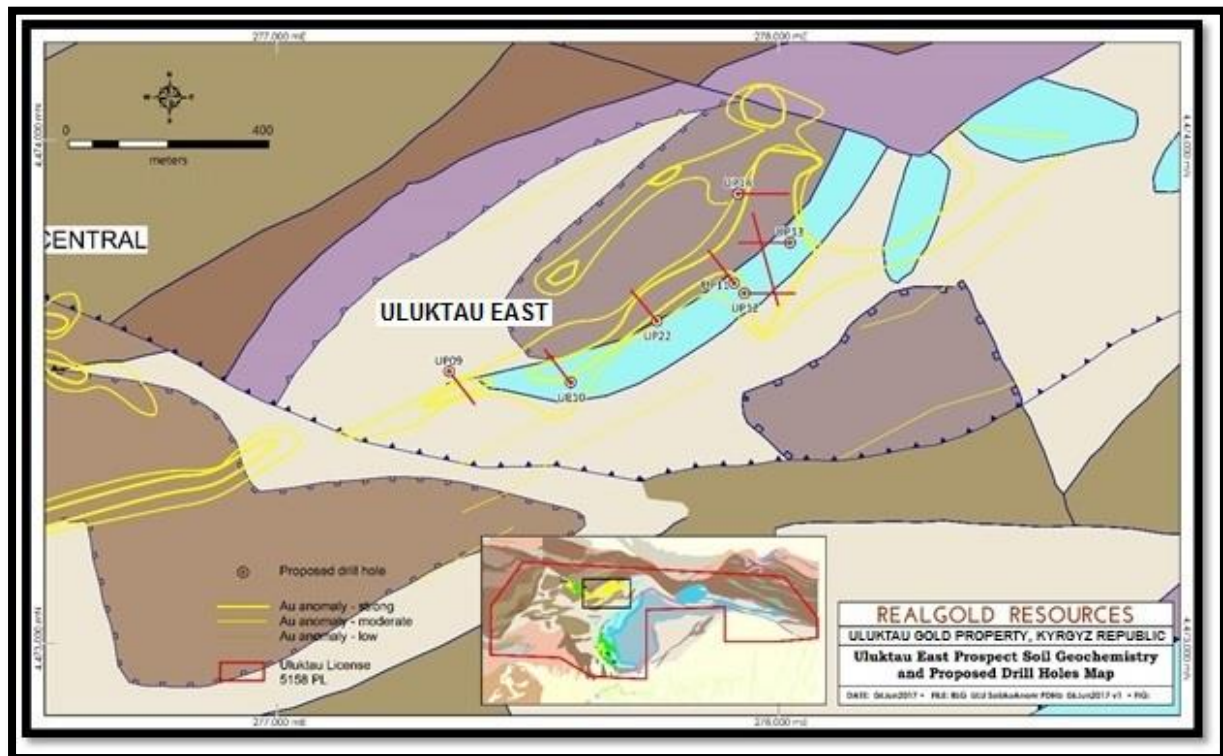


Figure 68 Uluktau East regional geology and geochemistry map

A compilation of the trenching composite data is presented in the following table. The composite assays are based upon 0.2 ppm Au lower cut-off grade and a minimum interval width of 2m. Trench 19TRU67 is largely not assayed, with only a few sporadic intervals selected for assay.

Trench ID	Year	East	North	RL	Length	Azim	From	To	Width	Au ppm
19TRU49	2019	277959	4473805	1413	99	302	3	12	9	0.47
19TRU49							18	39	21	0.48
19TRU49							49	53	4	0.28
19TRU49							60	73	13	0.27
19TRU50	2019	277952	4473879	1421	43	295	23	29	6	0.21
19TRU50							34	39	5	0.31
19TRU67	2019	277935	4473818	1418	21	165	2	4	2	0.47
19TRU67							8	10	2	0.75
19TRU67							14	16	2	0.38
JUTE1	Pre 2017	277948	4473814		56	290	2	10	8	0.77
JUTE1							16	18	2	0.23
JUTE1							28	32	4	2.69
JUTE1							38	40	2	0.27
JUTE1							48	52	4	0.27
17URT55	2017	277907	4473820		26	50	0	2	2	0.51

Table 41 Uluktau East trenching gold interval summary

These results are considered very encouraging, because they are actually west of the anomalous soil samples and the mineralisation is likely a fault breccia where the two fault zones intersect. The central part is topographically basin like and this lack of

outcrop in the central part could be important. Recently more detailed mapping and sampling has shown a complex geology with various breccias evident of limestone, jasper and polymictic types. Soil sample results range up to 2ppm Au. The new trench 19TRU49 is essentially in the same position as the earlier trench JUTE01 as a check on earlier work. The correlation between the two trenches is poor although both are mineralised. It is important to note that the soil sample that assayed 2000ppb Au is logged as a limestone rather than a jasperoid. There is a need for the main soil anomaly presented in the map to be comprehensively tested in an orthogonal grid-based manner by trenching or drilling.

The broader longer east west soil anomaly has also not had significant exploration and drilling on these two inferred structures is recommended.

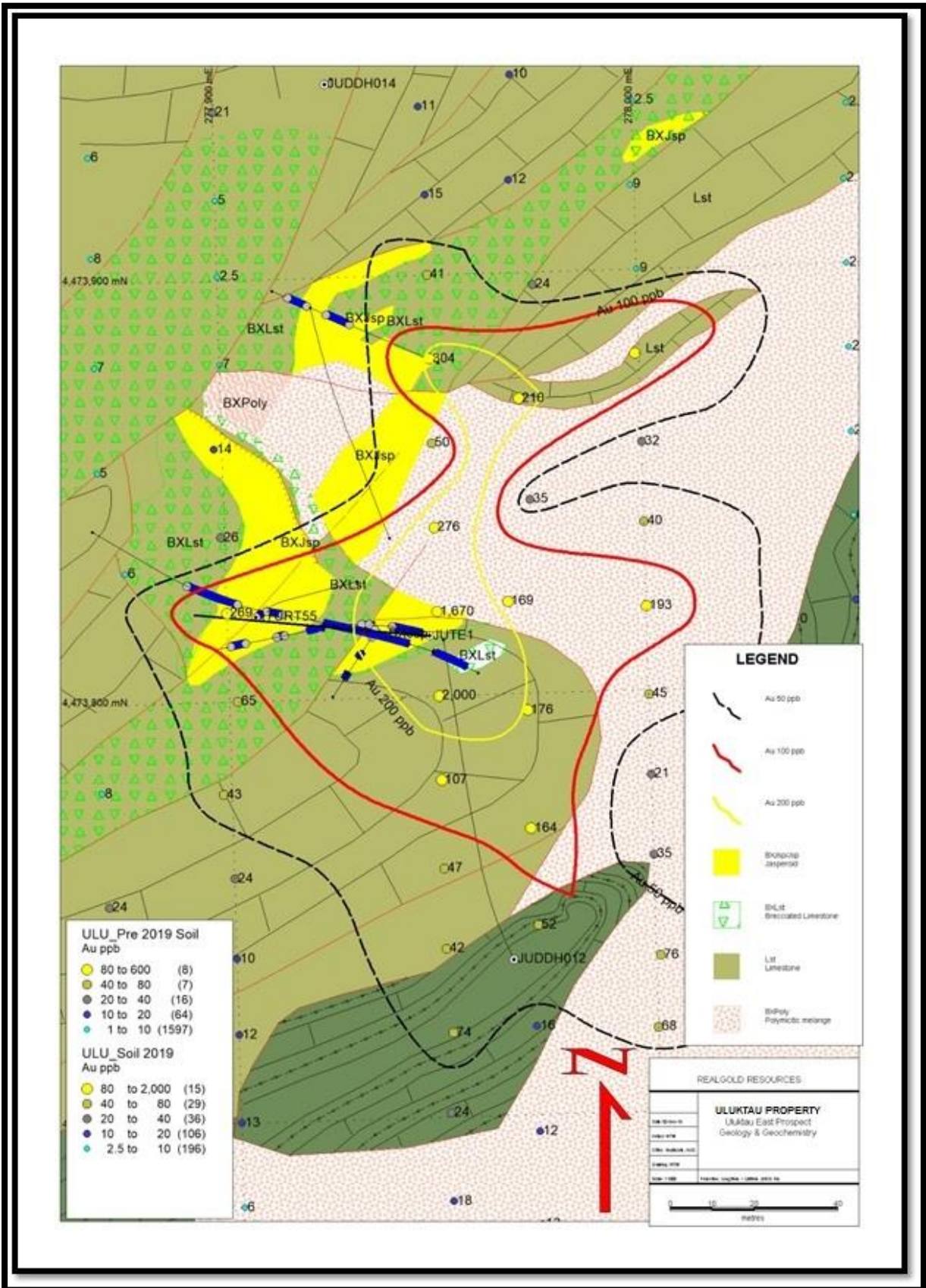


Figure 69 Uluktau East Prospect geology and geochemistry.

17.2.5 Uluktau Overview

Regionally the Uluktau License covers an area of 53km², which has been assessed by a stream sediment survey carried out in April May 2006. The sampling density is 55 samples covering 50km² in the western part of the tenement for 1.1 samples per km². Only gold assays were conducted, however the 1ppb detection limit is excellent. The assay and sample preparation methods are not described but would appear to be -80# and fire assay or aqua-regia digest rather than BLEG.

The results of this survey show an anomalous area west of Kurbanbulak and south of Uluktau, where two contiguous gold anomalous samples occur of 8 & 7 ppb Au covering an area of 6km² centred on 275500mE and 4471500mN (UTM WGS84 43N). A broad 400m x 200m soil sampling grid-based program was conducted over half of this anomalous area with the best results of 7-9 ppb in the north-eastern part of the grid, which is northwest of Kurbanbulak. It is recommended that further infill stream sediment sampling be conducted here.

The eastern part of the tenement has not been surveyed by stream sediment sampling, possibly due to the presence of the Chonkoi mercury mine giving contaminated results, which, despite this, is recommended to be carried out.

Rock chip sampling at the Chonkoi open cut failed to find any significant gold mineralisation, however this area forms the eastern end of the License and remains highly prospective because of the large amount of mercury mineralisation and the potential for Carlin-type gold to be easily overlooked. More detailed and systematic work needs to be carried out to properly assess whether gold mineralisation could be present within the overall system laterally and at depth. The Soviet data could be instrumental in helping establish the vectors for finding the right area, particularly if any drill holes have gold assay data.

Exploration is still at a very early stage over most of the Uluktau License despite the encouraging results generated from the Uluktau (Au), Kurbanbulak (Au-Cu) and Adit (Au) prospects. Vectors for finding gold within the larger systems such as at the Adit prospect would be invaluable. The presence of a known major structural and favourable stratigraphic sequences of limestone and volcanoclastics suggest the Uluktau License is highly prospective for further discoveries of Carlin-type gold mineralisation. Systematic exploration of the remainder of the License is justified to further assess the potential.

18 RECOMMENDATIONS

There is a large amount of important information available from Soviet era as hard copy and it is important to collate this information into a usable format, therefore standardized electronic geological logs, including transcribed logs from Soviet drilling should be prepared for a complete 3D database where the information has a direct relationship with each important prospect. The two sets of Soviet drill logs, assay and lithology could be digitally compiled, including assays so that lithological and structural interpretations can be supported by grade analysis. It is preferable to make the database coordinate system to UTM WGS84 projection and datum in zone 42 (Alai) and zone 43 (Uluktau) to standardise the information.

It is noted that among the trenching, drilling and surface sampling there is considerable local variation of the elevation. All previous drilling and trenching of the

key prospects therefore need to be standardised with accurate XYZ coordinates in the aforementioned projection (UTM WGS84). In particular the elevations could be adjusted by completing a detailed Digital Terrain Model (DTM) of the project areas using LIDAR or drone-based surveying equipment.

Also, there is probably some lateral survey error in the location of samples from one program to the next and the location of Soviet era soil anomalies should be taken as a guide rather than as definitive. Therefore, areas of interest that have been developed from previous geochemical surveys should be proven on the ground by carrying out infill and repeat soil sampling to confirm the location of each anomaly. Prospects such as at Uluktau, Kurbanbulak and Uluktau East will need checking for the exact location of each gold in soils anomaly, especially where the sampling is sparse.

Further drilling is recommended at Uluktau and Alai-Karabiy and the proposed drilling programs are set out below. As these drill programs adequately test the zones inferred to be most prospective, further drilling at each prospect will be contingent on positive results being received from proposed drilling.

The mineralisation present at the Alai-Karabiy and Uluktau Properties is Au-Hg-Sb-As Carlin-type and therefore these elements form a guide to each other. The Soviet drilling used to search for mercury and antimony should therefore prove to be a guide to the location of further gold mineralisation which was overlooked in the original and subsequent work. It is only that the ratios of these elements vary from place to place, and so each mineralised location should be investigated for gold accordingly. Zoning of these elements within the mineralised zones may occur both laterally and with depth and an understanding of this would be very beneficial to further exploration, especially if vectors could be established to the higher-grade gold zones.

In respect of this synopsis it is therefore important to compile a 3D database of as much as possible of the old Soviet drilling, assays, topography, old workings and geological mapping. Previous Soviet mapping is of a very good quality, aside from some survey issues, and these maps show areas of silica alteration that should also be considered in future exploration, particularly where gold in soil anomalies occur.

18.1 Alai-Karabiy Proposed Exploration Program

At Alai-Karabiy the Siluro-Devonian thrust contact with the underlying Carboniferous sequence are a primary mineralisation zone of focus for exploration with likely higher-grade gold mineralised shoots present these zones. District antimony and mercury mining has shown that these mineralised shoots do occur and they were able to sustain a long period of underground mining. Within the zone the mineralisation can be found in an array of structural settings including stratiform and faulted breccias. These fault-related breccia-hosted bodies may lie in a variety of strikes and dips but are generally in close proximity to the Siluro-Devonian – Carboniferous thrust zone as at both Slantcevyi Klin and Karabiy or with the cross cutting north east fault set, which may have acted as mineralising feeder zones. The geological setting of these mineralised outcrops suggest that more deposits occur along strike, but are not exposed at the current level of erosion.

18.1.1 Topography

Completing a detailed Digital Terrain Model (DTM) of the project areas using LIDAR or drone-based surveying equipment is recommended to pull together all the previous survey data as well as generate accurate 3D surfaces. With this accurate

LIDAR/photogrammetric mapping it should also be possible to determine the accurate location of the Siluro-Devonian sediment and Carboniferous limestone contacts as well as the various fault locations in 3D as there is essentially no vegetation and also excellent outcrop.

18.1.2 Geophysics

The IP surveys carried out by Manas at Chatyrman (Figure 57) appear to have been effective in discovering zones of potential gold mineralisation and particularly through the overlying barren limestone. This is also supported by the use of downhole IP during the Soviet era, as being an effective technique. An IP survey along the prospective zones could be a very effective technique at discovering blind mineralisation and 25km² coverage is budgeted due to the repetitive nature of the Variscan thrust zones.

18.1.3 Proposed Drilling

A program of approximately 20 drill holes is recommended at both Slantcevyi Klin and North Karabiy. Initially the drilling should be focused on the areas of known gold mineralisation established from the rock chip surveys. Drilling 20 to 30m below the prospective horizon and into the limestone of the Gaz Formation, would likely be sufficient to close off the mineralisation. Later, deeper drilling that would extend the coverage down dip should then be used to investigate extensions to the known mineralisation.

The drilling and geochemistry budget of **USD\$1,927,322** comprises 20 drill holes for 3920m, which is tabulated below. A budget broken down into the various cost centres is also presented (Table 42 & Table 43). These costs were determined in discussion with local geologists and are based on actual local costs in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The drilling program is estimated to take place over a six-month period. The drill samples can be scanned using a portable XRF and zones of anomalous base metals and/or visible alteration could then be sampled for gold assaying.

SW Kyrgyz Project, Kyrgyz Republic
 NI43-101 Technical Report

Hole ID	Dip	Depth	Azimuth	UTME	UTMN	Target
SK01	-60	150	40	732541.0303	4443720.264	Slantcevyi Klin
SK02	-60	150	40	732724.558	4443627.762	Slantcevyi Klin
SK03	-60	200	0	732899.9554	4443509.666	Slantcevyi Klin
SK04	-60	240	0	733100.7994	4443339.141	Slantcevyi Klin
SK05	-60	200	0	733300.019	4443363.496	Slantcevyi Klin
SK06	-60	200	0	733500.3188	4443348.889	Slantcevyi Klin
SK07	-60	200	0	733699.5466	4443348.879	Slantcevyi Klin
SK08	-60	200	0	733900.3907	4443379.203	Slantcevyi Klin
SK09	-60	180	0	734100.1462	4443396.53	Slantcevyi Klin
SK10	-90	200	0	734549.553	4443636.851	IP Target
SK11	-90	200	0	734750.3063	4443786.66	IP Target
SK12	-90	200	0	734948.0664	4443924.492	IP Target
KB01	-90	200	0	738699.7029	4446080.783	North Karabiy Zone
KB02	-90	200	0	738750.0603	4446080.763	North Karabiy Zone
KB03	-90	200	0	738799.9971	4446076.594	North Karabiy Zone
KB04	-90	200	0	738849.9999	4446072.185	North Karabiy Zone
KB05	-90	200	0	738900.0522	4446068.996	North Karabiy Zone
KB06	-90	200	0	738950.0385	4446063.357	North Karabiy Zone
KB07	-90	200	0	739000.0331	4446065.566	North Karabiy Zone
KB08	-90	200	0	739050.0359	4446071.935	North Karabiy Zone
		3920				

Table 42 Proposed Alai-Karabiy Drilling

Proposed Drilling Budget	USD \$
meters	3920
holes	20
Average hole depth (m)	196
timeframe (months)	6
Road construction	40,000
Drill pad construction	\$ 20,000
mob/demob	\$ 30,000
Core drilling (HQ)	\$ 784,000
Casing	\$ 1,500
Wirelog (downhole survey)	\$ 11,760
Drilling contingency (delays, etc.)	\$ 39,200
Sample preparation and assaying	\$ 137,200
Transportation (1)	\$ 48,400
Supervision and payroll (2)	\$ 52,000
Accommodation (3)	\$ 32,500
Reporting and legal (land use, etc.)	\$ 6,000
Surveying	\$ 4,000
Sample bags and core boxes (4)	\$ 21,560
Soviet data digitising (2x2months)	\$ 8,000
Geol Mapping (2x2 months)	\$ 8,000
Geophysics (IP)	\$ 300,000
Contingency and supply	\$ 95,802
Overheads & Head Office	\$ 287,400
TOTAL	\$ 1,927,322

Table 43 Alai-Karabiy proposed Drilling Budget

18.2 Uluktau Proposed Exploration Program

Much of what applies, in terms of mineralisation and exploration, to the Alai-Karabiy Property applies to Uluktau as well. It is therefore important to compile a 3D database of as much as possible of the old Soviet drilling, assays, topography, old workings and geological mapping especially where the information is relevant to each individual prospect such as Uluktau Central, Uluktau East & Adit prospects.

The Uluktau area hosts an array of prospective structures and lithologies, and it seems important not to be too focused on any particular model or setting.

18.2.1 Topographic Survey

A LIDAR/photogrammetric topographic survey would create an excellent DTM 3D base plan from which all future planning and mapping could be carried out. The detail available from these surveys and the lack of vegetation makes photo mapping very useful. A drone is included in the budget for purchase and usage.

18.2.2 Geochemistry Survey

A program of 43 regional stream sediment samples is proposed as infill and follow up to previous sampling. Samples of active sediments are preferred, but not essential. Samples should be sieved to -80# in line with previous sampling for direct comparison.

No further soil geochemistry sampling is recommended unless the stream sediment survey discovers new gold anomalous areas, in which a soil sampling grid could then be placed over the relevant catchments area.

18.2.3 Geophysics Survey

An Induced Polarisation survey is proposed along the Variscan thrust zones associated with Tolubay Suite rocks, where blind mineralised bodies are possible and anomalous surface geochemistry occurs. A budget for 12km² is proposed.

18.2.4 Drilling

At **Uluktau Central** prospect (with discovery hole JUDDH03: 10.8m @ 13.2 g/t Au) the form and structure of the gold mineralisation is poorly understood due to the masking effect of the sand loess cover sequence. The drilling to date has been focused on intersecting gold mineralised material near the initial discovery rather than establishing the trend or strike of the mineralisation. Based upon the information available, the gold mineralised zone is predicted to strike south east toward the gold mineralised trench (50m east) and is sub-vertical (dipping -70 SW), with an easterly overall plunge. Further drilling is recommended based upon this interpretation and this drilling would need to be monitored daily so that the drill program could be adapted to variations of the interpretation. A handheld portable XRF could be very useful in determining the mineralised zones present within the prospect.

At **Uluktau East** the main part of the gold in soil anomaly is within a swale and outcrop is poor or non-existent however former rock chips from the nearby slopes show jasperoids with anomalous gold values in the 0.1-1.0 ppm range. A drill program of seven holes is proposed as an initial scout drilling program along the various parts of the gold in soil anomalies.

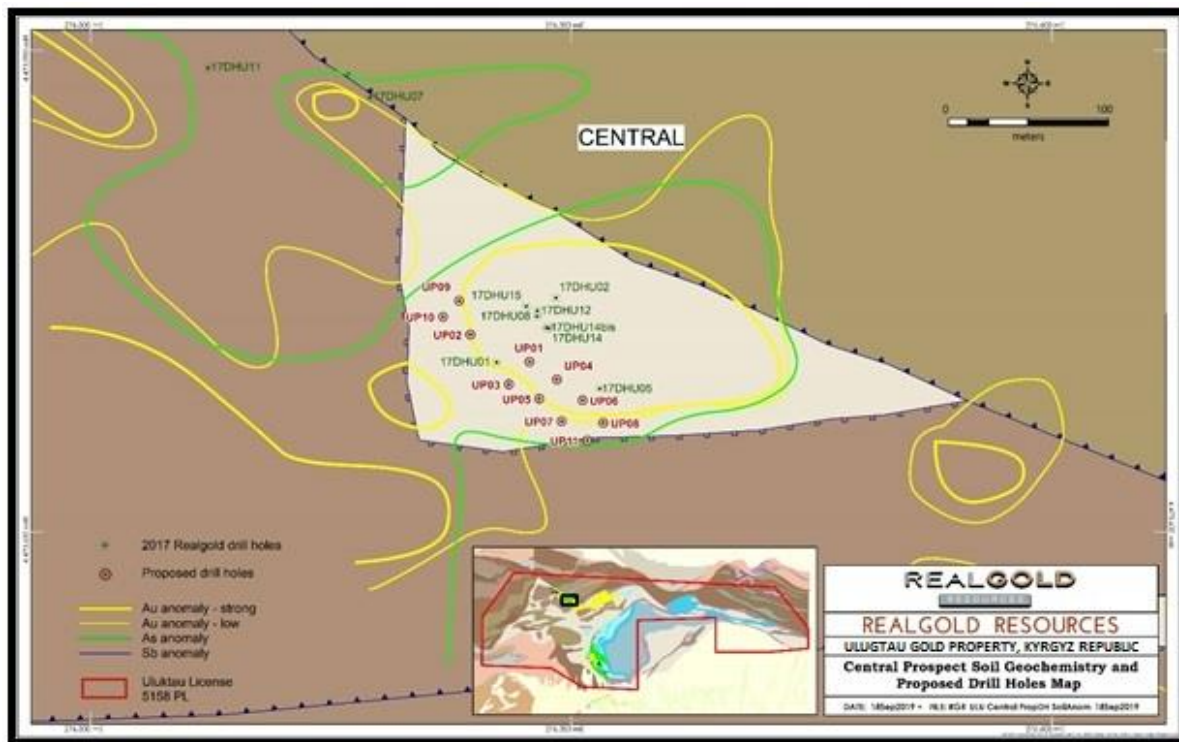


Figure 70 Uluktau gold soil geochemistry and proposed drillhole locations

18.2.5 Uluktau Proposed Drilling Program Budget

The exploration budget is **USD\$1,045,016** comprising 18 drill holes for 2540m. The budget also includes the purchase of a remote-control drone with photogrammetric & LIDAR capability with software to handle the data, which could be used on all future projects.

The proposed program is designed to establish a resource at Uluktau Central. A map and cross section are presented. The cross section has two wireframes of possible mineralised zones. For this reason, the shallower drill holes on each section should be carried out initially. From this point of view the proposed holes may need to be modified to guarantee better results as more data is acquired.

A budget broken down into the various cost centres is also presented (Table 44). These costs were determined in discussion with local geologists and are based on actual local costs in the Kyrgyz Republic, specifically in and around Bishkek.

This program also includes a stream sediment sampling program in the various areas. The program could be controlled by handheld GPS. The budget for the geochemical sampling is USD\$4,300.

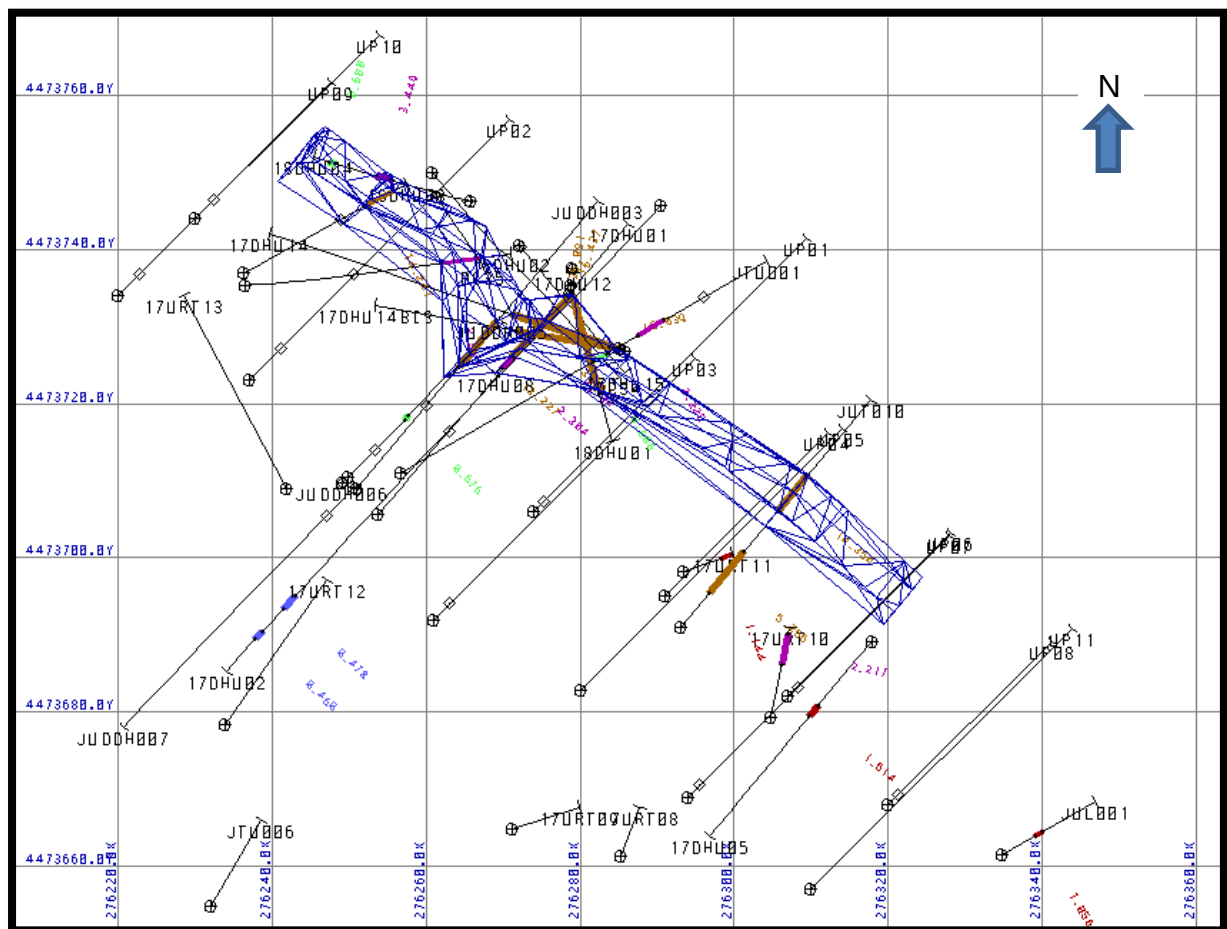


Figure 71 Uluktau Central plan of the interpreted mineralised zone & proposed drilling

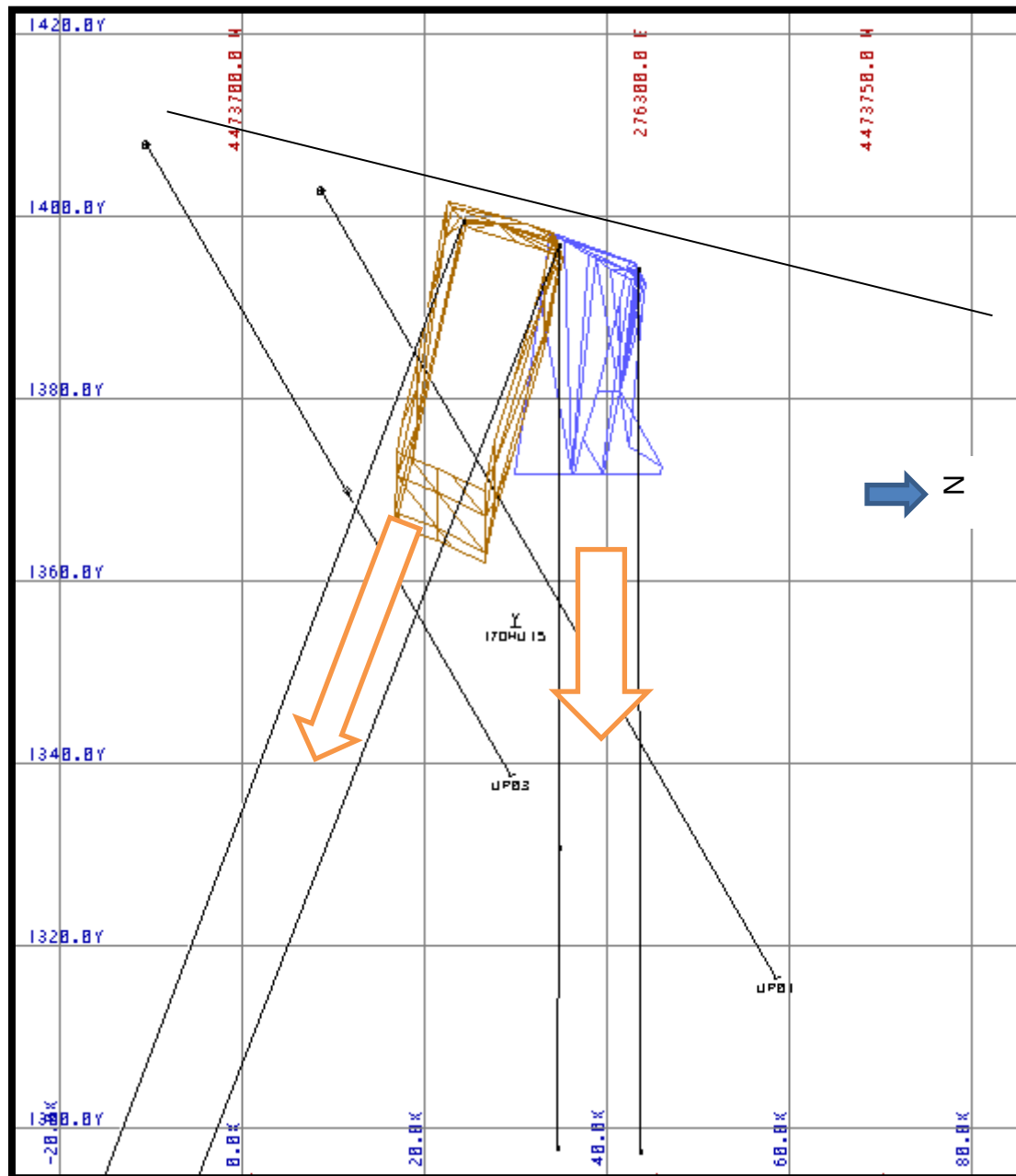


Figure 72 Uluktau Central section with two interpretations of the mineralised shoot & proposed holes.

The whole exploration program is estimated to take place over a three-month period although this is dependent upon access and timing relevant to the winter when the area is covered in snow as is the Alai-Karabiy area. In which case the programs will be partly be delayed to the second-year season. All samples could be scanned with a portable XRF to define zones of base metal As-Sb-Hg-Tl mineralisation and these drilled sections could then be prepared for gold analysis.

SW Kyrgyz Project, Kyrgyz Republic
 NI43-101 Technical Report

Hole ID	UTME	UTMN	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Location
UP01	276274	4473706	1403	100	45	-60	Uluktau Central
UP02	276237	4473723	1416	140	45	-70	Uluktau Central
UP03	276261	4473692	1408	140	45	-70	Uluktau Central
UP04	276291	4473695	1396	60	45	-60	Uluktau Central
UP05	276280	4473683	1400	140	45	-70	Uluktau Central
UP06	276307	4473682	1403	60	45	-60	Uluktau Central
UP07	276294	4473669	1406	140	45	-70	Uluktau Central
UP08	276320	4473668	1403	60	45	-60	Uluktau Central
UP09	276230	4473744	1406	50	45	-60	Uluktau Central
UP10	276220	4473734	1411	140	45	-70	Uluktau Central
UP11	276310	4473657	1407	140	45	-70	Uluktau Central
UP12	277343	4473541	1400	165	140	-60	Uluktau East
UP13	277586	4473519	1400	165	320	-60	Uluktau East
UP14	277911	4473716	1400	160	320	-60	Uluktau East
UP15	277932	4473696	1400	220	90	-60	Uluktau East
UP16	278022	4473797	1400	220	270	-60	Uluktau East
UP17	277902	4473895	1400	220	90	-60	Uluktau East
UP18	277883	4473798	1400	220	90	-60	Uluktau East
				2540			

Table 44 Uluktau drilling program

Uluktau Drilling Budget	USD \$
meters	2540
holes	18
timeframe (mths)	3
Road construction	\$ 36,000
Drill pad construction	\$ 18,000
mob/demob	\$ 30,000
Core drilling (HQ)	\$ 508,000
Casing	\$ 1,350
Wirelog (downhole survey)	\$ 7,620
Drilling contingency (delays, etc.)	\$ 25,400
Sample preparation and assaying	\$ 88,900
Transportation (1)	\$ 27,100
Supervision and payroll (2)	\$ 26,000
Accommodation (3)	\$ 15,250
Reporting and legal (land use, etc.)	\$ 3,000
Surveying	\$ 3,600
Sample bags and core boxes (4)	\$ 13,970
Soviet data digitising (2x2months)	\$ 8,000
Geol Mapping (2x2 months)	\$ 8,000
Geochemistry (soils) (5)	\$ 35,770
Geophysics - IP survey (12km2)	\$ 144,000
Contingency and supply	\$ 45,056
Overheads & Head Office	\$ 135,152
TOTAL	\$ 1,045,016

Table 45 Uluktau Budget Summary

19 REFERENCES

The author has relied on a large body of company reports assembled by Perseus Mining for the period 2004 to 2008 as well as by Manas Resources from 2008 to 2012. These reports include independent geologist reports and competent person company reports, with particular reference made to the Coffey Partners report presented in the Manas Resources Prospectus of 2008.

(www.manasresources.com)

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DRILL AND TRENCH DATA

20 APPENDICES

20.1 Exploration drilling and trenching data

20.1.1 Alai- Karabiy Property

20.1.1.1 HEADER FILE

WGS84 UTM Zone 42 North

HOLE-ID	LOCATIONX	LOCATIONY	LOCATIONZ	LENGTH	AZIMUTH	Dip	PROSPECT	TYPE
17KBR01	739366.0	4443601.0	1913.0	9.5	350.0	0.0	Karabiy	Traverse
17KBR02	740277.0	4444007.0	1927.0	5.3	182.0	0.0	Karabiy	Traverse
17KBR03	739361.0	4444540.0	1903.0	3.2	10.1	0.0	Karabiy	Traverse
17KBR04	740362.0	4442590.0	1729.0	7.0	38.1	0.0	Karabiy	Traverse
17KBR05	740186.0	4444284.0	1980.0	10.0	176.7	0.0	Karabiy	Traverse
17KBR07	740913.0	4444091.0	1844.0	1.5	306.8	0.0	Karabiy	Traverse
17KBR09	740876.0	4445821.0	1817.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	Karabiy	Traverse
17KBR10	739886.0	4444337.0	1993.0	4.0	183.0	0.0	Karabiy	Traverse
17KBR11	740089.0	4443565.0	1851.0	6.7	225.0	0.0	Karabiy	Traverse
17KBR12	740088.0	4443565.0	1845.0	6.0	290.0	0.0	Karabiy	Traverse
17KBR13	740073.0	4443495.0	1851.0	6.0	285.0	0.0	Karabiy	Traverse
17KBR14	740073.0	4443464.0	1850.0	8.0	273.1	0.0	Karabiy	Traverse
17KBR15	740050.0	4443575.0	1867.0	6.0	253.0	0.0	Karabiy	Traverse
17KBR16	740081.0	4443556.0	1848.0	10.0	240.0	0.0	Karabiy	Traverse
17KBR17	737146.0	4444836.0	1731.0	4.0	106.0	0.0	Karabiy	Traverse
17KBT06	739892.0	4444334.0	1987.0	19.5	224.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT07	739783.0	4444352.0	1971.0	24.0	169.4	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT08	739486.0	4444584.0	1936.0	14.0	169.6	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT09	740469.0	4443864.0	1906.0	42.2	15.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT10	740222.0	4443984.0	1931.0	18.0	191.4	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT100	736222.0	4444291.0	1573.0	14.6	185.2	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT101	736137.0	4443917.0	1693.0	10.0	249.7	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT102	736563.0	4444410.0	1696.0	12.0	157.2	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT103	736503.0	4444436.0	1581.0	13.8	168.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT104	736570.0	4444477.0	1683.0	46.5	129.7	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT105	736665.0	4444441.0	1646.0	21.5	173.2	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT106	736668.0	4444476.0	1703.0	34.0	130.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT107	736752.0	4444536.0	1692.0	21.0	130.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT108	736715.0	4444557.0	1700.0	12.0	136.5	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT109	736774.0	4444589.0	1630.0	31.0	153.6	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT11	740582.0	4443789.0	1872.0	27.0	299.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT110	736809.0	4444634.0	1625.0	14.0	283.5	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT111	739051.0	4444165.0	1950.0	13.5	318.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT12	740555.0	4443875.0	1874.0	31.5	298.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT13	740379.0	4443959.0	1908.0	14.0	10.6	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT14	740235.0	4444020.0	1934.0	18.5	20.1	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT15	740137.0	4443985.0	1914.0	12.7	348.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench

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17KBT16	740082.0	4443994.0	1910.0	28.8	220.6	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT17	740100.0	4444126.0	1913.0	13.1	267.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT18	740029.0	4444025.0	1923.0	17.2	232.2	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT19	740263.0	4444246.0	1968.0	12.5	137.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT20	740293.0	4444252.0	1958.0	10.0	195.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT21	740458.0	4443802.0	1888.0	59.2	341.2	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT22	739720.0	4443526.0	1874.0	14.2	186.2	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT23	739740.0	4443533.0	1881.0	13.4	190.4	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT24	738847.0	4445238.0	1869.0	18.6	256.5	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT25	738906.0	4445212.0	1866.0	23.6	191.6	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT26	738960.0	4445200.0	1864.0	11.0	193.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT27	738990.0	4445182.0	1882.0	7.0	11.9	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT28	739019.0	4445168.0	1892.0	5.6	3.1	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT29	738917.0	4445183.0	1885.0	19.0	181.5	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT30	738879.0	4445174.0	1894.0	6.0	10.9	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT31	738854.0	4445222.0	1871.0	8.2	231.6	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT32	738962.0	4445173.0	1887.0	10.0	189.5	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT33	738992.0	4445172.0	1890.0	7.0	198.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT34	740864.0	4445837.0	1801.0	14.0	166.5	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT35	740965.0	4445863.0	1793.0	12.1	155.3	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT36	739616.0	4443532.0	1890.0	19.5	185.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT37	739500.0	4443540.0	1887.0	26.5	198.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT38	739428.0	4443521.0	1879.0	30.5	16.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT39	739344.0	4443542.0	1893.0	66.0	6.8	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT40	739227.0	4443602.0	1878.0	38.5	177.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT41	739073.0	4443658.0	1891.0	26.5	216.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT42	739575.0	4443487.0	1880.0	23.5	354.2	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT43	739284.0	4443544.0	1887.0	34.0	10.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT44	739079.0	4443625.0	1842.0	32.0	167.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT45	739034.0	4443637.0	1883.0	36.0	213.5	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT46	739512.0	4443508.0	1879.0	23.0	173.9	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT47	738971.0	4443613.0	1869.0	14.0	30.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT48	738561.0	4443868.0	1884.0	54.5	125.6	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT49	738578.0	4443790.0	1868.0	35.0	281.5	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT50	738546.0	4443723.0	1855.0	24.5	99.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT51	738548.0	4443672.0	1847.0	19.5	89.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT52	738658.0	4443982.0	1909.0	10.0	149.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT53	738683.0	4443996.0	1918.0	9.0	192.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT54	738495.0	4443738.0	1849.0	12.0	39.6	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT55	738628.0	4443914.0	1894.0	17.0	241.5	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT56	737936.0	4443731.0	1780.0	30.0	254.5	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT57	737878.0	4443776.0	1777.0	42.0	232.4	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT58	737804.0	4443783.0	1794.0	41.0	183.2	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT59	737848.0	4443869.0	1788.0	17.0	52.3	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT60	737700.0	4443913.0	1771.0	38.0	20.2	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT61	737669.0	4443963.0	1787.0	35.0	216.4	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT62	737621.0	4443967.0	1785.0	82.5	61.5	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT63	737593.0	4444021.0	1802.0	44.0	54.6	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT64	737564.0	4444000.0	1817.0	55.0	4.9	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT65	737535.0	4444270.0	1815.0	32.5	271.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT66	737461.0	4444263.0	1824.0	71.0	77.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench

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17KBT67	737419.0	4444275.0	1809.0	38.0	350.1	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT68	737482.0	4444153.0	1825.0	21.5	266.2	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT69	736747.0	4444047.0	1750.0	44.5	8.1	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT70	736695.0	4444100.0	1741.0	52.0	56.6	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT71	736672.0	4444146.0	1742.0	53.0	65.4	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT72	736655.0	4444149.0	1735.0	61.5	5.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT73	736563.0	4444174.0	1734.0	52.5	18.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT74	736516.0	4444186.0	1715.0	45.5	339.7	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT75	736776.0	4444081.0	1766.0	23.5	114.3	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT76	736452.0	4444147.0	1694.0	67.5	86.3	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT77	736441.0	4444199.0	1677.0	15.5	148.5	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT78	736693.0	4444252.0	1725.0	50.0	215.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT79	736565.0	4444108.0	1701.0	36.0	126.8	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT80	736530.0	4444048.0	1717.0	103.0	24.4	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT81	736492.0	4444079.0	1703.0	51.0	18.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT82	736000.0	4444039.0	1561.0	28.0	146.4	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT83	735961.0	4444074.0	1538.0	24.0	208.5	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT84	735970.0	4444159.0	1602.0	37.0	73.5	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT85	735970.0	4444191.0	1611.0	18.0	101.8	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT86	736110.0	4444221.0	1668.0	20.4	148.5	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT87	736141.0	4444169.0	1685.0	33.3	126.5	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT88	736129.0	4444077.0	1664.0	47.0	148.5	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT89	736091.0	4444060.0	1655.0	20.5	150.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT90	736154.0	4443928.0	1661.0	25.0	135.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT91	736278.0	4444092.0	1692.0	16.0	206.1	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT92	736225.0	4444169.0	1655.0	32.0	63.3	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT93	736351.0	4444202.0	1691.0	14.0	221.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT94	736409.0	4444150.0	1675.0	21.5	250.6	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT95	736311.0	4444069.0	1696.0	13.0	96.7	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT96	735910.0	4444277.0	1585.0	10.0	131.8	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT97	735890.0	4444271.0	1592.0	5.5	245.5	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT98	735992.0	4444020.0	1614.0	23.0	211.0	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17KBT99	736185.0	4443942.0	1674.0	14.0	159.2	0.0	Karabiy	Trench
17SKR01	733237.0	4443442.0	1454.0	15.0	123.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
17SKR02	733016.0	4443386.0	1381.0	10.0	153.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
17SKR03	733016.0	4443371.0	1376.0	4.0	140.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
17SKR04	733022.0	4443322.0	1369.0	10.0	145.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
17SKR05	733190.0	4443465.0	1431.0	4.0	160.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
17SKR06	733814.0	4443446.0	1506.0	50.0	84.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
17SKR06a	733738.0	4443975.0	1434.0	5.0	4.4	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
17SKR06B	733738.0	4443976.0	1434.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
17SKR07	733567.0	4443419.0	1485.0	14.0	180.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
17SKR08	733393.0	4443339.0	1435.0	22.0	37.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
17SKR09	732220.0	4443023.0	1229.0	16.0	82.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
17SKR10	733394.0	4443499.0	1455.0	4.0	235.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
17SKR11	732347.0	4443034.0	1200.0	20.0	70.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
17SKR12	732060.0	4442639.0	1121.0	11.0	20.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
17SKR13	734519.0	4443149.0	1493.0	6.0	124.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
17SKR14	734034.0	4442956.0	1348.0	11.0	85.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
17SKT01	732838.0	4443522.0	1387.0	112.0	40.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT02	733866.0	4443211.0	1406.0	22.0	170.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench

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17SKT03	733780.0	4443194.0	1375.0	20.5	180.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT04	733718.0	4443171.0	1358.0	25.0	8.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT05	733597.0	4443166.0	1337.0	24.5	360.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT06	733531.0	4443116.0	1325.0	60.0	8.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT07	734763.0	4443397.0	1599.0	75.0	185.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT08	734572.0	4443368.0	1576.0	25.0	130.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT09	735094.0	4443478.0	1549.0	17.5	180.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT10	733417.0	4443139.0	1313.0	22.5	185.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT11	733344.0	4443098.0	1302.0	21.0	140.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT12	735102.0	4443473.0	1567.0	78.5	169.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT13	734520.0	4443339.0	1497.0	16.0	140.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT14	734537.0	4443340.0	1490.0	46.0	139.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT15	734634.0	4443277.0	1559.0	42.0	30.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT16	734974.0	4443479.0	1550.0	93.2	177.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT17	734851.0	4443446.0	1596.0	25.0	160.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT18	734838.0	4443430.0	1479.0	30.5	130.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT19	734259.0	4442973.0	1347.0	39.5	355.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT20	734046.0	4443070.0	1372.0	56.5	254.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT21	734507.0	4443281.0	1538.0	20.5	10.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT22	734023.0	4442957.0	1366.0	22.0	50.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT23	733977.0	4443140.0	1423.0	27.0	255.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT24	733961.0	4442999.0	1335.0	33.0	75.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT25	733937.0	4443308.0	1477.0	73.0	134.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT26	734029.0	4443023.0	1352.0	15.0	250.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT27	733967.0	4443149.0	1425.0	59.0	40.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT28	734027.0	4443236.0	1461.0	35.0	35.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT29	733999.0	4442989.0	1319.0	42.0	75.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT30	734984.0	4443344.0	1600.0	16.0	200.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT31	733242.0	4443491.0	1464.0	30.0	210.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT32	734809.0	4443532.0	1535.0	28.0	210.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT33	734429.0	4443327.0	1535.0	38.0	15.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT34	733896.0	4443642.0	1465.0	73.0	203.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT35	734023.0	4443284.0	1486.0	21.0	90.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT36	735176.0	4443390.0	1577.0	92.5	186.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT37	734067.0	4443631.0	1374.0	44.0	137.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT39	734027.0	4443180.0	1426.0	41.0	87.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT40	734433.0	4443575.0	1537.0	14.5	165.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT41	734345.0	4443652.0	1524.0	4.5	180.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17SKT42	734335.0	4443605.0	1544.0	24.0	188.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Trench
17STT01	732743.0	4444284.0	1394.0	32.0	195.0	0.0	Staratelsky 1	Trench
18SKR01	733811.4	4443402.3	1494.0	64.0	3.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR02	733820.8	4443391.0	1486.0	91.0	150.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR03	733834.2	4443245.0	1421.0	264.0	140.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR04	733857.0	4443247.9	1424.0	275.0	3.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR05	733877.8	4443262.0	1443.0	271.0	3.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR06	733899.8	4443275.0	1450.0	240.0	3.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR07	733918.8	4443239.0	1426.0	291.0	180.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR08	733802.8	4443238.0	1420.0	137.0	357.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR09	733746.9	4443312.0	1444.0	56.0	14.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR10	733352.0	4443357.0	1443.0	147.0	7.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR11	733302.0	4443339.0	1433.0	178.0	7.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse

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18SKR12	733248.0	4443310.0	1401.0	216.0	7.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR13	733201.0	4443374.0	1434.0	122.0	6.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR14	733152.0	4443370.0	1420.0	109.0	7.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR15	733413.0	4443127.0	1305.0	414.0	350.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR16	733014.0	4443505.0	1474.0	119.0	48.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR17	732950.9	4443509.6	1479.0	121.0	45.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR18	732957.1	4443581.7	1486.0	143.0	232.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR19	732724.6	4443627.8	1484.0	74.0	42.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR20	732669.3	4443631.8	1508.0	99.0	37.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR21	733431.7	4443133.0	1292.0	112.0	8.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR22	733486.7	4443150.8	1313.0	128.0	8.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR23	733537.0	4443172.0	1349.0	93.0	10.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR24	733463.0	4443401.0	1451.0	54.0	8.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR25	733511.0	4443370.0	1462.0	79.0	7.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR26	733616.0	4443291.0	1449.0	61.0	9.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR27	733674.0	4443309.0	1444.0	30.0	6.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR28	733617.1	4443175.5	1341.0	46.0	4.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR29	733706.0	4443179.9	1343.0	77.0	357.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR30	733966.6	4443265.9	1464.0	255.0	3.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR31	734021.0	4443361.0	1509.0	100.0	3.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR32	734072.0	4443375.0	1532.0	97.0	3.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR33	734127.0	4443420.0	1545.0	60.0	3.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR34	734173.0	4443371.8	1556.0	115.0	3.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR35	734222.5	4443335.0	1535.0	149.0	3.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR36	734271.0	4443288.0	1511.0	229.0	3.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR37	734321.0	4443285.0	1514.0	266.0	4.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR38	734370.0	4443283.0	1502.0	255.0	4.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR39	733994.0	4443107.0	1384.0	99.0	3.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR40	734044.0	4443060.0	1355.0	91.0	3.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR41	734050.0	4443157.0	1428.0	41.0	3.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR42	734091.9	4443078.8	1379.0	34.0	359.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR43	734094.0	4443190.0	1449.0	45.0	360.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR44	734147.0	4443185.0	1435.0	52.0	360.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR45	734150.0	4443143.0	1410.0	32.0	355.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR46	733329.0	4443110.0	1290.0	123.0	7.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR47	733278.0	4443104.0	1279.0	24.0	7.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR48	733286.0	4443174.0	1300.0	61.0	7.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR49	733196.0	4443217.0	1361.0	61.0	40.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR50	733135.0	4443231.0	1356.0	68.0	45.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR51	733094.0	4443256.0	1363.0	66.0	42.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR52	733041.0	4443273.0	1354.0	86.0	38.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR53	732993.0	4443304.0	1351.0	81.0	43.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR54	732988.0	4443369.0	1366.0	16.0	320.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR55	732639.0	4443677.0	1491.0	66.0	37.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR56	732587.2	4443691.8	1459.0	69.0	37.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR57	732525.4	4443698.8	1461.0	105.0	37.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
18SKR58	732491.9	4443721.1	1421.0	103.0	12.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
19KBR1	739032.0	4446129.0	1363.0	6.0	110.0	0.0	North Karabiy	Traverse
19KBR2	739094.0	4446117.0	1363.0	7.0	145.0	0.0	North Karabiy	Traverse
19KBR3	739131.0	4446094.0	1367.0	5.0	117.0	0.0	North Karabiy	Traverse
19KBT01	738780.0	4446147.0	1351.0	33.0	147.0	0.0	North Karabiy	Trench

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19KBT02	738860.0	4446161.0	1341.0	35.0	180.0	0.0	North Karabiy	Trench
19KBT03	738879.8	4446137.1	1352.0	17.0	85.0	0.0	North Karabiy	Trench
19KBT04	739008.7	4446151.7	1343.0	48.0	220.0	0.0	North Karabiy	Trench
19KBT05	739363.0	4445910.0	1428.0	10.0	165.0	0.0	North Karabiy	Trench
19KBT06	739341.0	4445899.4	1397.0	8.0	180.0	0.0	North Karabiy	Trench
19KBT07	739422.0	4446288.0	1294.0	20.0	160.0	0.0	North Karabiy	Trench
19KBT08	738809.5	4446160.7	1348.0	41.0	147.0	0.0	North Karabiy	Trench
19KBT09	738953.3	4446122.2	1355.5	12.0	187.0	0.0	North Karabiy	Trench
19KBT10	738888.0	4446174.0	1335.0	21.0	180.0	0.0	North Karabiy	Trench
19KBT11	738771.0	4446182.0	1352.0	16.0	135.0	0.0	North Karabiy	Trench
19KBT12	738745.0	4446107.0	1365.0	21.0	110.0	0.0	North Karabiy	Trench
19KBT13	739001.3	4446103.5	1373.0	9.0	145.0	0.0	North Karabiy	Trench
19SKR64	733682.0	4444312.0	1603.0	29.0	340.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
19SKR65	734530.0	4444496.0	1508.0	20.0	322.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
19SKR66	734171.0	4444308.0	1496.0	19.0	313.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
19SKR67	733598.0	4444336.0	1631.0	15.0	335.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
19SKR68	733712.0	4444014.0	1459.0	20.0	300.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
19SKR69	734413.0	4444429.0	1502.0	7.0	340.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
19SKR70	733246.0	4443783.0	1405.0	9.0	320.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
19SKR71	733381.0	4443503.4	1453.0	28.0	170.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
19NKD01	738784.96	4446140.67	1335.76	40.00	0	-90	North Karabiy	Diamond
19NKD02	738882.17	4446128.84	1323.08	29.00	108	-65	North Karabiy	Diamond
19NKD03	738860.69	4446149.50	1310.23	38.00	140	-45	North Karabiy	Diamond
19NKD04	739000.74	4446122.25	1323.57	5.70	40	-55	North Karabiy	Diamond
19NKD04bis	739001.41	4446122.86	1323.44	50.60	40	-45	North Karabiy	Diamond
19NKD05	739088.60	4446185.21	1293.43	164.00	0	-90	North Karabiy	Diamond
19NKD05bis	739088.63	4446181.74	1293.70	184.80	0	-90	North Karabiy	Diamond
19NKR01	739032.0	4446129.0	1363.0	6.0	110.0	45.0	North Karabiy	Traverse
19NKR02	739094.0	4446117.0	1363.0	7.0	145.0	16.0	North Karabiy	Traverse
19NKR03	739131.0	4446094.0	1367.0	5.0	117.0	22.0	North Karabiy	Traverse
19NKR04	738750.6	4446106.7	1331.7	14.5	80.0	9.5	North Karabiy	Traverse
19NKR05	738871.0	4446128.0	1379.0	24.0	130.0	-12.0	North Karabiy	Traverse
19NKR06	738994.2	4446115.3	1371.0	14.0	115.0	-4.0	North Karabiy	Traverse
19NKR07	738860.0	4446131.0	1368.0	40.0	300.0	6.8	North Karabiy	Traverse
19NKR08	738893.8	4446147.0	1337.0	5.0	0.0	-90.0	North Karabiy	Traverse
19NKR09	738887.0	4446126.1	1375.0	4.0	0.0	-90.0	North Karabiy	Traverse
19NKR10	738879.5	4446124.0	1376.7	4.0	0.0	-90.0	North Karabiy	Traverse
19NKR11	738999.6	4446112.9	1371.0	5.0	0.0	-90.0	North Karabiy	Traverse
19NKR12	738898.6	4446142.2	1309.3	21.0	275.0	-1.7	North Karabiy	Traverse
19NKR13	738868.4	4446147.9	1309.3	27.0	285.0	5.2	North Karabiy	Traverse
19NKR14	739110.8	4446189.3	1290.8	44.0	300.0	5.0	North Karabiy	Traverse
19SKD01	733826.21	4443464.58	1476.14	46.20	185	-45	Slantsevyi Klin	Diamond
19SKD02	733822.19	4443429.73	1467.97	23.50	2	-45	Slantsevyi Klin	Diamond
19SKD03	733357.79	4443422.89	1433.16	80.00	182	-45	Slantsevyi Klin	Diamond
19SKD04	733351.91	4443357.42	1404.11	55.00	2	-45	Slantsevyi Klin	Diamond
19SKD05	733358.67	4443426.54	1433.32	16.00	255	-50	Slantsevyi Klin	Diamond
19SKD05bis	733356.13	4443428.36	1433.57	18.90	255	-50	Slantsevyi Klin	Diamond
19SKD06	732945.31	4443569.52	1458.12	45.30	0	-90	Slantsevyi Klin	Diamond
19SKR64	733682.0	4444312.0	1603.0	29.0	340.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
19SKR65	734530.0	4444496.0	1508.0	20.0	322.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
19SKR66	734171.0	4444308.0	1496.0	19.0	313.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse

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19SKR67	733598.0	4444336.0	1631.0	15.0	335.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
19SKR68	733712.0	4444014.0	1459.0	20.0	300.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
19SKR69	734413.0	4444429.0	1502.0	7.0	340.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
19SKR70	733246.0	4443783.0	1405.0	9.0	320.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
19SKR71	733381.0	4443503.4	1453.0	28.0	170.0	0.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
19SKR72	733272.9	4443406.4	1414.2	50.0	312.0	2.5	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
19SKR73	733358.0	4443358.4	1404.8	101.5	300.0	5.3	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
19SKR74	733370.5	4443426.4	1433.1	26.0	315.0	3.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
19SKR75	733817.4	4443429.5	1467.5	30.0	270.0	2.7	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse
19SKR76	733821.1	4443458.8	1476.1	25.0	62.0	1.0	Slantsevyi Klin	Traverse

20.1.2 Uluktau Property

20.1.2.1 HEADER FILE

WGS84 UTM Zone 43 North

HOLE-ID	EAST	NORTH	EST. RL	LENGTH	AZIMUTH	DIP	PROSPECT	TYPE
17DHU01	276253.7	4473705.6	1414.6	70.9	40.0	-45.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
17DHU02	276290.5	4473745.7	1393.1	185.3	220.0	-64.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
17DHU03	275650.5	4474047.0	1402.7	81.3	12.0	-45.0	Uluktau Adit	diamond
17DHU04	275695.8	4474089.8	1402.5	223.0	263.0	-55.0	Uluktau Adit	diamond
17DHU05	276317.8	4473689.1	1389.3	58.6	220.0	-55.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
17DHU06	275650.7	4474048.1	1402.8	116.6	12.0	-65.0	Uluktau Adit	diamond
17DHU07	276174.5	4473870.6	1405.4	127.7	220.0	-45.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
17DHU08	276278.7	4473734.1	1400.5	28.4	220.0	-60.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
17DHU09	275755.8	4474021.8	1411.9	138.8	70.0	-45.0	Uluktau Adit	diamond
17DHU10	275664.7	4474082.6	1409.7	117.9	0.0	-90.0	Uluktau Adit	diamond
17DHU11	276073.5	4473888.9	1413.7	171.8	220.0	-45.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
17DHU12	276279.0	4473737.6	1400.4	52.5	0.0	-90.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
17DHU13	276580.0	4473525.3	1352.4	63.4	220.0	-50.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
17DHU14	276285.9	4473726.8	1399.7	70.0	288.0	-45.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
17DHU14bis	276285.0	4473727.1	1399.7	45.3	280.0	-45.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
17DHU15	276272.1	4473740.5	1400.6	50.3	140.0	-65.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
17DHU16	275661.3	4474103.4	1416.4	196.4	115.0	-50.0	Uluktau Adit	diamond
17DHU17	275751.7	4474022.1	1411.7	200.0	310.0	-50.0	Uluktau Adit	diamond
17ULR01	280381.0	4473290.0	1261.0	6.0	216.4	0.0	Chon-Koi open pit	traverse
17ULR02	277878.0	4473790.0	1429.0	2.0	138.0	0.0	Uluktau East	traverse
17ULR03	277923.0	4473895.0	1434.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	Uluktau East	traverse
17ULR04	277932.0	4473895.0	1433.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	Uluktau East	traverse
17ULR05	275549.0	4474040.0	1456.0	2.0	43.5	0.0	Uluktau Adit	traverse
17ULR06	275168.0	4473774.0	1403.0	2.0	175.1	0.0	SW Uluktau	traverse
17ULR07	275936.2	4473910.6	1490.0	4.0	90.0	0.0	Uluktau Central	traverse
17ULR08	277958.0	4473890.0	1419.0	2.0	37.2	0.0	Uluktau East	traverse
17ULT13	275147.0	4473775.0	1411.0	4.0	120.0	0.0	SW Uluktau	trench
17ULT14	275155.0	4473775.0	1412.0	11.0	166.0	0.0	SW Uluktau	trench
17ULT15	275300.0	4473468.0	1351.0	10.0	130.3	0.0	SW Uluktau	trench
17ULT16	275397.0	4473436.0	1342.0	16.0	158.7	0.0	SW Uluktau	trench
17ULT17	275367.0	4473444.0	1331.0	12.0	115.3	0.0	SW Uluktau	trench
17ULT18	275373.0	4473418.0	1329.0	6.0	231.7	0.0	SW Uluktau	trench
17ULT19	275346.0	4473475.0	1356.0	8.0	163.5	0.0	SW Uluktau	trench

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17ULT20	275412.0	4473503.0	1347.0	6.0	357.5	0.0	SW Uluktau	trench
17ULT21	275392.0	4473520.0	1371.0	20.0	71.8	0.0	SW Uluktau	trench
17ULT22	275317.0	4473679.0	1441.0	5.0	325.0	0.0	SW Uluktau	trench
17ULT23	275334.0	4473684.0	1422.0	6.0	43.5	0.0	SW Uluktau	trench
17ULT24	275287.0	4473689.0	1456.0	4.0	348.0	0.0	SW Uluktau	trench
17ULT25	275225.0	4473707.0	1438.0	5.0	7.6	0.0	SW Uluktau	trench
17ULT26	275250.0	4473744.0	1429.0	6.0	16.5	0.0	SW Uluktau	trench
17ULT27	275286.0	4473746.0	1431.0	6.0	45.0	0.0	SW Uluktau	trench
17ULT28	275329.0	4473731.0	1426.0	5.0	24.2	0.0	SW Uluktau	trench
17ULT29	275513.0	4473983.0	1430.0	5.0	205.2	0.0	Uluktau Adit	trench
17ULT30	275612.9	4474123.4	1437.0	28.0	150.0	0.0	Uluktau Adit	trench
17ULT31	275636.0	4474122.0	1467.0	3.0	225.0	0.0	Uluktau Adit	trench
17ULT32	275682.0	4474084.0	1442.0	6.0	131.6	0.0	Uluktau Adit	trench
17ULT33	275669.0	4474102.0	1449.0	10.0	126.1	0.0	Uluktau Adit	trench
17ULT34	276260.8	4473750.0	1400.3	36.0	136.5	0.0	Uluktau Central	trench
17ULT35	276261.4	4473746.9	1401.8	11.0	145.7	0.0	Uluktau Central	trench
17ULT36	275118.0	4473764.0	1402.0	8.0	109.5	0.0	SW Uluktau	trench
17ULT37	277395.0	4473533.0	1332.0	10.0	172.4	0.0	Uluktau East	trench
17ULT38	277602.0	4473600.0	1370.0	9.0	159.9	0.0	Uluktau East	trench
17ULT39	277824.0	4473486.0	1324.0	4.0	168.8	0.0	Uluktau East	trench
17ULT40	277896.0	4473804.0	1419.0	9.0	154.8	0.0	Uluktau East	trench
17ULT41	277904.0	4473830.0	1441.0	17.0	166.5	0.0	Uluktau East	trench
17ULT42	275211.0	4473699.0	1433.0	6.0	196.5	0.0	SW Uluktau	trench
17ULT45	282486.0	4472743.0	1231.0	14.0	1.5	0.0	Road	trench
17ULT46	282523.0	4472735.0	1230.0	16.0	200.0	0.0	Road	trench
17ULT47	275655.0	4474089.0	1451.0	12.0	83.0	0.0	Uluktau Adit	trench
17ULT48	275662.0	4474079.0	1442.0	8.0	67.8	0.0	Uluktau Adit	trench
17URT01	280478.1	4473293.6	1400.0	106.0	206.0	0.0	Chon-Koi open pit	traverse
17URT02	280414.1	4473283.2	1400.0	56.0	60.0	0.0	Chon-Koi open pit	traverse
17URT03	280411.2	4473264.8	1400.0	5.7	70.0	0.0	Chon-Koi open pit	traverse
17URT03B	280439.1	4473248.5	1400.0	14.9	146.0	0.0	Chon-Koi open pit	traverse
17URT04	280448.2	4473235.9	1400.0	36.8	92.0	0.0	Chon-Koi open pit	traverse
17URT05A	280487.8	4473219.3	1400.0	43.0	195.0	0.0	Chon-Koi open pit	traverse
17URT05B	280461.3	4473189.7	1400.0	3.0	150.0	0.0	Chon-Koi open pit	traverse
17URT05C	280467.8	4473182.8	1400.0	4.0	5.0	0.0	Chon-Koi open pit	traverse
17URT05D	280467.9	4473185.9	1400.0	45.2	125.0	0.0	Chon-Koi open pit	traverse
17URT06	276563.8	4473501.8	1367.0	6.9	342.0	0.0	Uluktau Central	traverse
17URT07	276569.1	4473520.1	1362.0	10.9	40.0	0.0	Uluktau Central	traverse
17URT08	276285.4	4473661.4	1400.0	6.7	20.0	0.0	Uluktau Central	traverse
17URT09	276271.3	4473664.9	1403.4	9.0	72.0	-13.0	Uluktau Central	traverse
17URT10	276304.8	4473679.2	1400.0	12.0	12.0	0.0	Uluktau Central	traverse
17URT11	276293.5	4473698.1	1400.0	6.7	70.0	0.0	Uluktau Central	traverse
17URT12	276233.9	4473678.4	1400.0	22.8	35.0	0.0	Uluktau Central	traverse
17URT13	276241.9	4473708.9	1419.0	29.0	332.0	-10.0	Uluktau Central	traverse
17URT14	276225.0	4473854.5	1400.0	12.6	17.0	0.0	Uluktau Central	traverse
17URT15	275759.5	4474072.1	1410.0	24.0	182.0	6.0	Uluktau Adit	traverse
17URT16	275640.7	4474044.9	1404.7	63.0	50.0	0.0	Uluktau Adit	traverse
17URT17	275663.0	4474081.2	1409.2	11.1	90.0	-11.0	Uluktau Adit	traverse
17URT18	275649.2	4474093.9	1417.0	17.7	115.0	-24.0	Uluktau Adit	traverse
17URT19	275665.7	4474090.3	1410.7	3.5	55.0	-8.0	Uluktau Adit	traverse
17URT20	275261.3	4473750.7	1400.0	10.3	155.0	0.0	SW Uluktau	traverse

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17URT21	275200.8	4473699.9	1400.0	8.0	220.0	0.0	SW Uluktau	traverse
17URT22	275229.5	4473711.4	1400.0	23.0	280.0	0.0	SW Uluktau	traverse
17URT23	275231.2	4473692.9	1400.0	5.7	270.0	0.0	SW Uluktau	traverse
17URT24	275290.3	4473694.2	1400.0	13.0	220.0	0.0	SW Uluktau	traverse
17URT25	275342.0	4473686.5	1400.0	5.7	220.0	0.0	SW Uluktau	traverse
17URT26	275331.7	4473736.1	1400.0	20.7	262.0	0.0	SW Uluktau	traverse
17URT27	275148.9	4473781.8	1400.0	12.4	135.0	0.0	SW Uluktau	traverse
17URT28	275167.8	4473778.1	1400.0	7.0	145.0	0.0	SW Uluktau	traverse
17URT29	275633.5	4474119.1	1430.0	27.0	40.0	-7.0	Uluktau Adit	traverse
17URT30	275607.5	4474200.1	1400.0	11.0	273.0	0.0	Uluktau Adit	traverse
17URT31	275624.2	4474202.7	1400.0	16.0	23.0	0.0	Uluktau Adit	traverse
17URT32A	274661.4	4474839.6	1400.0	18.2	160.0	0.0	Besh-Terek	traverse
17URT32B	274666.0	4474824.2	1400.0	68.8	75.0	0.0	Besh-Terek	traverse
17URT33	274646.7	4474818.5	1400.0	30.8	145.0	0.0	Besh-Terek	traverse
17URT34	274743.8	4474831.0	1400.0	4.5	40.0	0.0	Besh-Terek	traverse
17URT35	274678.8	4474709.5	1400.0	21.0	213.0	0.0	Besh-Terek	traverse
17URT36	274661.8	4474691.5	1400.0	20.5	235.0	0.0	Besh-Terek	traverse
17URT37	274314.0	4473723.5	1400.0	23.0	145.0	0.0	West Uluktau	traverse
17URT38	274320.0	4473766.5	1400.0	11.8	195.0	0.0	West Uluktau	traverse
17URT39	274310.0	4473748.3	1400.0	4.3	219.0	0.0	West Uluktau	traverse
17URT40	274329.0	4473828.0	1400.0	7.7	92.0	0.0	West Uluktau	traverse
17URT41	274341.8	4473861.6	1400.0	8.0	272.0	0.0	West Uluktau	traverse
17URT42	275540.0	4473362.6	1400.0	6.0	25.0	0.0	SW Uluktau	traverse
17URT43	275349.7	4473232.5	1400.0	8.0	125.0	0.0	SW Uluktau	traverse
17URT44	277150.9	4471968.9	1400.0	13.9	105.0	0.0	Road	traverse
17URT45	277179.0	4471403.2	1400.0	44.0	130.0	0.0	Road	traverse
17URT46	277156.8	4471373.0	1400.0	63.0	130.0	0.0	Road	traverse
17URT47	277420.9	4470960.9	1400.0	8.0	350.0	0.0	Kurbanbulak	traverse
17URT48A	280422.8	4473185.8	1400.0	22.0	125.0	0.0	Chon-Koi open pit	traverse
17URT48B	280438.8	4473168.7	1400.0	4.0	89.0	0.0	Chon-Koi open pit	traverse
17URT48C	280448.5	4473170.9	1400.0	10.0	220.0	0.0	Chon-Koi open pit	traverse
17URT49	280589.9	4473160.8	1400.0	51.2	184.0	0.0	Chon-Koi open pit	traverse
17URT50	280588.5	4473114.5	1400.0	50.0	167.0	0.0	Chon-Koi open pit	traverse
17URT51A	280446.0	4473161.9	1400.0	11.3	305.0	0.0	Chon-Koi open pit	traverse
17URT51B	280437.5	4473167.8	1400.0	4.7	228.0	0.0	Chon-Koi open pit	traverse
17URT52	277485.4	4473536.1	1400.0	14.0	193.0	0.0	Uluktau East	traverse
17URT53	277508.2	4473587.9	1400.0	24.0	145.0	0.0	Uluktau East	traverse
17URT54	278094.8	4473789.7	1400.0	10.0	182.0	0.0	Uluktau East	traverse
17URT55	277906.9	4473820.0	1400.0	26.0	50.0	0.0	Uluktau East	traverse
18DHU01	276278.7	4473735.4	1400.2	29.8	165.0	-45.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
18DHU02	276236.5	4473735.4	1414.2	49.4	90.0	-45.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
18DHU03	276236.4	4473737.0	1414.3	33.8	65.0	-45.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
18DHU04	276265.8	4473746.3	1400.4	30.0	275.0	-45.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
19TRU49	277959.4	4473805.1	1413.0	99.0	302.0	0.0	Uluktau East	trench
19TRU50	277952.0	4473879.0	1421.0	43.0	295.0	0.0	Uluktau East	trench
19TRU51	275998.6	4473864.3	1505.0	21.5	217.0	0.0	Uluktau Central	trench
19TRU52	276014.4	4473852.8	1484.0	24.0	233.0	0.0	Uluktau Central	trench
19TRU53	275654.0	4474100.0	1450.0	22.0	3.0	0.0	Uluktau Adit	trench
19TRU54	276315.3	4473703.1	1390.5	36.0	240.0	13.0	Uluktau Central	trench
19TRU55	276318.0	4473688.0	1389.0	19.3	230.0	0.0	Uluktau Central	trench
19TRU56	277537.5	4471521.8	1296.0	31.0	290.0	0.0	Road	trench

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19TRU57	275653.0	4474148.0	1458.0	42.0	215.0	0.0	Uluktau Adit	trench
19TRU58	275640.0	4473700.1	1431.0	22.0	80.0	0.0	SW Uluktau	trench
19TRU59	275128.2	4472924.0	1278.0	9.0	90.0	0.0	SW Uluktau	trench
19TRU60	275618.0	4474206.0	1464.0	23.0	232.0	0.0	Uluktau Adit	trench
19TRU61	278872.0	4473932.0	1329.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	Uluktau East	trench
19TRU62	278888.0	4473916.0	1325.0	8.0	25.0	0.0	Uluktau East	trench
19TRU63	276306.0	4473720.0	1436.0	25.0	237.0	0.0	Uluktau Central	trench
19TRU64	276355.0	4473671.0	1405.3	39.0	249.0	0.0	Uluktau Central	trench
19TRU65	2762840.0	4473699.0	1439.0	34.0	255.0	0.0	Uluktau Central	trench
19TRU66	277922.0	4473893.0	1438.0	58.0	169.0	0.0	Uluktau East	trench
19TRU67	277935.0	4473818.0	1418.0	21.0	165.0	0.0	Uluktau East	trench
19TVU09	278139.0	4472414.0	1314.0	18.0	170.0	0.0	Road	Traverse
19TVU10	278157.0	4472363.0	1306.0	18.0	180.0	0.0	Road	Traverse
19TVU11	278374.0	4472680.0	1307.0	18.0	160.0	0.0	Road	Traverse
19TVU12	278319.0	4472633.0	1305.0	18.0	170.0	0.0	Road	Traverse
19TVU13	277505.0	4472121.0	1258.0	36.0	355.0	0.0	Road	Traverse
19TVU14	278610.0	4472635.0	1337.0	16.0	155.0	0.0	Road	Traverse
19TVU15	278676.0	4472711.0	1345.0	23.5	170.0	0.0	Road	Traverse
19TVU16	278910.0	4472891.0	1351.0	22.0	15.0	0.0	Road	Traverse
19TVU17	279139.0	4472749.0	1297.0	38.0	340.0	0.0	Road	Traverse
19TVU18	278999.8	4473127.9	1342.0	38.0	15.0	0.0	Road	Traverse
19TVU19	278309.0	4471914.0	1359.0	28.0	280.0	0.0	Road	Traverse
19TVU20	278342.0	4472075.0	1348.0	20.0	253.0	0.0	Road	Traverse
19TVU21	278153.0	4472124.0	1338.0	20.0	240.0	0.0	Road	Traverse
19TVU22	277151.0	4471955.8	1249.0	28.0	35.0	0.0	Road	Traverse
19TVU23	277744.0	4470744.0	1252.0	32.0	52.0	0.0	Kurbanbulak	Traverse
19TVU24	277731.0	4470835.0	1275.0	48.0	179.0	0.0	Kurbanbulak	Traverse
19TVU25	277698.0	4470897.0	1256.0	18.0	153.0	0.0	Kurbanbulak	Traverse
19TVU26	275729.8	4473702.8	1457.0	10.0	73.0	0.0	SW Uluktau	Traverse
19TVU27	275773.3	4473699.0	1461.0	5.0	28.0	0.0	SW Uluktau	Traverse
19TVU28	275757.9	4473699.5	1460.0	7.0	22.0	0.0	SW Uluktau	Traverse
19TVU29	275733.0	4473731.0	1463.0	9.0	73.0	0.0	SW Uluktau	Traverse
19TVU30	275399.0	4473213.0	1318.0	9.0	270.0	0.0	SW Uluktau	Traverse
19TVU31	278248.7	4473834.9	1400.0	17.0	147.0	0.0	Uluktau East	Traverse
19TVU32	278260.4	4473784.4	1402.0	11.0	170.0	0.0	Uluktau East	Traverse
19TVU33	278194.7	4473865.2	1384.0	8.0	300.0	0.0	Uluktau East	Traverse
19TVU34	275636.0	4474209.0	1460.0	8.0	255.0	0.0	Uluktau Adit	Traverse
JAP001	274672.7	4474834.0	1297.5	53.0	60.0	14.0	Anterek	Traverse
JAP002	273231.4	4475970.6	1230.0	42.0	135.0	0.0	Anterek	Traverse
JAP003	273833.9	4475622.6	1306.0	12.0	325.0	0.0	Anterek	Traverse
JAP004	274534.6	4475011.6	1278.2	51.0	225.0	7.0	Anterek	Traverse
JAP005	274334.0	4473862.2	1280.0	8.0	85.0	0.0	Anterek	Traverse
JAP006	273996.7	4474851.5	1305.8	6.0	210.0	-3.0	Anterek	Traverse
JAP007	273508.7	4473137.5	1266.0	28.0	220.0	-3.0	West Uluktau	Traverse
JDDH001	277345.0	4470880.0	1260.0	25.0	79.2	-55.0	Kurbanbulak	diamond
JDDH002	277348.0	4470885.5	1261.0	56.0	79.2	-80.0	Kurbanbulak	diamond
JDDH003	277358.9	4470946.5	1265.0	29.3	254.2	-70.0	Kurbanbulak	diamond
JDDH004	277311.6	4470937.5	1260.0	100.0	79.2	-62.0	Kurbanbulak	diamond
JDDH005	277292.9	4470870.0	1257.0	90.0	79.2	-60.0	Kurbanbulak	diamond
JDDH006	277339.8	4470770.6	1249.8	90.0	79.2	-75.0	Kurbanbulak	diamond
JDDH007	277645.4	4470482.0	1250.1	90.0	67.2	-60.0	Kurbanbulak	diamond

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JDDH008	277537.9	4470561.4	1249.5	90.0	67.2	-60.0	Kurbanbulak	diamond
JKL001	277288.4	4471330.3	1223.9	8.0	180.0	-3.0	Kurbanbulak	Traverse
JKP001	277892.2	4470336.4	1202.7	18.0	60.0	8.0	Kurbanbulak	Traverse
JKP002	277578.3	4470690.5	1252.8	21.0	40.0	-5.0	Kurbanbulak	Traverse
JKT025	277563.0	4470559.8	1255.8	58.0	95.0	5.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JKT026	277757.0	4470818.7	1303.1	58.0	260.0	-10.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JTK001	277351.4	4470886.2	1262.0	20.0	90.0	11.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JTK002	277374.9	4470779.5	1255.0	25.0	75.0	-9.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JTK003	277725.0	4470343.0	1244.0	25.0	85.0	11.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JTK004	277458.2	4470978.7	1270.0	21.0	290.0	5.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JTK005	277903.8	4470188.8	1238.0	29.0	65.0	10.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JTK006	277386.8	4470736.9	1242.0	15.0	65.0	-4.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JTK007	277312.9	4471017.5	1256.0	10.0	75.0	6.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JTK008	277553.7	4470589.2	1253.0	31.4	115.0	7.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JTK009	277431.7	4471064.0	1275.0	30.3	60.0	0.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JTK010	277335.9	4470940.7	1261.0	27.0	70.0	8.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JTK011	277582.0	4470541.3	1251.0	24.0	280.0	5.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JTK012	277640.7	4470545.0	1262.5	13.5	60.0	0.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JTK013	277671.9	4470492.4	1270.0	23.7	55.0	2.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JTK014	277690.0	4470470.2	1251.0	21.7	40.0	-3.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JTK015	277910.2	4470199.2	1240.0	12.0	245.0	-14.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JTK016	277685.6	4470526.9	1217.1	35.0	250.0	-10.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JTK017	277734.2	4470309.9	1199.8	23.0	265.0	-9.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JTK018	277740.8	4470363.2	1207.1	20.0	270.0	-14.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JTK019	277611.4	4470528.2	1211.0	31.0	65.0	6.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JTK020	277377.8	4470753.8	1206.9	21.0	65.0	-3.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JTK021	277357.7	4470809.2	1211.0	20.0	77.0	11.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JTK022	277367.6	4470852.1	1261.0	32.8	255.0	-12.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JTK023	277372.1	4470910.0	1268.0	44.5	255.0	-21.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JTK024	277341.4	4470882.8	1260.0	5.7	80.0	8.0	Kurbanbulak	trench
JTU001	276256.8	4473711.1	1413.0	57.0	60.0	-16.0	Uluktau Central	trench
JTU002	276562.2	4473511.5	1365.0	27.5	40.0	-22.0	Uluktau Central	trench
JTU003	275751.1	4473991.0	1456.0	26.0	5.0	-10.0	Uluktau Adit	trench
JTU004	275753.2	4474048.0	1449.0	25.3	5.0	2.0	Uluktau Adit	trench
JTU005	275631.7	4474114.9	1472.0	40.0	20.0	-2.0	Uluktau Adit	trench
JTU006	276232.0	4473654.7	1440.0	13.0	30.0	0.0	Uluktau Central	trench
JTU007	276570.3	4473554.1	1420.2	26.0	200.0	5.0	Uluktau Central	trench
JUDDH001	276551.0	4473500.0	1368.0	208.0	40.0	-50.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
JUDDH002	276550.9	4473499.7	1368.0	40.0	44.2	-70.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
JUDDH003	276251.0	4473709.0	1414.0	68.8	40.0	-45.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
JUDDH004	276064.9	4473909.4	1413.0	53.0	44.2	-50.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
JUDDH005	276249.8	4473710.4	1414.0	86.4	44.2	-70.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
JUDDH006	276249.1	4473709.8	1414.0	105.0	44.2	-90.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
JUDDH007	276250.7	4473709.2	1414.0	124.0	224.2	-70.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
JUDDH008	276461.1	4473653.4	1354.0	120.0	44.2	-40.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
JUDDH009	276459.6	4473650.4	1354.0	165.0	44.2	-90.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
JUDDH010	276459.1	4473649.9	1354.0	161.1	224.2	-70.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
JUDDH011	277983.0	4473600.1	1296.6	150.2	330.0	-60.0	Uluktau East	diamond
JUDDH012	277966.0	4473737.0	1335.8	150.0	334.2	-60.0	Uluktau East	diamond
JUDDH013	276969.6	4473293.3	1349.1	194.0	360.0	-70.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
JUDDH014	277926.9	4473945.9	1408.0	163.6	360.0	-90.0	Uluktau East	diamond

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JUDDH015	276633.0	4473385.0	1407.9	200.0	360.0	-70.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
JUDDH016	276288.0	4473542.0	1432.1	195.0	40.0	-70.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
JUDDH017	275995.8	4473888.4	1444.6	150.3	40.0	-80.0	Uluktau Central	diamond
JUL001	276334.8	4473661.5	1418.0	14.0	60.0	-8.0	Uluktau Central	Traverse
JUP001	274882.0	4473411.0	1342.0	20.0	270.0	-10.0	SW Uluktau	Trench
JUT008	276558.0	4473511.0	1366.0	17.7	195.0	20.0	Uluktau Central	Trench
JUT009	276494.0	4473604.0	1404.0	13.0	220.0	5.0	Uluktau Central	Trench
JUT010	276293.0	4473691.0	1394.0	39.0	40.0	-10.0	Uluktau Central	Trench
JUTE1	277948.1	4473814.3	1390.5	56.0	275.0	20.0	Uluktau East	Trench

Table 46 Header File for all trench and drilling data

20.1.2.2 DRILL AND TRENCH SURVEY

HOLE-ID	FROM	TO	AZIMUTH	DIP	SURV_METHOD
17DHU01	0	6.5	40	-45	
17DHU01	6.5	19	40	-46.6	
17DHU01	19	28	40.8	-44.8	
17DHU01	28	37	41	-45.2	
17DHU01	37	49	41.2	-45.1	
17DHU01	49	62	41.2	-45.4	
17DHU01	62	70.9	41	-45.5	
17DHU02	0	8.65	220	-64	
17DHU02	8.65	23.3	224.1	-63.5	
17DHU02	23.3	35.3	223.7	-63.5	
17DHU02	35.3	47.3	224	-63.5	
17DHU02	47.3	59.3	223.5	-63.5	
17DHU02	59.3	71.3	223.1	-63.7	
17DHU02	71.3	83.3	223	-63.3	
17DHU02	83.3	95.3	223.7	-63.3	
17DHU02	95.3	107.3	223.3	-63	
17DHU02	107.3	119.3	222.8	-63.4	
17DHU02	119.3	131.3	223.2	-63.4	
17DHU02	131.3	143.3	222.3	-63.6	
17DHU02	143.3	155.3	222.8	-63.8	
17DHU02	155.3	167.3	222.5	-63.6	
17DHU02	167.3	179.3	223.2	-63.5	
17DHU02	179.3	185.3	221.8	-63.8	
17DHU03	0	3.5	12	-45	
17DHU03	3.5	13	12.6	-47.4	
17DHU03	13	25	11.3	-47.5	
17DHU03	25	37	11.1	-47.5	
17DHU03	37	49	11.2	-47.6	
17DHU03	49	61	11.3	-47.7	
17DHU03	61	73	11.2	-47.7	
17DHU03	73	81.3	11.1	-48.1	
17DHU04	0	9.5	263	-55	
17DHU04	9.5	25	268.3	-54.4	
17DHU04	25	37	266.1	-54.6	
17DHU04	37	49	264.7	-54.7	
17DHU04	49	61	265.9	-55.2	
17DHU04	61	73	265.5	-55.3	
17DHU04	73	85	264.8	-55.2	

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17DHU04	85	97	265.3	-55.6	
17DHU04	97	109	264.5	-55.3	
17DHU04	109	121	264.6	-55.9	
17DHU04	121	133	264.6	-55.7	
17DHU04	133	145	264.6	-55.6	
17DHU04	145	157	264.3	-56.3	
17DHU04	157	169	264.4	-56.2	
17DHU04	169	181	264.4	-55.9	
17DHU04	181	193	264	-55.4	
17DHU04	193	205	264.6	-55.7	
17DHU04	205	217	265.2	-55.7	
17DHU04	217	223	264	-55.5	
17DHU05	0	4.75	220	-55	
17DHU05	4.75	15.5	220.3	-55.8	
17DHU05	15.5	27.5	220	-56	
17DHU05	27.5	39.5	219.3	-56.2	
17DHU05	39.5	51.5	220.1	-55.8	
17DHU05	51.5	58.6	219.5	-56	
17DHU06	0	10.3	12	-65	
17DHU06	10.3	26.6	9.9	-66.1	
17DHU06	26.6	38.6	9.4	-66.1	
17DHU06	38.6	50.6	9.8	-66.3	
17DHU06	50.6	62.6	8.7	-66	
17DHU06	62.6	74.6	8.5	-66	
17DHU06	74.6	86.6	8.9	-65.9	
17DHU06	86.6	98.6	8.6	-66.1	
17DHU06	98.6	110.6	8.9	-65.8	
17DHU06	110.6	116.6	8.7	-66.1	
17DHU07	0	9.85	220	-45	
17DHU07	9.85	25.7	217.5	-45	
17DHU07	25.7	37.7	216.6	-45.3	
17DHU07	37.7	49.7	217.4	-45.4	
17DHU07	49.7	61.7	216.8	-45.5	
17DHU07	61.7	73.7	216.6	-45.4	
17DHU07	73.7	85.7	216.2	-45.8	
17DHU07	85.7	97.7	215.6	-45.9	
17DHU07	97.7	109.7	216.5	-46	
17DHU07	109.7	121.7	215.6	-43.6	
17DHU07	121.7	127.7	215	-46.5	
17DHU08	0	8.2	220	-60	
17DHU08	8.2	22.4	225.3	-59.9	
17DHU08	22.4	28.4	223.1	-60.2	
17DHU09	0	15.4	70	-45	
17DHU09	15.4	36.8	68.1	-46.3	
17DHU09	36.8	48.8	68	-46.6	
17DHU09	48.8	60.8	66.9	-46.5	
17DHU09	60.8	72.8	67.8	-46.5	
17DHU09	72.8	84.8	69.5	-46.4	
17DHU09	84.8	96.8	68.9	-46.4	
17DHU09	96.8	108.8	68.6	-46.3	
17DHU09	108.8	120.8	68.4	-46.3	

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17DHU09	120.8	132.8	69	-46.2	
17DHU09	132.8	138.8	68.9	-45.8	
17DHU10	0	10.95	0	-90	
17DHU10	10.95	27.9	195.6	-89.9	
17DHU10	27.9	39.9	133.2	-89.8	
17DHU10	39.9	51.9	176.6	-89.6	
17DHU10	51.9	63.9	350.5	-89.9	
17DHU10	63.9	75.85	279.2	-89.9	
17DHU10	75.85	87.85	199.5	-89.5	
17DHU10	87.85	99.9	204.1	-89.6	
17DHU10	99.9	111.9	276.6	-89.4	
17DHU10	111.9	117.9	248.9	-89.4	
17DHU11	1	2	220	-44.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	2	3	220	-44.6	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	3	4	220	-44.6	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	4	5	220	-44.6	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	5	6	220	-44.8	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	6	7	220	-44.7	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	7	8	220	-44.7	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	8	9	220	-44.8	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	9	10	220	-44.6	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	10	11	220	-44.7	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	11	12	220	-44.9	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	12	13	220	-44.8	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	13	14	220	-44.8	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	14	15	220	-44.8	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	15	16	220	-44.8	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	16	17	220	-44.8	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	17	18	220	-44.8	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	18	19	220	-44.8	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	19	20	220	-44.8	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	20	21	220	-44.9	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	21	22	220	-44.7	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	22	23	220	-44.7	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	23	24	220	-44.7	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	24	25	220	-44.7	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	25	26	220	-44.7	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	26	27	220	-44.9	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	27	28	220	-45	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	28	29	220	-45.1	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	29	30	220	-45.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	30	31	220	-45.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	31	32	220	-45.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	32	33	220	-45.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	33	34	220	-45.2	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	34	35	220	-45.1	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	35	36	220	-45.1	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	36	37	220	-44.9	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	37	38	220	-44.9	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	38	39	220	-45	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	39	40	220	-45	ALT QL43-ABI

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17DHU11	40	41	220	-45.2	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	41	42	220	-45.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	42	43	220	-45.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	43	44	220	-45.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	44	45	220	-45.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	45	46	220	-45.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	46	47	220	-45.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	47	48	220	-45.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	48	49	220	-45.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	49	50	220	-45.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	50	51	220	-45.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	51	52	220	-45.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	52	53	220	-45.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	53	54	220	-45.6	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	54	55	220	-45.6	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	55	56	220	-45.6	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	56	57	220	-45.6	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	57	58	220	-45.6	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	58	59	220	-45.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	59	60	220	-45.6	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	60	61	220	-45.6	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	61	62	220	-45.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	62	63	220	-45.6	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	63	64	220	-45.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	64	65	220	-45.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	65	66	220	-45.6	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	66	67	220	-45.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	67	68	220	-45.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	68	69	220	-45.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	69	70	220	-45.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	70	71	220	-45.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	71	72	220	-45.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	72	73	220	-45.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	73	74	220	-45.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	74	75	220	-45.6	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	75	76	220	-45.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	76	77	220	-45.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	77	78	220	-45.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	78	79	220	-45.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	79	80	220	-45.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	80	81	220	-45.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	81	82	220	-45.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	82	83	220	-45.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	83	84	220	-45.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	84	85	220	-45.2	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	85	86	220	-45.2	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	86	87	220	-45.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	87	88	220	-45.2	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	88	89	220	-45.2	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	89	90	220	-45.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	90	91	220	-45.2	ALT QL43-ABI

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17DHU11	91	92	220	-45.2	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	92	93	220	-45.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	93	94	220	-45.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	94	95	220	-45.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	95	96	220	-45.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	96	97	220	-45.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	97	98	220	-45.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	98	99	220	-45.6	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	99	100	220	-45.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	100	101	220	-45.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	101	102	220	-45.7	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	102	103	220	-45.6	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	103	104	220	-45.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	104	105	220	-45.7	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	105	106	220	-45.6	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	106	107	220	-45.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	107	108	220	-45.7	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	108	109	220	-45.6	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	109	110	220	-45.6	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	110	111	220	-45.7	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	111	112	220	-45.7	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	112	113	220	-45.7	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	113	114	220	-45.8	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	114	115	220	-45.8	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	115	116	220	-45.8	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	116	117	220	-45.9	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	117	118	220	-45.8	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	118	119	220	-45.8	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	119	120	220	-46	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	120	121	220	-45.9	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	121	122	220	-45.9	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	122	123	220	-46	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	123	124	220	-45.9	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	124	125	220	-45.9	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	125	126	220	-46	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	126	127	220	-46	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	127	128	220	-45.9	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	128	129	220	-46	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	129	130	220	-45.9	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	130	131	220	-45.9	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	131	132	220	-45.9	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	132	133	220	-45.9	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	133	134	220	-45.9	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	134	135	220	-46	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	135	136	220	-46	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	136	137	220	-46	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	137	138	220	-46.1	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	138	139	220	-46.1	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	139	140	220	-46.1	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	140	141	220	-46.1	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	141	142	220	-46.1	ALT QL43-ABI

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17DHU11	142	143	220	-46.1	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	143	144	220	-46.2	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	144	145	220	-46.2	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	145	146	220	-46.2	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	146	147	220	-46.2	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	147	148	220	-46.2	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	148	149	220	-46.2	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	149	150	220	-46.2	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	150	151	220	-46.2	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	151	152	220	-46.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	152	153	220	-46.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	153	154	220	-46.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	154	155	220	-46.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	155	156	220	-46.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	156	157	220	-46.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	157	158	220	-46.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	158	159	220	-46.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	159	160	220	-46.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	160	161	220	-46.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	161	162	220	-46.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	162	163	220	-46.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	163	164	220	-46.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	164	165	220	-46.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	165	166	220	-46.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	166	167	220	-46.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	167	168	220	-46.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	168	169	220	-46.6	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	169	170	220	-46.6	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU11	170	171	220	-46.6	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU12	0	10.5	0	-90	
17DHU12	10.5	22.5	177.9	-89.5	
17DHU12	22.5	34.5	190.3	-89.3	
17DHU12	34.5	46.5	183.4	-89.2	
17DHU12	46.5	52.5	185.5	-89.4	
17DHU13	7	8	224.6	-50.9	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	8	9	223.7	-51	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	9	10	223.9	-51	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	10	11	223.7	-51.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	11	12	223.5	-51.2	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	12	13	223.2	-51.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	13	14	223.7	-51.2	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	14	15	223.9	-50.9	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	15	16	223.6	-50.9	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	16	17	223.5	-50.7	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	17	18	223.3	-50.9	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	18	19	223.3	-51.1	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	19	20	222.9	-51.1	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	20	21	222.1	-51	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	21	22	222	-51.1	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	22	23	221.8	-51	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	23	24	221.7	-51	ALT QL43-ABI

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17DHU13	24	25	221.6	-51	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	25	26	221.4	-51.1	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	26	27	221.4	-51.2	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	27	28	221.3	-51.1	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	28	29	221.3	-51.2	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	29	30	221.4	-51.2	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	30	31	221.3	-51.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	31	32	221.3	-51.2	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	32	33	221.2	-51.1	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	33	34	221.2	-51.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	34	35	220.9	-51.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	35	36	220.8	-51.6	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	36	37	220.6	-51.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	37	38	220.5	-51.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	38	39	220.3	-51.3	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	39	40	220.3	-51.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	40	41	220.4	-51.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	41	42	220.4	-51.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	42	43	220.3	-51.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	43	44	220.3	-51.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	44	45	220.4	-51.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	45	46	220.3	-51.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	46	47	220.2	-51.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	47	48	220.3	-51.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	48	49	220.1	-51.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	49	50	220.2	-51.4	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	50	51	220	-51.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	51	52	220	-51.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	52	53	220.2	-51.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	53	54	220.2	-51.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	54	55	220.3	-51.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	55	56	220.3	-51.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	56	57	220.3	-51.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	57	58	220.4	-51.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	58	59	220.4	-51.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	59	60	220.5	-51.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	60	61	220.7	-51.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	61	62	221.1	-51.5	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU13	62	63	220.8	-51.6	ALT QL43-ABI
17DHU14	0	13	288.1	-45.1	APIQR-0865
17DHU14	13	25	288.1	-45.6	APIQR-0865
17DHU14	25	37	288.1	-46	APIQR-0865
17DHU14	37	49	288.3	-46	APIQR-0865
17DHU14	49	61	288.5	-46.3	APIQR-0865
17DHU14	61	70	288.5	-46.2	APIQR-0865
17DHU14bis	0	45.3	280	-45	
17DHU15	0	32.3	140	-64.5	APIQR-0865
17DHU15	32.3	44.3	140.7	-64.8	APIQR-0866
17DHU15	44.3	50.3	139.3	-64.9	APIQR-0867
17DHU16	0	17.6	115.3	-50.1	APIQR-0865
17DHU16	17.6	29.6	114.2	-50.3	APIQR-0865

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17DHU16	29.6	41.6	114.4	-50.3	APIQR-0865
17DHU16	41.6	53.6	115.2	-50.4	APIQR-0865
17DHU16	53.6	196.4	115.4	-50.4	APIQR-0865
17DHU17	14	26	308.2	-50.4	APIQR-0865
17DHU17	26	38	308	-50.3	APIQR-0865
17DHU17	38	50	308.4	-50.3	APIQR-0865
17DHU17	50	62	305.7	-50.5	APIQR-0865
17DHU17	62	74	308	-50.8	APIQR-0865
17DHU17	74	86	305.3	-50.9	APIQR-0865
17DHU17	86	98	308	-51	APIQR-0865
17DHU17	98	110	308.2	-50.8	APIQR-0865
17DHU17	110	122	305.4	-50.7	APIQR-0865
17DHU17	122	134	307.8	-50.7	APIQR-0865
17DHU17	134	146	307.5	-50.7	APIQR-0865
17DHU17	146	158	305.4	-50.5	APIQR-0865
17DHU17	158	170	308.1	-50.5	APIQR-0865
17DHU17	170	182	308.7	-50.9	APIQR-0865
17DHU17	182	194	308.8	-51.1	APIQR-0865
17DHU17	194	200	308	-50.9	APIQR-0865
17URT01	0	17.1	206	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT01	17.1	48.5	155	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT01	48.5	74.7	99	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT01	74.7	83.9	91	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT01	83.9	87.9	145	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT01	87.9	103.5	113	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT02	0	5.88	60	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT02	5.88	24.23	80	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT02	24.23	42.54	74	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT02	42.54	55.41	28	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT03	0	6.9	70	0	
17URT03B	0	11.1	146	0	
17URT04	0	9.5	92	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT04	9.5	37.5	98	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT05A	0	9.7	195	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT05A	9.7	30.1	235	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT05A	30.1	41.3	220	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT05B	0	1.5	150	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT05B	1.5	9.54	133	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT05C	0	3.12	5	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT05D	0	11.4	125	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT05D	11.4	34.69	92	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT05D	34.69	45.16	125	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT06	0	5.64	342	0	
17URT07	0	7.09	40	0	
17URT08	0	5.74	20	0	
17URT09	0	8.9	72	0	
17URT10	0	11.67	12	0	
17URT11	0	6.7	70	0	
17URT12	0	21.18	35	0	
17URT13	0	28.01	332	-10	
17URT14	0	8	17	0	GPS/Compass/Tape

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17URT14	8	12.6	272	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT15	0	23.89	182	6	
17URT16	0	63	50	0	
17URT17	0	8.5	90	-11	
17URT18	0	14.91	115	-24	
17URT19	0	3.23	55	-8	
17URT20	0	9.95	155	0	
17URT21	0	3.55	220	0	
17URT22	0	38.4	280	0	
17URT23	0	2.03	270	0	
17URT24	0	21.9	220	0	
17URT25	0	2.8	220	0	
17URT26	0	17.94	262	0	
17URT27	0	12.4	135	0	
17URT28	0	6.7	145	0	
17URT29	0	26.2	40	-7	
17URT30	0	8.54	273	0	
17URT31	0	12.5	23	0	
17URT32A	0	13.2	160	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT32A	13.2	16.1	180	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT32B	0	19.5	75	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT32B	19.5	69.5	63	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT33	0	7.51	145	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT33	7.51	9.38	93	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT33	9.38	25.79	82	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT34	0	3.35	40	0	
17URT35	0	20.9	213	0	
17URT36	0	20.06	235	0	
17URT37	0	18.38	145	0	
17URT38	0	8.82	195	0	
17URT39	0	2.64	219	0	
17URT40	0	8.48	92	0	
17URT41	0	6.18	272	0	
17URT42	0	16.6	25	0	
17URT43	0	4.86	125	0	
17URT44	0	13.52	105	0	
17URT45	0	38.33	130	0	
17URT46	0	58.7	130	0	
17URT47	0	3.41	350	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT47	3.41	6.91	10	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT48A	0	9.08	125	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT48A	9.08	23.76	145	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT48B	0	1.95	89	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT48B	1.95	10.02	74	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT48C	0	3.35	220	0	
17URT49	0	48.3	184	0	
17URT50	0	48.7	167	0	
17URT51A	0	10.32	305	0	
17URT51B	0	10.91	228	0	
17URT52	0	11.78	193	0	
17URT53	0	18.44	145	0	

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17URT54	0	5.79	182	0	
17URT55	0	9.1	50	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
17URT55	9.1	20.7	77	0	GPS/Compass/Tape
18DHU01	0	2.9	165	-45	collar
18DHU01	2.9	11.8	165.3	-45.3	APIQR-0865
18DHU01	11.8	23.8	165.2	-45.3	APIQR-0865
18DHU01	23.8	29.8	164.8	-45.3	APIQR-0865
18DHU02	0	6.7	90	-45	collar
18DHU02	6.7	19.4	84	-45.3	APIQR-0865
18DHU02	19.4	31.4	82.8	-45.3	APIQR-0865
18DHU02	31.4	43.4	82	-45.5	APIQR-0865
18DHU02	43.4	49.4	83.4	-45.5	APIQR-0865
18DHU03	0	4.9	65	-45	collar
18DHU03	4.9	15.8	60.3	-45.1	APIQR-0865
18DHU03	15.8	27.8	61.3	-45	APIQR-0865
18DHU03	27.8	33.8	61.7	-45.1	APIQR-0865
18DHU04	0	3	275	-45	collar
18DHU04	3	12	285.1	-44.7	APIQR-0865
18DHU04	12	24	286.2	-45	APIQR-0865
18DHU04	24	30	286.2	-45.3	APIQR-0865
JAP001	0	53	60	14	
JAP002	0	42	135	0	
JAP003	0	12	325	0	
JAP004	0	25	225	7	
JAP004	25	51	215	7	NULL
JAP005	0	8	85	0	
JAP006	0	6	210	-3	
JAP007	0	28	220	-3	
JDDH001	0	25	79.2	-55	
JDDH002	0	56	79.2	-80	
JDDH003	0	29.3	254.2	-70	
JDDH004	0	10	86.2	-60.7	
JDDH004	10	20	85.2	-60.6	
JDDH004	20	30	85.2	-60.8	
JDDH004	30	40	84.2	-61	
JDDH004	40	50	84.2	-61	
JDDH004	50	60	84.2	-61	
JDDH004	60	70	83.2	-61	
JDDH004	70	80	82.2	-61	
JDDH004	80	90	83.2	-60.8	
JDDH004	90	100	83.2	-61.2	
JDDH005	0	90	78.7	-60.3	
JDDH006	0	90	79.2	-75	NULL
JDDH007	0	50	64.9	-59.4	
JDDH008	0	90	61.6	-57.16	
JKL001	0	8	180	-3	
JKP001	0	18	60	8	
JKP002	0	21	40	-5	
JKT025	0	30	95	5	
JKT025	30	58	100	5	NULL
JKT026	0	58	260	-10	

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JTK001	0	20	90	11	
JTK002	0	25	75	-9	
JTK003	0	25	85	11	
JTK004	0	21	290	5	
JTK005	0	29	65	10	
JTK006	0	15	65	-4	
JTK007	0	10	75	6	
JTK008	0	31.4	115	7	
JTK009	0	30.3	60	0	
JTK010	0	27	70	8	
JTK011	0	24	280	5	
JTK012	0	13.5	60	0	
JTK013	0	23.7	55	2	
JTK014	0	21.7	40	-3	
JTK015	0	12	245	-14	
JTK016	0	35	250	-10	
JTK017	0	23	265	-9	
JTK018	0	20	270	-14	NULL
JTK019	0	31	65	6	
JTK020	0	21	65	-3	
JTK021	0	20	77	11	
JTK022	0	32.8	255	-12	
JTK023	0	44.5	255	-12	
JTK024	0	5.7	80	8	
JTU001	0	57	60	-16	
JTU002	0	27.5	40	-22	
JTU003	0	26	5	-10	
JTU004	0	25.3	5	2	
JTU005	0	40	20	-2	
JTU006	0	13	30	0	
JTU007	0	26	200	5	
JUDDH001	0	10	40	-50	
JUDDH001	10	20	44.2	-50	
JUDDH001	20	30	44.2	-50	
JUDDH001	30	40	44.2	-50	
JUDDH001	40	50	44.2	-50	
JUDDH001	50	60	44.2	-50	
JUDDH001	60	70	44.2	-50	
JUDDH001	70	80	44.2	-50	
JUDDH001	80	90	44.2	-50	
JUDDH001	90	100	44.2	-50	
JUDDH001	100	110	44.2	-50	
JUDDH001	110	120	44.2	-50	
JUDDH001	120	130	44.2	-50	
JUDDH001	130	140	44.2	-50	
JUDDH001	140	150	44.2	-50	
JUDDH001	150	160	44.2	-50	
JUDDH001	160	170	44.2	-50	
JUDDH001	170	180	44.2	-50	
JUDDH001	180	190	44.2	-50	
JUDDH001	190	200	44.2	-50	

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JUDDH001	200	205	44.2	-50	
JUDDH002	0	40	44.2	-70	
JUDDH003	0	68.8	40	-45	
JUDDH004	0	53	44.2	-50	
JUDDH005	0	10	44.2	-70	
JUDDH005	10	20	44.2	-70	
JUDDH005	20	30	44.2	-70	
JUDDH005	30	40	44.2	-70	
JUDDH005	40	50	44.2	-71	
JUDDH005	50	60	45.2	-71	
JUDDH005	60	70	45.2	-71	
JUDDH005	70	80	45.2	-71	
JUDDH005	80	86	46.2	-72	
JUDDH005	86	86.4	46.2	-72	
JUDDH006	0	10	4.2	-90	
JUDDH006	10	20	4.2	-90	
JUDDH006	20	30	4.2	-90	
JUDDH006	30	40	4.2	-90	
JUDDH006	40	50	4.2	-90	
JUDDH006	50	60	4.2	-90	
JUDDH006	60	70	4.2	-90	
JUDDH006	70	80	4.2	-90	
JUDDH006	80	90	4.2	-90	
JUDDH006	90	100	4.2	-90	
JUDDH006	100	105	4.2	-90	
JUDDH007	0	10	224.2	-70	
JUDDH007	10	20	224.2	-70	
JUDDH007	20	30	224.2	-70	
JUDDH007	30	40	224.2	-70	
JUDDH007	40	50	224.2	-70	
JUDDH007	50	60	224.2	-70	
JUDDH007	60	70	224.2	-70	
JUDDH007	70	80	224.2	-70	
JUDDH007	80	90	224.2	-69	
JUDDH007	90	100	223.2	-69	
JUDDH007	100	110	223.2	-69	
JUDDH007	110	120	223.2	-69	
JUDDH007	120	124	223.2	-69	
JUDDH008	0	10	44.2	-40	
JUDDH008	10	20	44.2	-40	
JUDDH008	20	30	44.2	-40	
JUDDH008	30	40	44.2	-40	
JUDDH008	40	50	44.2	-40	
JUDDH008	50	60	44.2	-40	
JUDDH008	60	70	44.2	-40	
JUDDH008	70	80	44.2	-40	
JUDDH008	80	90	44.2	-40	
JUDDH008	90	100	44.2	-40	
JUDDH008	100	110	44.2	-40	
JUDDH008	110	120	44.2	-40	
JUDDH009	0	10	44.2	-90	

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JUDDH009	10	20	4.2	-90	
JUDDH009	20	30	4.2	-90	
JUDDH009	30	40	4.2	-90	
JUDDH009	40	50	4.2	-90	
JUDDH009	50	60	4.2	-90	
JUDDH009	60	70	4.2	-90	
JUDDH009	70	80	4.2	-90	
JUDDH009	80	90	4.2	-90	
JUDDH009	90	100	4.2	-90	
JUDDH009	100	110	4.2	-90	
JUDDH009	110	120	4.2	-90	
JUDDH009	120	130	4.2	-90	
JUDDH009	130	140	4.2	-90	
JUDDH009	140	150	4.2	-90	
JUDDH009	150	160	4.2	-90	
JUDDH009	160	165	4.2	-90	
JUDDH010	0	10	224.2	-70	
JUDDH010	10	20	224.2	-70	
JUDDH010	20	30	224.2	-70	
JUDDH010	30	40	224.2	-70	
JUDDH010	40	50	224.2	-70	
JUDDH010	50	60	224.2	-70	
JUDDH010	60	70	224.2	-70	
JUDDH010	70	80	224.2	-70	
JUDDH010	80	90	224.2	-70	
JUDDH010	90	100	224.2	-70	
JUDDH010	100	110	224.2	-70	
JUDDH010	110	120	224.2	-70	
JUDDH010	120	130	224.2	-71	
JUDDH010	130	140	224.2	-71	
JUDDH010	140	150	224.2	-71	
JUDDH010	150	160	224.2	-71	
JUDDH011	0	49	330	-60	
JUDDH011	49	101	333.5	-60.4	
JUDDH011	101	150	334.3	-61	
JUDDH011	150	150.2	334	-61.3	
JUDDH012	0	48	334.2	-60	
JUDDH012	48	99	350.4	-58.5	
JUDDH012	99	150	352.7	-58.2	
JUDDH013	0	49	360	-70	
JUDDH013	49	101	1.6	-70.3	
JUDDH013	101	148	1.25	-69.7	
JUDDH013	148	193	2.2	-69.3	
JUDDH013	193	194	2.8	-68.7	
JUDDH014	0	50	360	-90	
JUDDH014	50	100	49.8	-89.3	
JUDDH014	100	150	52.55	-88.9	
JUDDH014	150	163	53.55	-89.5	
JUDDH015	0	50	360	-70	
JUDDH015	50	100	3	-69.5	
JUDDH015	100	150	2.8	-69.4	

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JUDDH015	150	200	2.1	-70	
JUDDH016	0	51	40	-70	
JUDDH016	51	99	44.1	-69.3	
JUDDH016	99	147	43.2	-69.4	
JUDDH016	147	195	44	-69.1	
JUDDH017	0	50.5	40	-80	
JUDDH017	50.5	101	46.3	-79.6	
JUDDH017	101	150	47.4	-79.3	
JUDDH017	150	150.3	46.1	-78.9	
JUL001	0	14	60	-8	
JUP001	0	20	270	-10	
JUT008	0	17.7	195	20	
JUT009	0	13	220	5	
JUT010	0	39	40	-10	
JUTE1	0	30	290	20	
JUTE1	30	56	260	20	NULL

Table 47 Downhole Survey Drill and Trench Data

20.1.2.3 DRILL & TRENCH ASSAY

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20.1.2.4 DRILL & TRENCH LITHOLOGY